

Annual Report

ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

1961



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

January 5, 1962

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, 1961.

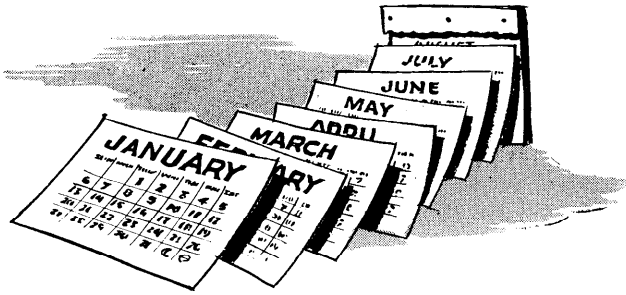
Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. S. Gleason Jr.", with a large, stylized initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

JOHN S. GLEASON, Jr.
Administrator.

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Chapter One

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

VA's Thirtieth Anniversary

July 21, 1960, marked the 30th anniversary of the Executive order establishing the Veterans Administration as the single agency responsible for relations with veterans and their dependents in the consideration of claims for veterans benefits. The Executive order consolidated into the Veterans Administration the United States Veterans' Bureau, the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and the Bureau of Pensions. Few immediate changes were felt until July 1, 1931, when the new plan of organization became fully effective. The Veterans Administration has existed for the purpose of serving the men and women who have served their country in time of war. It has been, as it is now, dedicated to giving them and their families and their dependent widows, orphans, and parents the best service possible under the law.

There were relatively few changes in the Veterans Administration and its programs between the time of the agency's establishment and World War II. However, an unprecedented veteran population explosion occurred after V-J Day in August 1945. This led to a substantial number of improvements in veterans' programs. The changes were dramatic and profound.

Planning for the readjustment to civil life of World War II veterans began before V-J Day, however. In 1943 a vocational rehabilitation program (much improved over the World War I program) was established. The next year, the unprecedented GI bill of rights became effective. For the first time in the Nation's history, returning veterans were provided substantial assistance in their readjustment to civil life. The GI bill included: allowances to assist veterans in overcoming lost educational opportunities; unemployment and self-employment payments for those unable to obtain suitable employment or unable to earn an adequate living while becoming established in self-employment; and the guaranty or insurance of loans to provide a means of financing the acquisition of homes, farms, or

businesses by veterans who had not had the opportunity to establish sound credit ratings.

Following World War II, the medical care program was revitalized with the goal of making it comparable with the finest in civilian practice. The patient care program was related to a research program and to an education and training program, both closely affiliated with the Nation's leading medical and other professional schools, so as to improve medical diagnosis and treatment. The result has been a medical care program which provides eligible veterans with a very high quality of medical care, and which as a result of its byproducts—medical advances, research, and training—has been of benefit to all mankind.

Many improvements and refinements were made in the compensation and pension program. Rates payable for service-connected disabilities were increased to reflect changes in economic conditions, and special rates were provided for severely disabling conditions. Similar increases were made in death compensation rates, and in 1957 provision was made for basing the rate paid on the deceased veterans rank and base pay while in military service. Thus the rate paid now takes into account the variable factor of earning capacity in individual cases. Nonservice-connected pensions for totally and permanently disabled veterans without adequate resources for self-support were provided for World War I veterans in 1933 and subsequently were extended to veterans of the later wars. Death pension benefits also were provided for dependent widows and children with limited incomes. A major improvement was made in the pension program in 1960 when a sliding scale of pensions based on specific income limitations and family status became effective.

New programs were established to provide life insurance protection for World War II and Korean conflict servicemen who could not obtain it from commercial companies at peacetime rates without wartime exclusions.

Additional information on major changes in programs and on the expansion in VA activities is given in other chapters of this report.

Major Accomplishments in Fiscal Year 1961

Significant achievements were made during the year in carrying out the VA's mission of administering veterans' laws effectively, expeditiously, and with sympathetic understanding, and of exercising constructive leadership in the field of veterans affairs.

Successful efforts were made to increase the number of patients treated within the existing bed capacity of the VA hospital system. To this end, a program of prebed care (PBC) was initiated in November 1960 and the program of postbed care (CBOC) or "completion of bed-occupancy care", was expanded. These programs permit the Veterans Administration to follow pre- and post-hospital procedures similar to those in general medical practice. Nearly 4,000 patients used the PBC program and 264,000 participated in the CBOC program during the year. These programs helped make

possible the treatment of 664,000 patients within VA hospitals, 27,000 more than in fiscal year 1960. In view of the continuous increase in VA patients requiring treatment for long-term illnesses and disabilities, this rise in the number of patients treated is significant.

A total of 41.7 million days of inpatient care was provided for a daily average of 114,321 VA beneficiaries in VA and non-VA hospitals during the fiscal year.

The Veterans Administration has the authority to change the designation of hospital beds and to relocate beds on the basis of geographic demand. During fiscal year 1961, the VA hospital at Livermore, Calif., was redesignated from TB to GM&S to keep pace with the changing needs of veteran patients. There were major additions to the bed capacity at two field stations—VA hospital, Long Beach, Calif., and VA center, Bay Pines, Fla.—both areas of increasing patient demand. Some downward adjustments were made at a number of hospitals because of the reduced demand for TB beds and of a need for additional working space in keeping with modern hospital practice.

During fiscal year 1961, there was an average daily member load in VA domiciliaries of 16,812 veterans who were without resources for self-support. In addition, there was an average daily member load in 33 State homes of 9,385 veterans for whom the Veterans Administration reimbursed the States.

Gradual replacement of the VA domiciliaries is planned if a new concept to be tested proves successful. Restoration centers will be established in conjunction with existing hospitals whose purpose will be to rehabilitate to the maximum extent those who no longer need hospital treatment. These veterans will then be out-placed in suitable facilities in the community.

The outpatient medical program continued to supplement or prevent need for hospitalization by providing a variety of medical services to eligible veterans. During fiscal year 1961, almost 3.6 million visits were made by veterans to VA clinics and fee-basis physicians. This was about 56,000 more than in fiscal year 1960.

The Veterans Administration continued its leading role in supporting and conducting research and development of prosthetic and sensory aids, in cooperation with other Government agencies, universities, industrial organizations, and private agencies. Dissemination of information concerning such research programs has resulted in improved devices for the disabled, both in this country and abroad. During fiscal year 1961, the Veterans Administration provided such assistance to a number of Latin American countries, to several countries in the South Pacific (through Project HOPE), to Yugoslavia, and to other countries in Europe through participation in an International Prosthetics Course held in Paris.

Residency education of physicians continued during the year with the support of the Dean's Committees from 74 of the Nation's medical schools. The 3,100 medical residents on duty December 31, 1960, represented ap-

proximately 11 percent of all medical residency appointments in the United States.

VA's medical research program expanded during the year, growing from 6,569 research projects in fiscal year 1960, to 7,097 projects in fiscal year 1961. As a result of the VA research program, 3,000 papers, 129 exhibits and 58 motion pictures were presented before professional and scientific audiences, and 2,200 articles were published by VA investigators in professional and scientific journals during the current fiscal year.

The VA compensation and pension program continued to exercise a significant effect on the Nation's economy. Almost \$3.6 billion was paid in benefits during fiscal year 1961 to veterans and their dependents. This was an increase of \$250 million over the prior year. The number of veterans receiving compensation and pension benefits on June 30, 1961 was 3.3 percent greater than at the end of the prior fiscal year. The principal increase was in World War I nonservice-connected cases. The number of cases of dependents of deceased veterans increased 12.2 percent during the year.

Fiscal year 1961 was the fifth year in which educational assistance benefits were available to orphans of veterans whose death was service-connected. By the end of the year, 63,000 had applied for training and 30,000 already had entered training. In fiscal year 1961, a total of 9,500 orphans entered training for the first time and the largest number in training at any one time during the year was 15,500. The enactment of Public Law 86-785 on September 14, 1960 provided educational assistance to children of deceased veterans who died as a result of service during induction periods. By the end of fiscal year 1961, 47 orphans had entered training under this amendment.

There were 135,000 applications received for the guaranty of home loans in fiscal year 1961. This was 25 percent less than the number received in the previous year. More than 250,500 home, farm, and business loans, amounting to \$1.7 billion, were guaranteed or insured during the year, and almost 165,000 guaranteed home loans were repaid in full.

During fiscal year 1961, about 14,000 properties were acquired as a result of foreclosed loans which had been guaranteed or insured. This was an increase of 3,500 acquisitions over fiscal year 1960.

Approximately 23,500 direct loans were made in housing credit shortage areas during the year, bringing the total made to date to 189,000, amounting to nearly \$1.6 billion.

To help spur the national economy, payment of Government life insurance dividends for 1961 was accelerated. Normally, this dividend would have been paid by policy anniversary months throughout the calendar year. Under the accelerated payment plan, however, the dividend amounting to more than \$235 million was paid by March 17, 1961. In addition, a special dividend of \$230 million, from surplus over and above contingency reserve requirements, was paid in June and July 1961.

The number of sections in the Board of Veterans Appeals was increased from 11 to 13 during the year. This increases the time available to members of the board in the consideration of individual appeals. As the result of an administrative determination by the agency, a new format of decisions of the board with separately stated findings of fact and conclusions of law was initiated. This action is further directed by Public Law 87-97 which becomes effective on January 1, 1962. By the end of the year, about one-half of all appellate decisions were in the new format.

Working drawings and specifications for almost \$63 million of construction were developed during the year. The total work designed exceeds that done in fiscal year 1960 by 22 percent. More than \$43 million of construction was put in place, and 31 construction contracts with a dollar value of over \$66 million were awarded. The major construction contracts awarded were for the hospitals at Martinez, Calif., Cleveland (Wade Park), Ohio, and Washington, D.C.

The pages which follow give more detailed descriptions of the activities of the Veterans Administration in carrying out its responsibilities during fiscal year 1961. The statistical tables section of this report also gives further detailed information on each VA program.



Chapter Two

VETERAN POPULATION

Highlights

- The veteran population has increased almost fivefold since the Veterans Administration was established as an independent agency. At the end of fiscal year 1961 there were more than 22.4 million veterans, compared with 4.7 million in 1930.
- In 1930, 1 of every 17 persons in the United States, 18 years and older, was a war veteran. In 1961, one of every five adults had served in the Armed Forces.
- More than 9 out of 10 veterans living in 1930 had served in World War I. In June 1961, World War I veterans accounted for only 1 of every 10 veterans.
- Almost 81 million persons, 44 percent of the total U.S. population on June 30, 1961, were veterans, members of veterans' families, or dependent survivors (widows, orphans, or dependent parents) of deceased veterans.
- Nearly half of the veteran population at the end of fiscal year 1961 resided in seven States, each of which had more than 1 million veterans.

General

The changes in the size and composition of the veteran population which have occurred since the Veterans Administration was established as an independent agency to care for and minister to the needs of war veterans and their dependents have been both dramatic and profound. In 1930, there were about 4.7 million veterans, of whom 34,000 were women. Nine out of 10 were World War I veterans between the ages of 30 and 44 years; just over 1 percent were "older" veterans, i.e., 65 or more years of age. The average age of all veterans in 1930 was 38.8 years. About 6 percent of the total U.S. population 18 years and over were veterans.

World War II and the Korean conflict produced a veteran population explosion: at the end of fiscal year 1961 there were 19.7 million of these veterans alone. Added to these were the 2.6 million veterans of World War I and the Spanish-American War, plus 113,000 Regular Establishment ex-servicemen (with disabilities incurred in peacetime service). One person of every five in the U.S. population 18 years or older was a veteran. These 22.4 million veterans are described in the following paragraphs—their age; the number of family members they have; and where they live.

Number of Veterans

On June 30, 1961, there were an estimated 22,403,000 veterans in civil life. During this fiscal year the civilian veteran population declined by 131,000. Since the alltime peak number of veterans in March 1958, there had been a decline of 332,000. Some of the over 1 million Korean conflict and World War II veterans still in the Armed Forces will not return to civil life until about 1980. Over this period, as in the past 15 years, the decrease in the veteran population because of deaths will be partially offset by the increase due to the separation of these veterans from the Armed Forces. Of the 21,987,000 male and 416,000 female veterans in civil life at the end of fiscal year 1961, more than 9 out of 10 served during World War II and the Korean conflict:

Total	22, 403, 000
Korean conflict	5, 531, 000
And service in World War II	993, 000
No service in World War II	4, 538, 000
World War II	15, 156, 000
And service in Korean conflict	993, 000
No service in Korean conflict	14, 163, 000
World War I	2, 565, 000
Spanish-American War	31, 000
Regular Establishment (receiving VA compensation)	113, 000
Indian Wars	29

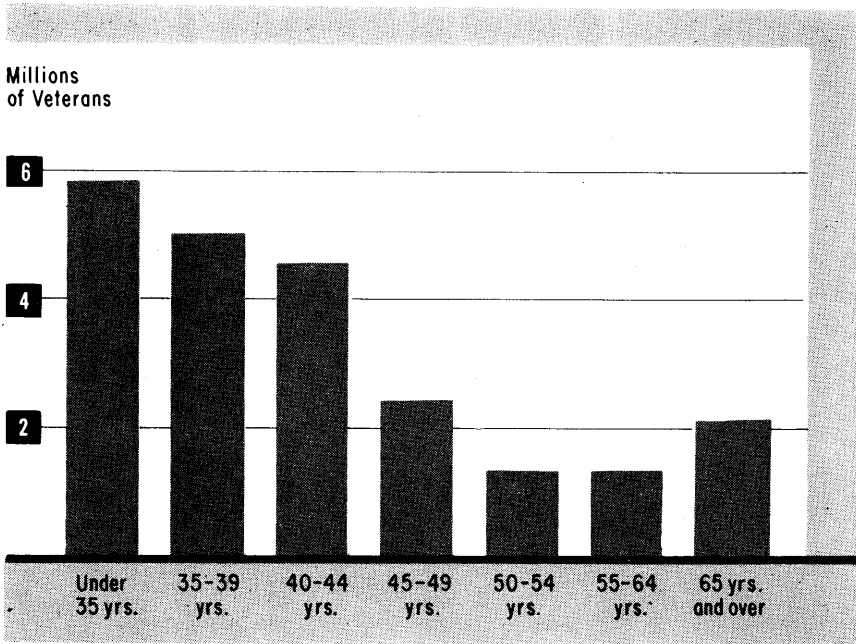
Age

Some veterans are as young as 19 years, while a few are over 100 years of age. The average age of the total veteran population (42.5 years) is influenced by the large group of World War II veterans whose average is 42.1 years. Other war veterans' average ages are: Korean conflict, 31.6 years; World War I, 67.1 years; Spanish-American War, 83.5 years. While more than 2 out of 3 veterans are under 45 years old, nearly 1 out of 10 is 65 or more years of age. In the fiscal year about 406,000 veterans reached their 65th milestone, bringing the total "older" veterans to 2.1 million. In the next fiscal year only 258,000 veterans will attain age 65, since most World

War I veterans have already passed their 65th anniversary and there are relatively few World War II veterans 64 years old. Altogether nearly 7.2 million veterans are now in the “middle-aged” and “older” population—45 years of age and over.

(For detailed age of veterans, by war, see table 1 in the statistical tables section.)

AGE OF VETERANS IN CIVIL LIFE, 1961



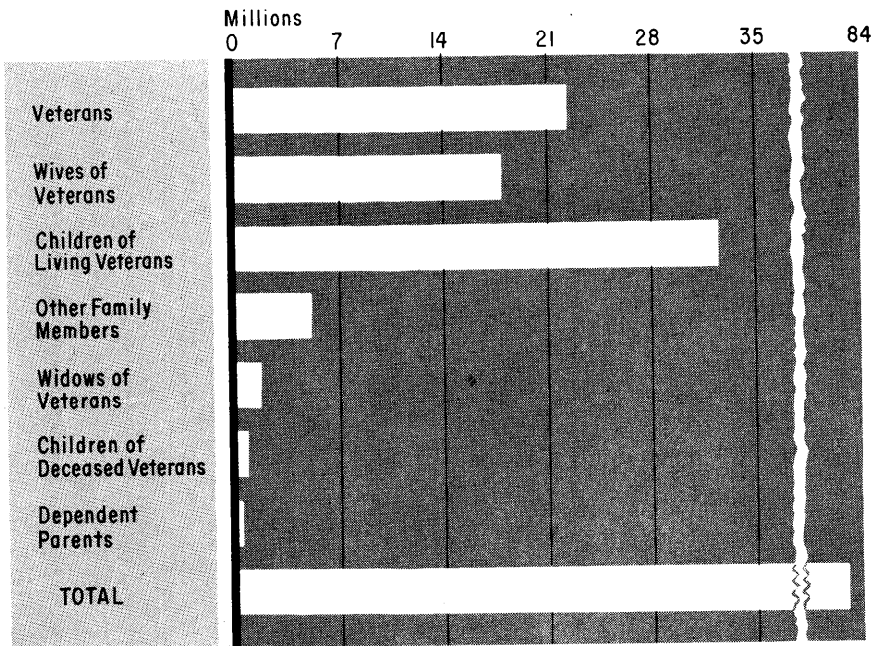
Veterans and Their Families

Of the nearly 184 million Americans at the end of the fiscal year, over 80.6 million of them were veterans, members of veterans’ families, or survivors (widows, children, and dependent parents) of deceased veterans. Thus, about 44 percent of this Nation’s total population are men, women, and children who are potentially eligible to receive VA services and benefits.

The 78 million veterans and their family members included 18.3 million married veterans and their wives; their 32.5 million children under 18 years old; 3.8 million unmarried veterans; and 5.1 million other close relatives living in veterans’ households.

Among the 2.6 million surviving dependents of deceased veterans were 1.6 million widows; 700,000 orphans under 18 years of age; and 300,000 dependent parents who were receiving VA compensation payments because of the death of their children in military service or as a result of injury or disease incurred in the Armed Forces.

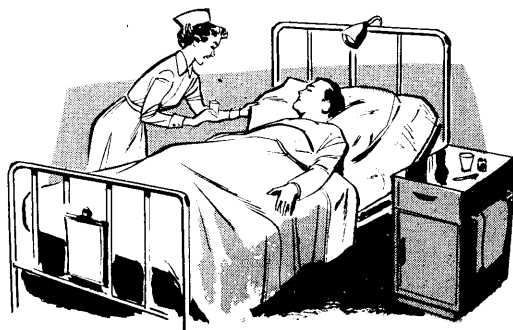
COMPOSITION OF THE TOTAL VETERAN POPULATION, 1961



Geographic Distribution

Over 99 percent of the 22,403,000 veterans in civil life at the end of fiscal year 1961 resided in the United States. The remaining 153,000 were living in Puerto Rico and other U.S. Territories and possessions, and in foreign countries throughout the world.

New York and California, each with over 2 million veterans, ranked first and second among the States in veteran population. Alaska, the State with the least veterans, had an estimated 14,000. Seven States (California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas), each with over 1 million veterans, included 47 percent of the total veteran population. The Chicago VA regional office area (covering all of Illinois and part of Indiana) was the largest with 1,391,000 veterans. (For detailed estimates of the State and VA regional office veteran population, by war, see tables 2 and 3 in the statistical tables section.)



Chapter Three

MEDICAL CARE

Mission

The mission of the VA medical program is to provide inpatient and outpatient medical treatment and domiciliary care to eligible veterans. To aid in the accomplishment of this mission, the program includes medical research and education and training activities.

Highlights

- Patient turnover increased for patients of all types and more patients treated.
- Fewer tuberculous patients and more medical, surgical and neurological patients treated. One VA hospital redesignated from TB to GM&S

to keep pace with changing needs.

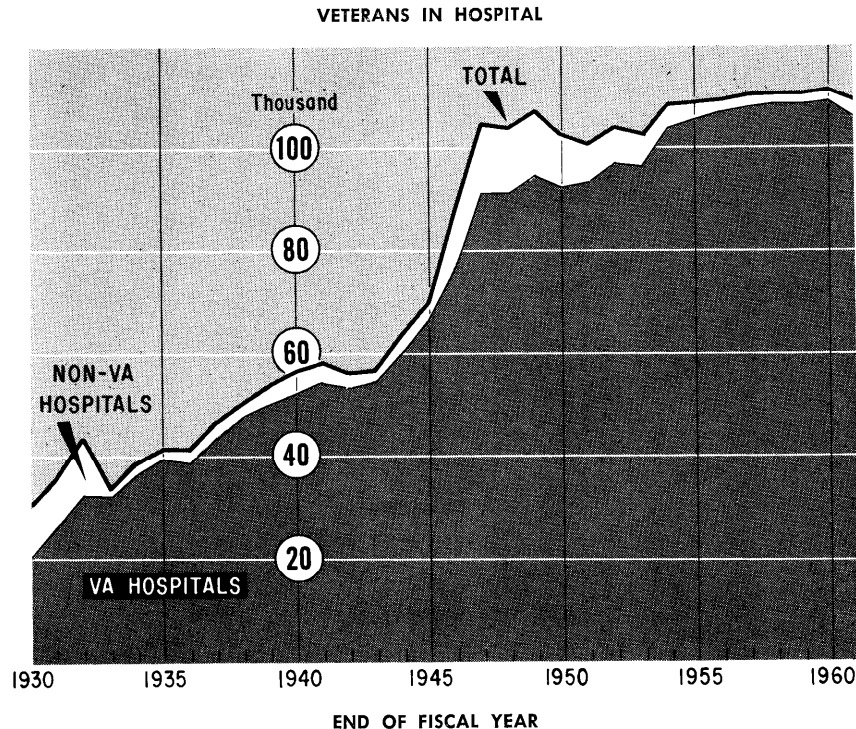
- Prebed care and expanded postbed care programs established.
- Plans initiated for restoration centers to assist disabled veteran's return to community living.
- Eleven day care centers in operation for psychiatric patients.
- VA training more than one-tenth of the resident physicians and one-fifth of the resident dentists in the Nation.
- All seven area medical offices operating with administrative responsibility.

Thirty Years in Review

Since 1930 there has been a tremendous expansion in the medical program for veterans. This is illustrated by the chart below which shows the number of VA patients hospitalized at the end of each fiscal year since 1931, the end of the first year of the VA's operation.

On June 30, 1931, there were 54 VA hospitals (7 of which were opened that fiscal year), with a total capacity of slightly more than 26,000 beds. Three decades later the number of hospitals had been expanded to 170, with a capacity of more than 122,000 beds.

The average daily patient load in fiscal year 1931 was 33,000 of which approximately 24,000 were in VA hospitals, and 9,000 in other Federal (including National Homes), State and local government and private hospitals, as VA beneficiaries. In fiscal year 1961, this number had grown to more than 114,000 of which 111,000 were in VA hospitals and 3,000 in contract hospitals.



Admissions and discharges of VA patients (to VA and non-VA hospitals) totaled approximately 110,000 and 105,000 respectively in fiscal year 1931. These numbers increased to 566,000 admissions and 565,000 discharges in fiscal year 1961.

Thirty years ago the Veterans Administration operated 11 domiciliaries (referred to then as National Homes) with a capacity of 15,500 domiciliary

beds, and 7,400 hospital beds; of the latter beds, almost 2,300 were available to VA patients, and the remainder to VA domiciliary members. At the end of fiscal year 1961, the Veterans Administration operated 18 domiciliaries, having a capacity of more than 17,000 domiciliary beds.

Domiciliary care in fiscal year 1931 was provided to an average daily load of 19,500 members, 14,300 of whom were in VA domiciliaries and 5,200 in State homes. In fiscal year 1961, the average daily VA member load was over 26,000, of whom almost 17,000 were in VA domiciliaries and over 9,000 in State homes.

During fiscal year 1931, outpatient medical and dental services were provided in 54 outpatient clinics located in regional offices. This number has grown to 93 outpatient clinics providing care on June 30, 1961. In 1931, as today, care was provided by both VA staff and private specialists on a fee basis ("home-town" care).

In 1931, the outpatient program provided 1,900,000 medical examinations and 742,000 medical treatments. In fiscal year 1961, veterans made more than 3,500,000 visits for medical examination and treatment.

Also indicative of the growth during this period is the increase in the number of employees. At the end of fiscal year 1931, there were approximately 34,800 VA employees for all functions of the agency. Thirty years later, almost 135,000 full- and part-time personnel were employed in the medical program alone.

The program's growth has not all been consistently upward. For example, there were minor reductions in the hospital programs during World War II and the Korean conflict and a major reduction in 1933, which was due to the passage of the Economy Act (March 20, 1933). The act specified that hospitalization would be restricted to veterans with (1) service-connected disabilities or (2) tuberculous, neuropsychiatric or permanent disabilities, if they had no adequate means of support. The upward trend in the number of patients hospitalized was resumed the following year when Congress approved Public Law 141, March 28, 1934. This law provided that hospitalization could be furnished to veterans with nonservice-connected disabilities who were unable to pay for such care.

One element of the program, the outpatient dental activity, experienced a phenomenal growth after the end of World War II, with a peak of over 800,000 applications being received from veterans during fiscal year 1948, and 660,000 of these receiving treatment. "Home-town" dentists participating in this program completed 60 percent of the examinations and 92 percent of the treatment. The fact that many veterans were eligible for repeated episodes of treatment created backlogs and unreasonable costs. This situation resulted in Congress on June 15, 1955, limiting dental care to one-time treatment, except for specified disabilities. This amendment to the basic law reduced the caseload from a peak of 660,000 patients in fiscal year 1948 to less than 26,000 in fiscal year 1961.

The patient load remaining in hospital at the end of fiscal year 1931 was comprised as follows: neuropsychiatric, 49 percent; medical and surgical, 33 percent; and tuberculous, 18 percent. At the end of fiscal year 1961, the respective percents were 57, 36, and 7.

The varying effects of a prolonged recession in the 1930's, World War II in the early 1940's, the ensuing wage-price spiral in the late 1940's and 1950's, and the increasing costs of the advanced techniques in medical care, are reflected in the costs of the VA medical program. The following table shows a comparison of per diem costs at 10-year intervals, by type of VA hospital, commencing with fiscal year 1931.

Type of hospital	Per diem cost, fiscal year			
	1931	1941	1951	1961
All hospitals	\$3. 72	\$2. 78	\$11. 66	\$19. 93
Neuropsychiatric	2. 69	1. 93	7. 22	13. 40
Tuberculosis	5. 19	4. 14	13. 82	24. 73
General medical and surgical	4. 49	3. 81	16. 47	25. 89

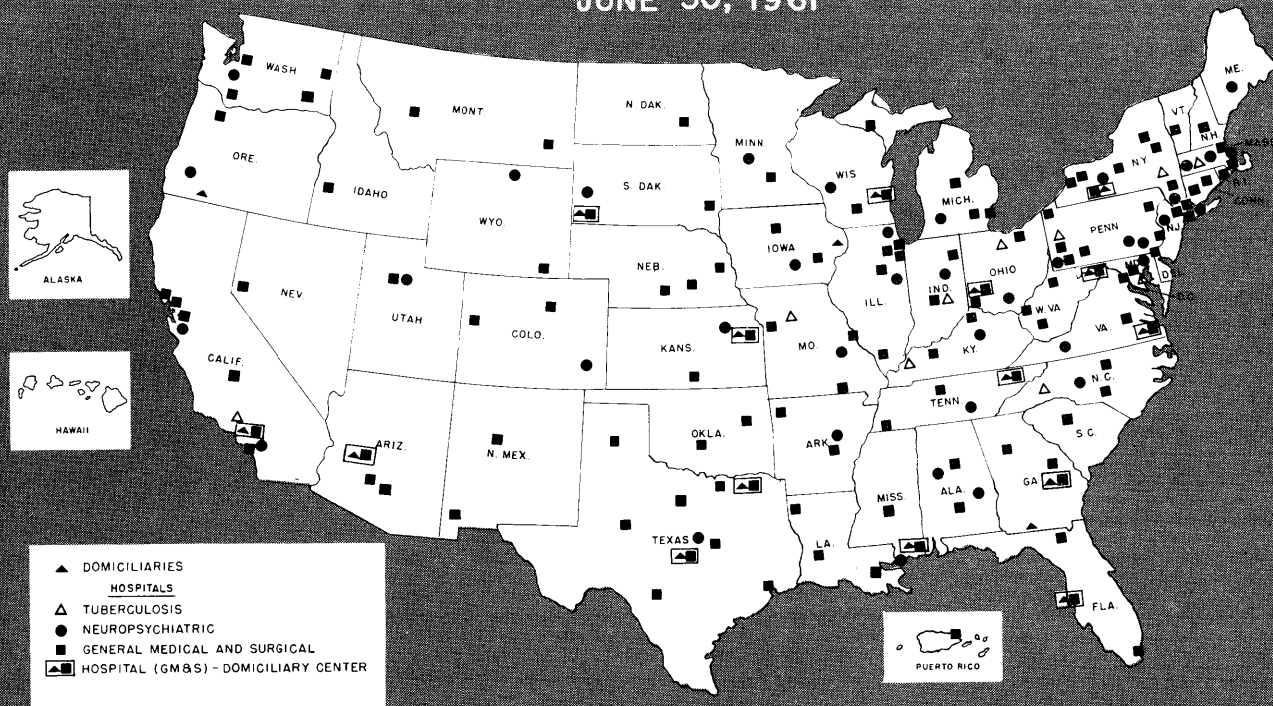
The most significant event in the VA medical program during three decades was the passage of Public Law 293 on January 3, 1946. This law provided for a veterans medical care program comparable with the finest in civilian practice. To achieve this objective, and to attract and retain high caliber personnel, this patient care program was related to a research program, to improve medical diagnosis and treatment, and to an education and training program to maintain close working affiliations with the Nation's leading medical and other professional schools. Pay scales were revised to attract highly competent medical personnel.

The professional status of the program was further enhanced by enlisting the assistance of outstanding medical and other professional personnel to serve the VA medical program in advisory, consultant, and training capacities.

Under the guidance of these professional leaders, the Veterans Administration developed an integrated medical team—using the combined efforts of the physician, dentist, nurse, pharmacist, psychologist, dietitian, social worker, laboratory technician, rehabilitation therapist, etc.

The VA research and education programs also have been highly successful in improving the standards of VA medical care. For more than the past decade, VA research and study findings have been solicited and distributed on a worldwide basis, and medical personnel and scientists from foreign countries have visited the VA hospitals and clinics to study medical advances.

LOCATION OF VA HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES IN OPERATION JUNE 30, 1961



As a result of all these developments, the Veterans Administration has a program in being which provides the Nation's eligible veterans with a very high quality of medical care, and which as a result of its byproducts—medical advances, research, and training—has been of benefit to mankind at large.

Hospital Facilities

At the end of fiscal year 1961, there were 170 VA hospitals with a total capacity of 122,397 beds. These hospitals were designated by type as follows: 10 tuberculosis (TB), 39 neuropsychiatric (NP), and 121 general medical and surgical (GM&S).

During fiscal year 1961, the VA hospital at Livermore, Calif., was redesignated from TB to GM&S to keep pace with the changing needs of the veteran patients. For statistical purposes, the Livermore hospital data for fiscal year 1961 are included with the TB hospitals. A total of nine VA hospitals have been redesignated from TB to GM&S since July 1958, and two more, at Oteen, N.C., and Rutland Heights, Mass., are scheduled for redesignation on July 1, 1961. In addition, two former TB hospitals were closed in 1958 since they were no longer needed to accommodate the declining TB patient load.

There were major additions to the bed capacity at two field stations—100 beds at the VA hospital, Long Beach, Calif., and 164 beds at the VA center, Bay Pines, Fla.—both areas of increasing patient demand. The new 1,000-bed NP hospital at Brecksville, Ohio, under construction during fiscal year 1961, will be activated early in fiscal year 1962. Some downward adjustments were necessitated at a number of hospitals because of (1) the reduced demand for TB beds and (2) a need for additional working space in keeping with modern hospital practice.

Of the total bed capacity in the VA hospital system on June 30, 1961, there were 120,542 beds in operation (staffed and available) for the care of VA patients. The table below shows the distribution of these operating beds by type of hospital and type of bed (i.e., intended diagnostic use).

Type of bed	Operating beds, by type of hospital, June 30, 1961			
	Total	Tubercu- losis	Neuro- psychi- atric	General medical and surgical
Total beds.....	120, 542	3, 951	55, 856	60, 735
Tuberculosis.....	8, 904	2, 620	835	5, 449
Psychiatric.....	59, 115	-----	51, 811	7, 304
Psychotic.....	54, 445	-----	49, 359	5, 086
Other psychiatric.....	4, 670	-----	2, 452	2, 218
Neurological.....	3, 800	-----	605	3, 195
General medical and surgical.....	48, 723	1, 331	2, 605	44, 787

There were 1,855 unused beds at the end of fiscal year 1961. The term "unused beds" identifies the difference between total bed capacity and operating beds. In prior years, some beds were unavailable for patients because of difficulty in recruiting key personnel. There were no beds in this category at the close of fiscal year 1961. The reasons for unused beds on June 30 were as follows:

Reason for beds being out of use	Number of beds	Percent of VA total bed capac- ity ¹
Total.....	1, 855	1. 5
In process of activation.....	479	0. 4
Space undergoing construction or maintenance activity....	357	0. 3
Type of bed not required to meet local patient demand....	691	0. 5
Other reasons.....	328	0. 3

¹ The total capacity on June 30, 1961, was 122,397 beds.

More than one-fourth of the unused bed capacity on June 30, 1961, was scheduled for activation within 6 months. Included in the 479 beds in this category were 124 beds in the 1,000-bed addition at the VA hospital, Palo Alto, Calif., as well as the bed additions at Long Beach, Calif., and Bay Pines, Fla., mentioned above.

The 357 beds not in use because of construction or maintenance will be reactivated for patient care as individual projects are completed. The extensive modernization program at the VA hospital, Perry Point, Md. accounted for 91 of these beds. Another construction program at the VA center, Los Angeles, Calif., accounted for 82 beds, and the space-conversion project for a progressive care unit at the VA hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, accounted for 39 beds in this category.

The 691 beds shown in the category "Type of bed not required to meet local patient demand," included 34 medical and surgical beds at the VA hospital, Lincoln, Nebr., which will be required to meet the mid-winter demand for beds, and 38 tuberculosis beds at the VA hospital, West Haven, Conn., which may be reopened for the use of chronic long-term medical patients in fiscal year 1963.

The exclusion of 328 beds from the operating bed capacity for "other reasons" was mainly due to bed space being temporarily diverted to other than inpatient use. For example, the space for 171 beds at the VA hospital, Montrose, N.Y., was being used for employees' quarters because adequate housing was not available in the local community. These beds will be reactivated for patient care when a new quarters building is completed early in fiscal year 1962.

The operating beds in VA hospitals on June 30, 1961, constituted nearly 8 percent of the Nation's available hospital bed capacity.

The Veterans Administration uses beds on a contract basis in other Federal, State, local government and private hospitals in areas where appropriate VA facilities are not available. Such beds were occupied by a daily average of 2,970 VA patients during the fiscal year.

Patient Load

Efforts were made during the fiscal year to increase the number of patients treated within the existing bed capacity of the VA hospital system. To this end, a program of prebed care (PBC) was initiated in November 1960 and the program of postbed care (identified as "completion of bed-occupancy care" or CBOC) was expanded.

These programs were made possible by the passage of Public Law 86-639, July 12, 1960, which authorized outpatient treatment incident to hospital care for certain VA patients. The programs permitted the Veterans Administration to follow pre- and post-hospital care procedures similar to those in general medical practice.

Nearly 4,000 patients used the PBC program during the fiscal year. These patients made about 5,000 prebed care visits. The 264,000 patients participating in the post-hospital care program made 528,000 visits to the VA hospitals. At the end of the year, 91,400 patients remained on the CBOC rolls.

These programs helped make possible the treatment of more patients within the VA hospitals than in the preceding year. The total number of patients treated in the VA hospital system in fiscal year 1961, as shown in the following table, amounted to 664,400 or 27,023 more than in fiscal year 1960. In view of the continuous increase in VA patients requiring treatment for long-term illnesses and disabilities, this rise in the number of patients treated is significant.

Status of patients treated during fiscal year	Patients treated in VA hospitals, fiscal year	
	1960	1961
Total patients-----	637, 377	664, 400
Patients on VA hospital rolls, June 30-----	125, 460	124, 332
Remaining in hospital-----	108, 730	105, 460
On trial visit-----	9, 739	11, 413
On leave of absence-----	6, 453	6, 811
In elopement status-----	538	648
Patients leaving VA hospital rolls-----	511, 917	540, 068
Discharged-----	473, 470	500, 837
Died-----	38, 447	39, 231

There were 537,022 admissions to and 540,068 discharges (including deaths) from VA hospitals during fiscal year 1961, as compared with 511,290 admissions and 511,917 discharges during fiscal year 1960.

In addition to the admissions to and discharges from the VA hospitals, 28,632 VA patients were admitted to and 24,990 VA patients discharged from contract hospitals.

Owing to the increased patient flow there was also an increase in the average monthly turnover rate in the VA hospitals. This was true for patients of all types, as shown in the table below. The turnover rate is the percentage ratio of patients discharged (including deaths) to the average daily patient load.

Type of patient	Average monthly turnover rate in VA hospitals, fiscal year	
	1960	1961
All patients	38.3	40.4
Tuberculous	19.8	21.3
Psychiatric	6.5	7.1
Medical, surgical and neurological	81.4	84.8

The increase in turnover is, for the most part, associated with the programs mentioned above. However, some part is attributable to the decline in the tuberculous average daily patient load (which decreased by 884) during the fiscal year. This decline enabled the VA hospital system to ac-

Type of VA hospital and location of non-VA hospitals	Average daily patient load, by type of patient, fiscal year 1961					
	Total	Tuberculous	Psychiatric		Neurological	General medical and surgical
			Psychotic	Other psychiatric		
All hospitals	114,321	8,450	52,060	6,476	4,484	42,851
VA hospitals	111,351	8,153	50,700	6,277	4,464	41,757
Tuberculosis	3,587	2,435	5	4	-----	1,143
Neuropsychiatric	52,773	848	45,721	3,887	554	1,763
General medical and surgical	54,991	4,870	4,974	2,386	3,910	38,851
Non-VA hospitals	2,970	297	1,360	199	20	1,094
United States ¹	1,877	12	997	99	20	749
Outside United States	1,093	285	363	100	-----	345
Puerto Rico	839	151	338	100	-----	250
Philippines	246	133	23	-----	-----	90
Canal Zone	6	1	2	-----	-----	3
Guam	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	2

¹ Includes average daily patient load of 26 in Alaska and 137 in Hawaii where there are no VA hospital facilities.

commodate an increased number of medical, surgical, and neurological patients. The latter types are relatively high-turnover patients as compared with tuberculous patients. Approximately 20 percent of the increase in the overall VA turnover rate is due to the changing nature of VA hospital patient load.

A total of 41.7 million days of inpatient care was provided for a daily average of 114,321 VA beneficiaries in VA and non-VA hospitals during the fiscal year.

The full impact of the clinical responsibility of the VA hospitals to veteran patients is not completely described by the average daily patient load, and PBC and CBOC programs. For example, at the end of the fiscal year there were 18,872 patients on the rolls of VA hospitals in absent-bed-occupant status (leave of absence, trial visit, or elopement). These were patients who had received inpatient care during the year and were, for the most part, still under the supervision of the VA medical staff.

The chart on page 12, which shows the growth of the VA hospital program since 1931, also shows the general decrease in the use of non-VA facilities during the past 13 years. It is the VA policy to curtail the use of non-VA beds by maximum use of VA hospital facilities.

The average daily VA patient load in non-VA hospitals during fiscal year 1961 was 2,970. Forty-three percent of these patients were in other Federal hospitals. Psychiatric patients constituted 52 percent of the total average daily patient load in non-VA hospitals. Veterans hospitalized under VA auspices in Puerto Rico constituted the great majority of the VA patient load in non-VA hospitals outside the States. The 200-bed VA hospital, San Juan, P.R., has only limited facilities for the care of tuberculous and psychiatric patients. These types constituted more than 70 percent of the VA patients in contract hospitals in Puerto Rico.

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 nonservice-connected disabilities who cannot defray the cost of hospitalization.

An annual census of patients provides detailed information on the clinical and eligibility status of patients under VA care on a typical day. The percentage distribution of patients in hospital on October 31, 1960, may be considered an estimate of the distribution of the 41.7 million patient days of care provided by the Veterans Administration during fiscal year 1961 to each of the seven categories of patients identified. These data are summarized in the chart on page 22.

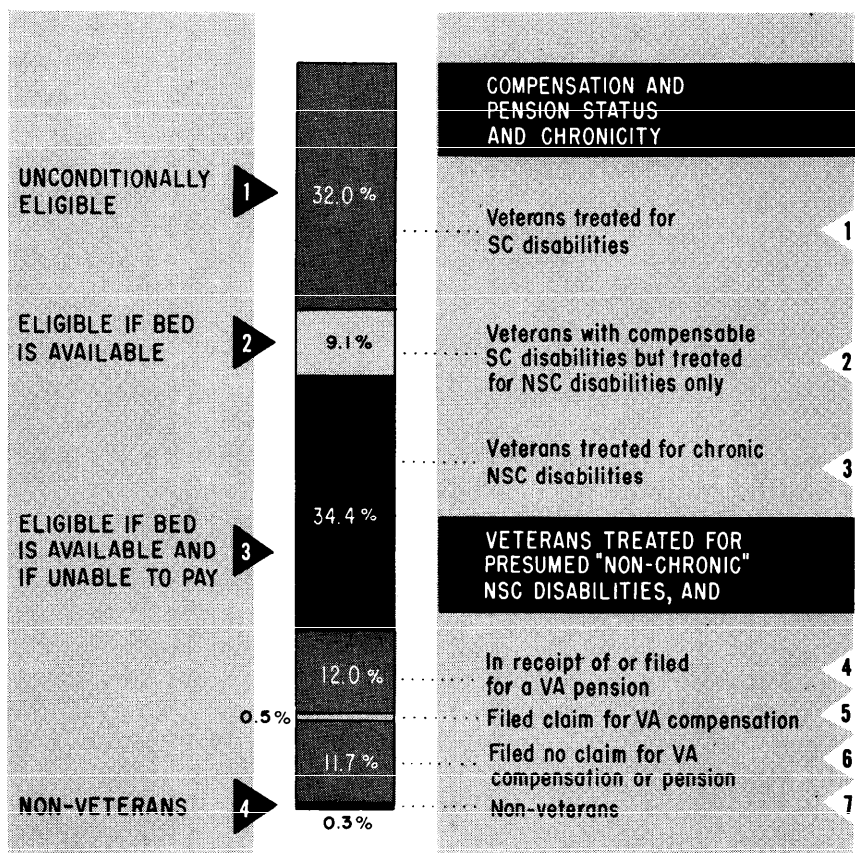
On the day of the census, there were 114,400 patients hospitalized under VA auspices in VA and non-VA hospitals. Of this total, approximately 300, or 0.3 percent, were nonveterans for whose care the Veterans Administration required reimbursement. Included in this group were military

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) 32.0 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 nonservice-connected disabilities. These veterans are eligible for VA care if a bed is available.
- (3) 58.6 percent were veterans receiving care for nonservice-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.

ELIGIBILITY OF VA PATIENTS IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS, OCTOBER 31, 1960



The number of patients with service-connected disabilities under VA care decreased by about 1,100 (from 37,600 to 36,500) since the previous annual census of October 31, 1959. More than four-fifths of the patients identified as service-connected in the 1960 census were under care for a psychiatric condition.

The number of patients receiving VA compensation for service-connected disabilities who were under care for nonservice-connected disabilities only has increased slightly since October 31, 1959. About one-half of the 10,500 patients in this group were under treatment for neuropsychiatric or tuberculous conditions.

Of the 67,000 patients (comprising 58.6 percent of the entire patient load) who did not have a compensable service-connected disability, approximately 39,300 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 nonservice-connected group (24.2 percent of the entire patient load), one-half were patients who either were receiving or had applied for a VA pension for a nonservice-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 have an annual income not in excess of \$1,800, if single, or in excess of \$3,000, 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 one-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," nonservice-connected group comprises about 600 veterans (0.5 percent of the total patient load) who had claims for compensable service-connected disabilities pending adjudication.

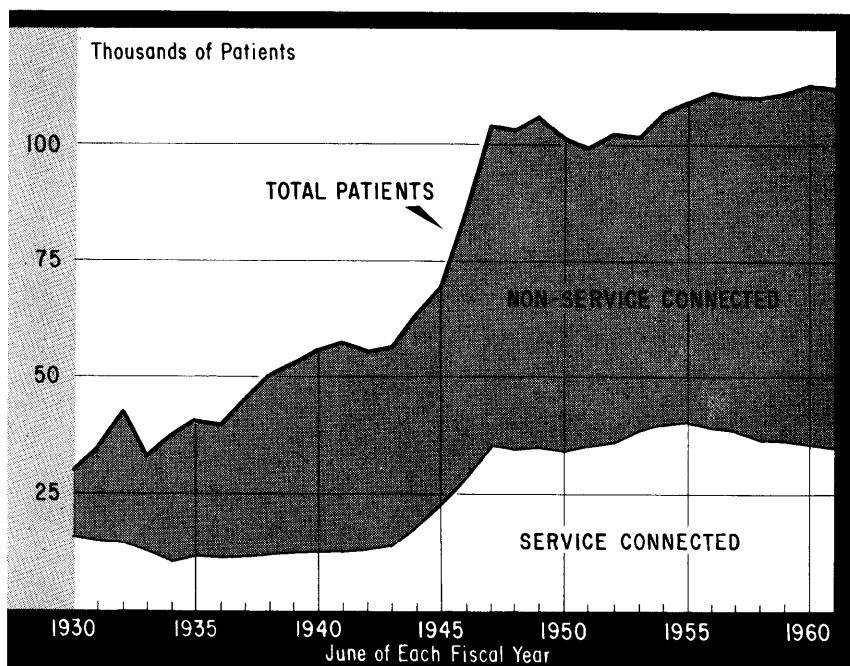
The remaining 11.7 percent were patients to whom none of the conditions described above apply. These patients were under treatment for nonservice-connected conditions and had been hospitalized less than 90 days on the day of the census. However, many of them had been admitted just prior to the census date and, owing to the nature of their illness, 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.

Another approach to understanding the nature of the patients under care for nonservice-connected disabilities (excluding those on the VA com-

pensation rolls) is to subdivide the total into four groups. Of the 67,000 patients in this category, 1,100 (1.6 percent) had a claim for VA compensation pending adjudicative action at the time of the census; 37,300 (55.7 percent) were on the VA pension rolls; 3,900 (5.8 percent) had a claim for VA pension pending adjudicative action at the time of the census; and 24,700 (36.9 percent) were veterans hospitalized for nonservice-connected disabilities who at the time of the census were not on the pension rolls or had not filed a claim for VA compensation or pension.

The chart below shows the fluctuations over the past 32 years in both the total VA patient load and that portion comprised of patients under care for service-connected conditions.

ELIGIBILITY OF VA PATIENTS IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS, 1930-61



The service-connected patient load reached its peak during fiscal year 1955 when slightly more than 41,000 such patients were under care. Since then the decline has been continuous, and in June 1961 the service-connected patient load was approximately 35,300. The major part of this reduction is associated with the marked decrease in the number of patients under care for service-connected tuberculosis. Based on an analysis of current trends, it is anticipated that during the next 10 years the service-connected patient load will continue to decline by about 1,000 annually.

Beginning in 1952 estimates have been made of the nonservice-connected patient load categorized as follows:

- (1) NSC patients who also had a compensable SC disability;
- (2) "Chronic" NSC patients;
- (3) "Presumed nonchronic" NSC patients.

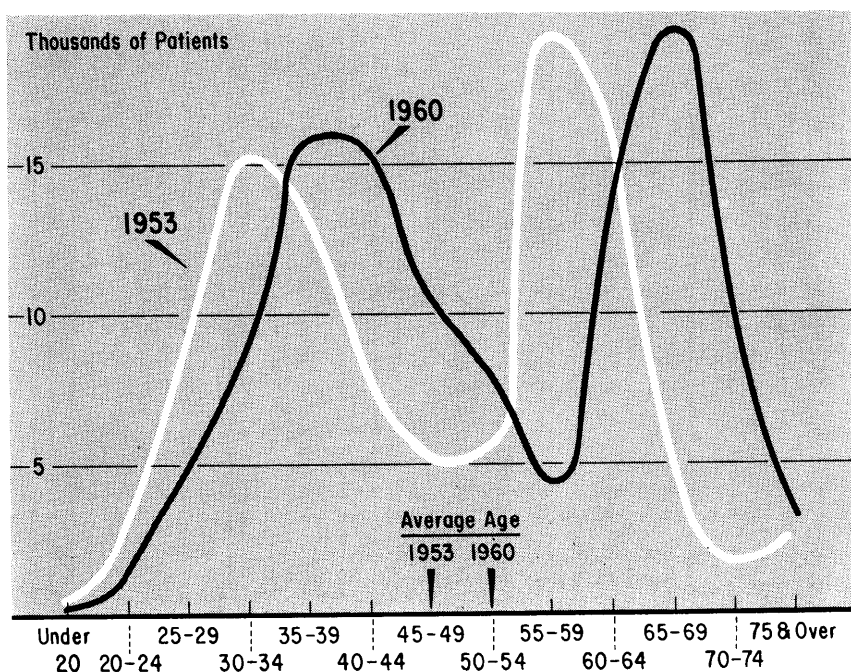
All three NSC subgroups have increased in size over the past 9 years. The number of patients treated for a nonservice-connected disability only who also had a compensable service-connected disability increased slowly since 1954 from about 8,500 to 10,300 in 1961. It is expected that this group will grow at an accelerated rate as the veterans on the compensation rolls advance in age. Both the "chronic" NSC and "presumed nonchronic" NSC groups increased by about 5,000 patients each between 1952 and 1961.

Age and Diagnostic Composition

One of the unique characteristics of the age distribution of VA patients is that it has two peaks. One of these peaks is in the World War II veteran age group 35-39 and the other is in the World War I veteran age group 65-69. This unusual age distribution of patients makes it virtually impossible to compare the overall experience of VA hospitals with other medical systems since no other hospital system has an age and sex distribution of patients similar to that observed in VA hospitals.

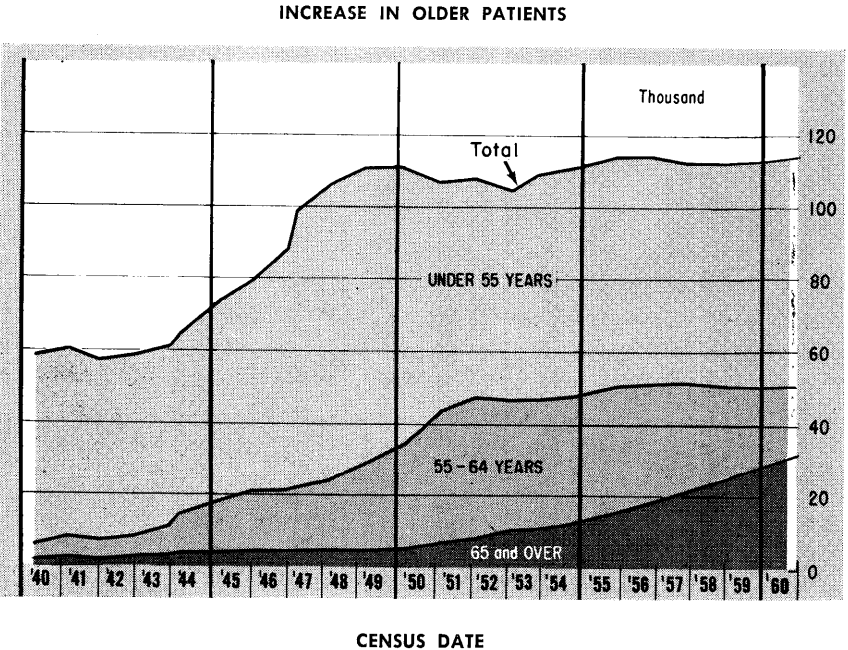
The 5-year age group distribution for January 1, 1953, and for October 31, 1960 is given in the chart below. The peaks previously referred to are prominent in both distribution, and the shift to the older age is clearly apparent.

AGE OF VA PATIENTS IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS



Since 32,380 of the 114,400 patients in hospital are 65 years of age or older, every fourth patient is in what has been commonly termed the “geriatric group.” The increase in 1 year in the number of patients in this group was almost 4,000. The importance of the aging factor is clearly emphasized by the contrast in the patient census on January 1, 1950, when there were 5,200 patients 65 and over among the total of 111,500 in hospital, and on October 31, 1960, when there were 32,400 veterans age 65 and over among the 114,400 patients in hospital.

In the chart titled “Increase in Older Patients,” the narrowing of the area shaded for the age groups 55–64 is in sharp contrast with the marked widening of the curve representing the age group 65 and over.



Concomitant with the aging of the VA patient load, there has been a gradual shifting in the diagnostic composition of the patients under care. The tuberculosis case load continued to decrease. (See “Tuberculosis.”)

Psychiatric patients comprised 53.7 percent of the 1960 census. A significant change has taken place over the past 5 years in the composition of the psychotic patients in VA hospitals. The number of patients with a psychotic disorder due to syphilis has dropped about 1,000, while the number of patients with a psychosis due to organic causes other than syphilis has increased 1,500—from 7,200 in 1955 to 8,700 in 1960.

In the category of medical and surgical patients, the effects of aging of the veteran population are most clearly identified. The number of patients in hospital with malignancy as their principal diagnosis on the

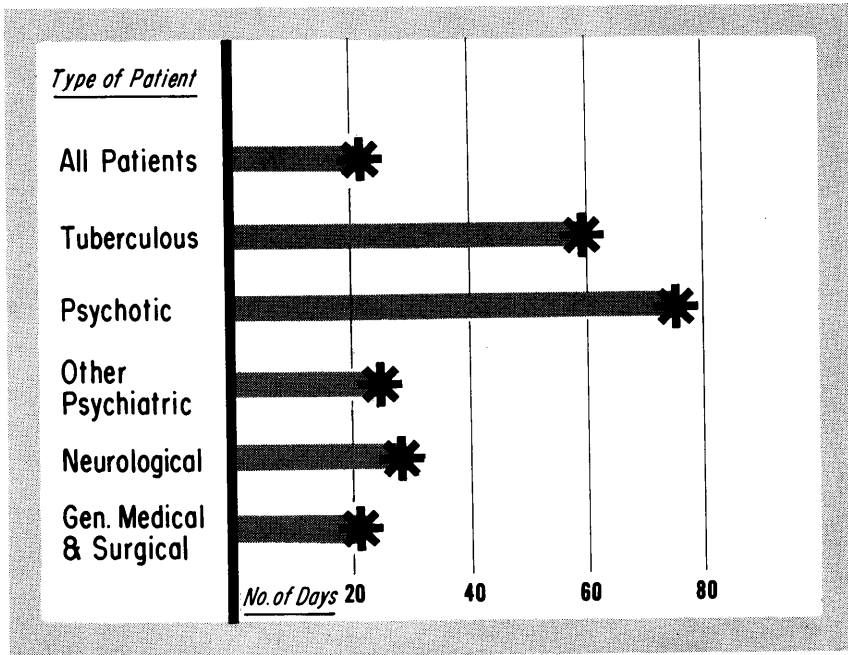
census date increased 700 in 1 year from 4,300 to 5,000. Digestive diseases and diseases of the heart and vascular systems likewise increased both in number and in their proportion of total patient load. The number of neurological patients in the VA hospital system has also increased. Between 1955 and 1960 their number has grown from 5,500 to 6,900, an increase of 25.5 percent. This represents an increase in a chronic type of patient since almost 57 percent of neurological patients stay in hospital 90 days or more, and about one out of every four stay in hospital more than 2 years. Thus, the character of the VA patient load is changing, and the chronic conditions associated with aging are becoming increasingly more prominent.

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 were instituted in the scheduling of admissions, the timely completion of records, and the promptness of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.

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 provides an index of the hospital

**MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY OF HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS
ESTIMATED FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1960¹**



¹/Based on a 20% systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 - Apr. 30, 1960

stay experience of all admissions. One-half of the 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 patients admitted to VA hospitals during calendar year 1960 was 21.8 days. This figure was obtained from a 20 percent systematic random sample of VA admissions during the first 4 months of 1960. 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 1960 were treated for general medical and surgical conditions. Their median stay was 20.2 days. Patients admitted for psychiatric conditions other than psychosis had a median stay of 26.4 days, while those with neurological conditions required 28.7 days of care. In contrast, the median stay of patients admitted for pulmonary tuberculosis and those treated for psychosis was 154.6 and 75.1 days, respectively.

There are marked differences in the patterns of hospital stay of each of the five broad categories of patients. For example, 56 percent of the 26,700 psychotic patients admitted during 1960 were discharged within 90 days after their admission, 16 percent were discharged after 3 to 6 months of treatment, and the remaining 28 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 much higher than among those 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 (8 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 increases 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 14.5 days, whereas those 65 and over had a median stay of 24.1 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.

“Hospital Stay” of Patients Resident in Hospital

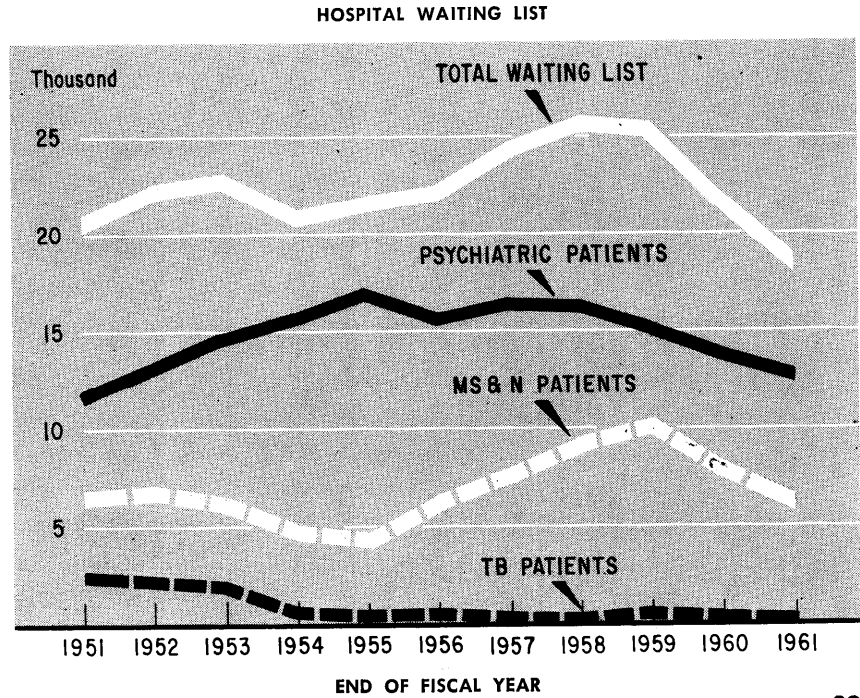
Another index of chronicity is the hospital stay of patients resident in VA hospitals on a given day, i.e., the number of days, or months, or years a patient has spent continuously in hospital under VA auspices. About

66,800 patients, or 60 percent of all patients in VA hospitals on October 31, 1960, 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 57 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 50,300 patients in VA hospitals who have been continuously under VA care for more than 1 year. The majority (43,100) of these patients were being treated for a psychotic disorder. Some progress in reducing the size of this group has been made over the past few years through the increased use of tranquilizers, foster homes, half-way houses, and special programs of community care. However, the increasing number of chronically disabled patients with neurological disabilities (2,400) and general medical and surgical conditions (2,100) hospitalized continuously in VA hospitals for more than 1 year poses a medical care problem. The relatively slow turn-over of such patients results in a reduction of the effective available bed capacity, and requires continuous surveillance by each VA hospital.

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 hospital admission.



At the end of fiscal year 1961, there were 18,772 (31 tuberculous, 12,636 psychiatric and 6,105 medical, surgical or neurological) veterans on the waiting list. The waiting list was 2,900 less than reported 1 year earlier and 6,500 lower than at the end of fiscal year 1959. The chart on page 29 shows the trend in the waiting list at the end of each fiscal year since 1951.

Only three waiting list applicants on June 30, 1961, had service-connected disabilities. All three were awaiting admission for specialized surgical care of disorders of hearing. Each had been offered immediate VA hospitalization but had elected to wait until a suitable bed was available at the hospital of his choice.

There were only 31 applicants on the waiting list requiring care for tuberculous conditions on June 30, 1961, as compared with 208 one year earlier. In prior years there has been a sizable TB waiting list in Manila, Philippines. Increased use of the Veterans Memorial Hospital in Manila has significantly reduced the TB waiting list there to only three on June 30.

The number of psychiatric applicants on the waiting list also declined steadily—from 13,857 on June 30, 1960, to 12,636 on June 30, 1961. As of the latter date, 67 percent of these applicants were already hospitalized at other than VA expense, primarily in State hospitals.

The 6,105 applicants requiring care for medical, surgical, or neurological conditions on June 30, 1961, represented a 20 percent reduction in this category since June 30, 1960.

Domiciliary Care

On June 30, 1961, there were 16,927 operating beds available for domiciliary care at 18 VA field stations. The average daily member load in VA facilities during fiscal year 1961 was 16,812. This average daily member load included 575 member employees in VA hospitals. Four VA centers have domiciliary facilities for women veterans: Bay Pines, Fla., Dayton, Ohio, Los Angeles, Calif., and Martinsburg, W. Va. There were 266 females in these facilities at the end of the fiscal year.

During this fiscal year, the number of domiciliary beds at the VA center, Bay Pines, Fla., was reduced from 729 to 436. This reduction was due to the conversion of space from domiciliary to hospital usage. The members displaced at Bay Pines accepted transfer to other VA domiciliaries.

There is an increasing number of World War II veterans and a decreasing number of World War I veterans receiving domiciliary care. At the end of the fiscal year, 57 percent of the members were World War I veterans and 38 percent were World War II veterans. The remainder were peacetime veterans and veterans of the Spanish-American War and the Korean conflict.

Planning was initiated during the fiscal year to develop restoration centers with units of 150–200 beds in conjunction with existing hospitals. This new concept of assisting the aging and convalescent veteran to adjust

to his disabilities was carried to the point of defining a pilot study at a Mid-western VA hospital where it will be tested in the next fiscal year. The new approach included the use of VA personnel to help locate adequate housing and arrange the services needed to assist the veteran to live in the community or area of his choice. If the restoration center approach proves successful, the need for large institutional facilities will decline.

Public Law 86-625, effective July 12, 1960, provided an increase in the rate of Federal aid to the States maintaining homes for veterans. The \$700 per annum maximum rate per member was revised so that the State homes received a maximum of \$2.50 for each day of care provided to eligible veterans. In the 33 State homes operated by 28 States, there was an average daily member load of 9,385 veterans for whom the Veterans Administration reimbursed the States.

During fiscal year 1961, increased use was made of the domiciliary program as a progressive therapeutic step in the resocialization of psychiatric patients. For example, during the past calendar year, 60 psychiatric patients from 6 hospitals were placed on trial visit in the domiciliary at the VA center, Wood, Wis. The activity program developed for each patient has resulted in about one-third of the total group becoming member employees (i.e., part-time VA employees) at the station.

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, professional fees, salaries, and expenditures for medical equipment and supplies.

The following table shows the per diem costs for fiscal years 1960 and 1961, and dollar and percent changes.

Type of VA station	Fiscal year		Increase	
	1960	1961	Amount	Percent
All hospitals	\$18. 44	\$19. 93	\$1. 49	8. 1
Neuropsychiatric	12. 33	13. 40	1. 07	8. 7
Tuberculosis	22. 70	24. 73	2. 03	8. 9
General medical and surgical	23. 96	25. 89	1. 93	8. 1
All domiciliaries	4. 65	4. 85	. 20	4. 3

The per diem cost increases were mainly attributable to:

- (1) The impact of Public Law 86-568 (Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1960) which became effective July 10, 1960;

- (2) Other salary increases, many of which resulted from revised classification standards and adjusted pay rates for employees under the Wage Administration Schedule;
- (3) Higher costs consistent with recent advances in medical treatment and diagnostic techniques and methods;
- (4) Increased turnover of patients, including the initiation of a prebed care and expansion of the postbed care program, resulting in more patients being treated; and
- (5) Increased costs of supplies and equipment.

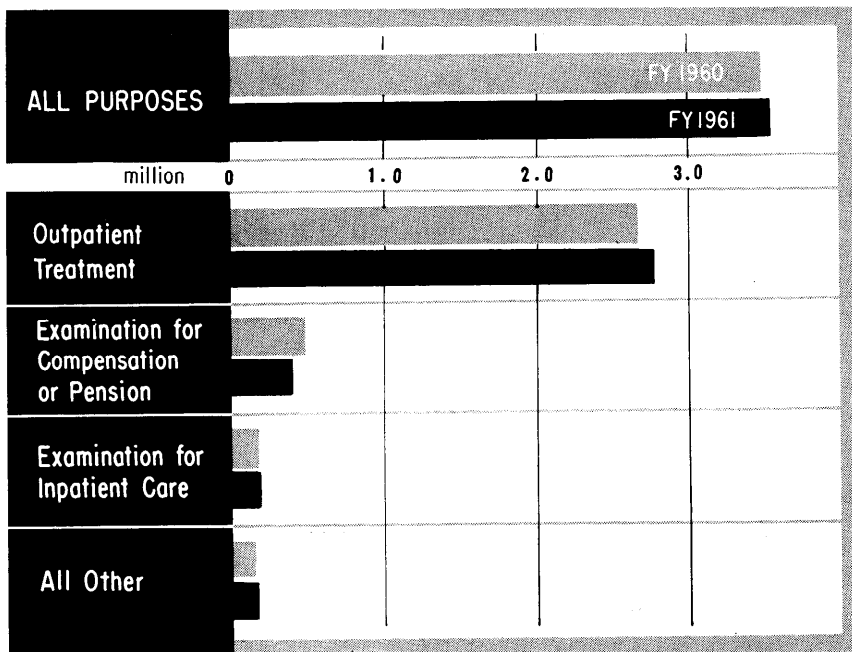
The relatively high increase shown for the tuberculosis hospitals is associated with a reduced patient load in relation to the fixed costs of operating the hospitals.

Outpatient Medical Care

Veterans are provided outpatient 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 for veterans receiving vocational rehabilitation who require treatment to avoid interruption of training, veterans of the Spanish-American War, and pensioners of nations allied with the United States in World War I and World War II.

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

VISITS FOR OUTPATIENT MEDICAL SERVICES



During fiscal year 1961, outpatient beneficiaries made approximately 3.6 million visits to VA outpatient clinics and fee-basis physicians. A "visit" is defined as the presence of a patient on 1 day in a VA outpatient clinic or in the office of a fee-basis practitioner. The chart (p. 32) shows the total number of outpatient visits for fiscal years 1960 and 1961 by purpose of visit.

The outpatient medical program supplements or prevents hospitalization. For these purposes, it provides a variety of medical services to eligible veterans. These services include, in addition to medical treatment and examination, the furnishing of prosthetic appliances, sensory aids, pharmaceuticals, physical therapy, social work, X-ray and laboratory services.

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 670,000 prescriptions were filled for veterans by retail pharmacies during the year.

During the fiscal year, the outpatient clinic at the VA regional office, Detroit, Mich., was consolidated with the VA hospital, Dearborn, Mich.; a new outpatient clinic was opened at the VA regional office, Waco, Tex.; and 11 VA hospitals were allocated outpatient funds to provide treatment in areas not conveniently served by other established VA clinics. As of June 30, 1961, there were 93 outpatient clinics located as follows:

<i>Location</i>		<i>Number of VA outpatient clinics¹</i>
Total	-----	93
Regional offices	-----	34
Hospitals ²	-----	43
Hospital-regional office centers	-----	13
Independent outpatient clinics	-----	3

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

² Includes two hospitals which provide outpatient dental service only.

In 67 of the 93 outpatient clinics, mental hygiene treatment was formally provided for patients with neuropsychiatric 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 VA medical program was staffed by a full-time (man-year) equivalent of 132,430 employees at the end of fiscal year 1961. This full-time equivalent includes part-time personnel augmenting the regular staff where

necessary to alleviate recruitment difficulties, or when practicality does not indicate employment on a full-time basis.

The numbers of full- and part-time employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery at the end of fiscal years 1960 and 1961 are compared below.

Type of personnel	Number on duty June 30	
	1960	1961
<i>Physicians:</i>		
Full-time	4, 635	4, 708
Part-time:		
Regular	838	869
Residents	2, 405	2, 500
Interns	79	108
Consultants and attendings ¹	9, 902	10, 146
<i>Dentists:</i>		
Full-time	687	692
Part-time:		
Regular	1	2
Residents	28	30
Interns	32	36
Consultants and attendings ¹	643	664
<i>Nurses:</i>		
Full-time	14, 377	14, 742
Part-time:		
Regular	625	652
Consultants and attendings ¹	39	50
<i>All other full-time</i>	106, 980	108, 705
Part-time	7, 559	8, 501

¹ Number on rolls June 30.

Among the part-time personnel were consultants and attending physicians and other professional personnel. These outstanding specialists contributed to the direct care of the patients and assisted in the VA medical teaching and research programs. During the fiscal year, such personnel were reimbursed by the Veterans Administration for almost 300,000 days of service.

The study concerning the reasons for losses of VA professional nurses, begun in fiscal year 1960, was continued during fiscal year 1961. The study should be useful not only to the nursing profession, but also to other occupational groups in understanding problems of personnel turnover. The turnover rate for nurses was less (25 percent vs. 22 percent) in comparison with the previous fiscal year.

In addition to physicians, dentists and nurses, there are paramedical professional personnel immediately associated with medical care (pharma-

cists, social workers, dietitians, psychologists, chaplains, etc.), and others (such as technicians, therapists, clerical, and skilled and unskilled personnel) who are all part of the VA medical team.

The problem of recruitment and retention of qualified personnel for the medical team is a continuing one. Competition for personnel with the other Federal, State and private institutions is keen. The Veterans Administration has been able to attract and retain qualified personnel largely because of its excellent teaching and research programs. Evidence of this fact is shown by the net increase in the number of full-time personnel in certain areas where shortages exist. The table above shows a net increase of 73 full-time physicians, 5 dentists, and 365 nurses during the fiscal year. Net gains of part-time personnel in these positions were also made.

Although vacancies still exist in all physician specialties, the greatest numbers of vacant positions are in psychiatry (124), internal medicine (69), general surgery (30), radiology (25) and pathology (21). The following table shows the number of vacancies for certain selected positions at the end of fiscal years 1960 and 1961.

Type of position	Vacant positions ¹ as of June 30	
	1960	1961
Physician.....	381	387
Nurse.....	534	443
Dietitian.....	69	71
Medical laboratory technician.....	64	67
Psychologist.....	73	92
Social worker.....	73	73
Therapist.....	91	84

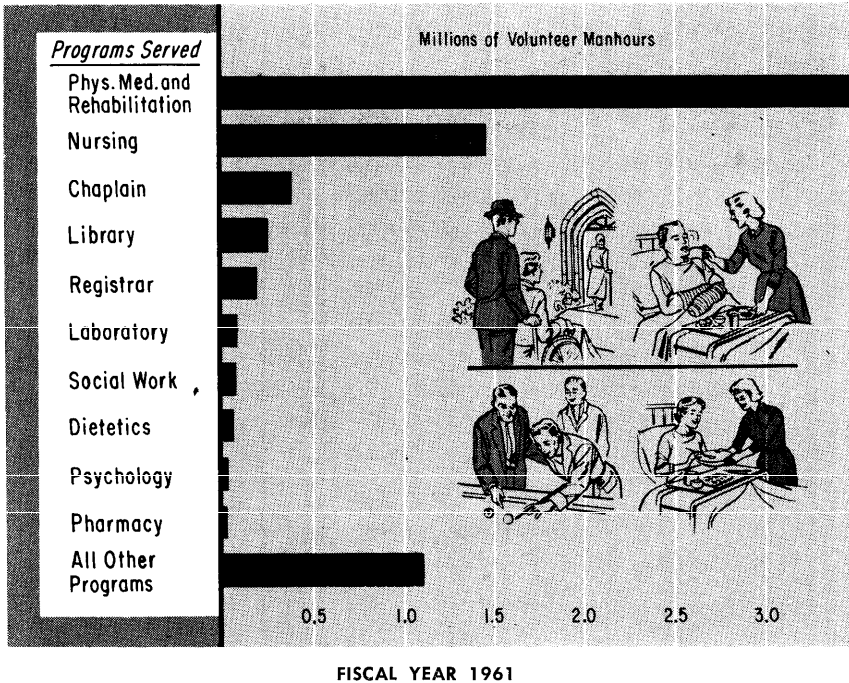
¹ Includes only vacancies that could have been filled within budget allowances.

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. This dynamic partnership between the community and the VA medical program involved 42 national voluntary organizations and some 400 local organizations. During the fiscal year, volunteers (a monthly average of 110,000) provided more than 7 million hours of volunteer service.

The joint studies made by the VA Voluntary Service National Advisory Committee and the Veterans Administration reflected a definite increase in the participation of youth, retired persons, and older citizens in the volunteer program. The extensive use of the VAVS film, "The Gift You

VA VOLUNTEER SERVICES



Bring," was effective for recruitment purposes and in developing community volunteer support.

The evolution of various medical programs in the Veterans Administration has resulted in increased demands upon the volunteer resources of the community. These programs include the care of the long-term patient, planning for the patient's discharge and his resocialization in the community, companionship therapy (especially in the neuropsychiatric hospitals), planned living for members in the domiciliaries, and various projects in the day care treatment centers.

Psychiatry and Neurology

The Veterans Administration has continued to provide the most advanced treatment services to veteran patients with all types of mental illnesses and neurological disorders. In its final report submitted in 1961, the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health cited the Veterans Administration as a leader in the development of new trends and ideas for treatment of mental illness.

The Veterans Administration has developed the concept of the "psychiatric team" in which many disciplines participate—physicians, dentists, nurses, psychologists, social workers, physical medicine and rehabilitation personnel, and others.

The facilities in the VA neuropsychiatric hospitals, general medical and surgical hospitals, mental hygiene clinics, and neuropsychiatric examination units, were extended to include a variety of plans for care following the patient's release from the hospital.

The role of the community in mental treatment and rehabilitation continued to be emphasized in the development of the VA program. On June 30, 1961, there were 11,400 psychiatric patients on trial visit in their home community. More than three-fourths of them were under social work supervision. The number of psychiatric patients placed in homes other than their own approximated 2,400 during calendar year 1960, an increase of 22 percent over the previous year.

The half-way house was introduced as still another means of returning patients to community living. This type of facility provides a place for patients who are able to leave the hospital but find it difficult to make the break. The patient is on his own and may come and go as he wishes. However, supervision by a social worker and a psychiatrist is still needed. At the end of calendar year 1960, there were 16 half-way houses. These houses received 187 patients during the year with 117 remaining at the end of the year.

Day care centers have been established in the larger VA mental hygiene clinics to provide treatment for patients who no longer require hospitalization but who need to relearn skills required for community living. Such centers represent an intermediate step toward integrating the patient into normal community living. The patient receives treatment during a full day at the center, with emphasis placed on resocialization. Eleven centers were in operation on June 30, 1961, and others will be established during the next fiscal year. About 350 patients are in the day care program at any one time.

In the 67 VA mental hygiene clinics, on June 30, 1961, there were 51,700 veterans with service-connected psychiatric or neurologic disabilities on the clinic rolls. Of this number 16,000 were receiving treatment from fee-basis physicians and contract clinics.

The VA Cooperative Chemotherapy Studies in Psychiatry have achieved national recognition by contributing new medical knowledge concerning the effectiveness of the tranquilizing drugs in treating mental illness.

In recognition of the importance of research in mental illness, central research laboratories have been established at the VA hospital, Perry Point, Md., and at the Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D.C., to coordinate hospital and mental hygiene clinic studies. Numerous scientific psychological instruments for evaluating personality changes in behavior have been developed in these laboratories.

Tuberculosis

In fiscal year 1961, the average daily patient load of tuberculous patients receiving care from the Veterans Administration was approximately 900

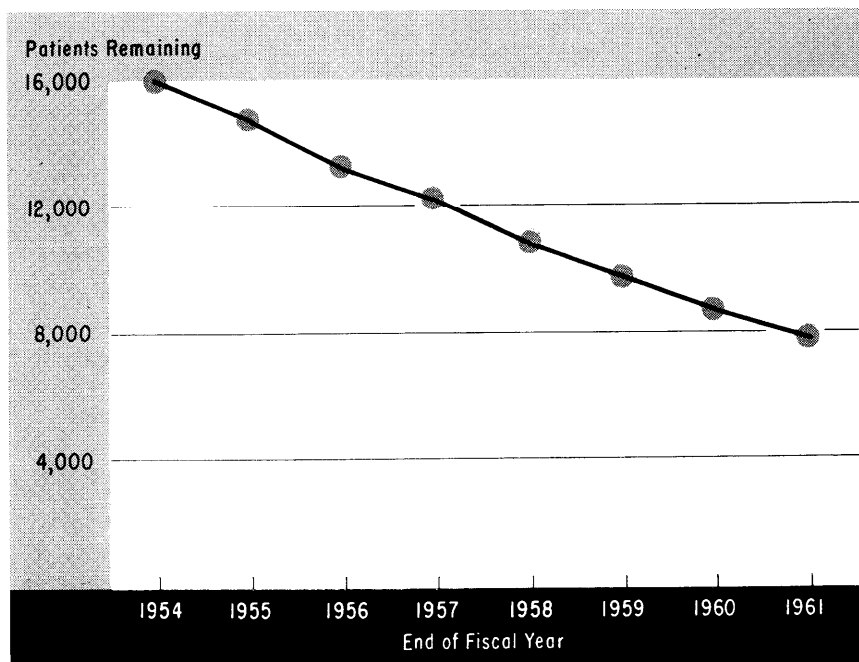
less than during the previous year. The downward trend in the number of TB patients began in 1954. The total decrease in average daily patient load over the past 8 years has been 8,000. This reduction is based mainly on progressively fewer patients needing treatment and a shortening of the duration of required hospitalization.

There were approximately 7,800 tuberculous VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals on June 30, 1961. More than 900 (12 percent) of these were also being treated for psychiatric conditions.

There were 8,904 operating beds designated for the treatment of tuberculous patients on June 30, 1961, as compared with 13,802 such beds on June 30, 1957. Two-thirds of the tuberculous patients in VA hospitals are now in GM&S hospitals.

During the fiscal year, 1,118,000 chest X-rays were made of patients and employees in the tuberculosis case finding program. This was 36,000 more than in the previous fiscal year. Newly discovered cases of tuberculosis among patients were reported at the rate of 15.1 per 10,000 initial examinations (the same rate as last year) and 3.1 per 10,000 reexaminations (as compared with 3.7 last year). The rates for employees by type of hospital were: GM&S hospitals, 2.0 (down from 2.6); NP hospitals, 0.5 (down from 0.8); and TB hospitals, 1.9 (down from 5.0). Of the newly discovered cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 70 percent were minimal and 30 percent either moderately or far advanced. During the current fiscal year, the tuberculin test for VA employees was made mandatory.

TB PATIENTS REMAINING IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS



Surgery

VA surgery continued to provide outstanding treatment in all of the various specialties such as general surgery, anesthesiology, gynecology, neurosurgery, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, otolaryngology, plastic and maxillofacial surgery, thoracic surgery and urology.

The contributions of the full-time VA surgeons in the field of research and clinical surgery have aroused worldwide interest. At one VA hospital, the chief of surgery, with his associates, developed an internal cardiac pacemaker for the correction of complete heart block. The same surgeon also developed a prosthetic synthetic skin for the treatment of burns. This development reduces early mortality resulting from infection and loss of body fluids, and has potential application in the treatment of combat and civilian casualties.

At another VA hospital the surgical staff has developed a membrane oxygenator for venous arterial transfusion. This device plays a most important role in open heart surgery and perfusion technics for malignancies.

VA surgical personnel continued their participation in basic and clinical research. The opportunity for teaching, varied clinical work, and research has attracted outstanding surgeons. Recognizing the caliber of VA professional personnel, medical schools are actively recruiting from the VA ranks.

The VA cardiac surgical program represents a challenging undertaking. Most of the cardiac lesion cases in the VA hospitals are those where the lesion is located in the left (high pressure) heart chamber. There is a unanimity of opinion that cases of this type are the most difficult surgical lesions to correct. In the early days of cardiac surgery, some question existed as to the practicality of introducing open heart surgery procedures into the VA hospital system. However, through the combined efforts of the VA research and surgical services, a successful program has been established. A recent survey revealed that 110 open heart procedures were performed in the VA hospitals during fiscal years 1959 and 1960. Almost 90 percent of these were performed in nine GM&S hospitals which had concentrated highly competent cardiac medical and surgical teams to perform this complicated surgery. During a comparable period, 564 closed heart procedures were carried out by 62 VA GM&S hospitals.

The Veterans Administration participates with national organizations in the standardization of surgical and anesthesiology equipment. This is of inestimable value in economy and availability of replacement parts. During the fiscal year, 195,000 surgical procedures were performed. Although the number has remained approximately the same for the past 5 years, there has been an increase in the more difficult and time-consuming procedures.

Thirty-five VA surgical exhibits were presented at meetings of national medical organizations. At the meeting of the Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons held in San Francisco in October 1960, over 12 percent of all the exhibits shown were from the Veterans Administration.

VA surgeons also participated actively in the presentation of papers, panels, and films at meetings of national professional organizations.

Medicine

The VA practice of the specialty of internal medicine continued to keep pace with the advances in drug therapy, the care of the aged and chronically ill, and the use of new instrumentations. An increasing number of VA hospitals are being equipped to perform such procedures as renal dialysis, cardiac catheterization, vector- and ballisto-cardiography, pulmonary function testing and gastrointestinal endoscopies.

A study of the medical care needs of patients hospitalized in neuropsychiatric hospitals was initiated during the fiscal year. Preliminary data revealed that at least 15 percent of the 55,000 VA patients whose primary diagnosis is psychiatric also require medical or surgical care. As the age of these patients increases, the percentage requiring such care increases proportionately. Information is being accumulated to determine the numbers and types of personnel required to meet the specific needs of these patients.

A large number of the full-time physicians on the VA medical services are involved in research activities. Many of the research projects originate in some phase of internal medicine. At a leading national medical meeting for internists, about 10 percent of the scientific presentations were made by full-time VA physicians.

Allied Specialties

The VA clinical laboratories, despite serious shortages of pathologists, and other professional and technical personnel, continued to increase their support of the clinical services in patient care.

The laboratory workload which is increasing at a rate in excess of 10 percent a year, is resulting in a continuous demand for additional staff, space, equipment and supplies. This increase has also been felt by the VA Central Laboratories at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, and the 14 VA reference laboratories.

Part of the clinical laboratory workload includes autopsies. 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 1960, the autopsy rate for all VA hospitals was 69 percent. Of the 170 VA hospitals, 46 had an autopsy rate of over 80 percent, 11 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.

The VA radiology services continued to replace obsolete and outdated equipment. Many of the manual processing tanks for X-rays have been

replaced by automatic film processors. This has resulted in more efficient operation as well as better service to patients. Special radiographic procedures are being performed more frequently. These procedures require installation of highly specialized equipment such as rapid cassette changers, 9-inch image intensifiers, and cineradiographic equipment which are often connected with TV monitors.

The demand for VA pharmaceutical services by the hospitals, outpatient clinics, and domiciliaries has shown continuing growth. Factors which have contributed to the increase in prescription service and other elements of the pharmaceutical services have been the PBC, CBOC, trial visit, and medical research programs.

Pharmacological and clinical data on new drugs, showing promise for further improvement in patient therapy, were studied. Sixteen of these were made available to clinical investigators for study in specific cases in which other agents had been ineffective. Three were in the field of cancer chemotherapy.

Medical Rehabilitation

Since World War II, the Veterans Administration has held a position of leadership in medical rehabilitation. Visitors from a number of foreign countries have called upon the Veterans Administration year after year for consultation and advice, and arrangements have been made for them to visit and observe the VA rehabilitation wards, clinics, and other treatment activities. Veterans Administration literature and information on treatment techniques and methods have been requested by universities, rehabilitation centers, hospitals, and private physicians on a worldwide basis.

The VA program is designed to facilitate more prompt recovery and shorter hospital stay of the patient with acute medical or surgical problems; and to rehabilitate the long-term patient with chronic disabilities so that he may be returned to his own home. If this is not feasible, efforts are made to help the patient achieve maximum self-care so that he may adjust to a necessary hospital, domiciliary, or nursing home environment.

Because of the advancing age of the veteran population, the number of geriatric patients with long-term illnesses and disabilities in the VA hospitals has been increasing. Barring future wars, the problem of the VA medical system will eventually become principally associated with the health problems of the aged patient. Emphasis on the rehabilitation of these patients is being stressed.

Rehabilitation for these veterans encompasses the restoration of their total well-being. Specialists in physical medicine, other medical specialties, social service, psychology, chaplain service, dietetics, volunteer services, etc., concentrate as a team on the particular needs of these patients. Within the limits of its resources the Veterans Administration:

- (1) Arranges foster home care for incapacitated veterans not requiring hospital care;

- (2) Tailors recreational programs to the special needs of the older patients in hospitals and members in domiciliaries;
- (3) Provides social casework and nursing services in its medical facilities, especially to the aging veteran and his family; and
- (4) Employs vocational counseling for evaluating patients and members for jobs within and outside the medical facility.

Widening the span of its rehabilitation services, the Veterans Administration established two more audiology and speech pathology clinics during the fiscal year. This brought the total of such VA clinics to 17.

VA hospitals and outpatient clinics continued the practice of transferring to the VA hospital at Hines, Ill., those patients who because of the combination of severe sight loss, age, and chronic pathology of various types, are often considered infeasible for rehabilitation. Veterans in this category were admitted to wards equipped and staffed to care for their chronic pathology.

The cooperative research project in optical aids for persons with severely impaired vision, conducted at the VA hospital, Hines, Ill., has reached the final phase. Preliminary reports showed that veterans with very low vision have improved their visual efficiency through the use of special ophthalmic aids. Veterans who for years have been unable to read or make other fine discriminations with their vision are now able to do so. An important aspect of the study is the procedure by which fatigue and embarrassment, common deterrents to the use of such aids, can be overcome by careful prescription, training, and guidance. The study findings should provide the basis for bringing these benefits to other blinded persons throughout the country. This development of improved optical devices for persons with very low vision, and the training and indoctrination of the user, represents a major achievement in the rehabilitation and education of blind persons.

When the Veterans Administration was established, there was no special medical program for the patient with spinal cord injury. Most of these individuals rapidly succumbed to the many complications which generally followed this type of injury. With the advent of World War II, owing to the many dramatic developments in the field of medicine, patients with gunshot wounds and other traumata to the spinal cord were able to survive their injuries. Consequently, an increasing number of such patients were admitted to VA hospitals.

In answer to the challenge posed by these patients, there emerged a most comprehensive program for their care and treatment. In time, a major proportion of these severely disabled individuals attained a high level of rehabilitation, which enabled them to return to their families and home communities.

Much of the successful experience of the Veterans Administration in this respect has been reflected in the proceedings of the annual conferences

conducted by the VA physicians devoted to spinal cord injury. Dissemination of these publications to interested physicians and institutions throughout the United States and other countries has provided important medical information concerning the care and treatment of spinal cord injuries.

There were 1,900 paraplegic and quadriplegic patients in the VA hospitals on June 30, 1961. The majority of them—almost two-thirds—had acquired their disability by virtue of traumatic injury to the spinal cord and were, for the most part, in hospitals specially staffed and equipped for their care.

Prosthetic and Sensory Aids

The Veterans Administration has assumed world leadership in the field of prosthetics since the establishment of its integrated program in 1945. Private and State rehabilitation agencies and other groups in the United States have adopted many VA policies and practices. The Veterans Administration also has provided important assistance to foreign governments in improving their own prosthetics programs. During fiscal year 1961, the Veterans Administration provided such assistance to a number of Latin American countries, to several countries in the South Pacific (through Project HOPE), to Yugoslavia, and to other countries in Europe through participation in an International Prosthetics Course held in Paris.

The Veterans Administration is the largest single purchaser of prosthetic devices in the United States, and thus exercises considerable influence on the quality of appliances and services furnished by the prosthetics industry to all disabled persons. Primarily as a result of this influence, prosthetic devices have been greatly improved in the past 16 years.

The extent of the VA program is indicated by the fact that there were 291,000 service-connected disabilities requiring prosthetic appliances and sensory aids on an outpatient basis at the end of fiscal year 1961 as compared with 278,600 at the end of fiscal year 1960.

The average unit cost of most major appliances continued to increase, e.g., costs of artificial legs increased about 4 percent; orthopedic shoes 3 percent; and hearing aids 9 percent. Consequently, the total cost of appliances and repairs procured from commercial sources increased from \$6,118,000 in fiscal year 1960 to \$6,520,000 in fiscal year 1961.

During the fiscal year, production in the 28 VA orthopedic shops and the VA prosthetics center was increased by 5 percent, and in the 13 VA plastic eye clinics by 10 percent, despite a slight reduction in personnel.

A pilot program for centralized procurement and distribution of supporting belts was initiated. Under this system, standard prefabricated belts were procured by the VA prosthetics center directly from manufacturers on a competitive bid basis. Required minor modifications were made at the center, and the belt was mailed to the requesting station within 48 hours of receipt of the order. This program has been very successful in improving services to patients, and at the same time has re-

duced the average unit cost of supporting belts by more than 65 percent. Plans are being made for expansion of this program on a nationwide basis in fiscal year 1962.

The Veterans Administration continued its leading role in supporting and conducting research and development of prosthetic and sensory aids, in cooperation with other Government agencies, universities, industrial organizations, and private agencies. Dissemination of information concerning such research programs has resulted in improved devices for the disabled, both in this country and abroad.

Preliminary results of a clinical study of a prosthesis utilizing a hydraulic knee mechanism have been most encouraging. This prosthesis will be issued routinely to veteran beneficiaries as required. Other fluid-controlled mechanisms are under study. During the next few years, hydraulic knee mechanisms that will permit amputees to walk more gracefully and more efficiently should be in widespread use.

At the VA prosthetics center an adjustable coupling has been developed to facilitate the attainment of correct alignment, a critical feature, in lower extremity prosthetics.

Electronic devices aimed at improving the independent mobility of the blind are being developed under VA sponsorship. Field tests on three electronic obstacle detectors were completed during the year. Development also continued on the separate circuitry and optics of a device capable of detecting street curbs.

Continuing improvements and a pilot training program on the "Optophone" aural reading device for the blind were accomplished under VA sponsorship. The goal is the development of a practical, inexpensive, portable unit which will give the blind person some capability in reading ordinary typed or printed material. There are encouraging reports from some of the more skilled users. One is reportedly reading the Bible at more than 20 words per minute.

The Veterans Administration also has supported research in reading machine work. The concept here is to build a relatively simple machine which will permit speedier reading than with present devices. During the year, models of a word synthesizer were produced. This is a novel instrument which stores spoken versions of letters on magnetic tape and plays them back in any chosen sequence.

Improved versions of "spelled speech" alphabet sounds were developed under VA contract. These sounds can be used to give voice to punched tape for proofreading while typing as well as for other purposes.

A VA-sponsored research project to assess the relative values of different binaural and monaural hearing aids continued during the year. It has been difficult to demonstrate any noteworthy advantage of binaural hearing aids over monaural types even though the clinical reports indicate superiority for the binaural system for many people.

Research, to determine the effects of electroacoustic characteristics of hearing aids on the intelligibility of speech, is being continued.

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. Dentistry contributes actively to improving the speech, appearance, nutrition, and the general well-being of the VA patient and member.

Patients in the VA hospitals are examined to determine their dental disabilities and the extent to which these disabilities contribute to their need for hospitalization. Treatment is prescribed in accordance with the clinical requirements for acceptable hospital care. Long-term patients and members require dental examinations and treatment on a continuing basis to maintain an acceptable state of well-being.

Over 270,000 veterans in the VA hospitals and domiciliaries received oral examinations, as an integral part of their physical examination, and over 150,000 received some form of dental treatment during the fiscal year. Over 95 percent of the VA hospital dental services have been inspected and approved by the Council on Hospital Dental Services of the American Dental Association.

The Veterans Administration provided training to selected dentists in the application of the exfoliative cytology technique—an additional tool in the oral examination program, especially in its relation to early detection of cancer. These dentists will assist in the training of other dental personnel, making the availability of this procedure VA-wide at an early date.

Management Improvements

The operations systems testing and development program initiated in March 1960, at the VA hospital, Baltimore, Md., continued during fiscal year 1961. This group conducts analytical 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 also served as a training station for administrative personnel, and as a pilot point for a system of administrative research grants. Studies dealing with certain administrative duties of physicians, and the control of patients' funds were issued during the year.

As part of the management improvement effort, performance standards programs were tested, established, or continued in engineering maintenance services, field fiscal functions, dietetic activities for nonprofessional employees, registrar administrative personnel, supply depot activities, and central service nursing functions.

During fiscal year 1960, the effect of centralizing responsibility and authority for area operations was tested at the St. Louis area office. Owing to the success of this test, all seven Area Medical Offices were given administrative control over the hospitals, domiciliaries, and outpatient clinics within their respective areas at the beginning of fiscal year 1961. This new authority includes control over the amount of operating funds allotted to the individual stations.

Criteria for the evaluation of the different medical care programs conducted in VA hospitals, domiciliaries, and outpatient clinics were established and published during the fiscal year. These criteria were primarily for the use of area office staffs and field station management in judging program effectiveness and efficiency. The criteria issued to date cover 19 separate programs which relate to direct patient care, and paramedical and administrative support. Complete coverage of the remaining programs is expected in fiscal year 1962. These programs included the whole range of medical services—direct care, paramedical activities, and administrative support.

Management improvements reported during the year included benefits derived from the more efficient use of personnel, equipment, supplies, and funds. It is estimated that more than a million man-hours was made available annually for station management to divert to other areas of critical need as a result of such improvements.

A total of 210 specific improvement actions were selected from the various VA hospital reports as sufficiently significant for publication and optional adoption at other VA stations. The VA stations suggested over 500 opportunities for improvement which required changes in policy or instructions by higher authority. Many of these suggestions were accepted, and necessary actions taken for implementation.

Education and Training

Residency education of physicians continued during the fiscal year with the support of The Deans Committees from 74 of the Nation's medical schools. In December 1960, there were 89 VA hospitals affiliated with these schools. These VA hospitals had available 622 medical residency programs in 21 medical specialties. The 3,100 VA medical residents on duty December 31, 1960, represented approximately 11 percent of all medical residency appointments in the United States.

Dental residencies and internships, in comparison with medical, are relatively recent, but increasingly important forms of advanced training. There were 28 dental residency programs in the 3 specialties of dentistry and 34 dental internship programs conducted in affiliation with 30 schools. These VA programs represented 21 percent of all the dental residency programs and 17 percent of all the dental internship programs in the United States.

The following table shows the number of residents and interns on duty by specialty as of December 31, 1960. About 10 percent of all residents were "career" appointees. These appointees are obligated to serve the Veterans Administration full time for a specified period following the completion of their training. Career appointments are offered only in specialties where significant shortages of trained personnel exist.

Specialty	Number as of Dec. 31, 1960		
	Total	Career	All other
Medical residents			
Total	3, 089	311	2, 778
Allergy			
Anesthesiology	97	24	73
Cardiology	7		7
Dermatology	41		41
Gastroenterology	12		12
General surgery	742		742
Internal medicine	916		916
Neurology	44	16	28
Neurosurgery	44		44
Ophthalmology	81		81
Orthopedic surgery	143		143
Otolaryngology	58		58
Pathology	154	51	103
Physical medicine	56	49	7
Plastic surgery	13		13
Proctology	1		1
Psychiatry	343	142	201
Pulmonary diseases	11		11
Radiology	178	29	149
Thoracic surgery	32		32
Urology	116		116
Dental residents			
Total	39	8	31
Oral surgery	30	4	26
Periodontia	4		4
Prosthodontia	5	4	1
Medical and dental interns			
Total	148		
Medical	110		
Dental	38		

The Veterans Administration also helped other nations advance in medicine by assigning 150 noncitizen university hospital residents for limited periods of service in 37 VA hospitals. These noncitizen residents served without compensation.

Fifty VA general medical and surgical hospitals, which are not affiliated with medical schools, offer surgical preceptorship training. This type of training is required by the American Board of Surgery for those who have completed 3 years of formal residency training.

Clinical clerkships at VA hospitals constituted another significant contribution to medical education in the United States. During the year 7,700 medical students were assigned as clinical clerks.

The VA clinical investigator program, initiated in 1956, continued to attract exceptionally qualified physicians. The objective of this program is to encourage talented young physicians to supplement their knowledge and skills in clinical medicine or surgery with an equal competence in the sciences and technology from which modern medical practice is developed. Seventy-three clinical investigators have entered the program since its inception. An additional 17 clinical investigators have been selected for training in fiscal year 1962.

On-the-job training programs, as in prior years, served several valuable purposes. In the professional disciplines, such training is generally on a part-time basis and in affiliation with universities and colleges. The trainees, under highly qualified supervision, provided useful services to the patients. Their presence in the VA hospitals and clinics also opened the doors of the hospitals and clinics to the experience and knowledge of the faculties in these training fields.

On-the-job training in administration ranged from programs designed to prepare experienced career personnel for top administrative positions in VA hospitals to those intended to prepare recent college graduates for their first positions in the diverse hospital and clinic administrative fields.

Of the skilled technical personnel employed in the research program of the Veterans Administration, a high proportion have received their training directly from the physicians or basic scientists with whom they work. The following table shows the number and distribution, by specialty, of on-the-job trainees during fiscal year 1961.

<i>On-the-Job training program</i>	<i>Number of trainees</i>
Total.....	2, 343
Clinical and counseling psychology.....	675
Social work.....	414
Dietetics.....	100
Pharmacy.....	15
Medical technology.....	10
X-ray technology.....	5
Medical rehabilitation therapies.....	995
Hospital recreation.....	13
Administrative medicine.....	22
Hospital assistant manager.....	22
Medical administration and related activities.....	72

The extent to which VA on-the-job training has constructively become an integral and perhaps indispensable part of VA hospital and clinic practice and American medical education can be seen from the following examples:

- (1) The Veterans Administration has provided field instruction for approximately 4,600 social work students since 1947—about 19 percent of the graduates of schools of social work during this period. In the past academic year, 25 percent of all social work students in the country whose field instruction was in a clinical setting (medical or psychiatric) were in VA training programs. VA affiliation has been established with all of the 56 accredited schools of social work in the country.
- (2) The Veterans Administration participated in training programs in conjunction with the 58 approved universities for graduate training in clinical and counseling psychology. Approximately 75 percent of the currently employed VA psychologists received their training in the Veterans Administration.
- (3) The Veterans Administration provided training during the year to 11 percent of all dietetic interns in the United States. Of the current year's graduates, more than one-half accepted appointment in VA hospitals. The remainder were mainly employed in non-Government hospitals and university food services. Of the 1,070 dietetic interns who have completed VA training to date, over 500 have been employed in the agency.
- (4) The Veterans Administration provided clinical training during the year to 75 percent of all junior and senior occupational therapy students; and to 60 percent of all junior and senior physical therapy students. Nearly all full-time VA therapists in manual arts therapy, educational therapy, and corrective therapy receive preparatory VA clinical training. The Veterans Administration cooperates with 127 different schools in providing clinical training in the physical medicine and rehabilitation therapies.

The Veterans Administration continued to play a major role in national nursing education. During the fiscal year, 41 VA hospitals provided learning experiences for students from 107 schools of nursing. More than 3,000 nursing students participated in these programs. There were also 210 non-VA registered nurses in advanced educational programs at different colleges and universities who had clinical field practice in 22 VA hospitals. All nursing students serve in VA hospitals on a nonpay basis.

Stations not located near centers of medical learning benefited from visits by physicians-in-residence. These visits brought advanced medical knowledge and a sense of not being forgotten to the staffs of these hospitals.

Non-VA personnel, experts in their fields, made over 1,600 lectures to VA personnel. In addition, over 600 lectures on applied hospital administration were given by university faculty members and other qualified personnel at 68 VA hospitals. Such lectures were attended by more than 2,000 VA chiefs of services and divisions and other key personnel.

Intra-VA details of full-time staff from one station to another also provided an excellent means of sharing knowledge. Approximately 2,300 persons were authorized such details for learning or teaching purposes during the fiscal year.

The VA dental training center at the VA hospital, Chicago (West Side), Ill., offered VA dentists a variety of training programs particularly suited to their requirements.

During the fiscal year, approximately 15,000 VA employees—medical, paramedical, and administrative—were placed in extra-VA educational assignments. These personnel participated in formal courses, institutes, seminars, workshops, etc., at medical centers, universities, and other non-VA institutions. They also attended and participated actively in meetings of professional organizations. They brought back to their stations a wealth of knowledge which they imparted to other employees.

During the year, 98 major VA conferences, attended by 5,400 VA personnel, were held throughout the country in many different medical, paramedical, and medical administrative specialties. Some of these conferences, such as the VA Annual Research Conference, the VA Annual Research Conference on Cooperative Studies in Psychiatry, and the VA-Armed Forces Annual Conference on the Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis have attained international prestige.

The institute for Federal Hospital Administrators, originated by the Veterans Administration in 1949, was again placed on an interagency basis beginning with fiscal year 1961. Fifty VA hospital executives were included in the three institutes held during fiscal year 1961.

A very active medical exhibit program was maintained throughout the year with 228 presentations made at hospitals and medical meetings.

Medical Research

Since the reorganization of the VA medical care program in 1946, medical research has been recognized as essential to the best patient care. At first, while the VA hospital system was being expanded, equipped and staffed, research was contracted for and conducted in medical schools. As qualified investigators became available, VA research activities have increased in volume and scope. Since 1954 essentially all VA medical research has been accomplished within the VA system rather than on a contract basis.

The VA hospitals with large research programs have attracted professional staffs which are equal in ability and training to medical school faculties. Conversely, the presence of these inspired staff members has induced the Veterans Administration to expand its research programs.

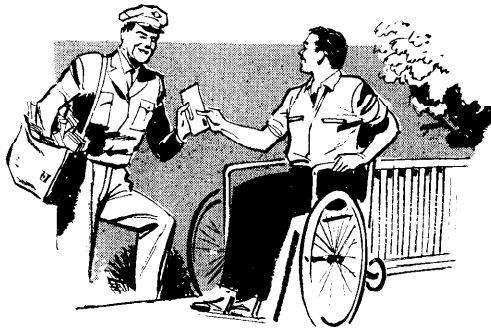
During the relatively short period that research has been conducted within the Veterans Administration, the discoveries and accomplishments have been notable. A few examples follow:

1. Certain forms of leukemia and cancer in experimental animals are produced by viruses which are genetically transmitted from parent to offspring;
2. Germs of tuberculosis can be carried in the air to transmit the disease from patients to animals. However, such contaminated air can be rendered noninfective by ultraviolet light;
3. Elderly individuals have much higher protein requirements for the maintenance of good health than have young people;
4. An electric pacemaker can be used practically for the stimulation of heart action when the normal impulse lacks intensity or is missing entirely;
5. Intestinal activity can be measured by a swallowed electronic capsule which broadcasts records of its environment;
6. A special sponge-like synthetic can be substituted as a cover for large areas denuded of skin by burns or trauma;
7. Swabs of mucous membrane made at the time of a routine dental visit can be used for the detection of early oral malignancies in a manner similar to that used for the diagnosis of cervical cancer;
8. Certain drugs which are almost ineffective in reducing high blood pressure when used alone become potent when used together;
9. Tranquilizers are not all of equal value nor equally applicable to all psychotic states but certain drugs are beneficial to specific types of patients;
10. The anticoagulant drugs which are used so widely in the treatment of strokes are of no value for the most common type and may be dangerous;
11. Insulin causes an antibody response in injected individuals and the circulating amounts can be assayed;
12. In special instances, a nuclear reactor can be installed in a hospital and employed to great advantage in the research program and in supplying special therapies to patients; and
13. Cardiac electrical impulses can be recorded from enough points to give a third dimension to electrocardiography.

Automatic data processing has been utilized in many of the VA research projects. The scope of the VA research program in fiscal year 1961 is shown in the following table:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of research projects</i>
Total -----	7,097
Infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis-----	242
Cancer and allied diseases-----	436
Endocrine, metabolic, and nutritional disorders-----	854
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs-----	312
Mental, psychoneurotic and behavioral disorders-----	1,319
Nervous system and sense organ diseases-----	438
Cardiovascular diseases-----	989
Respiratory diseases, including tuberculosis-----	644
Gastrointestinal tract diseases-----	541
Genitourinary diseases-----	239
Skin and cellular tissue diseases-----	92
Bone, joint and muscular diseases-----	155
Oral diseases-----	106
Miscellaneous:	
Anesthesia -----	32
Surgery, not elsewhere classified-----	99
Medicine, not elsewhere classified-----	55
Toxicity and poisoning-----	28
Other -----	147
Radiation usage and effects, not elsewhere classified-----	108
Basic sciences, not elsewhere classified-----	261

As a result of the VA research program, 3,000 papers, 129 exhibits, and 58 motion pictures were presented before professional and scientific audiences, and 2,200 articles were published by VA investigators in professional and scientific journals during the current fiscal year.



Chapter Four

COMPENSATION AND PENSION

Mission

The mission of the compensation and pension programs is to administer equitably and uniformly the laws authorizing payment of:

- Disability compensation
- Disability pension
- Service pension
- Death compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation
- Death pension
- Death insurance
- Burial allowance

Highlights

- More than \$3 billion annually paid to veterans and dependents.
- 3.3 percent increase in number of veterans on compensation and pension rolls.
- Cases of dependents of deceased veterans on compensation and pension rolls increased 12.2 percent.
- Review of certain disallowed compensation claims of veterans of World War II and Regular Establishment undertaken.

Thirty Years in Review

The Government's program of veterans compensation has undergone several changes since the Veterans Administration was established. (This program compensates ex-servicemen for lost earning capacity resulting from disabilities incurred in or aggravated by military service. It also indemnifies the dependents of those who died in war or as a result of conditions associated with service.)

Similarly, the veterans pension program has changed considerably. (This program assists war veterans or their surviving dependents who are disabled and without adequate means of supporting themselves.)

The scene in 1930, just prior to the establishment of the Veterans Administration, was as follows: World War I veterans and their surviving dependents were entitled only to service-connected disability and dependents benefits; veterans and surviving dependents of the earlier wars (Spanish-American War, Indian Wars, etc.) were entitled to both service-connected and nonservice-connected benefits. Changes in these programs since 1930, particularly those associated with the veteran population explosion following World War II, have had a significant effect on the welfare of disabled veterans and their dependents and on the Nation's economy.

The program providing compensation for service-connected disabilities has been changed by granting higher rates to reflect changed economic conditions, and by introducing special rates for severely disabling conditions. For example, 30 years ago a veteran with a 10 percent disability received \$10 per month compensation; a veterans with 100 percent disability received \$100 per month. Today, comparable rates are \$19 per month and \$225 per month. Also, it is now possible for severely disabled veterans to receive maximum monthly compensation of \$600 as contrasted with \$100 per month 30 years ago. Additional compensation is also payable if the veteran is at least 50 percent disabled and has dependents.

Through 1956 the program of service-connected death compensation to widows, children, and dependent parents saw changes limited primarily to rate increases geared to economic conditions. On January 1, 1957 however, a new benefit went into effect called "Dependency and Indemnity Compensation," this benefit reflected a revised method of computing compensation to dependents surviving veterans. Under this law, monthly benefit payments are related to the military pay of the deceased veteran. This takes into account the variable factor of rank and grade in individual cases, instead of the fixed rates under previous law. In addition, the distinction between wartime and peacetime service-connected disabilities was eliminated. Heretofore, rates for peacetime service-connected deaths were 80 percent of the wartime rates. Persons on the death compensation rolls on the effective date of this new benefit could continue under the old law or elect to receive benefits under the new law.

Prior to 1930, nonservice-connected benefits were limited to veterans and surviving dependents of the wars prior to World War I. On July 3, 1930, a new benefit—disability allowance—was provided for needy World War I veterans with non-service-connected disabilities. Four degrees of disablement (25, 50, 75 and 100 percent) were provided, the maximum amount payable was \$40 monthly, with no provision for paying benefits to surviving widows or children. Disability allowance was abolished by the Economy Act of 1933.

The first disability pension law, giving to needy World War I veterans benefits similar to those available to veterans of the earlier wars, came into being coincident with the Economy Act. Under this law the veteran had to be permanently and totally disabled, with an annual income of \$1,000 or less if single or \$2,500 or less if married or with a minor child. The monthly pension rate was \$30.

(Disability pensions were extended to World War II veterans in May 1944—during hostilities—and to Korean conflict veterans in May 1951—also during hostilities. These were the same pension benefits to which World War I veterans were entitled with similar eligibility requirements.)

In 1934, survivor's pension benefits were established for widows and children of deceased World War I veterans. Entitlement criteria in the original law were stringent: death had to be nonservice-connected; not caused by misconduct; the veteran had to have a 30 percent service-connected disability at time of death; and benefits were not payable to a widow who was not exempt from the payment of Federal income tax for the preceding year.

Since then, many modifications were made in these entitlement requirements. For example, the requirement that the veteran have a 30 percent service-connected disability at time of death was successively reduced to 20 percent, to 10 percent, to zero percent, and finally eliminated in December 1944. The Federal income tax exemption requirement was replaced by an income limitation of \$1,400 annually for a widow alone or a child alone, and \$2,700 for a widow with a minor child. These requirements are still in effect for widows and children who continued under the program known as the "old pension law" but not under the new pension law which is described later.

Widows and children of deceased World War II veterans were first granted pension entitlement in May 1944 by Public Law 312, 78th Congress, which contained the prior requirement for World War I widows that the veteran must have had a service-connected disability at time of death. This same disability requirement applied to widows and children of deceased Korean conflict veterans who were granted eligibility for pension benefits in 1951.

On July 1, 1960, a significant change was made in the laws governing disability and death pensions for World War I, World War II and Korean conflict veterans. A major change from the previous law was that a sliding

scale of pension rates was established which paid more to those with the greatest need and less to those whose needs are not as great. Annual income limitations were raised to \$1,800 and \$3,000 and monthly pension payments were increased, under the sliding scale, for both veterans and dependents in the lower income groups. Also, pension was 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. All pensioners on the rolls when the new law went into effect could continue to receive benefits under the old law or elect to take higher benefits under the new law.

General

The disability *compensation* program provides financial assistance to veterans with *service-connected disabilities* to compensate them for the loss of or reduction in earning power resulting from such disabilities, based on average impairment of earning capacity resulting from comparable injuries and disease entities.

The disability *pension* program gives financial assistance to war veterans who are in need and who are permanently and totally disabled by virtue of disease or injuries *without regard to service origin*.

The *service pension* program gives financial assistance to persons who served during wartime periods prior to World War I, and to their widows and children, *without regard to need or disability*.

The death *compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation* program provides financial assistance to widows, children, and dependent parents of veterans whose deaths were *related to service*, to compensate for the resultant loss of family income.

The death *pension* program gives financial assistance to needy widows and children of veterans of wartime service whose deaths were *not related to military service*.

Disability compensation rates vary according to the degree of disability—the greater the disability, the higher the monthly rate of compensation. In the case of wartime veterans, the rates range from \$19 per month for 10 percent disability to \$225 for total disability with specific statutory rates to \$450 monthly authorized for certain combinations of disabilities involving blindness or anatomical loss or loss of use of arms, legs, etc. In addition to these rates \$150 is paid where the need for regular aid and attendance is shown in addition to the other conditions making a possible total monthly compensation of \$600. Additional compensation is authorized for dependents (wife, children, and dependent parents) in the case of veterans having 50 percent or more service-connected disability.

The significant and stabilizing effect of the VA's compensation and pension program on the national economy becomes apparent when it is realized that each month approximately \$294 million (or more than \$3½

billion annually) are distributed to 4,600,000 beneficiaries. To most, this is necessary rent and grocery money. This tremendous economic force is not subject to rapid or unpredictable fluctuations, but will continue at a steady increase for several years. The increase during fiscal year 1961 over fiscal year 1960 was \$254 million or 7.7 percent.

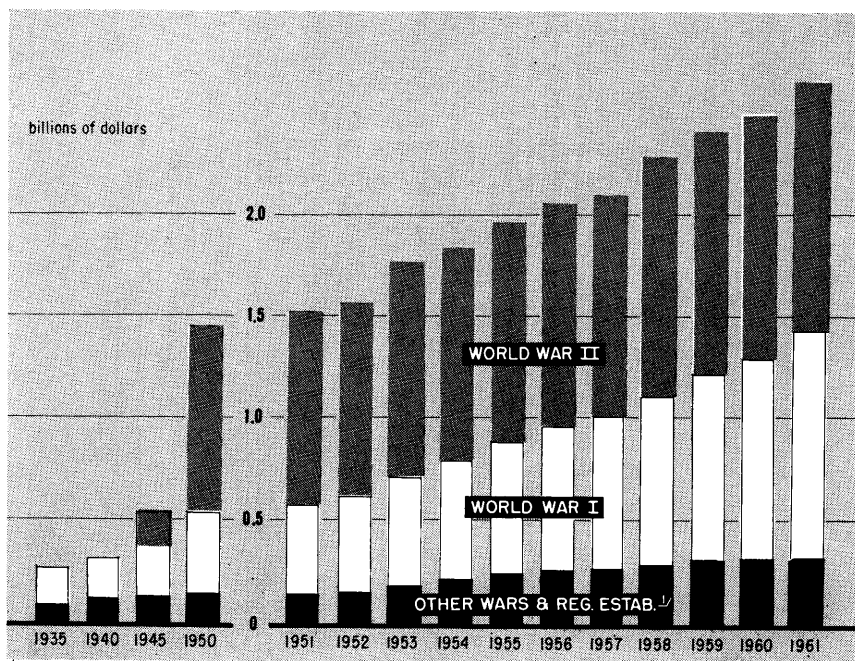
From a veteran population of about 22½ million there were adjudicated during the year more than 230,000 original claims for compensation and pension. In addition, there were adjudicated 525,000 reopened claims or claims for increased benefits; 390,000 claims on account of dependents; 456,000 actions by reason of scheduled examinations and hospitalization; and 241,000 actions resulted from the general review of running awards.

More than 129,000 applications for dependency and indemnity compensation, death compensation, and death pension were adjudicated—an increase of more than 24 percent over the prior fiscal year. Insurance claims accounted for 36,000 adjudication actions and burial claims for 198,000.

Compensation and Pension—Veterans

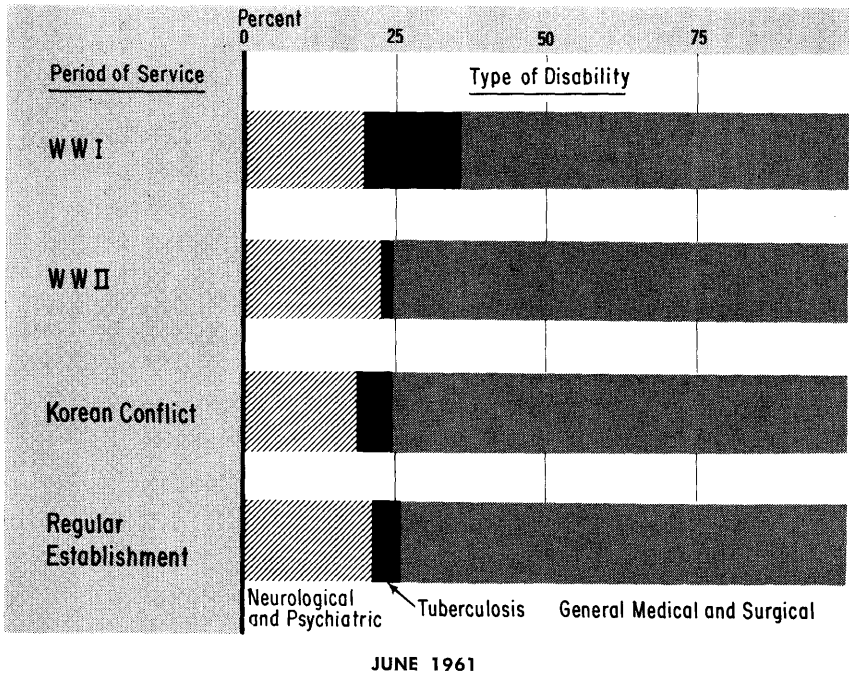
The 3.1 million veterans receiving disability compensation and pension on June 30, 1961, represented an increase of 3.3 percent over the end of the prior fiscal year. The increase is in the category of pensions. There was a slight reduction in the number in receipt of compensation. Complete detailed statistics will be found in the statistical tables beginning on page 220.

EXPENDITURES FOR DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

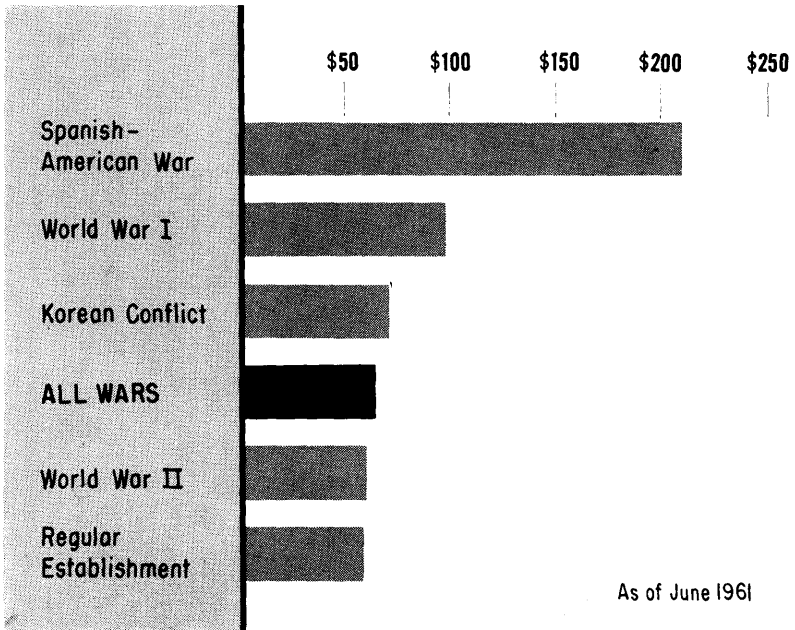


DURING FISCAL YEAR

COMPENSATION CASES



AVERAGE MONTHLY SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY PAYMENT



Of interest is the chart on page 58 illustrating the comparative percentage, by war or service period, of veterans receiving compensation for specific disabilities.

Average monthly payments of compensation for service-connected disability are reflected in the chart above. In the case of Spanish-American War veterans the average monthly payment is \$209.53; for World War I veterans, \$98.36; for World War II veterans \$59.91; and for Korean conflict veterans, \$71.27.

A veteran whose eligibility to pension was established on the basis of a claim filed on or before June 30, 1960 is entitled at the rate of \$66.15 monthly for permanent and total disability, or \$78.75 when he has been in receipt of pension for a continuous period of 10 years or reaches the age of 65 years, or \$135.45 where he becomes helpless or blind or so nearly helpless or blind as to require the regular aid and attendance of another person. Those entitled under these conditions may elect to receive pension under Public Law 86-211 which became effective July 1, 1960. Rates under Public Law 86-211 vary according to the amount of income received and number of dependents. They range from \$40 monthly to \$100 monthly with an additional \$70 payable if need for aid and attendance is shown. Income limitations which preclude payment when annual income exceeds specified amounts apply to these disability pensions. Claims filed on or after July 1, 1960, can be considered under Public Law 86-211 only, which also has provision for considering the spouse's annual income in excess of \$1,200, and for determining whether the value of the veteran's estate is such as to be a bar to receipt of pension.

As of June 30, 1961, there were 1,077,121 veterans receiving pension for nonservice-connected disability. The distribution by war periods is as follows:

World War I.....	964,084
World War II.....	105,415
Korean conflict.....	7,622

An additional 28,795 veterans are receiving service pension. Essentially all of these are Spanish-American War veterans. Income is not a factor in determining entitlement to service pension.

There was started in 1954 a review of World War II and Regular Establishment compensation cases and all pension cases where the veteran was then less than 55 years of age and was receiving payments. The object of the review was to make certain that medical examinations for evaluation of disability had been conducted or scheduled in accordance with controlling regulations and to assure that the adjudication of each claim had been sound: that is, to make certain that these veterans were awarded all benefits to which they were entitled and that none were receiving benefits to which they were not entitled. This review is now essentially completed. Nearly 1.7 million cases were involved. As of

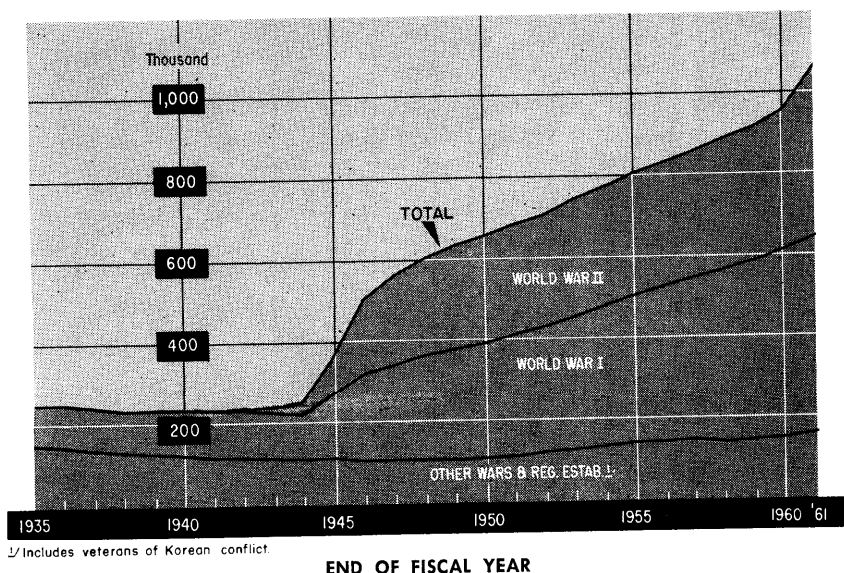
June 30, 1961, adjustments had been made in nearly 161,000 cases. Payment had been terminated in 77,200 cases either because the veteran's condition was no longer disabling or because the condition was found to have been erroneously adjudicated as service-connected. Less than 2 percent of the cases reviewed were in the latter category. Payments have been increased in 19,200 cases and decreased in 64,700 others.

During fiscal year 1961 a review was initiated of all compensation claims of veterans of World War II and the Regular Establishment which were disallowed prior to December 14, 1954, for the reason that the claimed disability was "not shown at the time of last examination". This review involves approximately 284,000 cases. Present plans call for completion prior to June 30, 1962.

Compensation, Dependency and Indemnity Compensation and Pension—Dependents

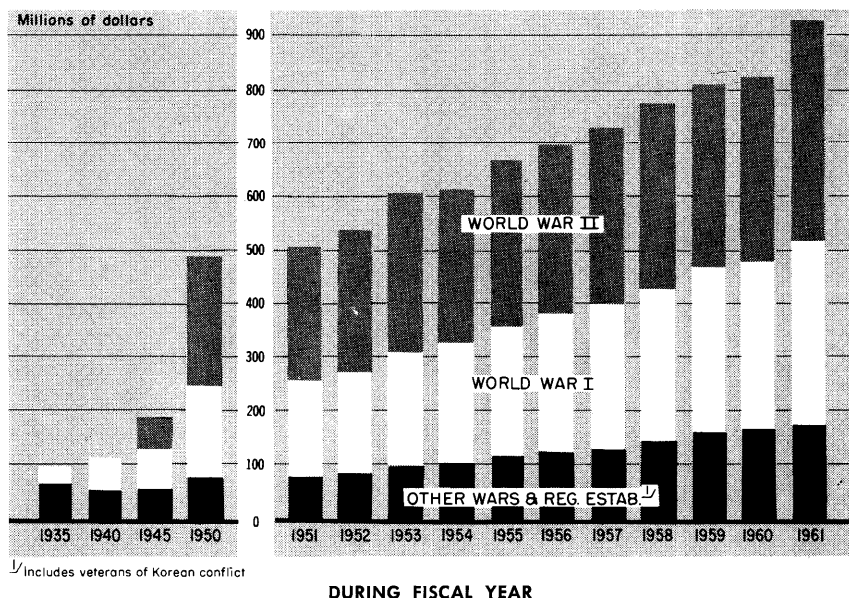
The number of dependents of deceased veterans on whose account death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or death pension were being paid increased by 18.3 percent, or from 1,261,985 at the end of fiscal year 1960 to 1,492,712 on June 30, 1961. Further details may be found in the statistical tables section.

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



During fiscal year 1961, the amount disbursed as death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, and death pension increased 12.5 percent over the prior fiscal year to a total of \$926 million. Further data on these benefits may be found in the statistical tables section.

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



Dependency and Indemnity Compensation for Service-Connected Deaths.—The monthly amount of dependency and indemnity compensation payable is related to the military pay of the deceased veteran. The rate is \$112 monthly plus 12 percent of the basic military pay with a minimum rate of \$122. Additional amounts may be payable on account of children. Where there is no widow but one or more children, the basic entitlement to this benefit is at the following monthly rates:

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

The total amount payable on account of two or more children is equally divided.

Parents of veterans whose deaths were service-connected are entitled to dependency and indemnity compensation at monthly rates ranging from \$10 to \$75, depending on whether there are one or two parents entitled, their annual income, and whether one or both may have remarried.

The number of cases of deceased veterans in which dependency and indemnity compensation was being paid on June 30, 1961, was more than 142,700 and in an additional 29,062 cases a combination of this benefit and compensation was being paid to different beneficiaries of these veterans. In addition to cases involving dependency and indemnity compensation, there were 212,193 cases where compensation was the benefit being paid. Detailed data are available in the statistical tables.

Non-Service-Connected Death Pension

Death pension is payable to unremarried widows and unmarried minor children of deceased veterans of wartime service. Claims for this benefit filed after June 30, 1960, are adjudicated only under Public Law 86-211 which became effective July 1, 1960. As in the case of disability pension, this act provides that pension payments shall be denied or discontinued when the corpus of the estate of the widow or child is such that it is reasonable that some part of it be used for the maintenance of the survivor. Also payment of this benefit is precluded where the annual income of a widow without a minor child exceeds \$1,800, or in case she has a child, where her income exceeds \$3,000. Payment to a child is barred when his annual income, exclusive of earned income, exceeds \$1,800. The rate of pension under this act varies according to income. The range is \$25 to \$60 monthly for a widow without a child and \$40 to \$75 monthly if there is one child plus \$15 for each additional child. If there is no widow but a minor unmarried child or children, the rate payable is \$35 monthly for one child and \$15 for each additional child, equally divided.

Pension under a prior law is payable to widows and orphans who qualified on the basis of claims filed before July 1, 1960. While the corpus of the estate is not a factor for consideration under that law, the annual income limitations are \$1,400 in the case of a widow without a minor child and \$2,700 if there is a minor child. Income in excess of \$1,400 bars payment to a child. Rates payable are \$50.40 monthly for a widow only, \$63 for a widow with one child plus \$7.56 for each additional child. If there is no widow entitled, monthly pension of \$27.30 is payable for one child, \$40.95 for two, \$54.60 for three with \$7.56 for each additional child. Benefits on behalf of two or more children are equally divided.

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 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

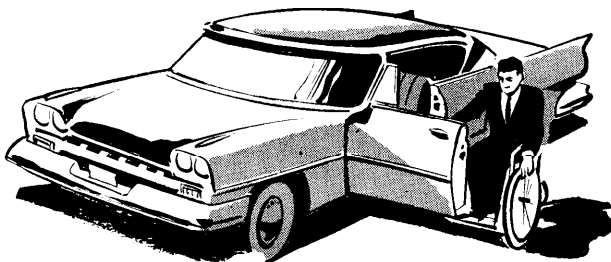
in the particular office that is not in excess of \$2,500. The regional office committee on waivers determines also the liability of a school or training establishment where an erroneous payment has been made to a veteran because of willful or negligent failure to report excessive absences or discontinuance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

During fiscal year 1961 approximately 54,540 overpayments or erroneous payments, amounting to \$13.1 million, were discovered. This is only a fraction of 1 percent of the number and amount of benefit payments. Recovery was waived in 750 of these cases, amounting to almost \$487,000.

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.

Under existing law the right to gratuitous veterans benefits may be forfeited by administrative action 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. This authority, for which the Board on Waivers and Forfeitures has initial responsibility, may be invoked in any case involving the willful submission of false or fraudulent evidence in connection with a claim for benefits. It may also be invoked in any case in which convincing evidence has established that a beneficiary has been guilty of mutiny, treason, sabotage or rendering assistance to an enemy of the United States. In addition, the law provides for the automatic forfeiture of the right to such benefits of any person convicted of certain offenses involving loyalty or national security.

During the past year forfeiture was proposed in 202 cases. Forfeiture was invoked in 135 of these cases.



Chapter Five

AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER CONVEYANCES FOR DISABLED VETERANS

Mission

The Veterans Administration is authorized under 38 U.S.C. 1901 to provide or assist in providing an automobile or other conveyance by paying not to exceed \$1,600 of the purchase price in the case of veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict who are entitled to compensation for service-connected loss or loss of use of one or both feet, one or both hands, or for

specified degree of blindness. The law authorizes assistance only in the initial purchase and not in the maintenance or replacement.

Highlights

- More than 400 applications approved in fiscal year 1961.
- More than 46,300 applications approved to date.
- Total cost of program in excess of \$73.9 million.

During fiscal year 1961, a total of 533 new claims for this benefit were filed. Claims were reopened for 14 others. Applications were approved in 412 cases. Since the law was first approved in 1946, more than 46,300 disabled veterans have been assisted in the purchase of an automobile or other conveyance at a total cost of more than \$73.9 million.



Chapter Six

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION

Mission

Vocational rehabilitation is intended to afford the assistance needed by World War II and Korean conflict veterans with service-incurred disabilities in preparing for, finding, and holding suitable employment.

Readjustment training and education is intended to afford vocational readjustment and to restore lost educational opportunities to veterans whose ambitions were interrupted or impeded by active service in the Armed Forces during World War II or the Korean conflict.

Orphans educational assistance is intended to provide vocational and educational counseling, and financial assistance, to sons and daughters of veterans who died as a result of service in the Armed Forces. The objective is to aid them in attaining the educational status to which they might nor-

mally have aspired and obtained except for the death of the veteran parent.

Highlights

- 5,000 disabled Korean conflict veterans were rehabilitated.
- 9,500 orphans entered training for the first time.
- 26,000 Korean conflict veterans commenced readjustment training.
- Rehabilitation and vocational counseling was provided 20,300 veterans and 19,400 orphans.
- 7,200 schools and 4,600 job training establishments participated in the education and training programs.
- VA representatives conducted surveys at 8,800 schools and establishments to assure the propriety of payments of educational allowances.

Thirty Years in Review

When the Veterans Administration was established no program of vocational rehabilitation or education existed. The World War I vocational rehabilitation program had ended 2 years earlier, in 1928.

Shortly after the beginning of World War II, plans were made to provide vocational rehabilitation benefits for those veterans who would need such assistance in order to become employable. In 1943, a much-improved vocational rehabilitation program was established by Public Law 16, 78th Congress. In 1944, a new and unprecedented program was established under the "GI Bill" (Public Law 346, 78th Cong.). Returning veterans were provided allowances to help them make up lost time in getting an education. These benefits were subsequently extended to Korean conflict veterans.

Another unprecedented development in education came in 1956, when educational assistance was provided to orphans of certain deceased veterans. Without this aid many children of deceased veterans would be deprived of the educational opportunities open to other children whose parents are living.

The establishment of the World War II vocational rehabilitation program was the beginning of the largest Government sponsored rehabilitation and educational undertaking in the Nation's history. This was the forerunner of a group of programs that exercised an unprecedented influence upon American education and American life. Under the World War II program, colleges and universities were given assistance and encouragement in expanding their staffs and facilities to accommodate the postwar flood of veterans. As a result of this growth, they are in a better position today to meet the increasing demands upon their capabilities.

Nearly 11 million veterans so far have trained under the World War II and Korean conflict educational programs: a student body four times larger than even today's swollen college and university enrollment which is attributable in large part to World War II's "baby boom." These 11 million veterans participated in the largest program of mass adult education ever undertaken. The ultimate benefits of these programs to individuals and to the Nation are yet to be felt. The more easily and immediately measurable benefits have been to promote:

- An increase in the educational level of veterans to better than 4 years of high school as compared with the 2 years of high school attained by nonveteran males of the same age. This has raised the educational level of the average household head from less than 9 years of schooling to better than 10 years.
- An increase in the Nation's urgently needed reservoir of manpower—500,000 additional engineers; 350,000 additional teachers; 205,000 doctors, dentists, and nurses; and 150,000 scientists possessing other urgently needed skills.

Vocational Rehabilitation

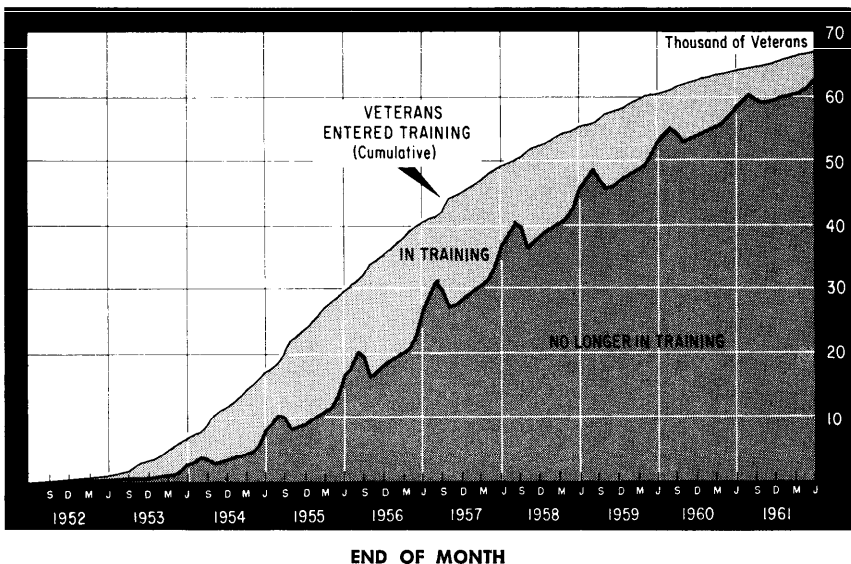
General.—Assistance received under this program has enabled veterans with service-connected disabilities to take their rightful place in the world of employment and thereby lead more complete and productive lives. Our society is also benefiting, for without rehabilitation many of these disabled veterans would have been solely dependent upon others 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.

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.

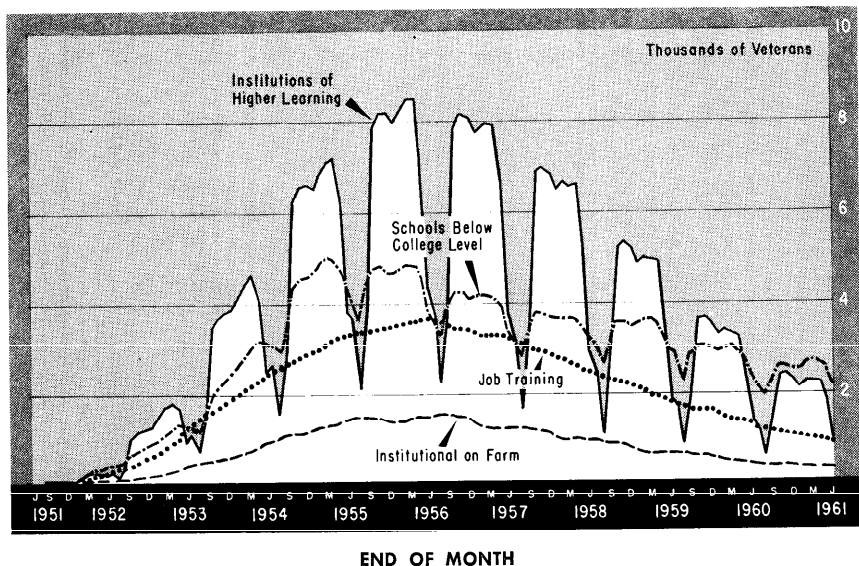
Veterans receive a subsistence allowance while in training and the cost of their books, fees, tuition and training supplies is paid by the Veterans Administration. Their period of training may not exceed 48 months, except as authorized by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to meet unusual needs.

Veterans in Training.—During fiscal year 1961, 2,700 disabled Korean conflict veterans and 300 World War II veterans entered training for the first time. This brought the total to 67,000 Korean conflict veterans and 615,400 World War II veterans who have trained under this program. During the year, 5,000 Korean conflict veterans were rehabilitated.

KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM



DISABLED KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS IN VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TRAINING



The monthly average number of veterans in vocational rehabilitation training during fiscal year 1961 was 5,750.

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 27,100, or almost one-half of the veterans who entered training. Teacher training courses were selected by 4,900 veterans, most of whom were preparing to teach in secondary or elementary schools. A comparable number, 4,600, trained for positions as accountants and auditors. The field of engineering attracted more than 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 23,800 disabled veterans who trained for these objectives:

- 11,700 wanted to be mechanics and repairmen;
- 3,700 selected metalworking occupations;
- 1,600 aimed for occupations in the production of lumber and lumber products; and
- 1,400 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 5 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 14,400 disabled veterans in fiscal year 1961. 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. Vocational adjustment counseling is provided as an integral part of vocational counseling for 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 more than 3,000 disabled veterans who initially entered training during fiscal year 1961, as well as to many of the 7,600 who reentered after interruption of training previously initiated.

Public Law 86-721, passed September 8, 1960, extended the vocational rehabilitation training period to July 25, 1965 for those disabled veterans of World War II who had been unable to pursue training and become rehabilitated prior to July 25, 1960. The majority of these veterans have had long periods of hospitalization.

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; additional vocational counseling or vocational adjustment 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 5,800 per month during fiscal year 1961.

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 1,600 veterans as of March 31, 1961.

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 1,800 disabled veterans during fiscal year 1961.

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, and the periodic publication of *Occupational Outlook* and *VR&E Quarterly*.

During the year a study was completed to determine the extent to which veterans with functional psychiatric disabilities have succeeded in finding and maintaining employment, the kinds of jobs in which they are employed, and the nature of their job adjustment. The survey was based upon a 1 percent random sample of World War II and Korean conflict veterans rated for functional psychoses and psychoneuroses. The findings will be useful in demonstrating to rehabilitation workers and employers that the likelihood for successful employment adjustment of persons with functional psychiatric disability is much more favorable than has been commonly held. In fact it was found that 7 out of 10 of the nonhospitalized veterans studies were employed in a wide range of occupations, comparing favorably in level with that of the male population of the country. Nine out of ten of the employed veterans were making a satisfactory job adjustment, 35 percent were actually advancing on the job, and most of them have maintained a considerable degree of job stability. Those who had pursued training in the VR&E program (both vocational rehabilitation and readjustment) showed a significantly higher occupational level and more advancement on the average than those who had not pursued such courses.

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 refers 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 placement 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 Benefits Costs.—Payments under chapter 31, title 38, U.S.C., during fiscal year 1961 totaled \$11.8 million, including \$7.7 million for subsistence, \$3.5 million for tuition, and \$600,000 for supplies and materials. During the previous year, these payments totaled \$17.9 million.

Readjustment Training and Education

General.—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.

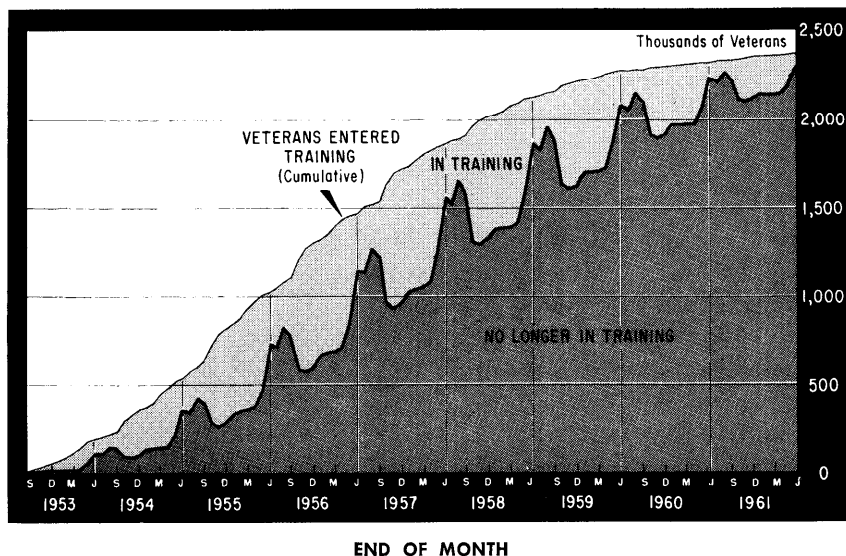
More than 10 million veterans had taken readjustment training by the end of fiscal 1961. Almost 2.4 million of these were Korean conflict veterans, many of whom are still in training.

Readjustment training for Korean conflict veterans is provided under chapter 33, title 38, U.S.C. At the end of fiscal year 1961, the program for Korean conflict veterans had been in operation for nearly 9 years and had a little more than 3½ years to go.

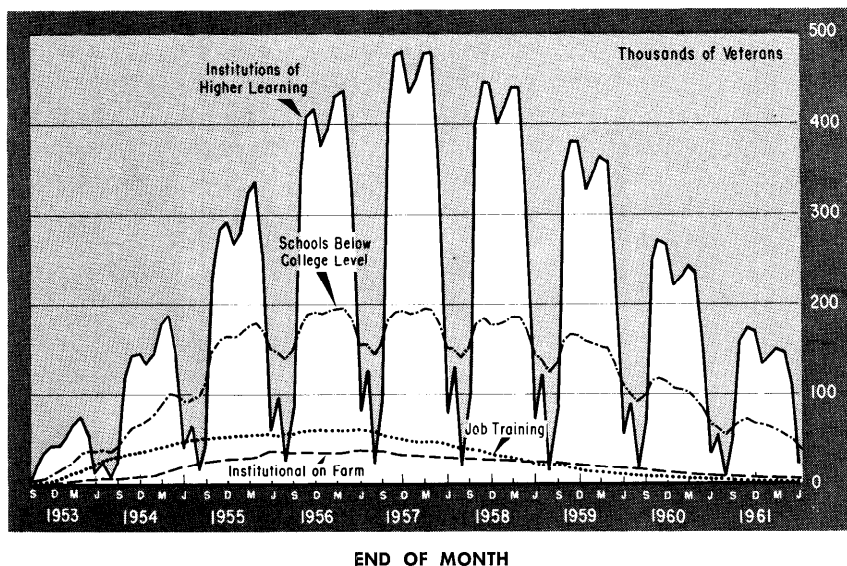
Veterans in Training.—A total of 26,000 Korean conflict veterans entered training for the first time during fiscal year 1961, bringing the total who had entered training to 2,362,900.

The monthly average of Korean conflict veterans in training during fiscal year 1961 was 174,500. The peak enrollment of Korean conflict veterans during fiscal year 1961 was 251,700 in November 1960.

KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS READJUSTMENT TRAINING PROGRAM



KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS IN READJUSTMENT TRAINING



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 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, 1961	
	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 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 of a million Korean conflict trainees. The majority of this group, 186,000, selected engineering. Within the remainder 9,600 selected mathematics, 8,700 selected chemistry, 6,900 selected geology and 6,800 selected physics and 4,900 selected biology.

The teaching profession has attracted 136,000 Korean conflict trainees. This is almost twice as many, proportionately, as the World War II program attracted.

Over a quarter of a 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 premedical and predental 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 pre-determined 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 terminal date for the Korean conflict), the 3-year and 8-year periods begin to run out 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 acquired 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 subsistence, 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 between October 6, 1945, and October 5, 1946, under the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945, 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 1961, counseling was provided for 5,900 veterans under this program. In the preceding year, counseling was provided to 11,900 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 increased from 14 in June 1960 to 36 in June 1961. Most of the new guidance centers operate on a part-time basis—i.e., they accept counselees (veterans and orphans) referred by the Veterans Administration and include them in their schedules with other counselees.

Approval of Courses.—The courses of training in which veterans may enroll under the World War II or Korean conflict GI bills generally re-

quire 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-six contracts were negotiated with State approving agencies for reimbursement of expenses incurred in the inspection, approval and supervision of on-job training establishments and educational institutions during fiscal year 1961. Seventeen 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 four 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 449 institutions of higher learning in 44 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 1961, representatives made approximately 10,000 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 1961 amounted to \$221 million, a decrease of 40 percent from the payments in fiscal year 1960. Other costs during the past year included

\$2.3 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.

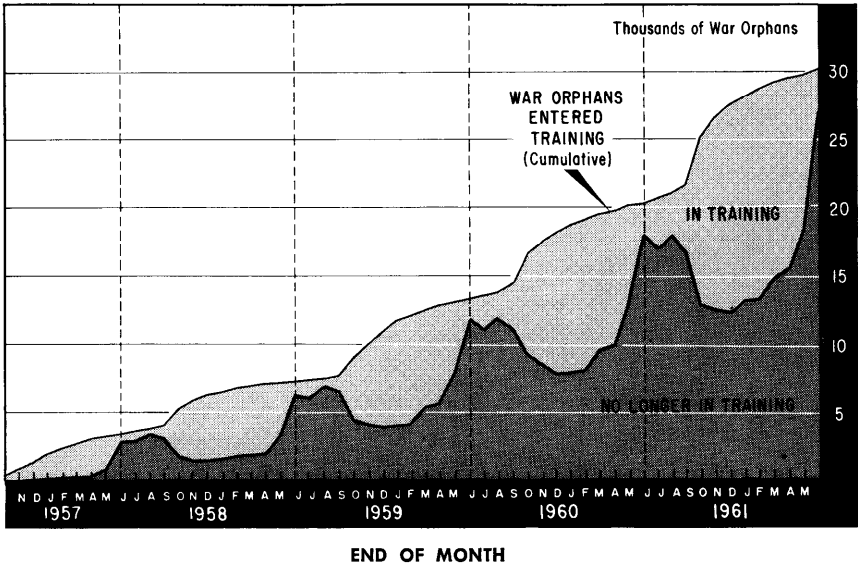
Educational Assistance for Orphans

Orphans of veterans whose death was service-connected 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 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.

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 orphans may be provided with restorative training or specialized vocational training as early as age 14.

Fiscal year 1961 was the fifth year in which educational assistance benefits were available to orphans. By the end of the year, 63,000 had applied for training and 30,000 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.

ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



Several thousand 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 1961, 4,600 orphans in the Philippines applied for benefits and 3,300 had entered training.

The enactment of Public Law 86-785 on September 14, 1960, provided educational benefits to children of deceased veterans who died as a result of service during the induction periods. By the end of fiscal year 1961, 47 orphans had entered training under this amendment.

Participation in this program has been lower than was expected. To further insure that potentially eligible orphans and their surviving parents or their guardians are adequately informed concerning this program, the Veterans Administration continued to address individual letters to them during the year the child reaches his 13th birthday. 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 have been printed for high school bulletin boards to call attention of orphans to the need to be planning ahead. Posters for use in college bulletin boards have also been distributed to inform faculty members and eligible students of the availability of educational assistance.

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 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.

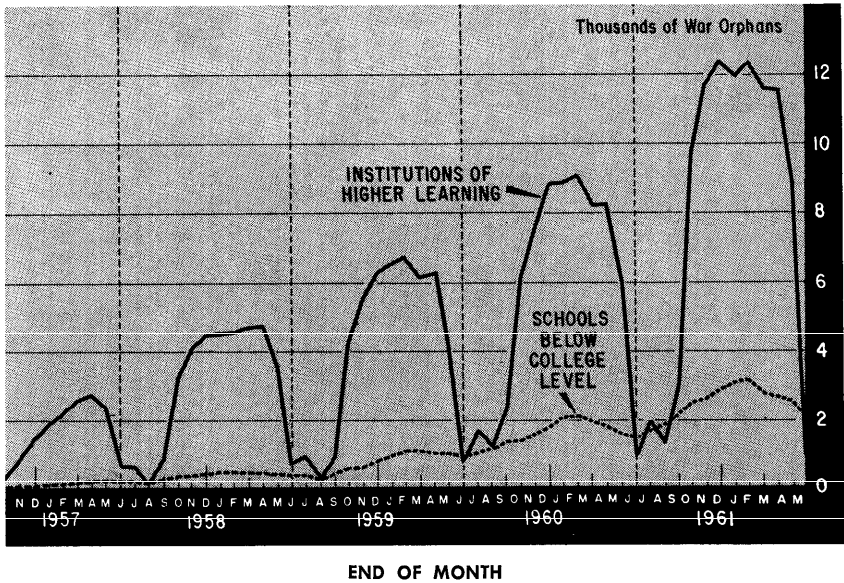
Under this program, 19,400 orphans were provided vocational counseling in fiscal year 1961 as compared to 13,900 in fiscal year 1960.

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 approved educational institutions.

Orphans in Training.—In fiscal year 1961, a total of 9,500 orphans entered training for the first time. The largest number in training at any one time during the year was 15,500. This included 2,600 orphans training in the Republic of the Philippines. The monthly average number in training was as follows:

Total	9, 973
Institutions of higher learning.....	7, 570
Schools below college level.....	2, 403

ORPHANS IN TRAINING



Almost half (48 percent) of the orphans who have enrolled under this program have been female. Orphans of both sexes have shown a strong preference for college level training. A higher percentage of males (81 percent) than females (76 percent) enrolled at this level. More than half (56 percent) of the orphans training in the Philippines have enrolled in schools below the college level.

Educational, Professional, or Vocational Objectives.—A review of the objectives for which orphans had entered training prior to December 1, 1960, revealed significant differences in the vocational choices of the male and female students, as well as differences between orphans in this country and those in the Philippine Republic.

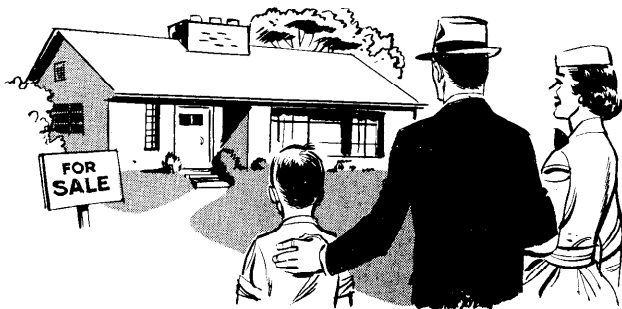
In this country, the choice of training objectives in professional occupations predominated. The most popular choice was preparation for teaching. Approximately 3,200 orphans, more than 2,000 of them female, wanted to be teachers. Engineering was the most popular choice for male students. Almost 1,400 of them wanted to be engineers. The next most popular objective for male students was business administration, which was selected by more than 1,200. The second most popular choice for female students was business programs, selected by more than 1,700, most of whom wanted to be secretaries. Medical and related programs were selected by 1,700 students, 1,100 of them female students most of whom wanted to be nurses.

In the Philippines, choice of training objectives in craft, trade and industrial occupations predominated. One-half of the male orphans and more than a third of the females chose objectives in these occupations.

The most popular choice of both sexes was in dressmaking, tailoring and weaving. The second most popular choice for males was business administration. For females, the second most popular choice was beauty culture; followed closely by preparation for teaching.

A large group of students, 4,800, had enrolled as undergraduates without specifying a field of study. Another group of more than 2,400 had enrolled for liberal arts studies, major not specified. Both of these groups were about equally divided between males and females.

Funds Expended.—Payments of educational assistance allowance in fiscal year 1961 amounted to \$16.3 million, an increase of 42 percent over payments for the preceding year. Other payments included approximately \$147,000 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

Mission

The principal aim of the loan guaranty program is to provide the means whereby a veteran may obtain credit on favorable terms which will permit him to shelter his family suitably or to begin or operate a business or farming venture. The Veterans Administration accomplishes this through the guaranty or insurance of home, farm, and business loans made by private lenders to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict.

The program also aids worthy veterans to retain the homes, farms, or businesses they acquired with GI loans. This is achieved by encour-

aging lenders in all proper cases to grant indulgence, or to extend or reamortize loans where veterans are in temporary financial straits.

Highlights

- More than 125,500 home, farm, and business loans guaranteed during year.
- Loan applications were 25 percent less than last year.
- GI loan activity rebounded in the last part of year, owing to further easing in the general supply of mortgage money.
- Almost 165,000 guaranteed home loans were repaid during year.

Thirty Years in Review

The GI loan program came into existence in June 1944, with the enactment of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. The portion of the act creating the program was a part of the overall plan to aid veterans of World War II to readjust to civilian life. The role of the GI loan was to provide a means of financing the acquisition of homes, farms and businesses by veterans. It was recognized that most veterans had not had an opportunity during their military service to save enough money to meet the requirements generally made by lenders for obtaining loans to acquire homes, farms and businesses. Thus, the law was designed to substitute the credit of the U.S. Government for the down payment ordinarily required by lenders, as an inducement to lenders to make loans to veterans on relatively favorable terms. The device adopted consisted of a contract between the lender and the Veterans Administration whereby the latter, in effect, promised that if the veteran defaulted in the payment of his loan according to its terms the Veterans Administration could reimburse the lender within certain stated limits. In return, lenders, in making such loans, were encouraged to make loans for longer terms than was customary, with little or no down payment and at a low interest rate.

The legislation, as originally written, provided for a guaranty limited to 50 percent of the loan amount but not in excess of \$2,000. Loans were limited to a maximum maturity of 20 years and the maximum interest rate was set at 4 percent per annum. The purpose of the loan could be for the purchase, construction, improvement, or repair of residential property which the veteran intended to occupy as his home; for the purchase for use in farming operations of land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery or implements or for the repair, alteration, or improvement of farm buildings or equipment; or for the purchase of any business, land, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools to be used in pursuing a gainful occupation other than farming. The act also provided for secondary loans not exceeding \$2,000, junior to a principal loan made or insured by another Federal agency, to be guaranteed in full (100 percent), if made for any of the purposes for which Veterans Administration might otherwise guarantee a primary loan, provided the secondary loan did not exceed 20 percent of the purchase price or cost.

Between 1945 and 1950 Congress enacted various amendments to the law to provide for operating refinements found to be desirable. Real estate prices continued to rise after VJ-Day and the \$2,000 maximum guaranty available to veterans proved to be insufficient to allow them to obtain homes without investing a substantial amount of cash. The maximum guaranty for real-estate purposes was increased to \$4,000. Because of the housing shortage and the possibility of a rush on the part of veterans to use their entitlement, the time limitation for the use of entitlement was extended in order to afford the entire veteran population an opportunity to work

out a proper readjustment to civilian life on a more orderly basis over a longer term. Many veterans were precluded from acquiring homes because of the 20-year limitation on loan maturity. The maximum period for loan amortization was extended first to 25 years and then to 30 years to allow lower monthly payments and to enable more veterans to qualify on the basis of income. The requirement of prior approval by the Veterans Administration of loan applications resulted in processing delays which detracted from the desirability of guaranteed loans on the part of many lenders. Accordingly, provision was made for automatic guaranty of loans made by supervised lenders who were subject to examination by an agency of the Federal or State government. A loan insurance plan was authorized which could be employed as an alternative to the guaranty plan by state or federally supervised lenders who elected to use it.

The Housing Act of 1950 introduced a number of major changes to the GI bill. The guaranty entitlement was increased to 60 percent (but not in excess of \$7,500), for the purchase or construction of homes. The provision for secondary loans, where the primary loan was insured by another Federal agency, was eliminated from the law. The increase in the amount of guaranty was in recognition of the higher level to which housing prices had risen, and to fill the financing gap resulting from the elimination of the secondary loan plan. In recognition of the fact that veterans in many areas were unable to obtain guaranteed home loans the Housing Act of 1950 also established the direct loan program, which authorized the Veterans Administration to make loans to eligible veterans for the purchase or construction of homes or for the construction or improvement of farmhouses in areas where guaranteed or insured home loans were not available from private lending sources. The terms of the direct loans were established on the same basis as those eligible to be guaranteed or insured except that a \$10,000 maximum loan limit was imposed. In 1958 this limit was raised to \$13,500.

After the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, Congress recognized that the civilian readjustment problems confronting those being discharged from active duty were very similar to those that had arisen earlier with the veterans of World War II. The Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 established the basic eligibility for loan guaranty benefits of veterans with service during the national emergency brought about by the Korean hostilities.

From 1952 to 1961 legislative changes have dealt with such matters as extensions of the loan programs, increases in the maximum permissible interest rate on GI loan and increases in the maximum amount of direct loans made by the Veterans Administration. These changes were motivated principally by the desire of the Congress to afford veterans a further opportunity to avail themselves of their GI loan benefits.

Public Law 87-84 signed by the President on July 6, 1961, provided for a phase out of veterans' eligibility. Under this law veterans will be eligible

to use their loan guaranty benefits for a period of 10 years from discharge or release from the last period of wartime service plus an additional year of eligibility for each 3 months of active wartime service. World War II veterans' eligibility will not terminate in any case prior to July 25, 1962, and will not extend beyond July 25, 1967. The corresponding dates for Korean conflict veterans are January 31, 1965, and January 31, 1975, respectively. Public Law 87-84 also increased the maximum amount of a direct loan from \$13,500 to \$15,000.

That the primary purpose of Congress in enacting the GI loan program has succeeded may be illustrated by setting forth a few facts showing the size and effect of the program. For example the Veterans Administration 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 5.6 million of these were home loans, totaling almost \$50 billion.

These loans have contributed materially to the tremendous increase in home ownership during this period. There are some 33 million families throughout the Nation who are now in the homeowner class—the greatest volume in our country's history. Sixty-two percent of all families now own their homes as compared with 55 percent in 1950 and only 44 percent in 1940. The 5.6 million GI home loans made to date are the equivalent of more than 1 out of every 6 of the 33 million owner-occupied dwellings now in existence. GI loans have also played an important role in the home building industry. During the decade of the fifties there were about 11¾ million private non-farm dwelling units started in the United States and nearly 1 out of every 5 resulted in a GI loan.

The GI Loan

Loans guaranteed or insured for veterans (GI loans) are made for a variety of purposes, such as to buy or build a home, to provide a fall-out shelter in a residential property, 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.

Veterans' Eligibility Period

The terminal date of each veteran's entitlement for loan benefits is determined by the Veterans Administration according to a formula prescribed by law. Under the formula each veteran has 10 years of eligibility from date of discharge or release from his last period of wartime service, any part of which occurred during either World War II or the Korean conflict, plus 1 year of eligibility for each 3 months of active wartime service. In no case does the entitlement of a World War II veteran expire prior to July 25, 1962, nor extend beyond July 25, 1967. Similarly, no Korean conflict veteran's entitlement expires prior to January 31, 1965, nor extends beyond January 31, 1975. A veteran discharged or released for a service-connected disability from a period of active duty, any part of which occurred during World War II or the Korean conflict, is eligible for loan benefits until the terminal date specified for the wartime period from which he was discharged or released.

Trends in Loan Guaranty Appraisal Activity

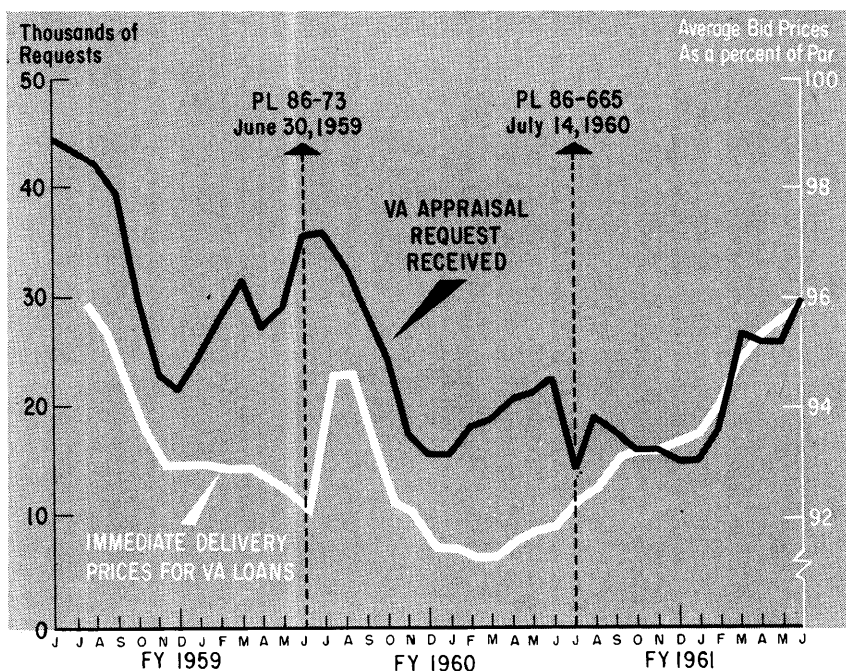
As shown in the chart below, the trend of loan guaranty appraisal activity is influenced very strongly by changes in VA loan prices in the private secondary market. These prices, in turn, reflect changes in the interest rate on GI loans as well as easing or tightening money market conditions.

For example, both VA appraisal activity and the average bid prices for GI loans advanced immediately after the enactment, on June 30, 1959, of Public Law 86-73, which authorized an increase in the GI interest rate from $4\frac{3}{4}$ percent to $5\frac{1}{4}$ percent. The uptrend was short-lived, however, because increasing competition for investment funds from virtually all segments of the economy pushed the general interest rate structure higher and, as a result, the new GI loan interest rate soon became less attractive to private investors. Discounts in the secondary market on GI loans rose markedly and the volume of VA appraisals plummeted.

Appraisal activity and bid prices both recovered somewhat during the last half of fiscal year 1960. This was owing partly to seasonal influences, but also reflected a moderate decrease in the cost of money and some easing in mortgage terms as the growth rate of the total economy slackened.

In the opening month of fiscal year 1961, VA appraisal activity dropped sharply since there was much uncertainty among builders and sellers as to whether or not the entitlement of World War II veterans would be extended. This was not determined until mid-July when Public Law 86-665 was enacted. Among other things, that law extended the loan guaranty

APPRAISAL REQUESTS AND SECONDARY MARKET AVERAGE BID PRICES FOR VA LOANS



program until July 25, 1962, for World War II veterans. Appraisal volume recovered somewhat in August, but showed the usual seasonal decline during the subsequent fall and winter months.

During the last half of fiscal year 1961, secondary market prices for GI loans continued to climb and the level of VA appraisal activity rose steadily, reaching an 18-month high in June. These trends reflected continuation of an easing in the general supply of mortgage money which started during the 1960-1961 business recession, as well as various actions by the Government and Federal Reserve Board designed to depress long-term yields and reduce borrowing costs for home purchasers. Among these were renewed purchasing by the Federal Reserve System of Government securities maturing in more than 5 years; reductions in the maximum interest rate on FHA-insured loans (the first time in Feb. 1961, from $5\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent, and again in May 1961, from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ percent); adjustment by the Federal National Mortgage Association of its schedule of prices on the secondary market for Government-backed mortgages to exert a downward influence on mortgage yields generally; and a series of measures by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to increase the supply of mortgage funds and lower the cost of housing credit available through Federal savings and loan associations.

Applications for the Guaranty or Insurance of Loans

There were 135,000 applications received for the guaranty of home loans in fiscal year 1961. This was 25 percent less than the number received in the preceding year, and amounted to only about 20 percent of the record volume received in fiscal year 1955.

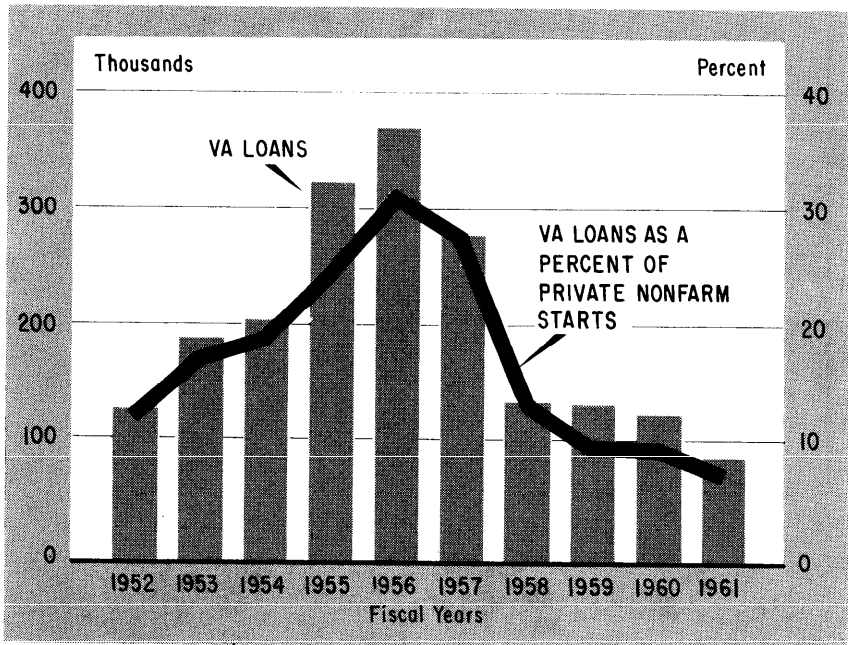
Applications for the guaranty or insurance of farm and business loans also declined in fiscal year 1961. During the year, there were only 82 applications received for farm loans and 1,180 applications for business loans. Farm loan applications were down 43 percent from fiscal year 1960, and business loan applications were off by 23 percent.

Loans Guaranteed or Insured

During fiscal year 1961, a total of more than 125,500 home, farm, and business loans, amounting to \$1,702 million, were guaranteed or insured.

During the year, 85,400 veterans purchased newly constructed homes for which they paid \$1,307 million and on which they obtained VA-guaranteed mortgages amounting to \$1,270 million. This meant an average purchase price of \$15,300, with an average downpayment of \$435, leaving an average loan of about \$14,865. The reduced level of GI loans for the purchase of new homes in recent years and their relationship to total private nonfarm dwelling units started is shown in the chart below.

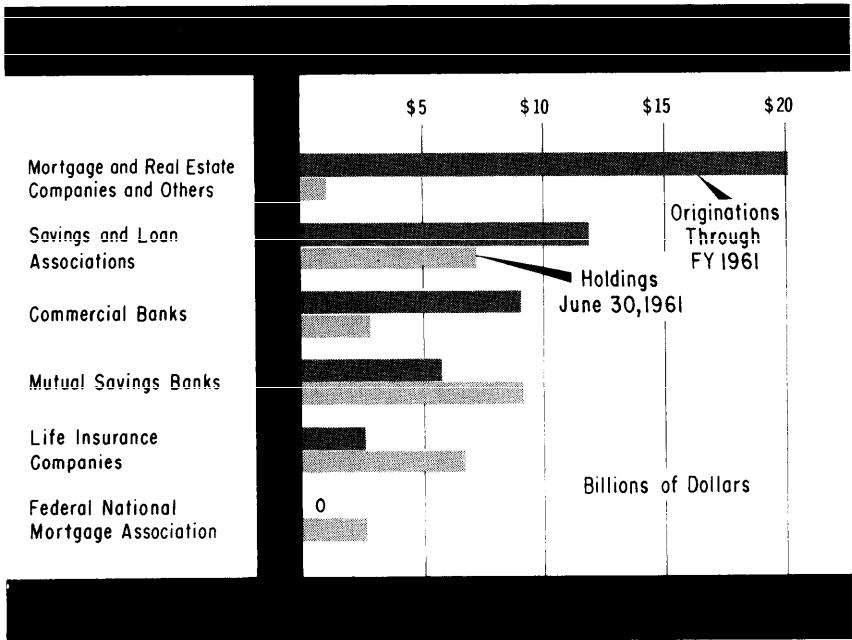
VA-GUARANTEED LOANS FOR PURCHASE OF NEW HOMES



There were 37,600 veterans who bought existing homes during the year, costing \$465 million, on which the loans amounted to about \$425 million. The average purchase price was \$12,360 with an average downpayment of about \$1,040, leaving an average loan of about \$11,320. In addition, 1,500 home improvement loans, amounting to well over \$3 million, were guaranteed during the year.

During fiscal year 1961, mutual savings banks accounted for 13 percent of the GI home loan originations; savings and loan associations 20 percent; life insurance companies only 2 percent; commercial banks 7 percent; while real estate and mortgage companies and others originated 58 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

The trend of the past few years toward more liberal GI loan terms continued during fiscal year 1961, 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
1961.....	1.1	3.6	95.3	27.6	72.4
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
1961.....	37.1	32.4	30.5	62.1	37.9

The proportion of loans on new homes with long-term maturities of 26 to 30 years increased from 69.3 percent in fiscal year 1958 to 95.3 percent in fiscal year 1961, and on existing dwellings the ratio rose from 10.6 percent to 30.5 percent. Similarly, the proportion of loans made with no downpayment—on both new and existing homes—increased markedly over the years. The reason for the relatively few 100-percent loans made in 1958 is that there was a 2-percent downpayment requirement in effect during part of the fiscal year. However, a maximum maturity limitation of 30 years was in effect during the entire 4-year period.

Loans Repaid in Full

During fiscal year 1961, there were almost 165,000 guaranteed home loans repaid in full. This was more than equal to the number of home loans guaranteed during the year.

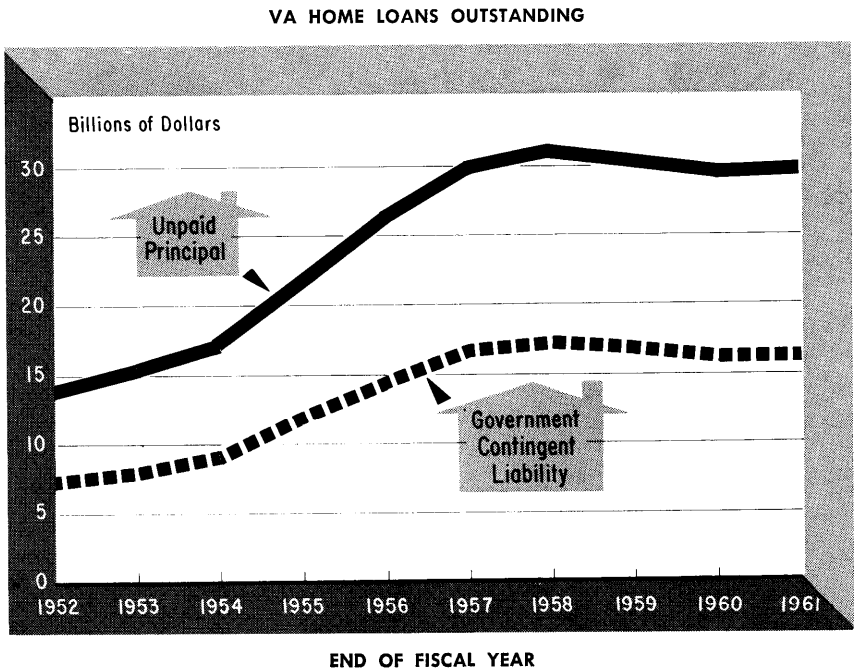
From the beginning of the loan guaranty program through June 1961, over 90 percent of the business loans, nearly 78 percent of the farm loans, and over 31 percent of the home loans have been repaid in full. The smaller percentage of repaid home loans is due mainly to longer maturities on this type of 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 below.



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.

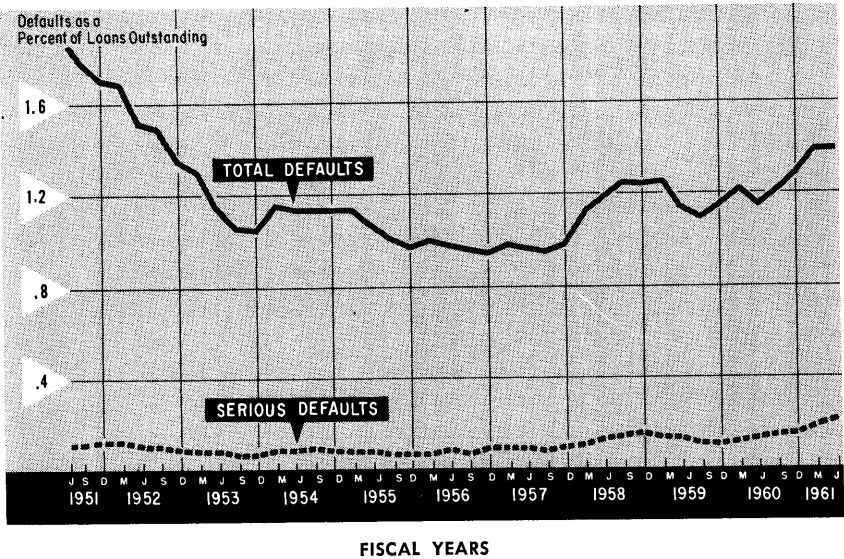
From the beginning of the loan guaranty program through June 1961, about 86 percent of the home loans reported in default had been cured, and 84 percent of the farm loan defaults were settled without a claim. The record on business loans in default has been less favorable, with cures having been effected on about 62 percent of the defaults reported.

Cumulatively as of the end of the fiscal year 1961, claims had been paid on 1.3 percent of the number of home loans guaranteed, on 3.2 percent of the farm loans and on 6.4 percent of the business loans. As of the end of June 1961, the VA's loss on the operation of the home, farm, and business loan programs amounted to about \$14 million. This takes into account interest income derived from mortgages taken by the Veterans Administration incident to the sale of acquired property, rental, and miscellaneous revenues, but not salaries and administrative expenses of the programs. The \$14 million represents less than 3/100 of 1 percent of the original principal amount of the loans guaranteed or insured through June 30, 1961.

The ratio of home loans reported in default to the number of loans outstanding was the same at the end of fiscal year 1961 as it was at the end of the preceding quarter—1.40 percent. This was owing to a decline during the final quarter of the year in both the number of home loans outstanding and the number of new defaults reported by lenders. The number of loans in serious default (i.e., those which are considered to be insoluble and those on which claims are pending), as well as the number of claims paid, rose almost steadily throughout the past 2 years, reflecting chiefly faltering economic conditions in some parts of the country. However, the ratio of serious defaults to home loans outstanding at the end of fiscal year 1961 (0.22 percent) was still an edge below the record high of January and February 1950 (0.23 percent). Recent trends in defaults and claims are shown in the following table and chart.

Period	New defaults reported during quarter	Defaults pending at end of quarter		Claims paid during quarter
		Total	Serious	
Fiscal year 1960:				
1st quarter.....	19, 117	42, 576	4, 341	2, 543
2d quarter.....	22, 772	44, 775	4, 572	2, 494
3d quarter.....	24, 985	46, 894	4, 978	2, 586
4th quarter.....	22, 238	44, 471	5, 200	2, 746
Fiscal year 1961:				
1st quarter.....	24, 230	46, 834	5, 600	2, 714
2d quarter.....	25, 689	48, 984	6, 025	3, 006
3d quarter.....	31, 337	53, 439	7, 375	3, 217
4th quarter.....	28, 496	53, 222	8, 448	4, 078

GUARANTEED HOME LOANS IN DEFAULT



Property Acquisition and Management

During fiscal year 1961, there were 14,137 properties acquired as a result of foreclosed loans which had been guaranteed or insured. This was an increase of 3,520 acquisitions over fiscal year 1960. Sales of acquired properties declined during the year, by 341, to 9,609. However, all the decline was in the first three quarters of the year, with an upsurge of sales during the final quarter of fiscal year 1961. 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
1959	4, 460	10, 466	9, 324	43	5, 559
1960	5, 559	10, 617	9, 950	66	6, 160
1961	6, 160	14, 137	9, 609	63	10, 625

Characteristics of Veteran Home Buyers

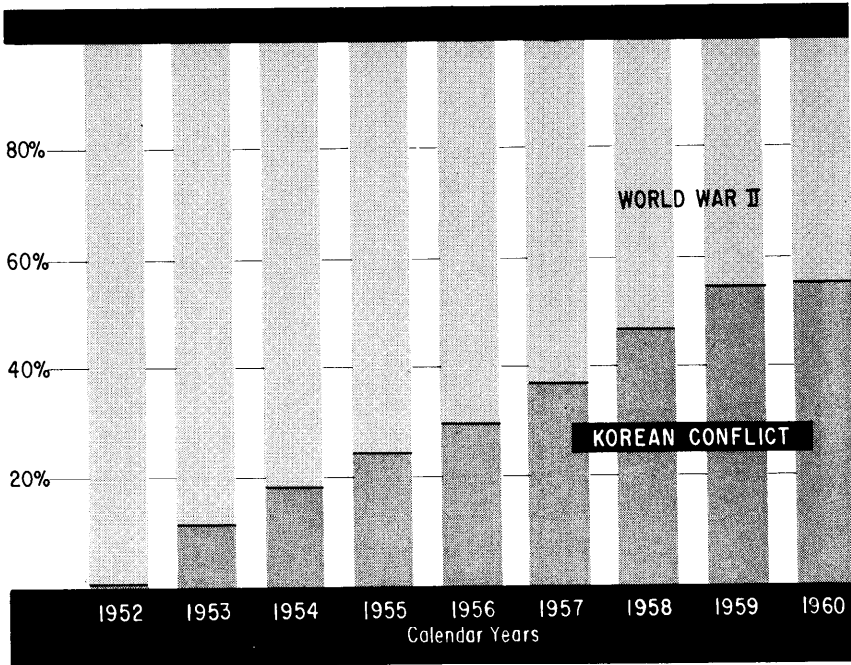
The following characteristics have been derived from a 10-percent random sampling of VA-guaranteed home loans to veterans:

Characteristics	Calendar years			
	1957	1958	1959	1960
Median age, in years	32. 3	31. 6	31. 5	32. 2
Average annual income (after taxes) ..	\$5, 810	\$5, 890	\$5, 725	\$6, 050
Average annual housing expense	\$1, 415	\$1, 460	\$1, 465	\$1, 565
Expense as a percent of net income	24. 4	24. 8	25. 6	25. 8
Average price paid for home	\$13, 790	\$14, 095	\$13, 930	\$14, 465
Average downpayment made	\$1, 050	\$725	\$450	\$395
Average amount borrowed	\$12, 740	\$13, 370	\$13, 480	\$14, 070

It will be noted that the median age of veteran home buyers has remained relatively stable over the years. This reflects the fact that although all veterans naturally are growing older with the passing years, a greater proportion of GI home loans are being obtained by Korean conflict veterans, who are generally younger than their World War II counterparts. In 1960, for example, Korean veterans bought over 55 percent of the homes on which GI loans were closed, compared with 37 percent in 1957. The average age of veterans who served solely in the Korean conflict was estimated to be 29.4 years at the end of 1960, as against 41.6 years for World War II veterans.

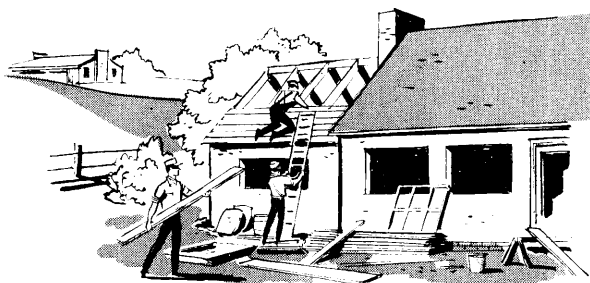
In each successive year from 1957 through 1960, the average veteran borrower made a smaller downpayment and obtained a larger GI loan. Consequently, there has been a slight increase, on the average, in the proportion of income going for housing expenses, which include principal and interest, taxes and insurance, and estimated fuel, utility, and repair and maintenance costs.

VA-GUARANTEED HOME LOANS, BY USE OF ENTITLEMENT



Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund

During fiscal year 1961, all necessary arrangements were completed to convert loan guaranty activities to a revolving fund basis, as provided by Public Law 86-665, approved July 14, 1960. The Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund, put into effect July 1, 1961, will be used to meet expenses of property acquisition and all other loan guaranty and insurance operations, except administrative expenses. All income and receipts from the liquidation of assets will be deposited in the fund. Approximately \$70 million of retained earnings derived from the making of direct loans formed the initial balance for the fund.



Chapter Eight

DIRECT LOANS

Mission

The Veterans Administration makes loans directly to veterans in rural places or small cities and towns where private capital has been generally unavailable on GI loan terms, and which are remote from metropolitan centers and their commuting areas. These places, designated as “housing credit shortage areas,” are

mostly localities having a population of not more than 30,000.

Highlights

- Over 23,500 direct loans made during the year—189,000 to date.
- Loans to date amount to nearly \$1.6 billion.

Direct loans are made to purchase, construct, or improve a home; to provide a fallout shelter in a residential property; 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 the provisions of Public Law 475, 81st Congress, approved April 20, 1950, to run through June 30, 1951. It has been extended from time to time under subsequent legislation, and now is scheduled to expire January 31, 1975. The terminal date of individual veteran's eligibility for direct loans is the same as for guaranteed loans. (See page 87 for formula.)

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 1961, a total of about \$1.68 billion had become available for making direct loans from these sources, as follows:

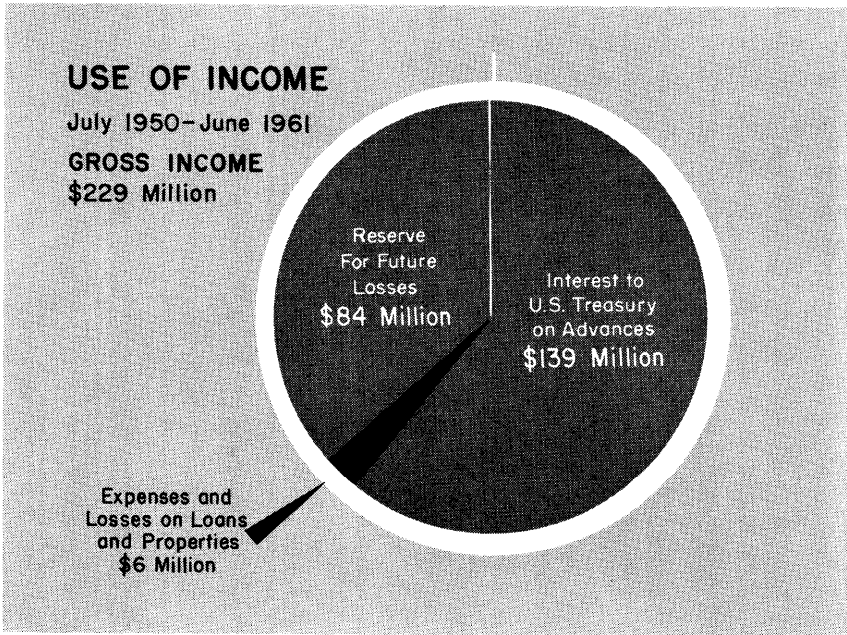
U.S. Treasury advances.....	\$1, 330, 078, 000
Proceeds of sales to private investors.....	64, 650, 800
Principal and other repayments.....	290, 139, 500
Total.....	<hr/> \$1, 684, 868, 300

As of the end of June 1961, direct loan funds expended amounted to \$1,586 million, an additional \$71 million had been reserved for loans in process, and \$12 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 almost \$16 million in unreserved funds available for processing loan applications from veterans on waiting lists.

During the year, the \$150 million of Treasury advances authorized by Public Law 86-665, together with approximately \$58 million of principal repayments and the proceeds of direct loan sales, were allotted to field stations for making direct loans. Although all but about \$16 million of the funds available were encumbered by the end of the fiscal year, there were still more than 42,000 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



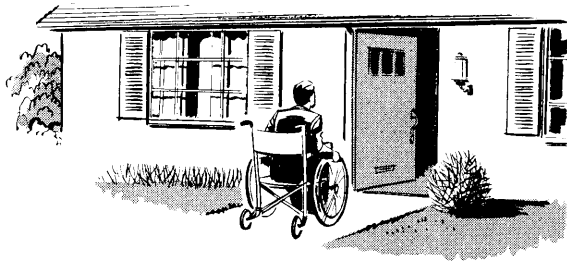
During fiscal year 1961, there were 23,515 direct loans closed and fully disbursed, bringing the cumulative total to 188,882. As of the end of June 1961, a cumulative total of 25,673 direct loans had been terminated—14,934 by repayment in full, 9,107 by sales to private investors, and 1,632 by foreclosure or voluntary conveyance action on defaulted loans.

The foreclosed loans represented less than nine-tenths of 1 percent of the total number of loans made. Of the 163,209 direct loans outstanding at the end of fiscal year 1961, there were 7,245 which were one or more installments in default, but only 0.3 percent which were considered to be in serious default.

Public Law 87-84, approved July 6, 1961, which extended the direct loan program until January 31, 1975, also authorized an additional \$1.2 billion in Treasury advances to the revolving fund for making loans. These funds will become available as set forth below:

After June 30, 1961	-----	\$500,000,000
After June 30, 1962	-----	200,000,000
After June 30, 1963	-----	150,000,000
After June 30, 1964	-----	150,000,000
After June 30, 1965	-----	100,000,000
After June 30, 1966	-----	100,000,000

Between June 30, 1967, and January 31, 1975, funds available for the making of direct loans will be limited to the amounts obtainable from the direct loan revolving fund.



Chapter Nine

GRANTS TO DISABLED VETERANS FOR SPECIALLY ADAPTED HOUSING

Mission

Under provisions of chapter 21, 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.”

Highlights

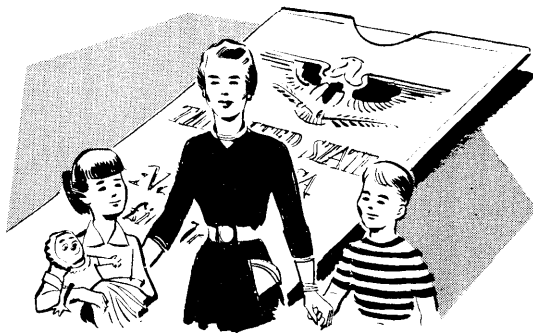
- 530 veterans determined eligible during year—over 8,300 to date.
- More than 6,500 grants have been made—costs to Government were \$4.6 million in this year and almost \$62 million to date.

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, 1961, a cumulative total of 10,641 veterans had submitted initial applications for benefits under this program. Of this number, 8,308 had established eligibility for grants, of whom 532 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 8,308 veterans who had established eligibility for grants through June 30, 1961, a cumulative total of 6,599 had formulated definite plans and had filed final applications for grants for specific housing. Only 65 of the final applications filed resulted in cancellations, 13 were pending approval, and the remaining 6,521 had been approved for grants, totaling nearly \$62.1 million, an average of about \$9,500 per grant. Of the 6,521 final applications approved, 4,762 were for the purpose of buying a lot and building a house, 1,008 were made to build a house on a lot already owned by the veteran, 470 were made to remodel a house the veteran owned, and the remaining 281 were for the purpose of reducing the outstanding indebtedness on a suitable home which the veteran had previously purchased.



Chapter Ten

INSURANCE

Mission

The Veterans Administration administers four insurance programs for the benefit of servicemen, veterans and their beneficiaries. They include:

- (1) United States Government Life Insurance issued generally to World War I veterans.
- (2) National Service Life Insurance issued generally to World War II veterans.
- (3) Veterans Special Life Insurance issued generally to Korean conflict veterans.
- (4) Service Disabled Veterans Insurance issued to veterans separated from service after April 25,

1951 with a service-connected disability.

In administering these programs, every effort is made to render prompt and efficient service to policyholders and their beneficiaries; to preserve solvency in the trust funds; and to maintain equity among policyholders.

Highlights

- Payment of 1961 regular dividend of \$235 million completed by March 17 under accelerated schedule.
- \$230 million in special dividends paid in June and July 1961.
- \$367 million paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyholders.

Thirty Years in Review

The insurance program administered by the Veterans Administration had its inception in 1917 to provide life insurance protection for servicemen who could not obtain it from commercial companies at peacetime rates without wartime exclusions.

The maximum amount of all Government insurance for one life is \$10,000. In 1917, only term insurance was issued. Later provisions were made for issuance of permanent plans of all types; all policies provide both disability and death benefits.

Within the last 30 years, the insurance program changed considerably. In 1930, it consisted only of USGLI (United States Government Life Insurance)—the type issued to World War I veterans and those who served in the Armed Forces until October 8, 1940. Since that date, the program was extended and restricted as follows:

October 1940—Veterans who served from October 8, 1940 to April 25, 1951 could apply for and be issued NSLI (National Service Life Insurance). This type is generally associated with veterans of World War II. Like USGLI, NSLI participates in dividends resulting from gains and savings because of favorable mortality experience and excess interest earnings.

April 1951—New issues of USGLI and NSLI were restricted after April 25, 1951.

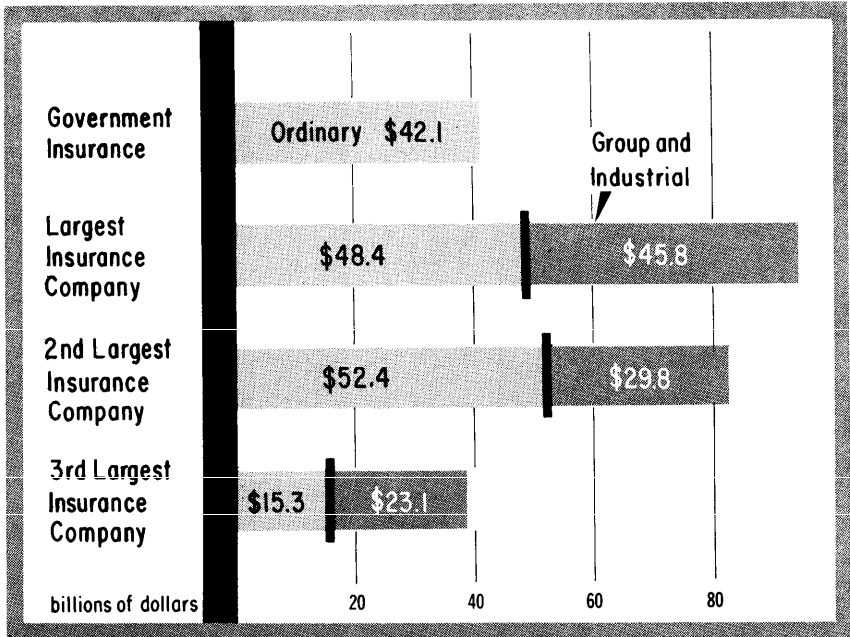
April 1951—Veterans separated from service after April 25, 1951 and until December 31, 1956, without a service-connected disability, were given the right to apply for Veterans Special Life Insurance. This type is generally associated with veterans of the Korean conflict. Unlike USGLI and NSLI, this type of insurance does not participate in dividends.

April 1951—Veterans separated from service after April 25, 1951, with a service-connected disability were given the right to apply for nonparticipating Service Disabled Veterans Insurance. This right is still available.

The insurance program hit its peak in 1945 when the majority of World War II veterans were discharged from service. At that time, there were about 16 million policies in force. Shortly after the demobilization, many of these policies lapsed for nonpayment of premiums. At the present time the insurance activity of the Veterans Administration is the third largest insurance operation in the United States.

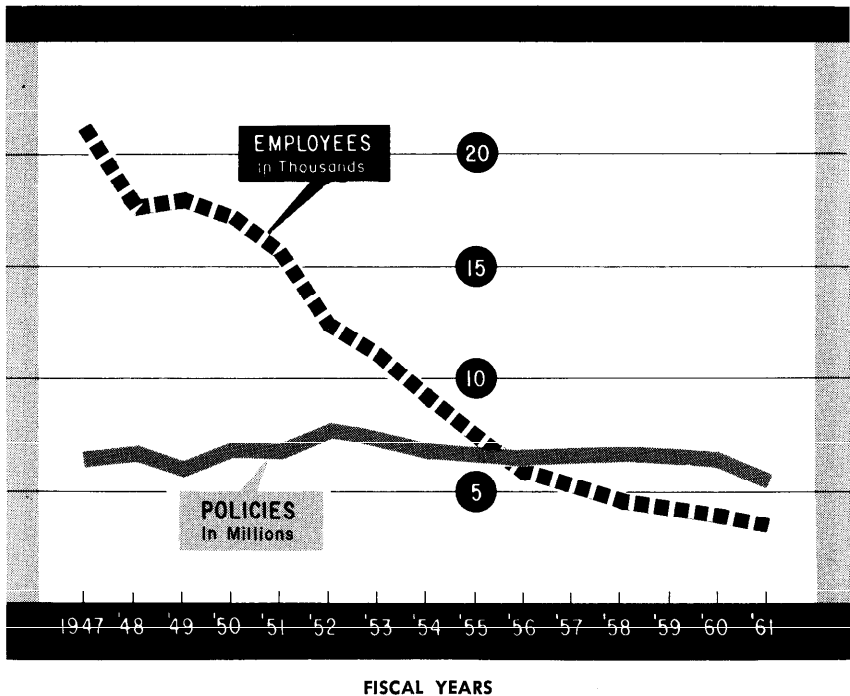
Since 1946, the volume of policies in force and the workload have generally been constant. Manpower requirements, however, have been reduced by nearly 77 percent. For example, in 1947, about 21,000 employees serviced about 6,300,000 accounts of nearly \$38 billion insurance. Today, only 3,524 employees service about \$42 billion insurance. (See chart on page 105.)

COMPARISON OF INSURANCE IN FORCE



DECEMBER 31, 1960

EMPLOYMENT AND WORKLOAD TRENDS



This reduction was accomplished through several major factors of modern management. Highlighting these were: (1) The consolidation of 13 field offices into 3, and (2) the installation of new and revised systems and methods of controls to improve all phases of insurance operations.

Total Disability Income Benefits

Two important amendments to the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 passed in 1958, affected the total disability income benefits in that (1) the amount of the disability income was increased from \$5 to \$10 per month for each \$1,000 insurance and (2) the benefit could be attached to Veterans Special Life Insurance issued to persons released from active service between April 25, 1951 and December 31, 1956.

All policyholders with the existing provision were advised of reduced rates, developed by VA actuaries, for the \$5 provision and the additional rate required to purchase or exchange for the \$10 provision. In addition, all previously eligible policyholders were notified about the lower premium and increased benefits.

Notifications to policyholders were started in August 1959 and completed in September 1960. Almost 4½ million notices were mailed during this period and as of December 31, 1960, about 740,000 applications had been received. As a result of the new legislation the number of active accounts with the total disability income provision attached has increased from 86,000 to 725,000 as of December 31, 1960.

Conversion to Automatic Data Processing

Conversion of all active NSLI accounts in the Philadelphia center to the automatic data processing system was completed in September 1960. The job was done in 10 months and 29 days.

About 13 million records were combined to produce 3¼ million master records, one for each policyholder. The master records contained over 3½ million accounts in force either on a premium paying basis, or under a waiver of premiums, or under extended term insurance. This represents approximately 65 percent of the total number of NSLI accounts. The unconverted accounts are in the Denver and St. Paul insurance centers.

Dividends

In February 1961, the President directed the Veterans Administration to accelerate payment of the 1961 regular dividend to help spur the national economy. Normally, this dividend would have been paid by policy anniversary months throughout the 1961 calendar year.

By March 17, the Veterans Administration completed payment of the 1961 regular dividend to more than 5 million policyholders. The total amount of this dividend exceeded \$235 million.

At the direction of the President, studies were made to determine whether sufficient surplus existed over and above contingency reserve requirements

to pay a special dividend on Government life insurance by the fall of 1961.

As a result of the studies, \$230 million of such funds was set aside for payment of a 1961 special dividend to more than 5 million policyholders. In June 1961, payment of this dividend was started. The entire job was completed in July 1961.

The Financial Picture—Its Impact on the Economy

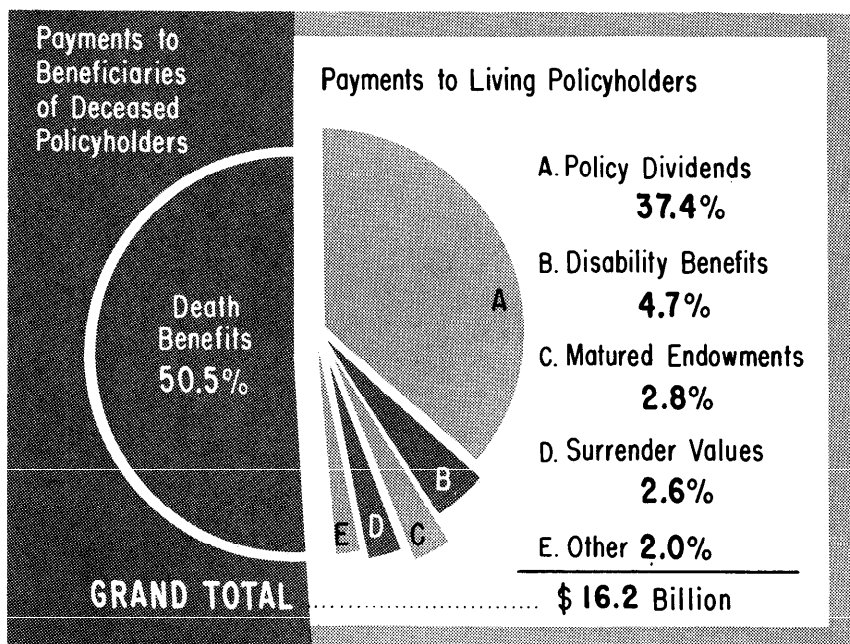
In fiscal year 1961, a total of 607,000 beneficiaries of deceased policyholders were paid close to \$367 million in benefits.

Disabled policyholders also received substantial benefits to compensate in part at least for their loss in earning power. From origin to the present time, \$760 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.

The payments to beneficiaries and to living policyholders from the insurance funds have totaled close to \$16.2 billion since the inception of the various programs. The distribution of these payments by type is shown in the chart below.

**BENEFIT PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE POLICYHOLDERS
AND BENEFICIARIES
(CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1961)**

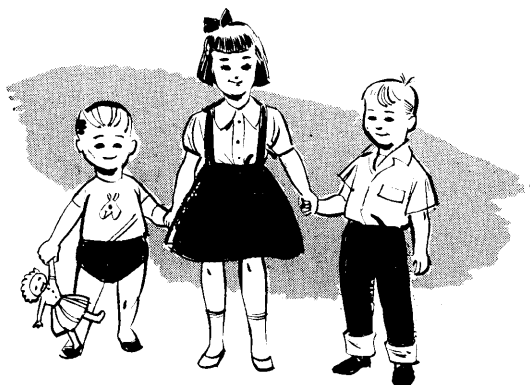


Administrative Costs

The operating cost per policy has shown a steady decline. The slight recent increase reflected in the table below is due to the initial cost of converting to the automatic data processing system for all insurance accounting activities. The operating costs should decrease again after all accounts have been converted.

While the operating costs shown in the 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 disbursement of checks, and death claims are handled by another VA activity.

Fiscal year	Operating costs (millions)	Number of employees	Total policies in force (thousands)	Operating cost per policy
1950-----	\$55. 5	17, 432	6, 756	\$8. 21
1951-----	52. 3	15, 809	6, 699	7. 82
1952-----	47. 4	12, 609	7, 569	6. 26
1953-----	41. 5	11, 103	7, 299	5. 69
1954-----	37. 2	9, 481	6, 681	5. 55
1955-----	30. 1	7, 620	6, 469	4. 63
1956-----	26. 6	6, 128	6, 450	4. 09
1957-----	24. 6	5, 451	6, 507	3. 77
1958-----	24. 9	4, 710	6, 525	3. 82
1959-----	24. 3	4, 305	6, 389	3. 82
1960-----	25. 8	4, 122	6, 363	4. 06
1961-----	26. 0	3, 814	6, 272	4. 14



Chapter Eleven

GUARDIANSHIP

Mission

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

Highlights

- Estates of over 460,000 beneficiaries safeguarded—over 70,000 more than a year ago.
- Assets of 331,000 beneficiaries accounted for during the year totaled \$750 million and receipts amounted to \$250 million.

Thirty Years in Review

The guardianship program was created to meet a need, and has as its aim the protection of all beneficiaries, under laws administered by the Veterans Administration, who are under legal disability because of minority or mental illness. This program safeguards their VA benefits and assures that their needs are met to the fullest extent of the benefits available by selecting the best suited fiduciary, releasing benefits as promptly as possible, conserving funds not required for immediate needs, and supervising the administration of estates to prevent losses.

As a result of an investigation during 1923–1924, which disclosed that benefit payments to minor and mentally ill beneficiaries were not being applied to their needs by their guardians, Congress enacted section 21 of the World War Veterans Act of 1924, which, with subsequent amendments, is the mandate for the guardianship program. Present Federal legislation (38 U.S.C. 3202) is complemented in most states by the Uniform Veterans Guardianship Act, which facilitates performance by the Administrator's attorneys of their supervisory functions. Under the former there is authority, when no guardian has been appointed, for the Administrator to pay the person "legally vested with the care of the beneficiary or his estate."

The program has been geared, from its inception, to the application of benefit payments to the beneficiaries' needs, with protected conservation of any funds not immediately required. The factors of benefit rates, cost of living, and expenses of State court administration of estates have resulted in increasing use of the person "legally vested," designated a legal custodian, in small benefit and major need situations. This fiduciary is, of course, exclusively responsible to the Veterans Administration for administration of his trust.

In 1930 there were 61,000 beneficiaries under legal disability (wards) of whom 61 percent were minors. There were 7,231 wards or 12 percent whose fiduciaries were legal custodians. In fiscal year 1961 there were 460,000 wards of whom nearly 74 percent were minors. Legal custodians were administering the funds of 55 percent of these wards.

Total benefits paid fiduciaries in 1930 exceeded \$40 million (averaging \$656 per ward) and accumulated estates were then estimated as in excess of \$100 million (averaging \$1,640 per ward). In fiscal year 1961 accounts were audited for 331,000 wards. Receipts were \$250.3 million (averaging \$756 per ward) and estates \$750.2 million (averaging \$2,266 per ward). However, the receipts by legal custodians average \$386 per ward and estates averaged \$906, which shows the selection of such fiduciaries in cases where most benefit money is currently needed for subsistence.

Federal benefit protection basically is afforded through a system of supervision whose main elements are: (a) Participation in the selection of the

type of fiduciary best suited to the needs of the particular beneficiary in the light of the beneficiary's financial requirements and benefit rate, (b) Recommendation of well-qualified fiduciaries, (c) Assuring that needed funds are used for the beneficiary, and (d) Requiring that funds, surplus to immediate needs be conserved, properly invested and protected against loss. Such protection is afforded through preappointment fact-gathering as to all factors of need and qualifications of proposed fiduciary, legal assistance in needy cases, requiring and auditing accounts with insistence upon protection of assets through bonding of fiduciary, restricted withdrawal investments, etc., and postappointment fact-gathering as to actual use of funds and changes in need. Coupled with vigorous court action when maladministration of funds occurs, this protection has lowered attempts to divert funds and provided timely adjustment of authorization for use to meet changing needs of beneficiaries.

Fiscal Year 1961

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 attorney for the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, as contemplated by 38 U.S.C. 3202.

Over 150,000 new beneficiaries (wards) were received during fiscal year 1961 and over 77,000 were released, for a net increase of 72,700 wards. This includes approximately 69,000 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, 1961	Net increase during year
Total.....	460, 184	72, 704
Incompetents.....	120, 366	478
Minors.....	339, 818	72, 226

Income of these beneficiaries derived from VA payments and earnings on investments accounted for during the fiscal year amounted to \$250.3 million, an increase of \$6.7 million over the preceding fiscal year. Assets accounted for were over \$750 million, an increase in excess of \$24 million over fiscal year 1960. This is \$16 million less than the 1960 increase.

Losses and recoveries were reported as follows:

Total of losses.....	\$279,054
Embezzled or misappropriated.....	221,788
Lost on deposits.....	507
Lost on investments.....	56,759
Recoveries for beneficiaries by chief attorneys' offices:	
Total recoveries.....	318,423
Of amounts embezzled or misappropriated.....	230,442
On losses on deposits and investments.....	5,491
On commissions.....	34,427
On attorney fees.....	48,063

Cash collections on behalf of beneficiaries were nearly \$227,300. Cash collections on behalf of the United States from escheated funds (including post fund) from overpayments and illegal payments and from other collections were nearly \$1.6 million.

Court appearances in guardianship matters by VA attorneys numbered 35,782. Of guardianship cases decided this year, the Veterans Administration was upheld in 11,844 and unsuccessful in 662. Nearly 2,400 court appearances were made in other legal activities.

Field examinations (investigations) in claims, guardianship activities and other matters arising under the various acts administered by the Veterans Administration increased more than 18,100 over the preceding year. They totaled 185,600.



Chapter Twelve

CONTACT

Mission

The contact program renders 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.

Highlights

- Slight decrease in program workload.
- Full-time contact locations reduced by 4.3 percent from 444 to 425 during the year.
- Almost 8½ million individuals assisted through personal interviews or by telephone.

Thirty Years in Review

A contact program was in existence when the Veterans Administration was established in July 1930.

The need for providing personal assistance to veterans in connection with veterans benefits was first recognized by the War Veterans Act of 1924. Accordingly, an information cooperation division was formed in the Veterans' Bureau. In 1929, this division was replaced by a contact division which was in operation when the Veterans' Bureau was absorbed in the newly created Veterans Administration.

On October 31, 1930, there were 187 full-time contact men on duty at VA locations, some of whom were assigned on part-time duties to certain homes and hospitals. Their duties evolved around informing and assisting veterans and their dependents on their claims for benefits.

Immediately following World War II, when millions of veterans were returning to civilian life, the Veterans Administration expanded its facilities to cope with the increased demands for assistance on veterans benefits which the Congress provided for veterans and their dependents. This naturally resulted in an expansion of contact program activities.

At its peak, February 1947, the contact program employed over 7,000 persons, assigned at branch offices, regional offices, hospitals and some 1,049 smaller VA offices in outlying communities throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines. Regularly scheduled itinerant service also was available at some 2,600 locations.

As the immediate postwar needs of veterans were met and delimiting dates for some benefits reached, the contact program began a downward adjustment in personnel consistent with the decrease in demands for service. Today, contact personnel are assigned to a total of 425 installations, including the 67 VA regional offices, and 157 hospitals. Itinerant contact service is available to those who are unable to visit established VA locations for service.

During the 15 years, fiscal years 1946–1961, for which records are available, contact program personnel have conducted over 155 million personal interviews and 90 million telephone interviews, on the many ramifications of veterans benefits.

Fiscal Year 1961

The contact program is VA's personal link with the veteran public. It is a program of assistance through information furnished during interviews with individual veterans, their dependents, beneficiaries, representatives and other interested persons 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.

Contact personnel provide information relative to the various veterans' benefits and assist claimants in the preparation, development, and submis-

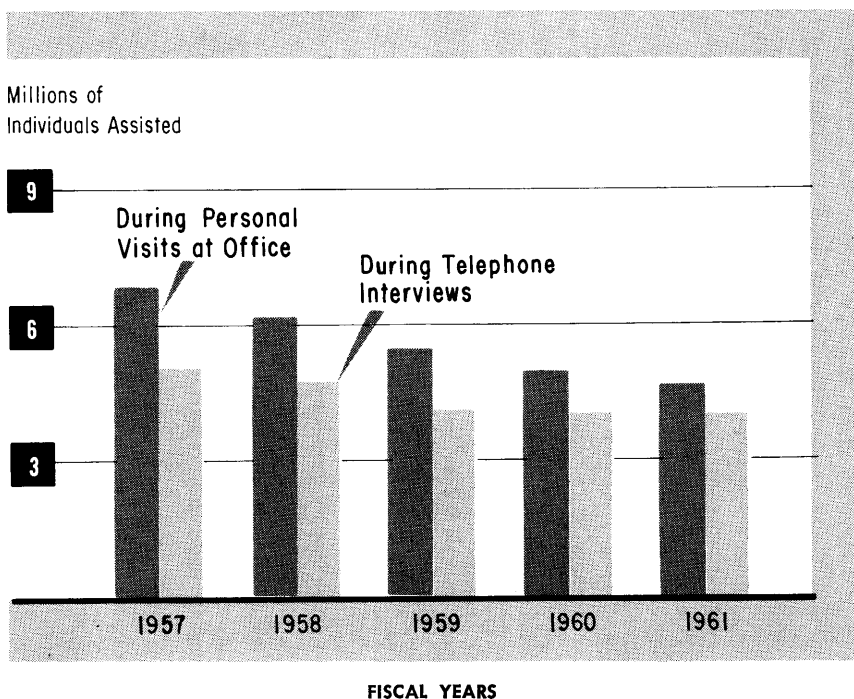
sion of applications for benefits that are appropriate and complete with necessary supporting evidence. Claimants upon their request are also provided representation in presenting their claims before rating agencies, boards or officials of the Veterans Administration.

To accomplish the mission of the contact program, contact personnel are assigned to VA installations throughout the 50 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 425 installations of various types on June 30, 1961, as compared to 444 on June 30, 1960.

The number of personal visits and telephone interviews conducted at contact locations during the last 5 years, as reflected in the chart below, indicates a gradual decrease and leveling off in the workload of the contact program. During fiscal year 1961, 4.4 million individuals were personally interviewed at contact locations as compared with 4.6 million during fiscal year 1960; 4 million persons were also assisted through telephone interviews during fiscal year 1960 which is the same number interviewed during the previous year.

Contact personnel were reduced from 1,523 to 1,426 from June 30, 1960, to June 30, 1961.

PERSONAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH CONTACT OFFICES





Chapter Thirteen

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mission

Foreign affairs activities are primarily of a staff nature, concerned with the responsibility for activities performed for the Veterans Administration by the Department of State concerning assistance to U.S. veterans and their dependents living in foreign countries; for the coordination of matters relating to the administration of the regional office in the Philippines; for those activities performed by the VA office in the Canal Zone; and for the ad-

ministering of the grants-in-aid program (38 U.S.C. 631-633) relating to hospitalization and outpatient treatment for Filipino veterans.

Highlights

- \$83 million in VA benefits paid to beneficiaries abroad, of which \$57 million paid to Philippine beneficiaries.
- Office of Attaché for Veterans Affairs for Europe moved from Paris, France, to Frankfurt, Germany.

Thirty Years in Review

Assistance to veterans and their beneficiaries temporarily or permanently residing in foreign countries on veterans benefits matters was established policy when the Veterans Administration was formed in 1930.

Under a 1923 agreement, the Department of State acted as the agent of the Veterans Administration in foreign countries. Foreign service personnel of the Department of State, assigned to United States embassies and consulates throughout the world, were available to assist veterans and their beneficiaries in applying for benefits, and to perform the many activities necessary in developing claims for benefits and in seeing that services to which veterans were entitled while residing abroad, were promptly made available to them.

In 1947 and 1948, in an effort to facilitate the providing of benefits legislated for in behalf of World War II veterans in countries abroad having an unusually large concentration of veterans and their beneficiaries, offices of Attaché for Veterans Affairs were established in the American Embassies at London, Paris, Rome, and Mexico City, and in the American Consulate at Geneva, Switzerland. The functions of these offices have been to administer directly certain benefit programs, principally the educational benefits, and hospitalization and treatment programs, in the countries composing Western Europe and in the Republic of Mexico, in addition to assisting veterans and other beneficiaries generally on benefit questions. The Geneva office closed in 1951, its activities reverting to the Paris attaché's office. The attaché's office in Paris was moved to Frankfurt, Germany, in May 1961; a Veterans Affairs Office remained in Paris after the move.

There has been a VA office in the Philippines since 1922, except for the World War II years. Prior to the war, the Manila office was a small office, similar to one of our outlying "Contact" offices these days, informing and assisting the approximately 7,500 veterans and their dependents residing there at that time. Adjudicative activities on claims for benefits for these people were handled by the Washington, D.C., office. After the war, the office was expanded into a regional office, to serve the approximately 334,000 Filipinos who served with the U.S. Armed Forces, and their dependents.

Since the Philippines became an independent republic on July 4, 1946, the retention of VA offices in the Philippines is provided for by laws enacted by the Congress of the United States. Public Law 86-103, July 23, 1959, authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to maintain VA offices in the Philippines until June 30, 1970.

In November 1955, the Philippine Veterans Memorial Hospital, located in the outskirts of Manila, was opened. This 722-bed hospital, considered one of the finest in the Far East, was constructed at a cost of \$9.4 million dollars under Public Law 865, 80th Congress. This legislation also provides for grants-in-aid to the Republic of the Philippines for the hospitalization

of Philippine Commonwealth Army and recognized guerrilla veterans who served with the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II, found to be in need of hospitalization for service-connected disabilities. Under amending legislation, this grants-in-aid program extends until July 1, 1963.

A VA office at Balboa, Canal Zone, first opened in February 1947, continues in operation today. The functions of this office are to administer directly certain benefit programs, principally the educational benefits and hospitalization program for veterans residing in the Canal Zone, in addition to providing information and assistance generally on veterans benefits matters to veterans and other beneficiaries residing there.

Fiscal Year 1961

Services to veterans and their beneficiaries residing in foreign countries in connection with VA-administered benefits are provided through Department of State foreign service offices except in the Republic of the Philippines where a VA regional office is located in Manila.

To facilitate serving VA beneficiaries in certain foreign areas, the Department of State maintains an office of Attaché for Veterans Affairs in the American Consulate General, Frankfurt, Germany, which supervises the activities of regional Veterans Affairs Offices of the Department of State located in the American Embassies in Paris, London, and Rome. The attaché's office also furnishes technical supervision to all foreign service offices located throughout the 21 countries comprising Western Europe. A regional Veterans Affairs Office is also located in the American Embassy Mexico City, D.F. These offices administer directly certain veterans benefit programs under agreement between the Secretary of State and the Administrator of Veterans Affairs. Staff services related to the specialized features of administering benefits abroad through these Veterans Affairs Offices are provided on a liaison basis with the Department of State.

In May 1961 the office of Attaché for Veterans Affairs for Europe was moved from Paris, France, to Frankfurt, Germany.

Close liaison is also maintained with 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.

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 on the basis of the large number of Filipinos entitled to benefits who served in the U.S. 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 Memorial Hospital. Hospitalization is provided for service-connected Commonwealth Army veterans and service-connected and nonservice-connected U.S. veterans. Reimbursements of costs 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 1961, the per diem rate was \$9.23 per patient day.

During fiscal year 1961, approximately \$83 million in benefits were paid to U.S. veterans and their beneficiaries residing in approximately 109 foreign countries. Of this amount, approximately \$57 million in benefits were paid to Philippine beneficiaries.



Chapter Fourteen

APPEALS

Mission

The mission of the Board of Veterans Appeals 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.

Highlights

- Traveling sections of the Board of Veterans Appeals conducted 557 hearings in 20 field offices.
- 2 percent increase in the number of appeals filed.
- Appellate decisions were more comprehensive with development of a new format of decisions containing separately stated findings of fact and conclusions of law.
- Increased time available for consideration of individual appeals—12th and 13th board sections added with 14th section to be activated in fiscal year 1962.

Thirty Years in Review

From 1920 to 1933 the Veterans Administration and its predecessor agencies tried many types of appellate organizations without evolving a successful and stable system. In 1933, the present Board of Veterans Appeals was created by Executive order (Veterans Regulations No. 2(a)). It was given jurisdiction to decide all questions on claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration. Its authority is now set out in 38 U.S.C. 4001-4008. It was provided that decisions of the Board would be final except as to insurance contract issues (now approximately 1 percent of the appeals workload) which are subject to court review.

The board has performed its mission for 28 years. Improvements in the system have been made over the years and continue to be made in the interests of the best possible service to appellants.

There has been substantial change since 1933 in the types and complexity of the cases considered by the board. Types of appeals have varied with changes in legislation and in the veteran population. Training and rehabilitation appeals reached their peak in 1952, constituting 23 percent of the board's workload as compared to 4 percent in fiscal year 1961. With the advancing age of veterans, new manifestations of disease, changes in medical concepts and the filing of additional evidence, the complexity of appealed cases is increasing.

The board's workload has ranged from 7,523 cases decided in fiscal year 1934 to a high of 64,661 during fiscal year 1950. This compares to 37,692 cases certified and forwarded to the board by agencies of original jurisdiction during fiscal year 1961.

Procedures of the board 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. The board has published Rules of Practice, designed to insure due process. 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 the claimant's presentation 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 office or center 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.

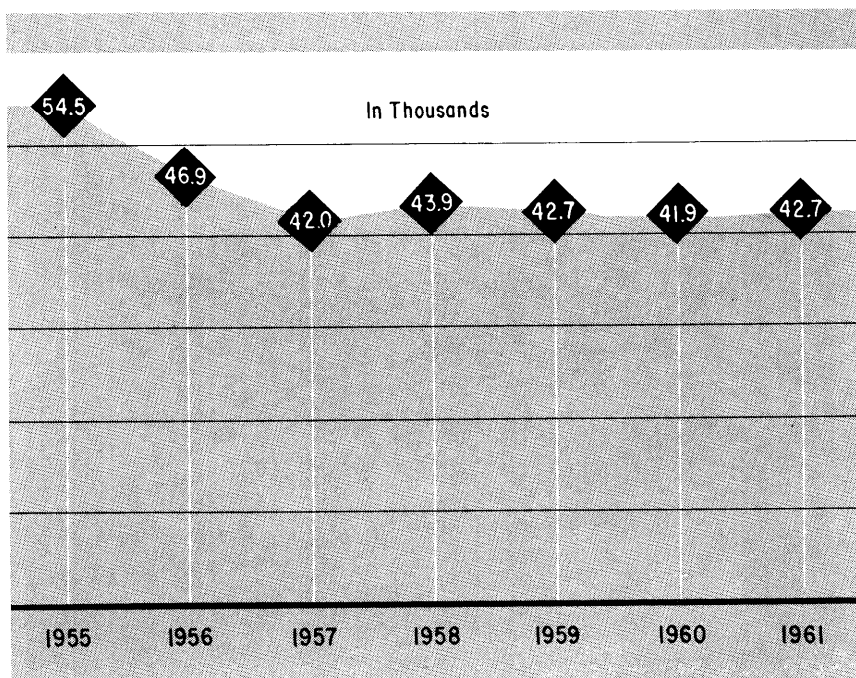
While the decisions of the board are final as to the issues considered and the evidence of record at the time of the appellate decision, the board will reconsider on request by a claimant or other interested party, accompanied by reasonable allegations of error of fact or law.

From 1933 to 1960, the board participated in the formulation and promulgation of policy relating to adjudication of claims for benefits. In 1960, the board was removed from participation in this policy area, as not compatible with the judicial detachment and autonomy of a board vested with responsibility for final consideration of appeals. However, the board is empowered to recommend changes in adjudication policies and procedures when the need is identified in its study of appealed cases.

Fiscal Year 1961

The number of appeals filed in field offices during fiscal year 1961 was 2 percent above last year. The increase, while considered a temporary fluctuation, occurred in the last half of the year and is expected to extend into fiscal year 1962.

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 1961, eliminating the necessity for submission to the board. An additional 9 percent were withdrawn for other reasons. The remainder of the cases are decided by the board after certification by agencies of original jurisdiction.

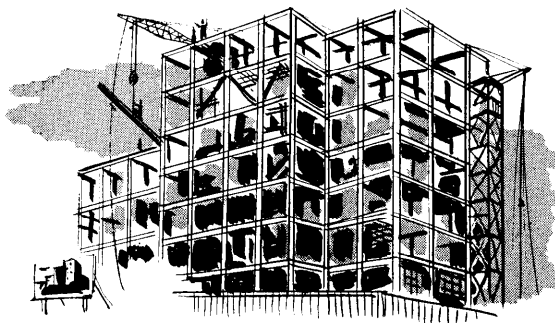
Decisions were entered in approximately 35,000 appealed cases. This was about 11 percent below fiscal year 1960. This stemmed primarily from increased emphasis on quality and comprehensiveness of appellate decisions. A new format of decisions with separately stated findings of fact and conclusions of law was developed. By the end of the year, about one-half of all appellate decisions were in the new format.

	Fiscal year	
	1960	1961
Appealed cases disposed of	39, 136	34, 698
Hearings held	17, 798	17, 951

At the end of the year, nearly 8,000 cases were pending before the Board of Veterans Appeals. An additional 9,300 appeals, not yet ready for certification to the board, were in process of development in the various offices of original jurisdiction.

The number of sections of the board deciding appeals was increased from 11 to 13. A 14th section will be added in fiscal year 1962. This increases the time available to members of the board in the consideration of individual appeals.

Traveling sections of the board conducted 557 hearings in 20 field offices located in 19 States.



Chapter Fifteen

CONSTRUCTION

Mission

The construction program in the Veterans Administration is concerned with three major areas of endeavor:

- (1) The design and construction of VA hospitals, domiciliaries, and other facilities, including modernization and alterations;
- (2) The acquisition, utilization, and disposal of VA real property; and
- (3) The safety of VA patients, the public, and VA employees; and the protection of VA property.

Highlights

- About \$63 million construction designed—22 percent increase over fiscal year 1960.
- 31 construction contracts awarded, amounting to \$66.2 million.
- Over \$43 million of construction put into place.
- Construction completed on 155 projects costing \$64 million, including 994-bed hospital at Cleveland (Brecks-ville), Ohio and 815-bed hospital at Downey, Ill.
- VA won the President's Annual Safety Award for calendar year 1960.

Long-Range Plan

VA's long-range plan for modernization and replacement of the hospital system involves over \$900 million of construction planned to be financed in 12 yearly increments of \$75 million each. The first increment was appropriated in fiscal year 1961.

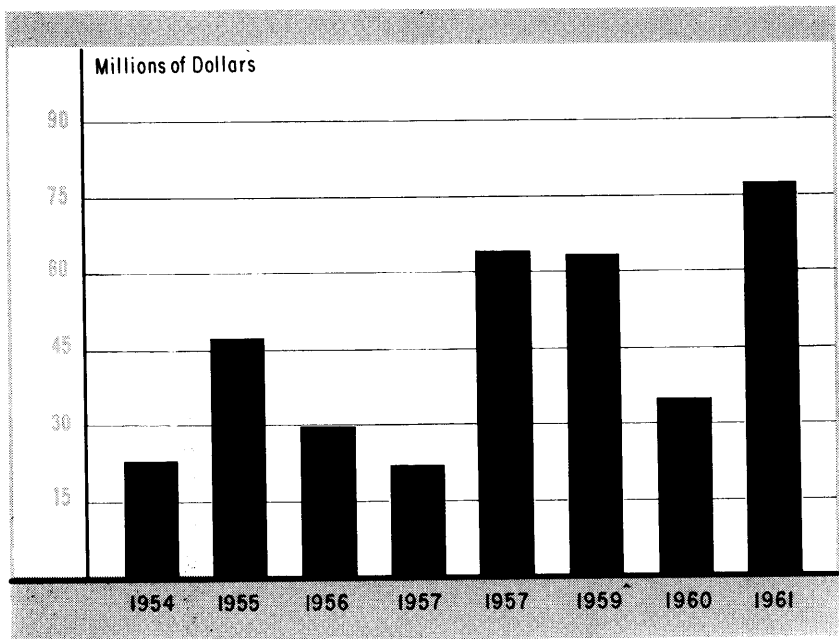
Design and Construction

To accomplish the mission of the VA construction program, VA architects and engineers:

- (1) Develop all preliminary drawings, technical data and cost estimates for budget submissions.
- (2) Award and administer contracts with, and review work of, architect-engineer firms which are employed to prepare working drawings and specifications for about 80 percent of the program.
- (3) Prepare working drawings and specifications for the remaining 20 percent of the program.
- (4) Supervise construction at the job site with technical assistance provided by the architect-engineers as required.

Working drawings and specifications for \$62.7 million of construction work were developed during fiscal year 1961; \$12.0 million by VA em-

CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION OBLIGATIONS ¹



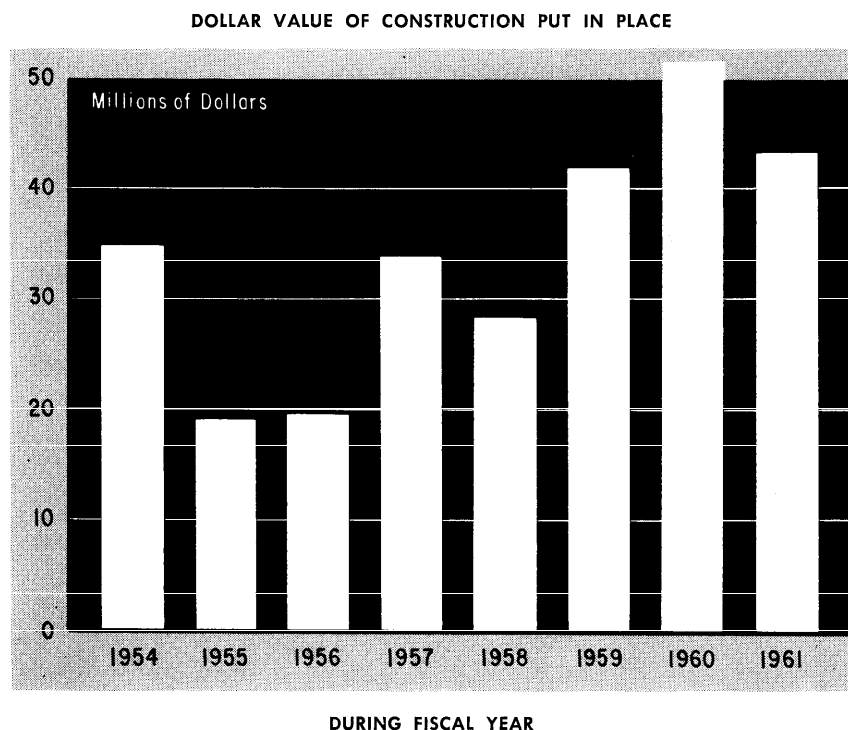
^{1/} Construction of Hospital and Domiciliary Facilities Appropriation and prior appropriations H & DF and MAI & R, which were consolidated into this appropriation.

DURING FISCAL YEAR

ployees, and \$50.7 million by contract architect-engineer firms. The total work designed exceeds that done in fiscal year 1960 by 22 percent.

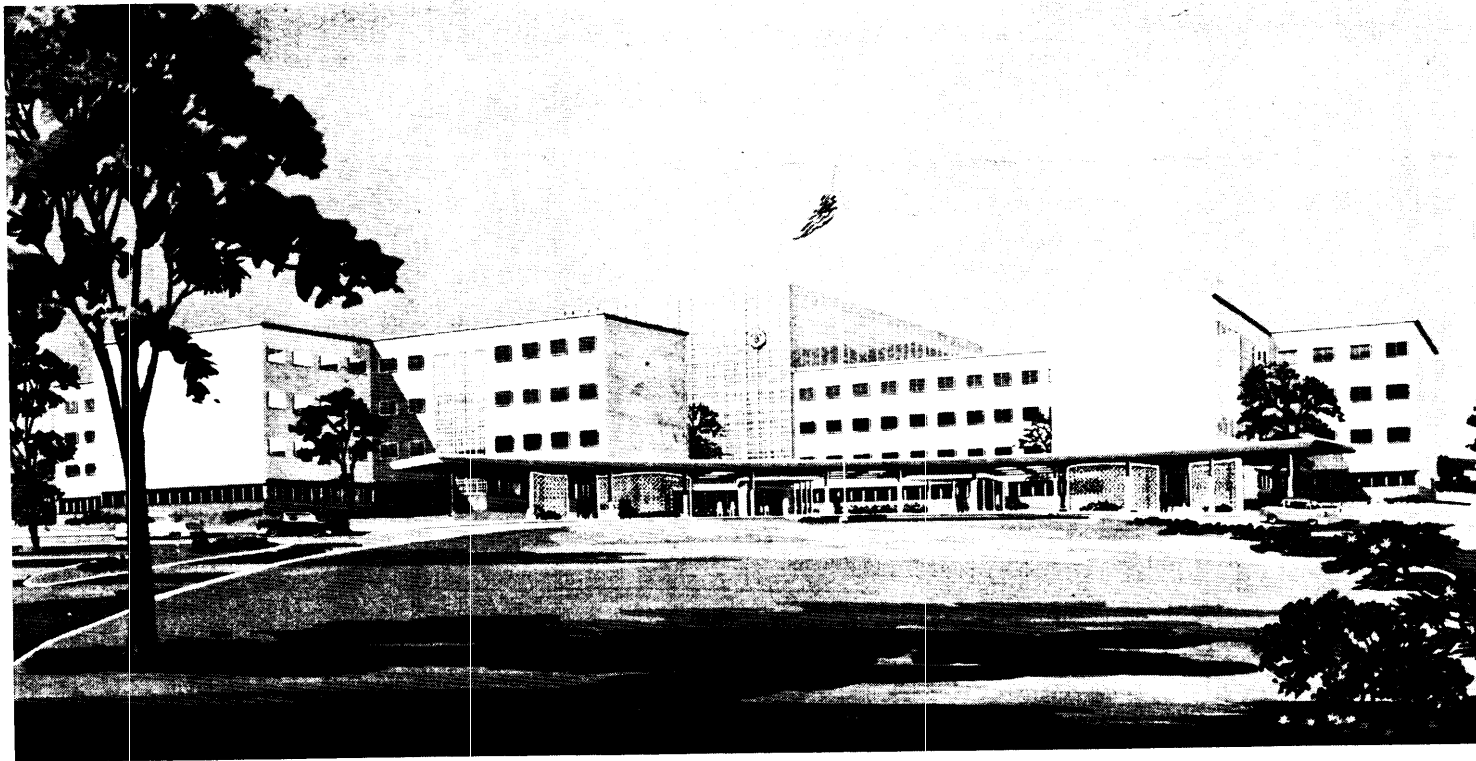
Construction appropriation obligations incurred by the Veterans Administration amounted to about \$77.3 million during the fiscal year, which is the largest amount obligated in the last 8 years. (See chart on preceding page.)

In this period, a total of \$43.2 million of construction was put in place. With the exception of 1960, this exceeds the amount put in place in each of the 7 prior years as shown on the following chart.



During fiscal year 1961, 31 construction contracts with a dollar value of \$66.2 million were awarded by Central Office. Included in this number are the: 500-bed general medical and surgical hospital at Martinez, Calif., \$10.1 million; 800-bed general medical and surgical hospital at Cleveland (Wade Park), Ohio, \$14.7 million; and 700-bed general medical and surgical hospital at Washington, D.C., \$17.4 million. (See photographs on following pages.)

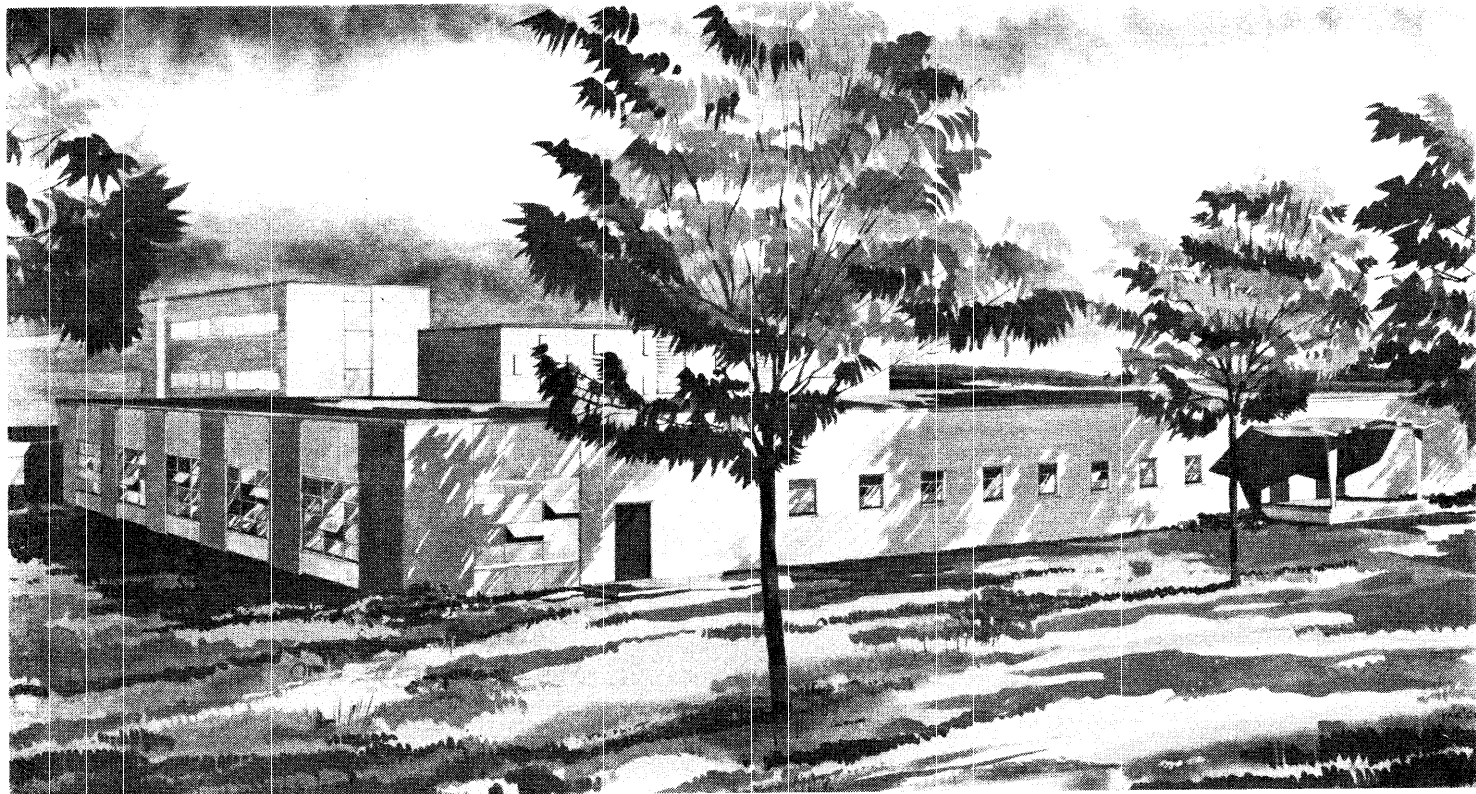
Construction was completed on 155 projects having a cost of \$64 million; the two largest were the 994-bed hospital at Brecksville (Cleveland), Ohio, costing \$22.0 million and the 815-bed replacement hospital at Downey, Ill., costing \$20.4 million. (See photographs on following pages and tables 83 and 84.)



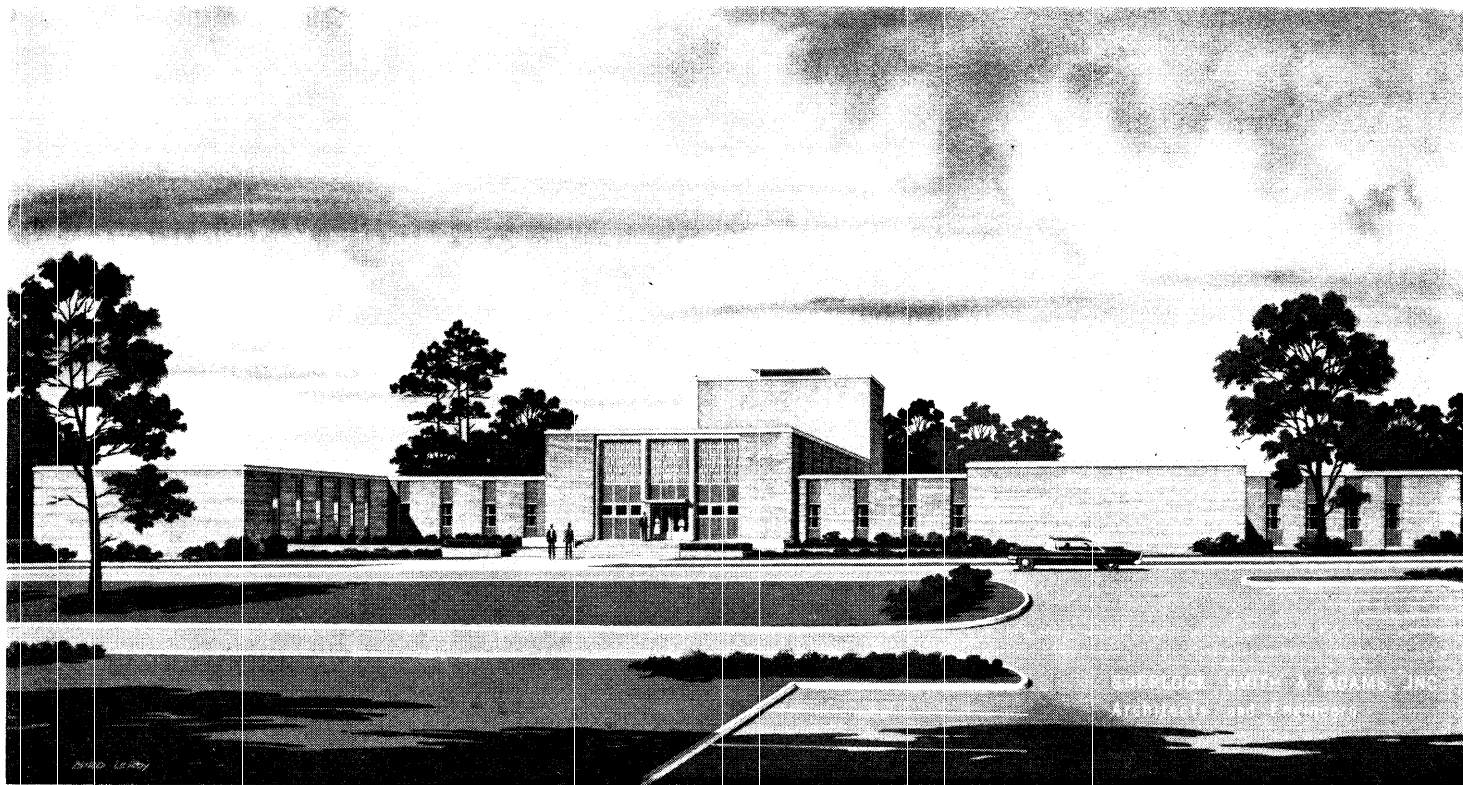
700-bed general medical and surgical hospital and regional office medical clinics, Washington, D.C.



800-bed general medical and surgical hospital and regional office medical clinics, Cleveland (Wade Park), Ohio



Dining hall and kitchen building, St. Paul, Minn.



Special service building, Tuskegee, Ala.



Completed general medical and surgical building, Downey, Ill.



994-bed hospital at Cleveland (Brecksville), Ohio

As of June 30, 1961, there remained 154 modernization, improvements and repairs projects approved by the President, of which 100 were under construction at an estimated cost of \$60.7 million. (See table 85.) Contracts have not been awarded for the remaining 54 projects for which the preliminary estimate of costs for construction is approximately \$29.7 million. (See table 86.)

Construction was underway on five hospital projects as of June 30, 1961. The estimated value of this work is approximately \$60.7 million, with work in place valued at about \$12.5 million. (Table 83 in the statistical tables section of this report lists the individual projects.)

At the end of the fiscal year the last of the "new" hospitals (Washington, D.C.) authorized after World War II was under construction. There remain six projects for the replacement of existing hospitals which are not yet under construction. (Table 83 lists these individual projects.)

The end of fiscal year 1961 rounded out the first complete year of the VA training program for career development of young graduate architects and engineers recruited from colleges. This training program provides for carefully selected assignments and concentrated professional training on the job with accelerated advancement for successful students. Fifteen trainees are currently in the program; 3 completed the training program and have been assigned permanent positions.

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) Title was acquired to the new site in Miami, Fla., adjacent to the Jackson Memorial Hospital, for replacement of the Coral Gables hospital.
- (2) Site studies were made for location of a new hospital in Charleston, S.C., and replacement of the existing hospital in Atlanta, Ga., near the Emory University campus.
- (3) Excess hospital facilities (land and buildings) at Swannanoa, N.C., were reported to GSA for disposal.
- (4) Over 80,000 square feet of office space was released at various field offices.

Safety and Fire Protection

The VA safety and fire protection program authorized by Public Law 357, 81st Congress, has as its mission the prevention of accidental injuries to patients, other beneficiaries, employees and the visiting public, their protection against fire and the safeguarding of VA-owned and VA-con-

trolled property. The Assistant Administrator for Construction, as VA Chief Engineer, acts in a staff capacity for the program, assisted by professional safety and fire protection engineers. Primary responsibility for safety and fire protection is vested in management of the individual VA installations, under supervision of the operating departments.

During the year, the Veterans Administration was signally honored by winning the President's Annual Safety Award for calendar year 1960, in the largest agency group (more than 75,000 employees). The awards are



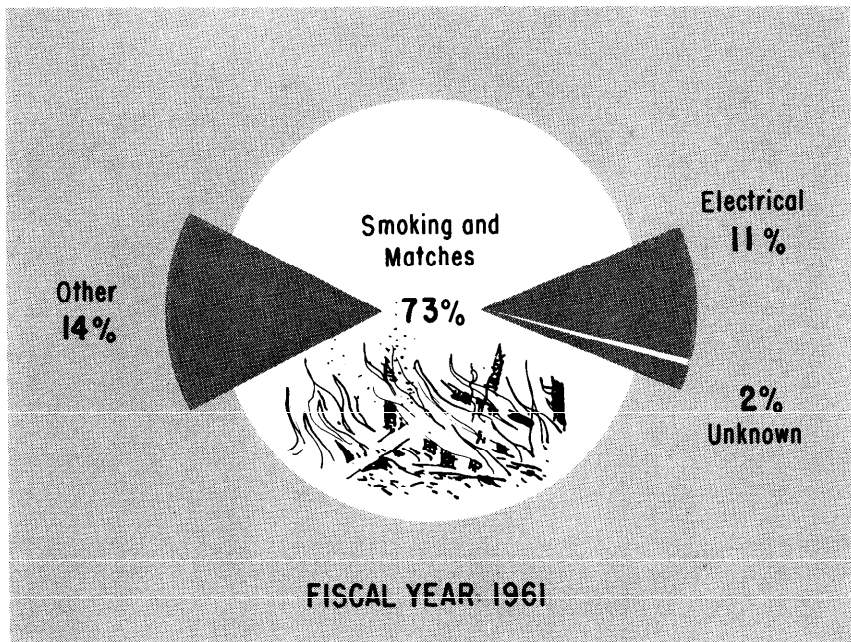
based on safety performance standards established by the Federal Safety Council.

Also during the year the VA center at Los Angeles, Calif., won the Grand Award in the National Fire Protection Association International Fire Prevention Contest which provides recognition for excellence in the field of fire safety education and performance. Another VA station, the hospital at Northport, Long Island, N.Y., was Grand Award winner in the hospital safety contest sponsored by the American Hospital Association and the National Safety Council.

To improve fire safety for patients in existing buildings, a special protection program was started in fiscal year 1952. This essentially involves construction projects to provide automatic sprinkler systems for buildings, suitable fire escape exits and fire alarm systems. The program from fiscal year 1952 through fiscal year 1961 includes 218 projects with a total estimated construction cost of \$8,778,100. As of June 30, 1961, construction was completed on 193 projects having an estimated construction cost of \$8,010,000. There remain 25 projects with a total estimated construction cost of \$768,100 on which construction is underway; \$116,200 of construction has been put in place on these projects, leaving a balance of \$651,900 of construction work to be put in place. The value of construction work in place as of June 30, 1961, amounts to 92.6 percent of the total estimated construction cost of the program.

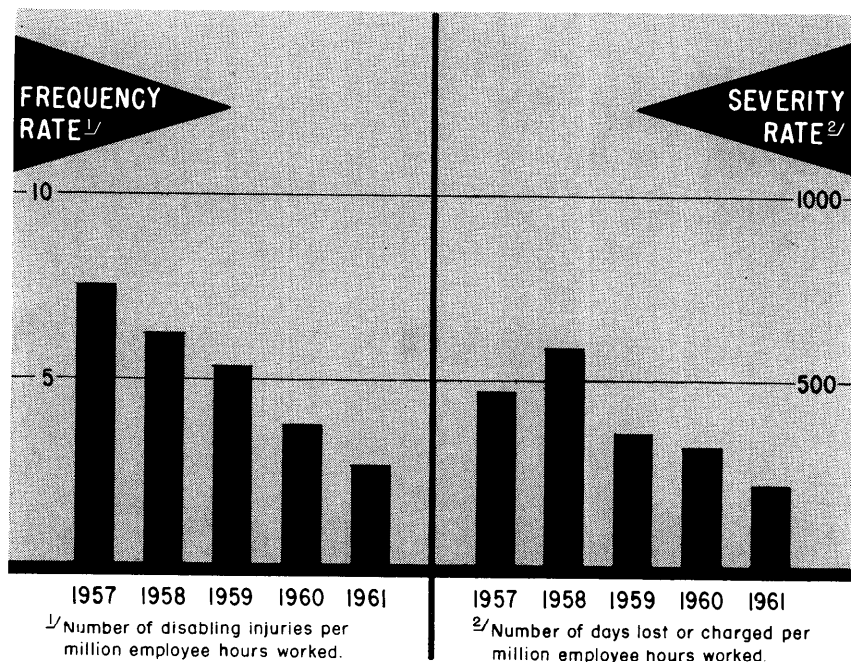
As shown in the chart, 73 percent of the 1,503 fires reported by VA stations during the year were attributed to smoking and the disposal of

CAUSES OF VA FIRES



smoking materials, a 2 percent reduction from the previous year. This problem is being given study and research with the expectation that a further reduction can be accomplished.

INJURY RATES DURING FISCAL YEAR



Fire losses for fiscal year 1961 were \$97,980, principally caused by two relatively large fires, which accounted for more than 50 percent of the year's losses. In relation to the total value of VA property, losses were very low, amounting to approximately 3 mills per \$100 of valuation.

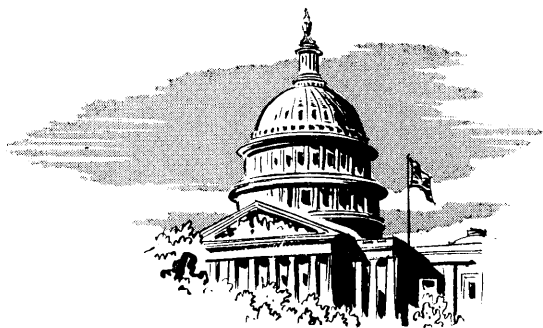
The chart (above) shows a continuing favorable decline in the VA employee injury rate and a general downward trend in the severity or days lost per million man-hours worked. By the close of the fiscal year, 61 stations had operated 1 year or more without a disabling injury. This compares with 49 the previous year or a 24 percent improvement. The regional office at Cleveland, Ohio, and the hospital at Northport, Long Island, N.Y., had operated over 6 million man-hours free from disabling injuries and 54 other stations had exceeded the 1 million man-hour mark by the end of the year.

The number of VA stations eligible for the Administrator's Award for Accomplishment in Safety continued to rise. The following table shows the number of stations winning awards for the past 5 calendar years. In addition, a special Administrator's Safety Award was presented to the outstanding station in each operating department.

<i>Calendar year</i>	<i>Station winning awards</i>
1956.....	90
1957.....	106
1958.....	109
1959.....	121
1960.....	151

The following table (developed from data supplied by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor), showing the direct costs of accidental injuries and occupational diseases, indicates the comparative costs incurred by VA employees and all Federal employees for the past 5 calendar years. The increases in cost per VA employee and total VA costs over the previous year are attributable to heavy expenses incurred in seven death cases. It will be noted that cost per VA employee is substantially lower than cost per employee Government-wide.

Calendar year	Cost per VA em- ployee	Cost per employee all government	Total VA costs	VA change from previ- ous years
1956.....	\$12. 33	\$12. 00	\$2, 188, 610	+\$279, 333
1957.....	10. 25	11. 38	1, 802, 750	—385, 860
1958.....	9. 91	11. 73	1, 711, 879	—90, 871
1959.....	9. 20	12. 39	1, 584, 411	—127, 468
1960.....	10. 71	14. 74	1, 853, 988	+269, 577



Chapter Sixteen

NEW LEGISLATION

General

This chapter gives digests of public laws administered by the Veterans Administration, or otherwise of particular interest to the agency

which were enacted during the first session of the 87th Congress.

Highlights

- Loan guaranty and direct loan benefits extended (Public Law 87-84).

Public Law 87-70, June 30, 1961.—This act, cited as the Housing Act of 1961, is designed to assist in the provision of housing for moderate and low income families, to promote orderly urban development and to extend and amend laws relating to housing, urban renewal, and community facilities. Of special interest to the Veterans Administration is section 603, which gives the Federal National Mortgage Association authority to make short-term loans secured by FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed mortgages.

Public Law 87-84, July 6, 1961.—This act extends the loan guaranty and direct loan programs for World War II and Korean conflict veterans on the basis of a phase-out formula related to the individual veteran's time of discharge and length of service during World War II or the Korean conflict. The extension formula: Ten years from date of discharge or release from last period of active duty, which included wartime or Korean conflict duty plus an additional year for every 3 months of active duty during World War II or the Korean conflict. This is subject to final termination date of July 25, 1967, for World War II veterans and January 31, 1975, for Korean conflict veterans. Eligibility of those discharged for service-incurred disability continues for the maximum period. No World War II veteran's entitlement expires earlier than July 25, 1962, and no Korean conflict veteran's entitlement expires earlier than January 31, 1965. The direct loan limit is raised from \$13,500 to \$15,000. The act also authorizes Treasury advances for the extended direct loan program through June 30, 1967, in an aggregate amount of \$1.2 billion.

Public Law 87-97, July 20, 1961.—This act directs, effective January 1, 1962, that decisions of the Board of Veterans Appeals shall be in writing and shall contain findings of fact and conclusions of law separately stated.

Public Law 87-99, July 21, 1961.—This act authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to transport bodies of deceased veterans who have died in VA facilities to, from, or within any State or the Canal Zone, for burial. For the purposes of this act the term "State" means each of the several States, Territories, or possessions of the United States, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Public Law 87-101, July 21, 1961.—This act amends 38 U.S.C. 521(f) to authorize adding together two or more separate periods of service during more than one period of war in order to satisfy the 90 days' service requirement for entitlement to pension of veterans of World War I, World War II and the Korean conflict, and their widows and children.

Public Law 87-102, July 21, 1961.—This act amends 38 U.S.C. 106(c) to provide, in all cases, that whenever an individual is discharged or released from active duty, he shall be deemed to continue on such duty, for the purpose of veterans' benefits, during the period of time immediately following the date of such discharge or release required for him to proceed to his home by the most direct route, and in any event, until midnight of the date of such discharge or release. Under prior law, the rule was limited to those separated from active duty after December 31, 1956.

Public Law 87-138, August 14, 1961.—This act liberalizes the requirements for entry on the Army, Navy, and Air Force Medal of Honor Roll by eliminating the discharge requirement and reducing the age requirement to 50 years. It also increases the rate of special monthly pension from \$10 to \$100. Persons applying for entry on the Medal of Honor Roll on or after September 1, 1961, will not receive the special pension unless they indicate a desire to receive it in their application.

Public Law 87-141, August 17, 1961.—The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1962, appropriates to the Veterans Administration a total of \$4,889,270,500, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, as follows:

“General Operating Expenses” (For necessary operating expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided for): \$161,773,000. 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, construction and supply, research, and employee education and training activities): \$43,876,500, of which \$29,500,000 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;

“Medical Care” (For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities; for furnishings, as authorized by law, inpatient and outpatient care and treatment to beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration including care and treatment in facilities not under its jurisdiction, and furnishing recreational articles and facilities; and for aid to State 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): \$987,171,000 plus reimbursements;

“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): \$3,500,000,000.

“Readjustment Benefits” (For payment of benefits authorized by title II of the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and chs. 21, 33, 35, 37 and 39 of title 38, U.S.C.; and for supplies, equipment and tuition authorized by ch. 31 of that title): \$80,000,000;

“Veterans Insurance and Indemnities” (For military and naval insurance, for National Service Life Insurance, for servicemen’s indemnities and for service-disabled veterans insurance): \$39,200,000;

“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): \$1,000,000;

“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): \$76,250,000, to remain available until expended. The act also provides that the limitation under the head, “Hospital and Domiciliary Facilities” in the Independent Offices Appropriations Act, 1957, on the amount available for technical services for replacement of the general medical and surgical hospital at Nashville, Tenn., is reduced from \$1,500,000 to \$921,600.

“Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund” (For expenses during the current fiscal year for property acquisitions and other loan guaranty and insurance operations under ch. 37, title 38 U.S.C., except administrative expenses, as authorized by sec. 1824 of such title): Not to exceed \$120,624,000. It is provided that the retained earnings of the direct loans to veterans and reserve revolving fund shall be available, during the current fiscal year, for transfer to said Loan Guaranty revolving fund in such amounts as may be necessary for the foregoing expenses.

Public Law 87-128, August 8, 1961.—This act, insofar as the Veterans Administration is concerned, extends the program for the furnishing of milk for veterans hospitals, under the price stabilization operations of the Department of Agriculture, for 3 years, to December 31, 1964.

Public Law 87-240, September 14, 1961.—This act amends 38 U.S.C. 901 to provide that a flag shall be furnished to drape the casket of each deceased veteran of Mexican border service. For this purpose “Mexican border service” is defined as active military or naval service during the period beginning January 1, 1911, and ending on April 5, 1917, in Mexico, on the borders thereof, or in the waters adjacent thereto.

Public Law 87-223, September 13, 1961.—This act provides for the payment of a special dividend on certain policies of National Service Life Insurance issued between April 25, 1951, and January 1, 1957, to persons who applied therefor within 120 days after release from active duty (mostly Korean conflict veterans). The dividend would be payable on policies that were in force during any one of the premium months of November or December 1960 or January 1961, if (1) the insurance has, under 38 U.S.C. 723(b), been converted to a permanent plan of insurance or exchanged for a policy of limited convertible 5-year level premium term insurance; (2) the insurance is so converted or exchanged within 2 years after September 13, 1961; or (3) the policyholder dies before such conversion or exchange and his death occurs on or after the premium due date in November 1960 and before the expiration of 2 years after September 13, 1961.

Public Law 87-268, September 21, 1961.—This act, effective October 1, 1961, authorizes payment to eligible widows and children, of a rate of dependency and indemnity compensation equal to the greater rate of death pension to which the beneficiary would have been entitled had the veteran's death occurred under circumstances authorizing payment of pension.

Public Law 87-314, September 26, 1961.—This act amends 38 U.S.C. 5011 to clarify the authority of the Veterans Administration to use its revolving supply fund for the repair and reclamation of personal property. Legislation was requested by the Veterans Administration and it is designed to clarify a problem which has arisen as the result of a holding by the Comptroller General to the effect that the Veterans Administration revolving fund cannot be used to perform certain services which may not meet a specific need of the Veterans Administration but which would be beneficial to the taxpayer and the Government as a whole.



Chapter Seventeen

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

Mission

The administrative activities provide supporting services to the substantive programs described earlier in this report. They include: legal and legislative activities; personnel administration and management; financial management, including budget, accounting and reporting; purchasing and supply; data processing systems and services; communications; office operations and administration, including paper-work management and office methods and systems; and management appraisals and audits and investigations.

Highlights

- Two decisions, favorable to the Veterans Administration

and having substantial impact upon the administration of veterans benefits, handed down by U.S. Supreme Court.

- Broad advances in training and development activities to develop management and program leadership skills of present and future key personnel.
- Major project undertaken to reevaluate VA's management information needs.
- Comprehensive review of agencywide accounting reports and statements completed.
- Conversion to electronic data processing completed for NSLI accounts at Philadelphia insurance center.

Law and Legislation

General.—The primary functions of the legal and legislative activities are: to render opinions as to interpretation and application of laws administered by or affecting the Veterans Administration; to cooperate with the Department of Justice on litigation arising from the operation of the Veterans Administration; to supervise and coordinate the preparation of comment upon proposed legislation; and to maintain liaison with the Congress.

Legal Opinions.—A total of 1,366 written opinions were rendered during the fiscal year. Some 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 numerous other benefits afforded under veterans' laws. Other opinions dealt with questions regarding personnel, appropriations, supply contracts, construction contracts, easements, Federal payment for the care of veterans in State homes, and other related problems. In addition to questions arising under Federal laws and regulations, many 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 687 written opinions of the regional chief attorneys were reviewed during the fiscal year. 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 of chapter 37, title 38, U.S.C. (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).

Civil Litigation.—Pending civil litigation suits of all types numbered 2,605 as of June 30, 1960. During the fiscal year 1,800 cases were added to the load existing at the beginning of the year and 1,659 were finally disposed of, leaving 2,746 cases pending at the end of the year.

Suits to recover debts due the United States have always been more numerous than other types of litigation. 1,280 such cases were processed and disposed of during this fiscal year while approximately 1,370 new cases were received.

Insurance cases continued to be the most numerous in the field of the more important litigation. To a pending figure of 167 there were added 103 new cases. Of this total of 270 cases, 104 were finally disposed of leaving a balance pending of 166 cases on June 30, 1961.

Next in volume of major litigation were suits filed under the Federal Tort Claims Act. New suits numbering 58 were added to the 76 pending at the beginning of the year for a total of 134 suits. Of this number, 45 cases were closed, leaving a balance of 89 tort suits pending at the end of the fiscal year.

In connection with the vocational rehabilitation and education program, 40 new suits were added to the 75 pending at the beginning of the year. With the final closing of 30 cases, the 85 cases pending show that litigation in this area increased slightly as compared to fiscal year 1960. 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. 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.

During the year, the United States Supreme Court handed down two decisions having a substantial impact upon the administration of veterans benefits. *United States v. Shimer*, decided June 12, 1961, was important in relation to our loan guaranty program. It involved the question of the liability of the Veterans Administration on a guaranteed loan which was in default and, concerning which, following foreclosure, the lender did not establish the amount of the deficiency on the mortgage obligation as required by State law. The court upheld the position of the Veterans Administration, which was that the lender's non-compliance with State law did not relieve the Veterans Administration of its liability on the guaranty and did not impair the right of the United States under Federal statute to recover from the veteran the amount paid to the lender on the guaranty. The full potential impact of this decision upon the administration of veterans benefits is difficult to estimate but it is undoubtedly far reaching. The Government's contingent liability on guaranteed loans exceeds \$16.4 billion. An adverse ruling would have placed a heavy burden upon our loan guaranty program and would have required alteration of some of the basic concepts upon which the program is founded.

United States v. Oregon, decided May 29, 1961, involved conflicting State and Federal statutes as to the disposition of the personal property estate of an incompetent veteran who died in a VA hospital in Oregon, leaving no legal heirs. State law provided that the veteran's estate would become the property of the State. Federal statute provided that the estate immediately upon the veteran's death became the property of the United States for the use and benefit of the VA general post fund. The Supreme

Court rejected the State's contention that the Federal statute (38 U.S.C. 17, et seq.) is invalid because it pertains to the devolution of property, which was contended to have been wholly reserved to the States by the Tenth Amendment.

The court also rejected the State's contention that the operation of the Federal statute is founded in contract and that, since the veteran did not have the capacity to contract, the statute would not apply in this case.

The court held that contractual capacity is not necessary to the application of this statute and that the statute is not contrary to the Tenth Amendment, in that it is necessary and proper to the exercise of a delegated power.

The general post fund totals approximately \$6.5 million. Thus fund is used solely to provide comfort and recreation to institutionalized veterans. It consists of the property of deceased or disappeared veterans and donations. An adverse ruling in this case would have wiped out a major source of the fund's income.

Criminal Prosecution.—In carrying out its administrative responsibilities, the Veterans Administration performs investigations necessary to determine the validity of claims and payments. In so doing, violations of penal provisions of Federal statutes are sometimes noted. It is the agency's duty to submit evidence of criminal violation which it may discover 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 instructions 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 assist in trials when requested.

The greater portion of submissions to the various United States Attorneys involved 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, 1960, there were 787 cases pending prosecutive consideration. During the fiscal year 630 cases were received. Of this total of 1,417 cases, 127 were forwarded to the appropriate regional office chief attorneys for submission to the United States Attorneys and 8 were submitted directly to the Department of Justice. Cases finally disposed of totaled 644, leaving 773 such cases requiring further action as of the end of the fiscal year.

Legislative Activities.—12,385 bills and resolutions were introduced in Congress during fiscal year 1961, all of which were reviewed to determine their relevancy to veterans, their dependents, or to the Veterans Administration generally. In connection with these legislative proposals, 336 reports containing analyses of the proposals concerned, together with pertinent data and comments relative thereto, were prepared at the request of the congressional committees, the President and the Bureau of the Budget. In addition, the Veterans Administration was represented at 60 hearings to assist the congressional committees in the consideration of these proposals and prepared 32 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 4,400 personal and 62,200 telephone contacts were made and 9,773 miscellaneous letters and memoranda were prepared. Also, more than 480 individual cases were reviewed and briefed.

Personnel

General.—The major purpose of the personnel program is to insure the best use of human resources—people—for the efficient and effective performance of the 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 promotions;
- (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) Promotion of an effective flow of information and ideas between employees and management;
- (9) Stimulation and recognition of employee accomplishments; and
- (10) Prompt separation of ineffective employees.

Highlights of the progress made in fiscal year 1961 were as follows:

- Broad advances in training and development activities to develop management and program leadership skills of present and future key personnel.

- Major improvements in the systems and policies for conducting personnel program evaluation activities.
- Activation of a coordinated VA-wide approach to accelerate the intake of high potential young people from college graduate ranks to meet future staffing needs.
- Maintenance of a continued leadership role among Federal agencies in the placement of physically handicapped persons.
- Expanded and improved use of the personnel inventory for selecting persons for key positions throughout the Veterans Administration.
- Publication of a comprehensive employee attitude survey guide to assist local managements in obtaining facts for effecting further improvements in employee-management relations.

Employment Trend.—As of June 30, 1961, there were 174,110 employees in pay status, an increase of 1,772 or 1 percent from June 30, 1960.

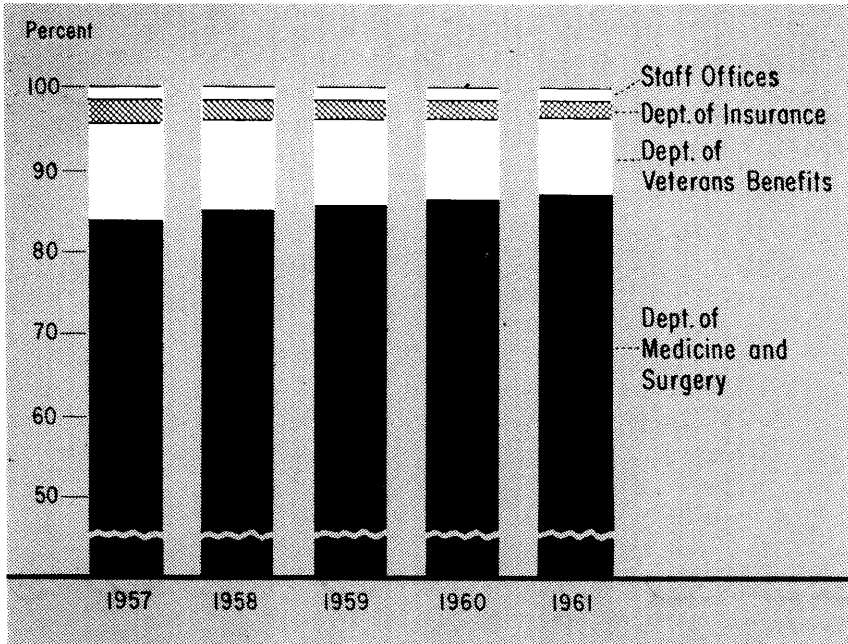
As in the past several years, substantial employment decreases occurred during fiscal year 1961 in insurance and veterans benefits activities. There was an employment decrease of about 11 percent (440 employees) in the Department of Insurance. This resulted largely from the termination of major projects deriving from legislation affecting insurance workloads, and from the application of automatic data processing methods to insurance operations at the Philadelphia insurance center. In the Department of Veterans Benefits, an employment decrease of about 5.6 percent (970 employees) was effected. Despite large employment decreases in these two major activities, the involuntary separation of employees was effectively held to a minimum. As a result of careful advance planning only 231 full-time employees were separated by reduction-in-force during the year—less than 1 percent of all full-time employee separations.

Employment in the Department of Medicine and Surgery was 3,222 higher than the level of a year ago, offsetting major decreases in the other two operating departments, and a small decrease in staff offices. A major portion of the employment increase in the medical program (1,324 or 41 percent) was due to the employment of additional part-time personnel to augment the regular staff where recruitment difficulties were encountered, or where it was more economical to use part-time employees on an as-needed basis.

In summary, the total on-duty strength as of June 30, 1961, was a little over 1 percent higher than as of the close of the previous fiscal year. This stemmed, in part, from a planned staffing improvement to increase the staffing ratio of employees per patient for direct care, and, in part, from the staffing needs of new and improved medical care facilities.

The chart on the next page, depicting the percentage distribution of employment by major program, reflects the trends in VA employment that have developed as the result of changes in programs, workload, and modes of operation during the past 5 years.

DISTRIBUTION OF VA EMPLOYMENT



END OF FISCAL YEAR

As indicated by the chart, the proportion of total agency-employment required for medical program activities has increased. Employment required for both insurance and veterans benefits has decreased, and the ratio of employment in staff offices has remained fairly constant. More specifically, during the 5-year period shown, employment decreased 28 percent in the Department of Insurance, 21 percent in the Department of Veterans Benefits, and 4.7 percent in staff offices. In the same period, employment in the Department of Medicine and Surgery increased 4.1 percent.

Employee Development and Training.—During fiscal year 1961, there was increased use of the inventory of top and middle management personnel for identifying employees, and making selections on an objective merit basis, for key positions throughout the Veterans Administration. With the virtual completion of the scope of the inventory of candidates for top and middle management positions, attention was directed toward improving the techniques and procedures for maintaining current records of experience, and appraisals of performance and potential, for the approximately 7,000 employees covered by this inventory. One specific objective—the reduction of administrative workload at operating levels—was accomplished through changes reducing the number of raters and modifying the time intervals for reappraisals. Emphasis also was directed toward achieving

another major objective—improvements in the quality of appraisals of performance and potential.

Top level management personnel, as well as supervisory and technical personnel, at both central office headquarters and field station levels, were provided opportunities to keep abreast of current management trends through the continued use of seminars and institutes at three different levels:

- For top executives at central office headquarters, a series of management principles seminars was conducted, consisting of half day conferences covering a wide range of management topics and led by distinguished management authorities from private industry, universities and other Government agencies.
- Two 1-week management institutes were held for about 50 field station managers, assistant managers, and directors of professional services. Featuring small work groups under the guidance of competent leaders, participants consulted with leading management authorities on meaningful case studies relating to lectures presented in an informal question and answer atmosphere.
- Three regional management institutes, cooperatively conducted by participating field stations, were held at various field installations for selected personnel at the division chief level. Outside lecturers and representatives from central office headquarters provided the discussion leadership for the 3-day meetings, which followed, in general, the discussion and workgroup techniques used for the national management institutes.

Increased emphasis was given to the identification of individual training needs for self-development, and the pursuit of individually tailored plans to meet those needs. By the end of the year more than 7,500 employees—an increase of over 2,000 from last year—were following individual training plans premised on appraisals of their performance and potential.

Through the publication of a variety of materials, additional aids were provided to line management for carrying out the “career curriculum” concept of systematic training of employees in areas of supervision and management. Practical tips to help supervisors improve and maintain good day-to-day relationships with their employees were given in a pamphlet, *Common Sense About Supervising People: Key Points in Personnel Relations*. To increase supervisors’ understanding of the management processes, a guide, *Managing Your Work*, was published. A *Management Reading List* was issued as an aid for self-development through planned reading. A new technique in training through individual decision making was furnished by the guide, *The In-basket Exercise*.

The specialized training, geared to developing the management and program leadership skills of present and future key personnel, summarized above, was supplemented by extensive training of employees in technical

skills required to insure the continuing effectiveness of an already effective work force. This included, for example, comprehensive inservice training programs to keep professional personnel current with the latest developments in medical and psychiatric care; retraining of employees for new modes of operations, e.g., automatic data processing operations; and instructing employees on the administration of provisions of new legislation relating to veterans benefits. In summary, there was continued and commendable progress in employee development and training activities, designed to meet both current day-to-day operational needs and prospective VA management needs.

Retention of Employees.—Some improvement in employment stability occurred in fiscal year 1961, particularly among full-time employees. Separations for all causes among both full-time and part-time employees decreased—1,885 fewer than in fiscal year 1960. Again, as in previous fiscal years, a major portion of all separations—about 36 percent in fiscal year 1961—occurred among part-time employees who represent about 13 percent of all employees in pay status. Especially significant was the decrease in separations among full-time employees—about 2,500 fewer than in fiscal year 1960.

The annual cumulative separation rate for full-time employees was 15.7 percent—1.7 percentage points lower than in fiscal year 1960—or 1.3 percent per month. The annual cumulative separation rate for all employees in pay status was 21.5 percent as compared to 22.7 percent the previous year.

A special study was conducted to determine the effect of part-time employment on separation rates. This study revealed that employment stability of full-time VA employees compared very favorably with that of other major Federal agencies which, in contrast to the Veterans Administration, have only a relatively small percentage of the total work force employed on a part-time basis. Other studies, by occupational category, also indicated that VA loss experience among full-time personnel is not atypical. Paralleling the experience of industry, high loss rates occurred primarily in positions with relatively low skill and low pay relationships, and in positions occupied predominantly by women—about 35 percent of VA work force as of June 30, 1961.

Recruitment.—A corollary to the improvement in employment stability noted above, as well as reduced staffing needs for insurance and veterans benefits activities, was a minor decrease in recruitment workload, with full-time accessions averaging about 1,940 per month—a decrease of about 160 per month from the previous year.

Again, no appreciable difficulty was experienced in the recruitment of personnel to replace losses occurring in the clerical, crafts, unskilled, and subprofessional categories. An adequate supply of applicants in these categories was available at most locations throughout the country. For these lower level positions, emphasis was placed on improving selection

techniques to obtain a better quality of applicant. This included increased use of written tests and more intensive qualifications inquiries.

However, the recruitment of highly trained personnel to meet operational manpower needs, particularly in the medical program, continued to represent a major workload factor at field stations and at central office. Recruitment teams of program and personnel representatives made well over 400 visits to colleges, universities, and professional schools to recruit prospective graduates for career employment in the Veterans Administration. During the year the central office VA Board of Civil Service Examiners rated approximately 3,500 applicants for approximately 20 positions in which there are nationwide shortages. Almost 1,000 placements were made from among the applicants rated eligible by this board, and most of such placements were in the Veterans Administration for the hard-to-fill positions requiring college and graduate training. The combined efforts of field stations and central office, using a wide variety of techniques, resulted in the recruitment during fiscal year 1961 of about 3,300 nurses, about 700 physicians, and an estimated 2,000 additional persons for full-time employment in other professional, scientific, administrative and technical positions requiring college training at undergraduate or graduate college levels.

Because of anticipated VA manpower needs for college trained people, and the prospects of continuing increased demand for such personnel throughout the economy, a concerted and coordinated VA-wide program was initiated to accelerate the intake of high potential young people—college graduates and advanced degree candidates—for management, technical, and professional positions.

Highlights of this approach are as follows:

- Increased collaboration with governmental and private organizations in informing college students, faculty members, college placement officials, and professional groups of the wide variety of VA job opportunities for college trained people;
- Stimulation of prospective college students and liberal arts undergraduates to pursue college and graduate curricula related to VA positions in which there is already a shortage of qualified personnel;
- More active participation in college—Federal Government career days on campuses;
- The conduct of employment institutes to provide direct and authoritative information to college placement officials about professional career employment opportunities for college graduates in VA programs;
- Development of new and inexpensive recruitment brochures describing career opportunities in the Veterans Administration in occupational fields in which there are personnel shortages; and
- Activation of a plan for hiring a small group of outstanding college graduates for a management intern program, at central office, de-

signed to prepare the selected candidates for high-level administrative work.

Incentive Awards.—The suggestion phase of the incentive awards program was marked by continued high levels of employee interest and participation during fiscal year 1961. The Veterans Administration not only retained its position among the top Government leaders in participation, but once again achieved the highest adoption rate in the Federal Government—approximately 49 percent of the ideas submitted by employees were adopted.

The highlights of the suggestion phase of the awards program were as follows:

- Approximately 36,000 ideas for improving operations or service to veterans were submitted by employees—a participation rate of 235 suggestions per 1,000 employees.
- Approximately 18,000 of these suggestions—with estimated first year benefits of \$1.4 millions—were adopted.
- Special emphasis was given during the year to improving the quality of individual suggestions. Steps were taken to use the program more directly as a management device to improve operations. This was done by pointing up problem areas in operations and encouraging employees to give their attention to developing ideas for improvement in these specific areas.

Awards for superior performance and special achievements again were used extensively to give recognition to many employees for the exemplary manner in which they performed their day-to-day jobs in providing service to veterans. Over 6,000 awards, both cash and honor, were made to some 10,000 employees.

The statistics of participation, adoptions, and dollar benefits—the usual measures of summarizing progress in the incentive awards program—provide only a partial picture of the results obtained from employee suggestions. Extensive benefits, not measurable in dollar savings, resulted from superior performance of employees and the adoption of suggestions involving intangible benefits. About 10,000 of the 18,000 suggestions adopted in fiscal year 1961 were of the intangible benefits type—no measurable dollar value. A very high percentage of these intangible benefits suggestions resulted in improved care for patients in hospitals; others in better and faster handling of correspondence; and yet others in promoting safer conditions for both patients and employees. These are considered to be of significant importance in achieving the VA mission of service to veterans.

Personnel Program Evaluation.—New personnel program evaluation standards for field stations were developed to supplant tentative standards issued in fiscal year 1959. The revised standards, based on extensive test experiences, provide practical and realistic measures for assessing personnel program effectiveness in all substantive elements of personnel manage-

ment. These standards serve as meaningful and uniform tools for the conduct of on-site surveys, and as yardsticks for self-appraisal activities at field stations.

To improve program evaluation activities a system was developed for a uniform method of rating the degree of program effectiveness. A system of weights was developed to obtain numerical ratings for substantive elements of the personnel program. Application of this principle made possible the preparation of meaningful quarterly summaries of personnel program effectiveness for the total personnel program and for its individual parts. These summaries of personnel program conditions provided both staff and operating levels an index for directing planning efforts to areas in which improvements might be needed.

Other Significant Program Activities.—A practical program guide on the use of employee attitude surveys was developed to assist local managements desiring to use this method to supplement other management fact finding techniques. Basic objectives of the guide are to insure proper administration, analysis, interpretation, and follow through of employee attitude surveys, and to avoid the development of unfavorable repercussions that can stem from faulty use of an effective tool for obtaining information for management improvements. Designed for optional use, indications of the extent and nature of its use during the year suggest that this program guide filled a positive need. Its use also indicates that local managements continue to be actively interested in improving employee-management relations, and making their stations a better place to work for the mutual benefit of VA employees and VA management.

A VA-wide survey of leave usage was conducted, on a sampling basis, to determine trends and to identify the presence of any problem areas. The findings reflected no significant overall change in recent leave usage as compared to that ascertained in an earlier VA study conducted some years ago. The current study also indicated that generally employees tend to use their leave constructively; they accumulate sick leave for possible need in major illnesses that may require extended absence from work. "Feedback" of the principal findings were furnished to all VA management officials. Field station managers were requested to reexamine the leave picture at their stations, particularly in areas spotlighted by the survey findings. In addition, continuing employee and supervisory education were urged to further constructive leave usage, and to obtain the goal of an increase in available productive man-hours.

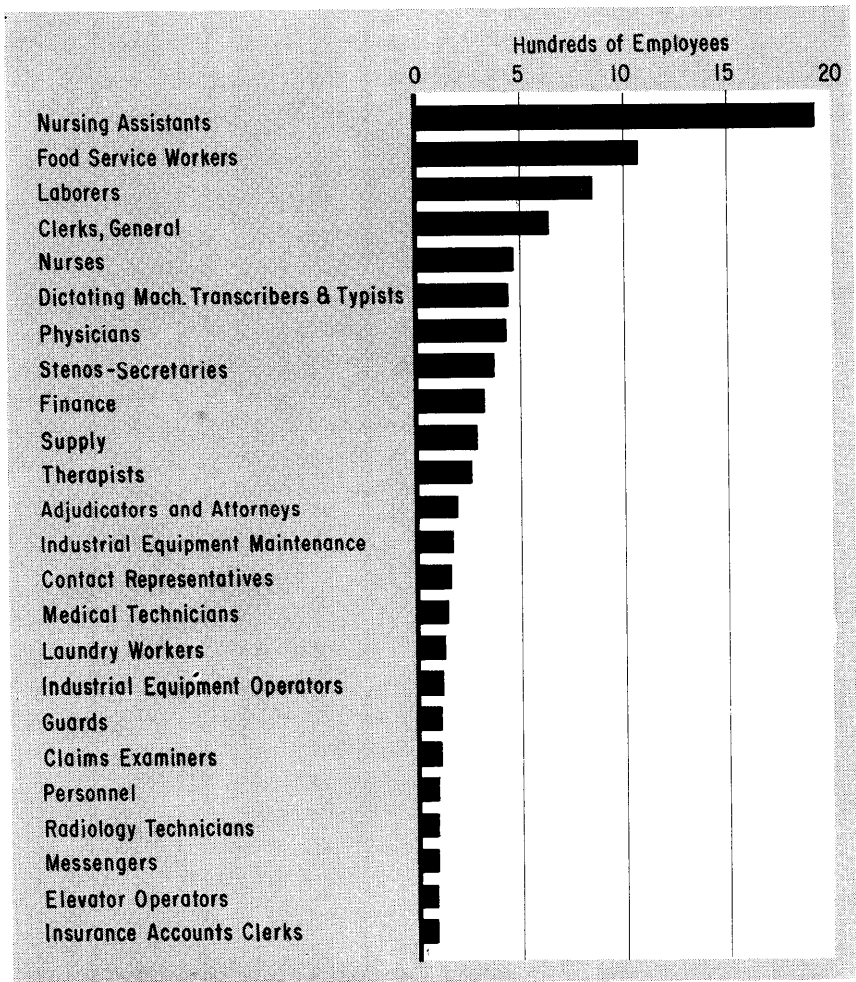
To supplement other basic VA recruitment literature, a new pamphlet aid was developed for use in college level recruitment activities. This pamphlet, entitled *Count Your Benefits*, provides the prospective employee an attractive, easy-to-read summary of the dollar value of the major fringe benefits of Federal employment in a VA carrier field.

Employment of Physically Handicapped.—During fiscal year 1961, the Veterans Administration hired 1,502 physically handicapped persons—253,

or about 20 percent, more than in fiscal year 1960. This marked the fourth successive fiscal year in which the Veterans Administration accomplished the hiring of a larger number of physically handicapped persons.

The Veterans Administration continued to be a leader among Federal agencies in the hiring of physically handicapped persons. In fiscal year 1961, the Veterans Administration hired approximately 29 percent of the 5,200 physically handicapped persons reported as hired by Federal agencies in fiscal year 1961. Thus, the Veterans Administration, with only about 7 percent of the total Federal civilian employment, continues to make a substantial contribution to the improved record of Federal agencies in providing employment opportunities for the physically handicapped.

**POSITIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED EMPLOYEES
OCTOBER 31, 1960**



As of October 31, 1960, 11,109 physically handicapped persons were on the VA rolls on a full-time basis. This was 1,829 more than reported as of October 31, 1959. However, about 1,000 of this increase resulted from the three additional categories of disabilities that were established by Civil Service Commission instructions late in calendar year 1960, and not included in prior VA reports covering employment of persons with physical impairments. The ratio of handicapped employees to nonhandicapped employees was 1 to 14, based on data including the three new categories of disabilities not previously reported.

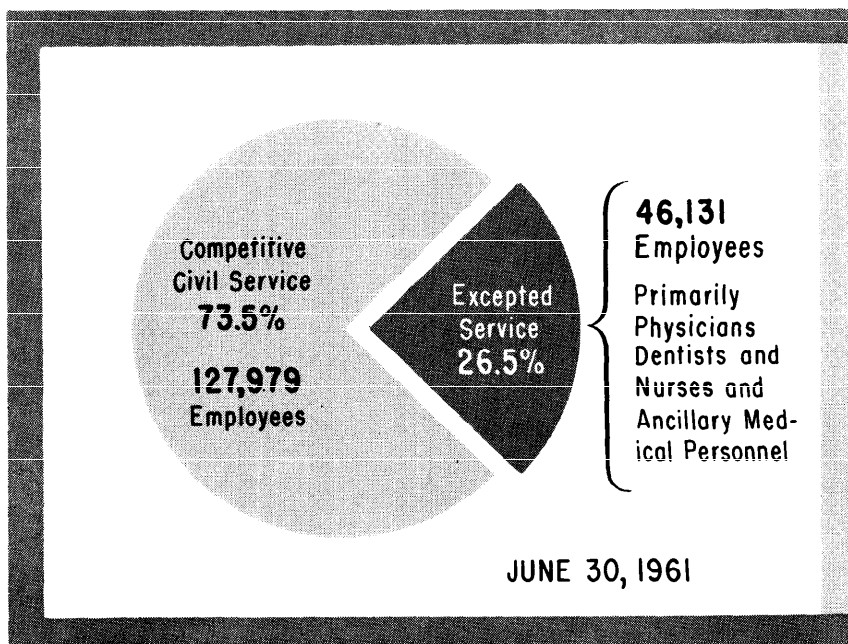
Physically handicapped persons continued to be employed successfully, on a full-time basis, in a wide variety of different positions and activities. About 78 percent of VA's physically handicapped employees are represented in the chart on page 157 depicting the positions and activities in which a sizeable number of physically handicapped persons are employed.

In relation to the data for the previous year, there was considerable change in the number of physically handicapped persons employed in various jobs. This stemmed largely from changes in reportable disability categories. The majority of physically handicapped employees continue to be found in "white collar" positions rather than "blue collar" positions. About 25 percent of VA's physically handicapped employees are working as nursing assistants or food service workers. Both of these are among several VA positions with high employee populations, in which training and education requirements are minimal as contrasted to other positions in which such requirements are of a high order. For example, about 8 percent of VA's physically handicapped employees are physicians and nurses, positions in which there are nationwide shortages and requiring an extensive period of professional training. Also, there are a considerable number of physically handicapped persons in other technical administrative, and professional positions.

Employment Categories.—The distribution of the VA work force by employment category, as of June 30, 1961, is shown in the chart on the following page.

As in the previous 2 fiscal years there was a further change in employment category distribution with an increase in the ratio of employees in an excepted category. Although the number of employees in the competitive service increased slightly—by 161—the percent of employees in the competitive civil service decreased by 0.7 percent. There was a corresponding percentage increase of employees in the excepted service as the number of employees in this category increased by 1,611 over June 30, 1960. These respective ratio changes in employment categories are again concomitants of staffing changes in program activities—higher employment levels in the medical care program where a large proportion of the positions (currently about 30 percent) are in an excepted service category by statute or regulation, and decreases in staffing requirements for insurance and veterans benefits where practically all positions are in the competitive service.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY



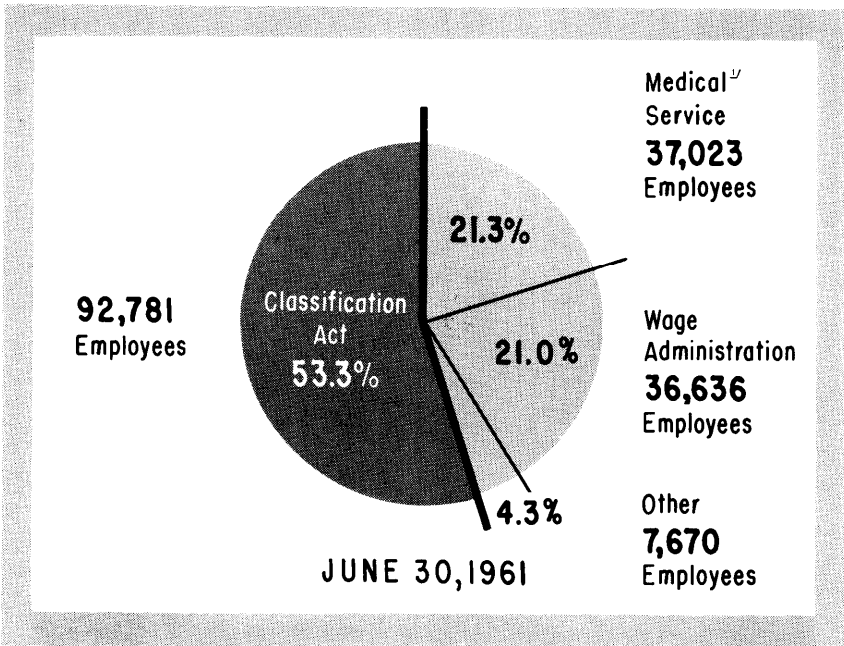
There were minor changes in the tenure status of employees within the competitive service. Approximately 79 percent—an actual increase of 0.1 percent—were career status employees as of June 30, 1961. About 20 percent—an actual increase of 0.3 percent—were career conditional; and 1.5 percent—a decrease of 0.4 percent—held limited tenure appointments.

Within the excepted service, about 62 percent—an increase of 3.3 percent—were permanent as of June 30, 1961. About 38 percent—a decrease of 3.3 percent—were personnel with limited appointments, employed in various capacities on a part-time, intermittent, or temporary full-time basis, or as a resident, intern, or student trainee.

Pay Systems.—The table on page 160 summarizes the distribution of employees, as of June 30, 1961, under the major pay systems required for VA's heterogeneous work force of approximately 174,000 employees.

Reflecting employment changes in major operating programs, there were further changes in the distribution of employees compensated under diverse pay systems. The number and percentage of employees in positions subject to the Classification Act continued to decrease, specifically by 0.6 percent, with a corollary increase in categories under pay systems for certain employees in the medical care program. There was a minor increase in the number of wage administration employees—workers whose rates are set administratively in accordance with local prevailing rates—but there was no change in the ratio.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY PAY SYSTEM



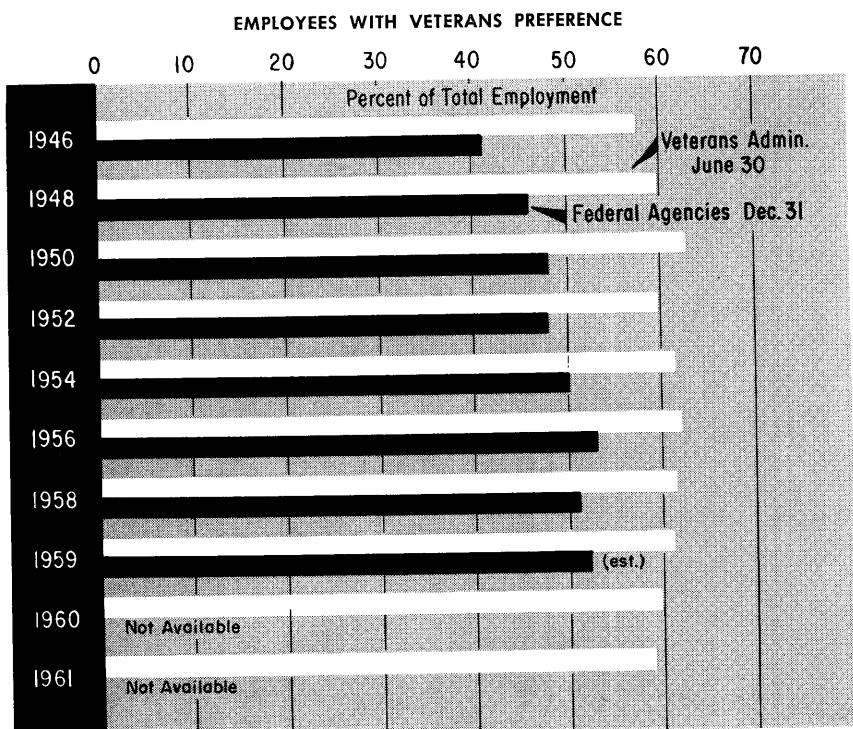
^{1/} Chapter 73, Title 38, U.S.C.

Veterans Preference Eligibility.—At the end of the fiscal year approximately 59 percent of the total VA work consisted of employees with veterans preference. This is a decrease of one percentage point from June 30, 1960, and about four percentage points below the all-time high of about 63 percent some 10 years ago.

Although there was a one percentage point decrease—for the second successive year—the Veterans Administration continues to have a much higher percentage of preference eligible employees than the Government as a whole. The VA proportion of 59 percent as of June 30, 1961, is still about 7 percent higher than that for all agencies as reported in the latest published estimate.

The chart opposite provides a comparative graphic summary of the leadership position of the Veterans Administration in applying, over a 15-year period, the veterans preference principle in employment.

In a male employee population of approximately 112,000 as of June 30, 1961, about 82 percent were preference eligible employees—a decrease of one percentage point from the previous June 30. This is still much higher than the latest estimated Government average of 65 percent for all male employees. Of the approximately 62,000 women employed in the Veterans Administration as of June 30, 1961, about 16 percent were preference eligible employees. This continues to be double the estimated 8 percent for all Federal agencies as of December 31, 1959.



Financial Management

Significant improvements in the VA's financial management program were accomplished through the continuing recognition and application of better budgeting, accounting and reporting techniques.

During fiscal year 1961 major accomplishments were made in the areas of:

- Accounting and financial reporting
- Accounting controls for electronic computers
- Budgeting
- Financial auditing
- Performance measurements and standards
- Top management reporting
- Statistical reporting
- Progress analysis

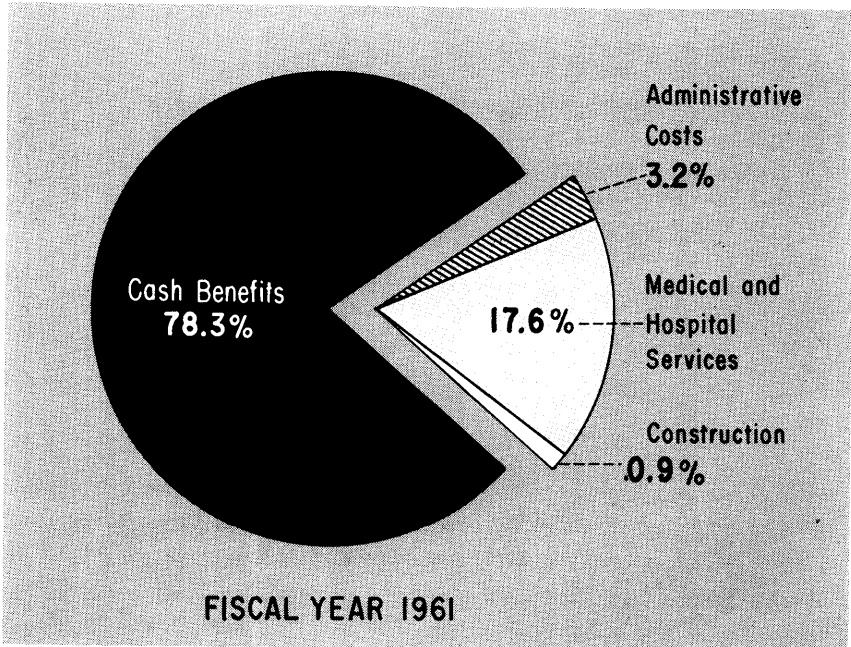
As of June 30, 1961, there were 4,100 employees engaged in financial management activities throughout the agency, a decrease of 200 employees during the year.

During fiscal year 1961 VA expenditures made up about 6 percent of total Federal budget expenditures. Gross expenditures from all funds controlled by the agency totaled \$6.8 billion during the fiscal year.

Expenditures from appropriated funds increased \$178 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 \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$247 million over the previous year.

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

EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATIONS



As a part of the Government-wide Joint Financial Management Improvement Program a case study of cost-based financial management in the Veterans Administration was developed. This was presented to staff groups in the Bureau of the Budget, top management of the Veterans Administration, the Civil Service Commission's Financial Management Institute and the Financial Management Institute-National War College.

A formal intra-agency financial management training program was initiated. Five professional accountants from field stations were detailed to the Controller's office each for a period of 12 workdays and underwent intensive training in all phases of Controller activities.

The program to mechanize fiscal operations at VA Hospitals was continued. Small units of punched-card equipment was installed in 37 hospitals. This program has provided quicker service and more timely and accurate fiscal data.

A comprehensive review of agencywide accounting reports and statements was completed. It was determined that the diversity of the functions and activities of the three operating departments made it undesirable to continue uniformity of format in the preparation of the cost accounting reports. Each department head was given the authority and responsibility for cost accounting reports and statements best suited to the needs of his department. Revised report forms and related instructions were developed and provided all field stations.

A test procedure for mortgage loan ledger maintenance was installed. The loan ledgers are posted by an accounting machine with simultaneous production of a punched-card record of each transaction. The cards are used for preparing monthly listings of individual accounts, to reconcile with general ledger control accounts and preparing the annual statement for each borrower.

Detailed procedures and flow charts were published outlining the various internal and external controls and ledgers used in the ADP control unit in the Philadelphia insurance center for daily insurance operations. These controls insure that transactions affecting the master tape record are properly processed and accounted for.

Procedures were developed to place certain benefit payment transactions under general ledger control while undergoing computer processing. These controls assure ultimate crediting of individual accounts with remittances paid or other proper credits.

The 1962 budget submissions provide a single appropriation for funding medical care activities. This will simplify the appropriate structure and permit greater flexibility in funding the extensive medical care program.

The 1962 budget submissions also provide for financing the supply depots operations from the supply revolving fund instead of a separate appropriation. This will (1) facilitate determining whether individual equipment and supply items can be obtained more economically through supply depots or other sources; and (2) permit recovering all costs of procuring, storing and distributing depot stock from consuming appropriations.

The agencywide financial audit policy was published as a part of the Controller's policy manual.

Agencywide management standards were developed by a task force appointed for this purpose. These standards were published as a part of the Controller's policy manual.

A statistical quality control program was established in the financial and accounting elements of the Philadelphia insurance center. Quality surveys provided standardized evaluation criteria used to ascertain whether activities were being conducted efficiently, economically and accurately.

Improvements and refinements were made in the agency's top management reporting system during the year. The system requires the regular submission of key information on program operations to top management officials. It consists of brief analytical reports, tabulations and charts meas-

uring current performance against establishing plans, goals, or standards. The scheduled weekly briefings of the Administrator by department and staff office heads on their program operations were continued. The concepts and operations of the system were explained to a number of other Federal agencies which were interested in establishing similar systems for appraising their own operations. The VA system was cited most favorably by the Bureau of the Budget in its May 1961 progress report on management improvement in the executive branch.

Toward the end of the year an agencywide project was undertaken to reevaluate VA's management information needs. Under this project, a new determination will be made as to the information, needed at each level of management, the uses made of this information, and whether any information is not being reported that should be reported. Determinations also will be made as to the required frequency of reporting and the best methods for collecting needed information.

In recognition of the increased emphasis on the use of statistical data in appraising the agency's operations, a nontechnical guide to the day to day use of statistics was prepared for use at all levels of management throughout the agency. The purpose of the guide is to offer suggestions for the application of sound practices in arriving at statistical judgments and to point out pitfalls encountered in developing, presenting, and interpreting statistics. It is presented in layman's language, and is the first in a proposed series of guides to analytical methods for use by the nontechnician.

The Veterans Administration provided leadership and direction in the preparation of a chart book for use by participants in the 1961 White House Conference on Aging. The chart book set forth salient facts regarding the aging population and their financial resources, work activity, health, living arrangements, and activities and adjustments in later years. It contributed appreciably to the success of the conference by providing an important source of information for the conference participants clear understanding of the present needs, problems, and adjustments of the older men and women in our society.

Supply

The objective of the supply program is to provide quality supply support to all programs in the Veterans Administration and its Federal agency customers and to assure the greatest return for every dollar spent for the acquisition, maintenance and distribution of supplies, equipment and services.

This program renders supply support to the most extensive medical program in the Federal Government. 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,

insurance centers, area medical offices, and out-patient clinics throughout the United States, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico.

On January 3, 1961, the Veterans Administration accepted the responsibility for the procurement and distribution of drugs, biologicals, official reagents and certain chemicals required by Federal civilian agencies. In connection with the assignment in fiscal year 1960 for procurement and distribution of nonperishable subsistence requirements for civilian agencies, the Veterans Administration has entered the first phase of its new work and is now purchasing items to meet this responsibility. The Veterans Administration is the first civilian agency given such assignments by the General Services Administration under the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

The principle of Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) of stock replenishment is now being utilized by all VA field stations. This is a mathematical approach to balance replenishment costs and inventory holding costs to guarantee minimum total costs.

Professional medical people were relieved of administrative supply details to conserve their time for care and treatment of patients. This was accomplished by having ward supplies and materials routinely placed in storage closets easily accessible to ward personnel. Also, control of ward equipment has been centralized in the supply division, giving the registrar more time for his responsibilities directly related to patients.

The project of consolidating supply electric accounting machine (EAM) central stations into three data processing divisions at VA supply depots continued with a net reduction in fiscal year 1961 of \$34,000 in machine rental and personnel costs. All but one of the original 22 EAM central stations have been consolidated. At the end of the year the 3 data processing divisions were serving 160 stations and the remaining EAM central station was serving 8 stations.

The equipment use standards program continued to receive emphasis. This program has as its goal the assurance that this agency's equipment investment is in balance with its needs. The initial efforts were concentrated on those items representing the higher dollar values of equipment investment, such as office equipment and furniture. Thus, in terms of dollars, approximately 70 percent of the program has been completed. Itemwise approximately 1,000 items, principally medical and scientific equipment, remain to be studied for possible application of use standards.

In coordination with Bureau of the Budget, a project was begun to develop data for determining the VA's equipment replacement requirements. Determination will be made of the dollar value of equipment requiring replacement and for which sufficient funds are not available. We will also arrive at projected annual replacements based on the average life expectancy of the equipment. This provides for the first time criteria to determine the actual replacement requirements. It will be used to

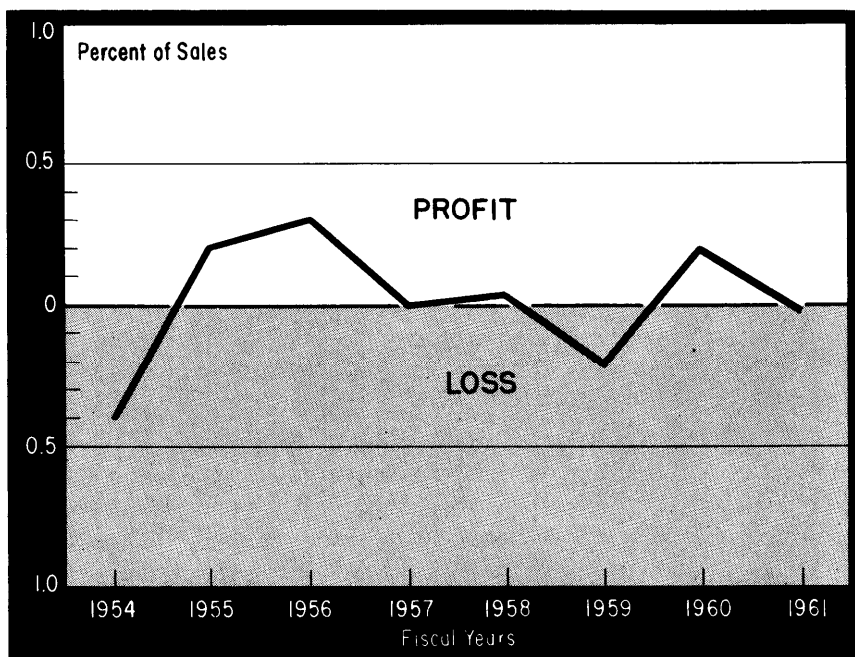
measure the adequacy of station equipment replacement planning and will improve our ability to support equipment budgets.

Efforts were continued during fiscal year 1961 toward achieving greater economies through redistribution and utilization of personal property within the Veterans Administration. Of the total personal property determined to be excess by field stations, approximately \$900,000 or 22 percent was utilized within the Veterans Administration through redistribution. The Veterans Administration acquired a total of approximately \$3.8 million of excess property from other Federal agencies, an increase of 100 percent over the previous year.

The Veterans Administration has continued to expand the centralized procurement, storage and distribution of frozen foods. Physical storage and distribution is done by commercial warehouses, using common carrier transportation. At the close of fiscal year 1961, there were ten storage and distribution points serving sixty-eight stations as compared to six points serving thirty-nine stations at the close of fiscal year 1960. A net reduction in the cost of goods that otherwise would have prevailed over local procurement prices amounted to \$84,500 in fiscal year 1961 as compared to \$53,900 in fiscal year 1960.

Work was begun on the VA Procurement Regulations system which will integrate applicable Federal and Veterans Administration purchasing and contracting policies and practices.

SUPPLY FUND PROFIT OR LOSS



Management of the agencywide supply fund continued throughout the eighth year on a break-even basis. The objective to operate the supply fund without profit or loss was achieved in fiscal year 1961 within 2/100 of 1 percent. The value of supplies and equipment provided using programs totaled \$151.5 million, an increase of 4 percent over the previous year with no increase in personnel. Supply fund inventory investment on June 30, 1961, was \$31.3 million.

The three supply depots maintained a high quality of service during fiscal year 1961, as well as making economical distribution of supply items to Veterans Administration and other agency activities. Ninety-two percent of all outbound tonnage moved in full carload or truckload lots, assuring economy and speed in transportation. Depot sales amounted to \$36.3 million as compared to \$31.8 million in fiscal year 1960. Total operating cost of the supply depot system, including administration and centralized procurement, amounted to 7.1 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.

Through cooperation with the Commodity Credit Corporation the Veterans Administration continued to utilize surplus dairy products. The utilization of surplus whole milk decreased from 4.6 millions pounds in fiscal year 1960 to 4 million pounds in fiscal year 1961. Utilization of surplus butter increased from 745,000 pounds in fiscal year 1960 to 2.9 million pounds in fiscal year 1961 due to an increase in available surplus.

The Veterans Administration continued its participation in the small business program. In fiscal year 1961, 52.8 percent of the dollar volume of supplies and equipment were purchased from small business firms. Construction awards, including site and design contracts, amounted to over \$45.3 million in fiscal year 1961; 54.1 percent of the total value of these awards went to small business.

In the supply activities for new construction, major accomplishments during the year included the equipping of the replacement hospital (815 beds, phase 1) at Downey, Ill., and a considerable portion of the new 1,000-bed NP hospital at Brecksville, Ohio, scheduled for activation early in fiscal year 1962. Additional accomplishments include furnishing initial personal property required to activate 25 major rehabilitation and modernization projects, and 24 minor modernization, improvements, and repairs projects.

The Veterans Administration participated in the President's program to stimulate the Nation's economy by accelerating the purchase of supplies and equipment. Our procurement program was able to place \$4 million worth of additional orders with only a fractional increase in inventories.

Automatic Data Processing (ADP)

General.—The Veterans Administration progressed in its continued effort to improve paperwork processes through automation. Conversion to electronic data processing continued in the fields of insurance and benefit payments. The use of small computers for VA medical research was inaugurated with the installation of a desk-size scientific computer in the VA hospital, Omaha, Nebr. It is used as a research tool in conjunction with the hospital's nuclear reactor. During the same period, consolidations of tabulating machine installations continued in the supply accounting and regional office activities. The status of the VA's ADP program at year end is described in the following.

Electronic Data Processing (EDP).—The issuance of 4,800,000 benefit checks each month to veterans and their beneficiaries and the related payment, accounting and statistical functions ultimately will be processed by the VA data processing center in Hines, Ill. By the close of the fiscal year, approximately 1,500,000 accounts had been converted to the large-scale computer at the center. The system serves as an example of what can be achieved through interagency coordination and integration of procedures. The Veterans Administration provides the Treasury Department with check payment data on magnetic tape. The Treasury Department uses this tape in the automatic production of checks and the presorting of the checks by destination code. The Post Office Department therefore will no longer have the task of complete manual sorting of these millions of checks. During the year a medium-scale computer replaced other peripheral equipment at the center and reduced the basic rental cost by almost \$48,000 per year.

Conversion to electronic data processing of the Philadelphia insurance center's 3,600,000 National Service Life Insurance accounts was completed during fiscal year 1961. During the year considerable attention was devoted to improving the new system. Significant gains were made in improved service, and in streamlining clerical and mechanical procedures.

Here, too, interagency and intra-agency cooperation has been improved. Many veterans who receive benefit payments via the ADP operation in Hines, Ill., elect to pay their VA insurance premiums by means of deductions from their benefit checks. Similarly, many of our Armed Forces personnel elect to pay their insurance by deductions from their service pay. In both instances changes occur frequently. The Philadelphia insurance center receives notification of these changes in the form of punched cards, which are then introduced into the ADP system to update the accounts.

During fiscal year 1961 plans were made to introduce a similar system whereby the Hines center will report changes of address to update insurance records automatically.

The ADP equipment facilitated two special insurance projects in the latter half of the fiscal year. These were:

- (1) The accelerated payment of 1961 regular dividends. Approximately 5 million dividend payments were made totaling about \$235 million.
- (2) The special 1961 dividend. A portion of these was paid just before the close of the fiscal year. When completed, approximately 5 million special dividend payments will have been made, totaling about \$230 million.
- (3) Indications are that the approximate cost of processing the special 1961 dividend on the computer at Philadelphia will be approximately one quarter of that at Denver and St. Paul where the old system is in use.

The Veterans Administration operates a data processing service bureau for the use of all VA departments and staff elements in central office. Despite an increase in workload of 5 percent over the previous fiscal year, the cost of providing this service was reduced more than \$20,000. The medium-scale electronic computer contributed significantly to this improvement. Its utilization increased 59 percent over the previous year. It was used to a greater extent in the scientific and medical research areas. Also contributing to the improvement was the replacement of some tabulating equipment with fewer, more modern and faster machines.

Fiscal year 1961 saw progress being made in the application of modern data processing methods and equipment to the VA's medical program. The installation of a scientific computer in the VA hospital in Omaha, Nebr., as a research aid was but one of the accomplishments. Automation of data processing for the Cancer End-Results Evaluation program is in the final stages of development.

The Veterans Administration and the Systems Development Corporation have engaged in a joint research effort directed toward integrated processing of medical information. The principal objectives are:

- (1) A long-range plan for the development of information processing within the Department of Medicine and Surgery.
- (2) Development of medical research support to provide the medical researcher with adequate access to technical and professional knowledge. An experimental medical research support center will be established to provide technical advice in mathematics, data management and electronic engineering as well as service in data processing and electronic instrumentation development.
- (3) The application of automatic data processing techniques to collecting, recording, storing, transmitting, summarizing, transforming and displaying patient data; and the use of this information in medical research and administration.

Electric Accounting Machines (EAM) (Punched-Card Machines).—Progress in mechanization of the VA's data processing activities through the use of punched-card machines continued. This is in part attributable to the conversions to electronic data processing and the need for mechanical preparation of source data to the computer systems. Another contributing factor is the increased awareness and interest in new methods that usually attends the introduction of electronic systems. Among the areas mechanized were local payroll functions at a number of field stations, hospital finance operations and clerical functions in the Philadelphia insurance center.

Consolidations of field station and central office tabulating installations provided more effective equipment utilization. Changes were made to provide equal or increased capacity with fewer machines, at substantially the same cost.

Data Transmission.—The increased tempo of mechanization and automation of data processing activities creates a potential need for rapidly transmitting data between distant points. A number of systems and techniques for transmitting paper tape, magnetic tape and punched card data were tested and evaluated during the year. Plans were developed for continuing research in this area, to meet current and potential data transmission requirements of the agency.

Telecommunications

Requirements for teletype service increased 21 percent over fiscal year 1960 (and 45 percent over 1959). Approximately 1.7 million messages were transmitted this past year. About 90 percent of these concerned processing of veterans cases. Measures taken to accommodate the increased load included the installation of high-speed automated teletype systems in two net control areas serving 63 field stations, and the planning of additional systems of this type to serve 144 more stations.

Research was started on the potential use of closed-circuit television in VA activities. The VA hospital in Oklahoma City is conducting a test to evaluate the use of TV as an aid in psychiatric training. Other potential areas of application are surgical training, and transmission and visual display of data.

A shortwave amateur radio network was activated during the past year. Shortwave radio is used in therapy, physical medicine and rehabilitation. Patients participate in organized activities under the direction of doctors and therapists. Many patients are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission as amateur operators. The initial 30 VA hospitals linked on the air by the VA radio system (VARS) will soon be joined by as many more. Eventually all sections of the country will be covered. The network will also provide an emergency means of communication during disaster periods.

Office Operations and Administration

General.—The Veterans Administration stresses the value of careful attention to office operations and administration. Some highlights of the year's activities show the scope and importance of this work in supporting and strengthening our benefit programs.

Paperwork Management.—With one of the biggest administrative operations in the world, paperwork management figures importantly in VA improvement activities.

Records holdings have been held at a steady level for the past 3 fiscal years, rising only one-half of 1 percent this year to a little over 1,157,000 cubic feet. The volume disposed of was also at a comparatively high level. Ninety-eight thousand six hundred cubic feet of records were removed from active office space for destruction or storage in low-cost Federal records centers of the General Services Administration. However, these sizeable decreases in headquarters records and such field records as loan guaranty folders were more than balanced VA-wide by continuing increases in the volume of clinical records and X-rays of hospitalized veterans. This was true even though, for example, the volume of X-rays destroyed after having served their purpose exceeded the volume destroyed in fiscal year 1960 by 4 percent and, incidentally, brought in over \$31,000 from salvage.

The Veterans Administration continued to emphasize better writing of letters, forms, form letters, and publications. To improve all forms of writing, stress was given to the "4-S" principles: short, simple, strong, and sincere. "Writing improvement" posters were distributed VA-wide. "Best Letter" writers were given awards and recognition. A "Best Official Documents" contest was held to focus interest on better-written issues. Several "Plain Letters Workshops" were given.

Through agencywide control and review, the number of forms and form letters was held in check. Many of those still required were redesigned for improved procedural efficiency and better service to the beneficiary. On June 30, 1961, the total was 8,416, of which almost half were standardized for VA-wide use. During the year, 167 standardized forms and form letters were eliminated as no longer necessary, 260 were created to meet new requirements, and 731 were updated and improved. Over the years this continuing program has reduced the number of different forms and form letters in use from a high of 31,000 in 1946 to the present level of 8,416.

Office Methods and Systems.—Hand in hand with the improvement of paperwork management goes improvement of office methods and systems. New ways were found to use mechanical aids, simplify procedures, and bring work simplification principles to bear.

Under a recent agreement the Treasury Department is furnishing the VA regional offices a microfilm of the checks issued on those VA beneficiary accounts that have been converted to automatic data processing. This

is one of the files now being maintained at regional offices as a reference source to answer most check inquiries immediately without recourse to the records of either the VA data processing center or the Treasury Disbursing Office. In addition to the obvious advantage of prompt response to beneficiary inquiries, this procedure reduces the communications load between regional offices, the data processing center and the disbursing office.

Under new procedures developed, tested and installed during the fiscal year, XC- (death claims) folders established for recurring death benefits will contain only that material received after the veteran's death. All other material received during the veteran's lifetime will remain in an inactive XC-folder and be kept in inactive storage. In the first year, this should remove more than 400 five-drawer filing cabinets from active office space.

Surveys at hospitals where pneumatic tube systems have not been installed, or where they are incomplete, indicate that from \$10 to \$40 thousand worth of professional or administrative time is lost annually in hand carrying. These are conservative estimates. Consequently, we are especially seeking to extend these mechanization techniques to all new construction and modernization programs.

In the Veterans Administration's new Washington, D.C., hospital, expected to be constructed by late 1963, five automatic conveying systems are planned. There will be (1) a pneumatic tube system to move paper, X-rays, and small items at high speed, (2) a food service system to deliver meals from one central kitchen to the various patient floors, (3) systems to return soiled dishes from the various floors and dining rooms to the central dishwashing area, (4) a system to move clean linens and bulky supplies, and (5) a system to handle soiled linens and other soiled bulk items. This will be the first VA hospital to be automated to this extent.

At the Philadelphia insurance center, installation was completed of a 10-channel, 64-foot conveyor system for mail readers. It improved workflow and provided a savings of 1 man-year. A complete paper-flow survey was also conducted there. It indicates that savings of up to \$32,000 a year, plus other intangible benefits, are likely after two additional conveying systems have been installed.

The Veterans Administration continued a position of leadership in the use of remote control dictating, expanding facilities both in the field and in central office. New construction provided for such systems and some existing equipment was updated. The central office system was expanded to handle more users and a small separate system was discontinued. This merger freed about \$6,000 worth of equipment for reassignment. Four employees, with total annual salaries of about \$16,000, were also made available for reassignment.

The use of portable recording machines by field examiners in the guardianship program was initiated by nearly all of the regional offices. Much of their recording will be transcribed in the central dictating systems. This

method of operation will provide better service by increasing the work capacity in the field examiner area.

The broader use of mechanical equipment other than conveyors was also explored, including: mechanical stairs; automatic treadle doors; storage and issue systems for patients' clothing; electrical impulse machines (transmit and receive handwritten messages); wireless remote control dictating machines; battery operated carts; facsimile transmission; and all types of new office equipment. Work was begun to develop a special unit with which to eventually convert all existing nonautomatic pneumatic tube systems to automatic ones.

The VA work simplification training program continued to be a valuable aid in achieving significant work improvements throughout the agency. Based upon the concept that improving work is everybody's business, this training was given to 3,754 employees during the year. This brings to 26,049 those trained since the program began some years ago. They responded with 8,376 improvements during the year, resulting in substantial savings of money and man-hours.

Field station managers were further encouraged to use the skills of trained management analysts in finding and installing better ways to do work. During the year the number of stations with at least one analyst increased from 125 to 135, a gain of about 80 percent compared with two years ago. Several of our more experienced analysts attended Government-sponsored advanced management engineering courses. Inservice training was given to newly assigned analysts.

Appropriate publications and other printed materials were distributed to field station managers as another means of stimulating management improvements throughout the agency. These included VA "Management Notes," information bulletins, pamphlets, program guides, lists of good management books and periodicals, and practical suggestions for work improvement projects.

Appraisal

The primary functions of the office of appraisal 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 administers the requirements of Executive Order 10925 which insures equal opportunity for all qualified employees and applicants without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin, and employees of private firms with which the Veterans Administration has Government contracts. The office of appraisal has 5 field representatives in Boston, Atlanta, Dallas, Chicago, and San Francisco; each having a territorial jurisdiction of about 10 States. These representatives advise and assist field management in all matters relating to internal audit, investigation, security, and the nondiscriminatory

employment policy. They also identify and conduct special studies, surveys, and preliminary inquiries.

During fiscal year 1961 audits of management and operations effectiveness were completed at 13 major VA field activities. Audit of a VA-related activity was conducted at a State soldiers' home. An automatic data processing audit guide was developed and tested during the year. Several special studies were completed pertaining to major management and budgetary matters, such as the VA drug program, VA Controller's office function, substantive program statistical research and VA hospital admission procedures.

During fiscal year 1961, the Investigation Service conducted 110 full investigations and preliminary inquiries, involving alleged irregularities in various VA activities. This service also operates a technical laboratory servicing the entire Veterans Administration to examine and evaluate handwriting, typewriting, questioned documents, fingerprints, and other material subject to laboratory analysis. In fiscal year 1961 opinions were rendered on 289 cases pertaining mainly to insurance and claims matters. The service also disseminates data concerning missing veterans and lost or stolen employee credentials. Information on 115 veterans reported as missing was circulated and 64 were located in fiscal year 1961.

The Security Service is responsible for assuring that all persons employed by the Veterans Administration are reliable, trustworthy, of good character and are of unswerving loyalty to the United States. This service is also responsible for the proper handling of classified material in the custody of the agency and for the clearance of personnel required to have access to this material. A reevaluation of requirements in this area resulted in the elimination of 647 sensitive clearances in fiscal year 1961 and a 50 percent reduction in investigative costs.

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Table 1.—Estimated age of veterans in civil life

[In thousands, June 30, 1961]

Age in 1961	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, 403	² 15, 156	² 5, 531	4, 538	2, 565	31	113
Under 20 years.....	(³)						(³)
20 to 24 years.....	98		83	83			15
25 to 29 years.....	1, 976	(³)	1, 945	1, 945			31
30 to 34 years.....	3, 715	1, 356	2, 562	2, 339			20
35 to 39 years.....	4, 955	4, 803	495	145			7
40 to 44 years.....	4, 494	4, 466	246	7			10
45 to 49 years.....	2, 429	2, 415	112	1			6
50 to 54 years.....	1, 333	1, 326	51	(³)			6
55 to 59 years.....	530	523	24		1		6
60 to 64 years.....	772	225	10		541		6
65 to 69 years.....	1, 461	29	3		1, 430		2
70 to 74 years.....	546	9	(³)		535	(³)	2
75 to 79 years.....	55	3	(³)		48	3	1
80 to 84 years.....	28	1			9	18	(³)
85 to 89 years.....	10	(³)			1	9	(³)
90 years and over.....	1				(³)	1	(³)
Average age in years ⁴	42. 5	42. 1	31. 6	29. 9	67. 1	83. 5	37. 2

¹ Former members of the (peacetime) Regular Establishment receiving disability compensation and veterans of the Indian Wars.

² Includes 993,000 veterans who 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, 1961]

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, 403	15, 156	5, 531	4, 538	2, 565	144
Alabama: Montgomery.....	350	225	113	92	31	2
Alaska: Juneau.....	14	10	4	3	1	(³)
Arizona: Phoenix.....	151	100	40	34	16	1
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	199	128	54	47	22	2
California:						
Los Angeles.....	1, 183	789	284	233	151	10
San Francisco.....	874	582	202	165	121	6
Colorado: Denver.....	223	155	53	42	24	2
Connecticut: Hartford.....	322	216	80	66	38	2
Delaware: Wilmington.....	52	36	12	10	6	(³)
District of Columbia:						
Washington.....	221	167	40	29	22	3
Florida: St. Petersburg.....	588	380	155	131	71	6
Georgia: Atlanta.....	407	269	116	98	37	3
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	62	36	22	20	6	(³)
Idaho: Boise.....	77	50	21	18	8	1
Illinois: Chicago.....	1, 391	982	283	219	185	5
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	515	341	131	111	60	3
Iowa: Des Moines.....	331	211	88	74	44	2
Kansas: Wichita.....	215	135	65	54	25	1
Kentucky: Louisville.....	357	231	102	87	36	3
Louisiana:						
New Orleans.....	219	152	53	44	22	1
Shreveport.....	111	72	33	27	11	1
Maine: Togus.....	120	74	35	30	15	1
Maryland: Baltimore.....	324	219	85	69	34	2
Massachusetts: Boston.....	641	425	167	136	74	6
Michigan: Detroit.....	1, 007	690	232	187	125	5
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	406	267	102	85	52	2
Mississippi: Jackson.....	208	137	58	49	21	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by regional office—Continued

[In thousands, June 30, 1961]

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.....	277	186	64	54	36	1
St. Louis.....	327	215	81	67	43	2
Montana: Ft. Harrison.....	84	57	21	17	9	1
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	175	112	50	43	19	1
Nevada: Reno.....	33	22	7	6	5	(⁵)
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	85	53	24	21	10	1
New Jersey: Newark.....	815	568	180	143	99	5
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	100	72	24	20	7	1
New York:						
Albany.....	194	136	46	36	21	1
Brooklyn.....	436	305	110	86	43	2
Buffalo.....	299	212	68	53	32	2
New York.....	992	718	199	159	109	6
Syracuse.....	205	150	41	32	22	1
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	484	318	139	119	44	3
North Dakota: Fargo.....	97	63	25	21	13	(⁵)
Ohio:						
Cincinnati.....	515	354	132	104	54	3
Cleveland.....	704	509	142	114	77	4
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	298	193	82	70	33	2
Oregon: Portland.....	253	172	54	43	36	2
Pennsylvania:						
Philadelphia.....	541	388	120	96	54	3
Pittsburgh.....	649	465	150	122	58	4
Wilkes-Barre.....	392	271	104	84	34	3
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	115	52	58	55	7	1
Rhode Island: Providence.....	182	136	29	23	22	1
South Carolina: Columbia.....	241	154	73	63	23	1
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	79	48	23	20	11	(⁵)
Tennessee: Nashville.....	414	276	113	95	40	3
Texas:						
Dallas.....	349	239	84	68	40	2
Houston.....	268	180	71	57	29	2
Lubbock.....	176	126	39	30	19	1
San Antonio.....	217	143	61	48	25	1
Waco.....	129	92	20	17	19	1
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	107	70	30	26	10	1
Vermont: White River Junction.....	43	25	14	12	6	(⁵)
Virginia: Roanoke.....	414	269	123	104	39	2
Washington: Seattle.....	363	234	88	72	54	3
West Virginia: Huntington.....	235	148	75	65	21	1
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	473	303	122	102	65	3
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	37	23	10	8	6	(⁵)
Philippines: Manila.....	16	10	2	1	3	2
All Other ⁶	22	10	4	2	10	(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 993,000 veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict).

³ Service between June 27, 1950, and Jan. 31, 1955 (including 993,000 veterans who also served in World War II).

⁴ Spanish-American War total (31,000) includes approximately 28,900 on VA disability compensation or pension rolls. Regular Establishment (113,000) is the number of peacetime ex-servicemen receiving VA disability compensation. There are 29 veterans of the Indian Wars.

⁵ Less than 500.

⁶ Includes all places outside regional office areas.

Table 3.—Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by State

[In thousands, June 30, 1961]

State	All veterans ¹	World War II ²	Korean conflict		World War I	Other ⁴
			Total ³	No service in World War II		
Total	22,403	15,156	5,531	4,538	2,565	144
United States	22,250	15,084	5,467	4,480	2,545	141
Alabama	350	225	113	92	31	2
Alaska	14	10	4	3	1	(⁵)
Arizona	151	100	40	34	16	1
Arkansas	190	122	52	45	21	2
California	2,052	1,369	484	396	271	16
Colorado	223	155	53	42	24	2
Connecticut	322	216	80	66	38	2
Delaware	52	36	12	10	6	(⁵)
District of Columbia	126	89	27	21	14	2
Florida	588	380	155	131	71	6
Georgia	407	269	116	98	37	3
Hawaii	62	36	22	20	6	(⁵)
Idaho	77	50	21	18	8	1
Illinois	1,324	928	274	215	176	5
Indiana	582	395	140	115	69	3
Iowa	331	211	88	74	44	2
Kansas	260	172	67	56	31	1
Kentucky	357	231	102	87	36	3
Louisiana	330	224	86	71	33	2
Maine	120	74	35	30	15	1
Maryland	374	261	90	72	39	2
Massachusetts	695	470	168	137	82	6
Michigan	1,007	690	232	187	125	5
Minnesota	434	289	104	86	57	2
Mississippi	208	137	58	49	21	1
Missouri	559	364	143	119	73	3
Montana	84	57	21	17	9	1
Nebraska	175	112	50	43	19	1
Nevada	38	24	9	8	6	(⁵)
New Hampshire	85	53	24	21	10	1
New Jersey	815	568	180	143	99	5
New Mexico	100	72	24	20	7	1
New York	2,126	1,521	464	366	227	12
North Carolina	484	318	139	119	44	3
North Dakota	69	41	23	20	8	(⁵)
Ohio	1,219	863	274	218	131	7
Oklahoma	298	193	82	70	33	2
Oregon	253	172	54	43	36	2
Pennsylvania	1,560	1,106	372	301	144	9
Rhode Island	128	91	28	22	14	1
South Carolina	241	154	73	63	23	1
South Dakota	79	48	23	20	11	(⁵)
Tennessee	414	276	113	95	40	3
Texas	1,148	786	277	222	133	7
Utah	107	70	30	26	10	1
Vermont	43	25	14	12	6	(⁵)
Virginia	459	305	130	109	42	3
Washington	363	234	88	72	54	3
West Virginia	257	166	77	66	23	2
Wisconsin	473	303	122	102	65	3
Wyoming	37	23	10	8	6	(⁵)
Other	153	72	64	58	20	3
U.S. Territories and posses- sions ⁶	115	52	58	55	7	1
Foreign	38	20	6	3	13	2

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 993,000 veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.)

³ Service between June 27, 1950, and Jan. 31, 1955 (including 993,000 veterans who also served in World War II).

⁴ Spanish-American War total (31,000) includes approximately 28,900 on VA disability compensation or pension rolls. Regular Establishment (113,000) is the number of peacetime ex-servicemen receiving disability compensation. There are 29 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 1931-61]

Fiscal year	Average daily patient and member load ¹							Average operating beds ²	
	Total patients and members	Patients			Members			VA hospitals	VA domiciliaries ⁵
		Total	VA hospitals ³	Non-VA hospitals ³	Total	VA domiciliaries ⁴	State homes		
1961	140,518	114,321	111,351	2,970	26,197	16,812	9,385	120,380	17,188
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	111,399	2,982	25,991	16,673	9,318	121,201	17,670
1957	140,171	114,325	111,265	3,060	25,846	16,908	8,938	121,144	17,949
1956	139,244	113,458	110,205	3,253	25,774	16,972	8,739	120,649	17,759
1955	136,507	110,733	106,582	4,051	25,786	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	116,835	98,248	85,715	12,533	18,637	13,113	5,524	96,451	15,402
1946	93,756	78,566	71,493	7,073	15,190	10,547	4,643	80,927	14,868
1945	81,421	68,260	64,317	3,943	13,161	9,002	4,159	73,777	13,366
1944	75,184	61,332	58,338	2,994	13,852	9,447	4,405	65,972	13,344
1943	71,475	56,147	53,470	2,677	15,328	10,430	4,898	61,103	16,050
1942	78,028	57,927	54,636	3,291	20,101	14,371	5,730	60,952	17,951
1941	81,085	58,423	54,582	3,841	22,662	16,695	5,966	60,245	18,688
1940	79,177	56,251	52,409	3,842	22,926	16,708	6,218	56,429	18,476
1939	74,450	52,763	49,147	3,616	21,687	15,709	5,978	53,077	16,204
1938	68,109	48,973	45,639	3,334	19,136	13,514	5,622	49,451	16,272
1937	60,175	44,879	41,939	2,940	15,364	10,364	4,932	45,905	13,555
1936	60,265	43,524	40,972	2,552	16,741	12,008	4,733	44,521	15,929
1935	55,899	41,333	39,030	2,303	14,566	10,406	4,150	43,017	17,853
1934	51,130	36,583	35,220	1,363	14,547	10,190	4,357	39,456	23,547
1933	59,334	42,129	33,649	8,480	17,205	11,187	6,018	31,192	22,302
1932	66,994	42,606	32,568	10,038	24,388	18,688	5,700	28,278	19,988
1931	50,322	32,949	24,396	8,553	19,523	14,354	5,169	24,255	15,458

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 VA hospital data for fiscal years 1931-33 and the non-VA hospital data for fiscal

years 1931-42 are the computed average for a 12-month period, based on patients remaining at the end of each month during the year.

⁴ Includes member employees in VA hospitals. For fiscal years 1932 and 1933, data are the number of members remaining on June 30.

⁵ Data for the fiscal years 1931-46 are the actual operating beds on June 30.

Table 5.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals

[During fiscal year 1961]

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.....	120,380	58,793	9,273	3,778	48,536	111,351	56,977	8,153	4,464	41,757
Neuropsychiatric hospitals ³	55,557	51,539	911	597	2,509	52,773	49,608	848	554	1,763
Tuberculosis hospitals ^{3 4}	4,038	—	2,773	—	1,264	3,587	9	2,435	—	1,143
General medical and surgical hospitals ^{3 4}	60,785	7,254	5,589	3,181	44,762	54,991	7,360	4,870	3,910	38,851
Neuropsychiatric hospitals:										
Alabama:										
Tuscaloosa.....	964	918	6	—	40	934	897	—	—	37
Tuskegee.....	1,912	1,276	42	19	575	1,818	1,391	—	43	337
Arkansas: North Little Rock.....	2,062	1,938	—	25	99	1,981	1,883	47	34	64
California:										
Los Angeles neuropsychiatric division.....	2,041	2,031	—	—	10	1,969	1,965	—	—	4
Palo Alto Palo Alto division.....	562	391	—	33	139	504	377	—	18	109
Palo Alto Menlo Park division.....	1,298	1,295	—	4	—	1,221	1,218	—	3	—
Sepulveda.....	956	705	81	—	170	890	661	77	—	152
Colorado: Fort Lyon.....	681	681	—	—	—	651	651	—	—	—
Illinois:										
Danville.....	1,729	1,665	—	—	64	1,628	1,585	—	—	43
Downey.....	2,487	2,156	251	26	54	2,345	2,058	238	25	24
Indiana: Marion.....	1,650	1,650	—	—	—	1,564	1,562	—	—	2
Iowa: Knoxville.....	1,515	1,515	—	—	—	1,429	1,429	—	—	—
Kansas: Topeka.....	1,011	783	—	67	161	952	786	—	60	106
Kentucky: Lexington.....	1,171	1,171	—	—	—	1,119	1,106	—	—	13
Maine: Togus.....	869	564	—	45	260	773	528	1	29	215
Maryland: Perry Point.....	1,613	1,463	—	—	150	1,500	1,388	—	10	102
Massachusetts:										
Bedford.....	1,630	1,630	—	—	—	1,572	1,572	—	—	—
Brockton.....	988	886	102	—	—	936	841	95	—	—
Northampton.....	1,105	1,027	—	—	78	1,074	999	—	—	75
Michigan: Battle Creek.....	2,055	1,968	—	—	87	1,958	1,957	—	—	1
Minnesota: St. Cloud.....	1,379	1,379	—	—	—	1,310	1,295	—	15	—
Mississippi: Gulfport.....	915	915	—	—	—	870	870	—	—	—
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks.....	815	572	108	49	86	777	558	97	46	76
New Jersey: Lyons.....	2,009	1,935	—	74	—	1,958	1,949	—	7	2
New York:										
Canandaigua.....	1,700	1,700	—	—	—	1,612	1,612	—	—	—
Montrose.....	1,769	1,610	102	39	18	1,710	1,563	96	39	12
Northport.....	2,488	2,473	—	—	15	2,391	2,372	—	5	14

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued

[During fiscal year 1961]

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										
North Carolina: Salisbury.....	973	963			10	952	935			17
Ohio: Chillicothe.....	2, 116	2, 007	109			2, 018	1, 925	90		3
Oregon: Roseburg.....	670	670				602	592		1	9
Pennsylvania:										
Coatesville.....	1, 602	1, 410	110	82		1, 539	1, 353	107	79	
Lebanon.....	1, 065	795		32	238	1, 006	780		30	196
Pittsburgh.....	951	868		83		1, 898	813		85	
South Dakota: Fort Meade.....	720	634			86	679	656		2	21
Tennessee: Murfreesboro.....	1, 269	1, 269				1, 201	1, 200			1
Texas: Waco.....	2, 040	2, 040				1, 959	1, 959			
Virginia: Roanoke.....	1, 993	1, 843			150	1, 857	1, 744			113
Washington: American Lake.....	904	904				845	845			
Wisconsin: Tomah.....	1, 176	1, 136		20	20	1, 132	1, 094		23	15
Wyoming: Sheridan.....	703	702				639	639			
Tuberculosis hospitals:										
California:										
Livermore ⁴	497		253		244	447		241		206
San Fernando.....	519		438		81	487		411		76
Kentucky: Outwood.....	98		98			85		84		1
Maryland: Baltimore.....	291		250		41	275		242		33
Massachusetts: Rutland Heights.....	540		304		236	456		242		214
Missouri: Excelsior Springs.....	135		135			105		105		
New York: Castle Point.....	258		197		61	233		180		53
North Carolina: Oteen.....	922		487		435	817	4	403		410
Ohio: Brecksville.....	278		227		51	223	5	174		44
Pennsylvania: Butler.....	500		385		115	459		353		106
General medical and surgical hospitals:										
Alabama:										
Birmingham.....	479	79	40		360	427	71	36	30	290
Montgomery.....	285				285	233	6		5	222
Arizona:										
Phoenix.....	192	24			168	190	25		1	164
Tucson.....	389	13	119		257	344	18	90		236
Whipple.....	322		107		215	285	8	91	4	182
Arkansas:										
Fayetteville.....	254		1		253	217	9			208
Little Rock.....	471		40	15	416	428	1	48	12	367
California:										
Fresno.....	250	23		4	223	228	13	1	4	210
Long Beach.....	1, 483	62	290	319	812	1, 366	47	184	296	839

Los Angeles general medical and surgical division.....	1,528			33	1,495	1,426			30	1,396
Oakland.....	711	41	61	70	539	639	34	50	59	496
San Francisco.....	408	5		20	383	379			21	358
Colorado:										
Denver.....	528	86	30	74	338	462	82	24	61	295
Grand Junction.....	152				152	118	1	1	4	112
Connecticut:										
Newington.....	264				264	229	6		7	216
West Haven.....	815	183	189	40	403	731	181	134	69	347
Delaware: Wilmington.....	300	36			264	255	33		10	212
District of Columbia: Washington.....	335	18		15	302	298	17	6	13	262
Florida:										
Bay Pines.....	516	75	7		434	492	69	4		419
Coral Gables.....	450	50	30	21	349	452	51	26	20	355
Lake City.....	354		34		320	323		30	1	292
Georgia:										
Atlanta.....	300				300	275		1		274
Augusta.....	1,744	1,275	221		248	1,610	1,198	192		220
Dublin.....	500				500	487				486
Idaho: Boise.....	206				206	173	2	1	19	151
Illinois:										
Chicago West Side.....	495	78		17	400	463	66		15	382
Chicago Research.....	516	32		26	458	467	28	8	24	407
Dwight.....	215			19	196	197	9	1	20	167
Hines.....	2,108	110	374	403	1,221	1,953	130	364	383	1,076
Marion.....	175				175	170			9	161
Indiana:										
Fort Wayne.....	200	24			176	177	24	1	18	134
Indianapolis ³	725	80	185	37	423	647	76	156	33	382
Iowa:										
Des Moines.....	386				386	344	17	1	21	305
Iowa City.....	475	75	40	39	321	435	63	28	35	309
Kansas:										
Wadsworth.....	836	295	79	33	429	785	294	40	22	429
Wichita.....	252			8	244	223	1	1	6	215
Kentucky:										
Fort Thomas.....	256				256	249	65	2	44	138
Louisville.....	494	68	40	42	344	452	50	43	44	315
Louisiana:										
Alexandria.....	486		70		416	424		69		355
New Orleans.....	492	38	39	16	399	481	41	37	19	384
Shreveport.....	449	24	49		376	407	19	48	10	330
Maryland: Fort Howard.....	377	10		25	342	330	4	1	47	278
Massachusetts:										
Boston.....	920	193		167	560	827	184		151	492
West Roxbury.....	304			121	183	257			110	147
Michigan:										
Ann Arbor.....	459	78	35	36	310	420	66	35	47	272
Dearborn.....	914	18	205	34	657	825	68	184	77	496
Iron Mountain.....	269				269	240			1	239
Saginaw.....	217				217	195				195
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	981	102	99	85	695	924	95	67	81	681

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued
 [During fiscal year 1961]

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.										
Mississippi:										
Biloxi.....	209	17	2	5	185	192	14	1	1	176
Jackson.....	554	25	70	-----	459	488	24	64	15	385
Missouri:										
Kansas City.....	500	83	40	53	324	458	76	37	50	295
Poplar Bluff.....	182	-----	-----	-----	182	160	-----	-----	2	158
St. Louis.....	495	76	39	-----	380	467	81	35	-----	351
Montana:										
Fort Harrison.....	181	-----	-----	-----	181	136	7	2	11	116
Miles City.....	96	-----	-----	-----	96	79	1	-----	4	74
Nebraska:										
Grand Island.....	201	-----	-----	-----	201	170	5	-----	30	135
Lincoln.....	248	22	-----	15	211	211	27	1	11	172
Omaha.....	486	88	40	40	318	424	85	42	35	262
Nevada: Reno.....	166	-----	-----	-----	166	155	1	1	2	151
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	137	-----	-----	-----	137	125	-----	-----	-----	125
New Jersey: East Orange.....	950	110	160	241	439	901	106	170	209	416
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque.....	500	8	96	-----	396	468	9	90	30	339
Fort Bayard.....	215	-----	51	5	160	183	-----	43	14	126
New York:										
Albany.....	1,005	309	48	78	570	905	337	40	126	402
Batavia.....	242	-----	50	-----	192	223	-----	48	4	171
Bath.....	273	42	-----	-----	231	244	40	2	16	186
Bronx.....	1,373	172	81	56	1,064	1,253	163	88	56	946
Brooklyn.....	1,000	120	80	120	680	908	115	77	125	591
Buffalo.....	951	164	76	-----	711	872	139	70	30	633
New York.....	1,238	195	91	72	880	1,115	176	90	72	777
Sunmount.....	433	-----	234	-----	199	355	-----	135	-----	220
Syracuse.....	488	96	40	40	312	442	89	32	45	276
North Carolina:										
Durham.....	489	81	40	19	349	454	79	36	18	321
Fayetteville.....	390	74	-----	-----	316	340	65	-----	-----	275
North Dakota: Fargo.....	227	-----	-----	-----	227	200	2	-----	17	181
Ohio:										
Cincinnati.....	463	78	39	24	322	410	59	36	43	272
Cleveland.....	796	29	-----	48	719	677	26	-----	40	611
Dayton.....	820	66	59	-----	695	714	111	57	111	435
Oklahoma:										
Muskogee.....	390	-----	-----	-----	390	348	19	1	30	298

Oklahoma City.....	482	74	44	36	328	426	68	43	27	288
Oregon: Portland.....	541		116	32	394	509	7	102	57	343
Pennsylvania:										
Altoona.....	200				200	182	14			168
Erie.....	204				204	173	13		12	148
Philadelphia.....	488	52	10		426	446	35	9		402
Pittsburgh ¹	1,138	27			1,111	1,027	164		30	833
Wilkes-Barre.....	500	149	38	36	277	465	112	38	70	245
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	200	8		10	182	185	7		7	171
Rhode Island: Providence.....	393	39	43	33	278	352	40	39	27	246
South Carolina: Columbia.....	600	42		15	543	560	37	1	19	503
South Dakota:										
Hot Springs.....	255				255	207	14	1	18	174
Sioux Falls.....	270	48	2	48	172	225	33		43	149
Tennessee:										
Memphis.....	1,284	80	234		970	1,174	77	205		892
Mountain Home.....	572	33	3		536	541	30	3		508
Nashville.....	520	44	71		404	478	39	79		360
Texas:										
Amarillo.....	156			18	138	136	9		12	115
Big Spring.....	250	28			222	226	38	1	4	183
Bonham.....	56				56	50	4		9	37
Dallas.....	713	25	91	19	579	682	20	86	12	564
Houston.....	1,184	352	161	58	613	1,127	330	158	62	577
Kerrville.....	449		207		242	408		187	18	203
Marlin.....	201				201	196	28		3	165
McKinney.....	271				271	255	5			250
Temple.....	800	201	100		499	702	192	88	46	376
Utah: Salt Lake City ³	701	403	21	45	232	607	363	17	45	182
Vermont: White River Junction.....	188	12	2		174	162	10	2		150
Virginia:										
Kecoughtan.....	570	117		33	420	529	167	2	33	327
Richmond.....	1,046	131	200	55	660	907	94	157	54	602
Washington:										
Seattle.....	320	80		22	218	290	72		20	198
Spokane.....	200				200	180	26		7	147
Vancouver.....	501	73		61	367	444	58		44	342
Walla Walla.....	346		102		244	299	5	68	9	217
West Virginia:										
Beckley.....	196	24			172	167	24		9	134
Clarksburg.....	200				200	173				173
Huntington.....	180				180	160	2		9	149
Martinsburg.....	840		251		589	718	4	233		481
Wisconsin:										
Madison.....	471		119	59	293	419	7	102	55	255
Wood.....	1,233	162	54	64	953	1,053	183	46	107	717
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	131				131	115			12	103

¹ Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13 consecutive months (June 1960-June 1961). 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 these cities.

⁴ The VA hospital Livermore, Calif., was redesignated October 1960 from TB to a GM&S hospital; however, for statistical purposes, this hospital was reported as a TB hospital for the entire fiscal year 1961.

⁵ Includes data for the VA hospital Aspinwall, Pa.

Table 6.—*Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals*

[By hospital group, fiscal years 1931-61]

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
1961.....	565,654	537,022	28,632	565,058	540,068	24,990	108,083	105,460	2,623
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	479,950	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
1946.....	349,092	261,961	87,131	331,428	249,565	81,863	87,257	76,405	10,852
1945.....	243,994	205,858	38,136	233,584	196,522	37,062	70,246	66,051	4,195
1944.....	197,858	173,178	24,680	186,630	162,702	23,928	63,890	60,389	3,501
1943.....	167,428	148,035	19,393	159,666	139,852	19,814	56,850	54,184	2,666
1942.....	182,158	157,277	24,881	181,361	156,027	25,334	56,103	53,206	2,897
1941.....	191,745	160,842	30,903	185,810	154,758	31,052	58,241	54,622	3,619
1940.....	182,136	152,490	29,646	176,762	147,180	29,582	56,450	52,671	3,779
1939.....	168,237	142,611	25,626	162,385	137,172	25,213	53,745	50,034	3,711
1938.....	154,361	132,297	22,064	148,438	126,860	21,578	50,640	47,255	3,385
1937.....	144,861	126,366	18,495	136,937	118,733	18,204	46,235	43,234	3,001
1936.....	125,224	109,814	15,410	121,422	106,455	14,967	41,251	38,539	2,712
1935.....	114,160	102,791	11,369	103,743	93,037	10,706	41,728	39,401	2,327
1934.....	74,055	70,543	3,512	57,912	55,080	2,832	38,733	36,950	1,783
1933.....	137,910	91,669	46,241	146,736	91,130	55,606	33,844	32,733	1,111
1932.....	149,663	88,381	61,282	140,043	80,821	59,222	43,469	32,890	10,579
1931.....	110,435	59,347	51,088	105,012	53,731	51,281	35,145	26,091	9,054

¹ Interhospital transfer data are: excluded for the fiscal years 1947-61; included for the fiscal years 1931-46.² 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 1961]

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, 1960.....	114,356	111,408	4,903	52,427	54,078	2,948	1,316	652	960
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1960.....	111,251	108,730	3,642	52,237	52,851	2,521	1,233	397	891
Total bed-occupant gains during fiscal year 1961.....	790,097	756,578	16,857	88,258	651,463	33,519	14,813	5,476	13,230
Admissions.....	565,654	537,022	10,820	40,991	485,211	28,632	13,005	4,728	10,899
Transfers from other hospitals ⁵	20,115	19,718	1,431	7,622	10,665	307	46	132	219
From extramural status ⁶	138,303	134,014	3,536	33,692	96,786	4,289	1,666	517	2,106
Changes in status.....	66,025	65,824	1,070	5,953	58,801	201	96	99	6
Total bed-occupant losses during fiscal year 1961.....	793,265	759,848	17,239	88,670	653,939	33,417	14,800	5,382	13,235
Deaths.....	39,963	38,835	885	3,295	34,655	1,128	817	90	221
Regular discharges.....	484,331	461,189	8,899	25,354	426,936	23,142	11,725	2,212	9,205
Irregular discharges.....	20,500	19,708	1,706	2,644	15,430	720	123	168	429
Transfers to other hospitals ⁵	21,358	17,832	868	4,998	11,966	3,526	266	2,152	1,108
To extramural status ⁷	161,088	156,388	3,811	46,426	106,151	4,700	1,773	661	2,266
Changes in status.....	66,025	65,824	1,070	5,953	58,801	201	96	99	6
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1961.....	108,083	105,460	3,260	51,825	50,375	2,623	1,246	491	886
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1961.....	111,321	111,351	3,587	52,773	54,991	2,970	1,284	703	983
Regular discharges while on extramural status.....	(⁸)	16,198	73	9,334	6,791	(⁸)	-----	-----	-----
Irregular discharges while on extramural status.....	(⁸)	3,670	161	1,355	2,154	(⁸)	-----	-----	-----
Died while in extramural status.....	(⁸)	396	5	131	260	(⁸)	-----	-----	-----
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1961—total.....	(⁸)	110,261	903	13,958	95,400	(⁸)	-----	-----	-----
Trial visit.....	(⁸)	11,413	2	9,640	1,771	(⁸)	-----	-----	-----
Leave of absence.....	(⁸)	6,811	121	1,921	4,769	(⁸)	-----	-----	-----
Elopement.....	(⁸)	648	-----	584	64	(⁸)	-----	-----	-----
Non bed-occupant status.....	(⁸)	91,389	780	1,813	88,796	(⁸)	-----	-----	-----

¹ Fiscal year 1961 data for the tuberculosis hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., and the neuro-psychiatric hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah, are included with the data for the general medical and surgical hospitals of those cities.

² The VA hospital Livermore, Calif., was redesignated October 1960 from TB to a GM&S hospital; however, for statistical purposes, this hospital was reported as a TB hospital for the entire fiscal year 1961.

³ Includes U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Public Health Service hospitals; hospitals located in Canal Zone areas; 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 1961]

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 1960-----	111,408	9,037	51,191	5,537	4,708	40,935	2,948	305	1,331	174	26	1,112
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1960-----	108,730	8,447	50,813	5,691	4,470	39,309	2,521	244	1,099	163	21	994
Total bed-occupant gains during fiscal year 1961-----	756,578	30,104	69,218	34,430	25,710	597,116	33,519	2,270	6,655	1,371	344	22,879
Admissions-----	537,022	18,774	25,874	19,559	19,176	453,639	28,632	715	4,202	878	341	22,496
Transfers from other hospitals ¹ -----	19,718	2,024	6,862	1,346	793	8,693	397	35	166	29	1	166
From extramural status ² -----	134,014	6,439	30,905	6,484	2,320	87,866	4,289	1,471	2,281	451	-----	86
Changes in status-----	65,824	2,867	5,577	7,041	3,421	46,918	201	49	6	13	2	131
Total bed-occupant losses during fiscal year 1961-----	759,848	31,034	70,580	33,856	25,845	598,533	33,417	2,225	6,616	1,339	345	22,892
Deaths-----	38,835	1,238	1,866	515	1,970	33,246	1,128	41	48	10	11	1,018
Regular discharges-----	461,189	15,387	12,192	16,621	16,334	400,655	23,142	404	1,485	539	287	20,427
Irregular discharges-----	19,780	3,749	2,303	2,392	655	10,681	720	131	244	125	1	219
Transfers to other hospitals ¹ -----	17,832	1,533	5,040	1,189	747	9,323	3,526	45	2,299	160	46	976
To extramural status ² -----	156,388	6,890	42,481	9,807	2,536	94,674	4,700	1,579	2,521	503	-----	97
Changes in status-----	65,824	2,237	6,698	3,332	3,603	49,954	201	25	19	2	-----	155
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1961-----	105,460	7,517	49,451	6,265	4,335	37,892	2,623	289	1,138	195	20	981
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1961-----	111,351	8,153	50,700	6,277	4,464	41,757	2,970	297	1,360	199	20	1,094
Regular discharges while on extramural status-----	16,198	189	8,775	2,185	157	4,892	(⁴)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Irregular discharges while on extramural status-----	3,670	287	987	491	27	1,878	(⁴)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Died while on extramural status-----	396	7	119	50	5	215	(⁴)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1961— total-----	110,261	4,549	12,342	3,338	4,043	85,989	(⁴)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Trial visit-----	11,413	70	9,741	1,581	12	9	(⁴)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Leave of absence-----	6,811	253	1,578	428	200	4,352	(⁴)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Elopement-----	648	5	489	154	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nonbed-occupant status-----	91,389	4,221	534	1,175	3,831	81,628	(⁴)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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 1961]

Domiciliary	Average daily member load ¹	Average operating beds ²
Total—VA and State.....	³ 26,197	
Total—VA.....	16,812	17,188
Arizona: Whipple.....	158	160
California: Los Angeles.....	2,567	2,687
Florida: Bay Pines.....	555	589
Georgia:		
Dublin.....	454	481
Thomasville.....	690	710
Iowa: Clinton.....	520	525
Kansas: Wadsworth.....	916	1,000
Mississippi: Biloxi.....	801	818
New York: Bath.....	1,257	1,324
Ohio: Dayton.....	1,551	1,600
Oregon: White City.....	932	1,025
South Dakota: Hot Springs.....	476	548
Tennessee: Mountain Home.....	1,614	1,781
Texas:		
Bonham.....	321	327
Temple.....	380	392
Virginia: Kecoughtan.....	1,185	1,243
West Virginia: Martinsburg.....	484	501
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1,376	1,477
Members in VA hospitals.....	575	
State homes—Total.....	³ 9,385	
California: Napa County.....	1,768	
Colorado: Homelake.....	62	
Connecticut: Rocky Hill.....	739	
Georgia: Atlanta.....	158	
Idaho: Boise.....	113	
Illinois: Quincy.....	726	
Indiana: Lafayette.....	244	
Iowa: Marshalltown.....	302	
Kansas: Fort Dodge.....	92	
Massachusetts:		
Chelsea.....	634	
Holyoke.....	165	
Michigan: Grand Rapids.....	820	
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	381	
Missouri: St. James.....	73	
Montana: Columbia Falls.....	50	
Nebraska: Grand Island.....	143	
New Hampshire: Tilton.....	36	
New Jersey:		
Menlo Park.....	75	
Vineland.....	109	
New York: Oxford.....	3	
North Dakota: Lisbon.....	71	
Ohio: Erie County.....	706	
Oklahoma:		
Ardmore.....	191	
Norman.....	206	
Sulphur.....	184	
Pennsylvania: Erie.....	178	
Rhode Island: Bristol.....	243	
South Dakota: Hot Springs.....	138	
Vermont: Bennington.....	42	
Washington:		
Orting.....	167	
Retsil.....	268	
Wisconsin: King.....	280	
Wyoming: Buffalo.....	16	

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 1960-June 1961).

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 1961]

Item	Total	VA domiciliary members	VA hospital member employees
Average daily member load, fiscal year 1960.....	16,856	16,339	517
Members remaining June 30, 1960.....	16,429	15,893	536
Total gains during fiscal year 1961.....	38,042	36,991	1,051
Admissions from hospitals.....	10,460	9,559	901
Other admissions.....	11,678	11,585	93
Transfers from other VA domiciliaries.....	894	894	—
Returns from furlough or AWOL status.....	15,010	14,953	57
Total losses during fiscal year 1961.....	38,303	37,324	979
Deaths.....	426	425	1
Discharges to hospitals.....	9,217	8,792	425
Other discharges.....	11,475	11,020	455
Transfers to other VA domiciliaries.....	651	630	21
Furlough or AWOL status ¹	16,534	16,457	77
Members remaining June 30, 1961.....	16,168	15,560	608
Average daily member load, fiscal year 1961.....	16,812	16,237	575

¹ Includes disciplinary exclusions.

Table 11.—Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA hospitals¹

[By diagnostic category and age group, calendar year 1960]

Diagnostic category and ICDA List No. ²	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.....	1,064,090	511,930	552,160	6,660	65,480	131,000	86,940	77,220	144,630
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	30,570	17,700	12,870	560	3,050	5,090	3,330	2,400	3,270
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....002	11,510	10,430	1,080	280	1,250	2,960	2,420	1,680	1,840
Tuberculosis, other forms.....003-019	2,510	960	1,550	90	160	220	180	80	230
Venereal diseases (exc pt chronic brain syndrome due to syphilis).....020-024, 026-039	5,750	1,230	4,520	20	110	110	110	300	580
Amebiasis.....046	130	40	90		10	30			
Infectious hepatitis.....092	(3)	(3)	(3)						
Malaria.....110-117									
Other infective and parasitic diseases.....040-045, 047-091, 093-096, 100-108, 120-138	10,410	4,880	5,530	170	1,440	1,740	580	340	610
II. Neoplasms.....	56,950	42,150	14,800	330	3,200	5,820	6,060	8,360	18,380
Neoplasms, malignant.....140-205	41,210	35,150	6,060	180	1,580	3,880	4,970	7,630	16,910
Neoplasms, benign.....210-229	14,780	6,480	8,300	150	1,590	1,810	950	660	1,320
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature.....230-239	960	520	440		30	130	140	70	150
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	58,490	19,760	38,730	140	2,210	5,370	3,730	2,920	5,390
Asthma.....241	7,560	3,830	3,730	30	520	1,220	770	550	740
Other allergic diseases.....240, 242-245	2,590	710	1,880	20	220	200	110	40	120
Diabetes mellitus.....260	27,000	9,750	17,250	80	900	2,480	1,510	1,600	3,180
Diseases of other endocrine glands.....250-254, 270-277	4,310	2,210	2,100		340	720	390	320	440
A.vitaminoses and other metabolic diseases.....280-289	17,030	3,260	13,770	10	230	750	950	410	910
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs.....290-299	10,740	3,000	7,740	40	310	500	310	520	1,320
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	96,670	59,080	37,590	960	12,310	24,050	10,740	4,870	6,150
Psychotic disorders.....318-322, 688.1	19,620	18,260	1,360	570	5,410	7,720	2,550	1,080	930
Chronic and acute brain syndrome with psychotic reaction, nonsyphilitic.....300-317 (except 309)	17,310	10,070	7,060	80	1,090	2,650	1,680	1,610	2,960
Chronic and acute brain syndrome with psychotic reaction due to syphilis.....025, 309	720	580	140		10	10	20	140	400
Psychoneurotic disorders.....323, 324, 781.9	31,700	21,190	10,510	180	3,990	9,720	4,620	1,360	1,320
Alcoholism.....311. X/0, 326.3	16,870	3,430	13,440		300	1,660	890	390	190

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11.—*Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA hospitals*¹—Continued

[By diagnostic category and age group, calendar year 1960]

Diagnostic category and ICDA List No. ²	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
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence 325-329 (except 326.3).....	9,750	4,940	4,810	110	1,400	2,190	930	170	140
Chronic brain syndrome with neurotic or behavioral reaction, except due to alcoholism.....308-317 with X superimposed over 4th digit (except 311.X/0).....	880	610	270	20	110	100	50	120	210
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.....	85,960	35,800	50,160	410	4,240	8,470	5,600	5,030	12,050
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system..... 330-334	18,390	8,870	9,520	10	140	690	880	1,850	5,300
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system..... 340-345	2,020	1,400	620	50	270	670	250	40	120
Epilepsy..... 353	5,910	3,160	2,750	70	680	1,340	710	170	190
Other diseases of the central nervous system..... 350-357 (except 353).....	19,560	5,190	14,370	180	860	1,490	900	610	1,150
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia..... 360-369	8,420	3,680	4,730	40	510	1,300	760	420	600
Diseases of eye..... 370-389	23,140	10,280	12,860	30	1,070	1,600	1,600	1,750	4,230
Diseases of ear and mastoid process..... 390-398	8,520	3,210	5,310	30	710	1,380	500	190	400
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	159,850	71,660	88,190	200	3,850	11,790	11,440	15,310	29,070
Rheumatic fever, without heart involvement, chorea..... 400, 402.0	200	140	60	10	70	20	30	-----	10
Rheumatic heart disease..... 401, 402.1, 410-416	6,130	4,080	2,050	40	570	1,220	810	750	660
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease..... 420-422	61,800	30,520	31,280	-----	110	2,360	4,130	7,410	16,510
Other diseases of heart..... 430-434	7,310	2,110	5,200	10	130	500	440	330	700
Hypertensive heart disease..... 442, 443	20,420	8,200	12,220	-----	180	1,170	1,330	1,960	3,560
Other hypertensive diseases..... 446, 447	10,080	2,900	7,180	-----	390	610	570	640	690
General arteriosclerosis..... 450	16,940	5,160	11,780	-----	40	130	510	1,310	3,170
Other diseases of arteries..... 451-456	4,880	2,210	2,670	10	110	550	360	410	830
Varicose veins of lower extremities..... 460	7,490	4,140	3,350	30	320	1,250	820	820	900
Hemorrhoids..... 461	12,940	7,940	5,000	80	1,470	2,880	1,700	750	1,060
Other diseases of the circulatory system..... 462-468	11,660	4,260	7,400	20	460	1,100	770	930	980
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	101,770	40,310	61,460	460	4,250	7,620	6,040	7,890	14,050
Acute upper respiratory infections including influenza..... 470-483	7,860	3,630	4,230	110	670	1,030	610	470	740
Pneumonia..... 490-493	23,430	9,790	13,640	70	940	2,080	1,540	1,610	3,550
Bronchitis..... 500-502	23,620	10,850	12,770	20	530	1,410	1,710	2,680	4,500
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids..... 510	1,770	1,200	570	110	680	320	50	-----	40
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract..... 511-517	8,010	3,170	4,840	60	690	1,090	470	370	490
Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity..... 518-527	37,080	11,670	25,410	90	740	1,690	1,660	2,760	4,730

IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....	172,790	74,580	98,210	610	9,800	20,060	14,250	10,750	19,110
Diseases of teeth and buccal cavity..... 530-538	49,870	2,170	47,700	10	300	650	400	260	550
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and jejunum..... 540-542	29,660	21,530	8,130	120	3,250	6,170	4,390	2,860	4,740
Inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract..... 543, 571, 572	14,090	8,080	6,010	120	1,360	2,350	1,270	1,000	1,980
Diseases of esophagus, and other diseases of stomach and duodenum..... 539, 544, 545	7,670	2,930	4,740	-----	350	840	580	480	680
Diseases of appendix..... 550-553	2,490	2,060	430	130	620	640	330	130	210
Hernia of abdominal cavity..... 560, 561	26,020	16,840	9,180	100	1,470	3,350	3,040	3,090	5,790
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum..... 570, 573-578	17,220	8,620	8,600	100	1,410	2,600	1,440	1,090	1,980
Cirrhosis of liver..... 581	11,870	5,830	6,040	10	380	1,770	1,630	1,030	1,010
Other diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas..... 580, 582-587	13,900	6,520	7,380	20	660	1,690	1,170	810	2,170
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	69,590	28,030	41,560	290	2,360	4,940	3,390	4,670	12,380
Nephritis..... 590-594	2,350	1,100	1,250	60	190	340	180	120	210
Other diseases of urinary system..... 600-609	35,150	12,930	22,220	130	1,200	3,090	1,820	1,870	4,820
Diseases of prostate..... 610-612	22,010	9,590	12,420	30	320	440	620	2,060	6,120
Other diseases of male genital organs..... 613-617	8,440	3,620	4,820	70	550	790	590	540	1,080
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions..... 620-637	1,640	790	850	-----	100	280	180	80	150
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, child-birth, and puerperium..... 640-689 (except 688.1)	40	40	-----	-----	30	10	-----	-----	-----
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	37,350	15,790	21,560	260	2,770	4,670	2,900	1,910	3,280
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 690-698	13,060	6,290	6,770	140	1,150	1,940	1,170	720	1,170
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 700-716	24,290	9,500	14,790	120	1,620	2,730	1,730	1,190	2,110
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement....	63,320	31,720	31,600	580	4,890	10,220	6,570	3,950	5,510
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever.... 720-727	33,130	13,860	19,270	70	1,280	3,400	3,060	2,330	3,720
Displacement of intervertebral disc..... 735	4,960	4,160	800	40	740	1,960	980	240	200
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint..... 730-734, 736-738	15,100	8,820	6,280	310	1,930	3,370	1,470	790	950
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system... 740-749 (except 742)	10,130	4,880	5,250	160	940	1,490	1,060	590	640
XIV. Congenital malformations..... 750-759	4,670	2,430	2,240	40	520	910	470	160	330
XVI.a Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions 742, 780-792, 794, 795 (except 781.9)	19,030	10,140	8,890	210	2,030	3,480	1,650	1,080	1,690
XVI.b Observation and examination cases and special admissions.....	39,840	31,090	8,750	680	4,140	8,310	5,290	4,660	8,010
Observation and/or examination, T.B..... 793.2, 797.2	630	320	310	-----	60	60	60	40	70
Observation and/or examination, psychiatric..... 793.0, 797.0	720	600	120	20	130	260	130	30	30
Observation and/or examination, G.M.&S..... 793.1, 793.8, 793.9, 797.1, 797.8, 797.9	11,010	7,920	3,090	350	1,410	2,490	1,310	910	1,450

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11.—*Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA hospitals*¹—Continued

[By diagnostic category and age group, calendar year 1960]

Diagnostic category and ICDA List No. ²	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
Special admissions..... Y01-Y18	27, 480	22, 250	5, 230	310	2, 540	5, 500	3, 790	3, 680	6, 460
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	56, 460	28, 650	27, 810	890	5, 520	9, 690	5, 170	2, 740	4, 640
Fracture of skull..... 800-803	2, 380	1, 610	770	90	490	650	270	20	90
Fracture of spine, and trunk..... 805-808	3, 810	2, 210	1, 600	90	300	740	360	280	440
Fracture of limbs..... 810-826	10, 840	7, 540	3, 300	180	1, 210	2, 170	1, 330	850	1, 800
Dislocation without fracture..... 830-839	1, 290	1, 000	290	40	330	380	100	40	110
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles..... 840-848	4, 300	3, 250	1, 050	20	710	1, 330	620	290	280
Head injuries (excluding skull fractures)..... 850-856	2, 410	1, 330	1, 080	100	380	440	210	70	130
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis..... 860-869	1, 240	470	770	10	70	200	100	60	30
Lacerations and open wounds..... 870-898	5, 740	3, 060	2, 680	200	790	1, 060	500	200	310
Burns..... 940-949	1, 680	1, 110	570	40	220	460	200	60	130
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury..... 950-959	540	180	360	20	60	90	-----	-----	10
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence..... 910-936, 960-996	12, 830	4, 700	8, 130	70	640	1, 560	1, 010	560	860
Reactions to therapeutic and prophylactic procedures..... 997-999	9, 400	2, 190	7, 210	30	320	610	470	310	450

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths. Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 10 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 International Classification of Diseases adapted for Indexing of Hospital Records, USPHS Pub. No. 719. 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 occurred, is not included in this table.

³ Figure not shown because the number of cases in the sample was too small to make a valid estimate.

TECHNICAL NOTE

VARIABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH SAMPLING

Frequencies shown in tables 11 through 21 for VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals are estimates derived from a 10-percent sample of the total population of approximately 500,000 discharges and a variable sample ranging from 20 to 60 percent for the approximately 100,000 patients in the annual census of patients. 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 various samples were multiplied by appropriate factors to obtain the estimated frequencies in the total VA patient load. Thus, observed frequencies in the 10-percent sample of discharges were multiplied by a factor of 10 and those in the 6.7-percent sample of admissions by a factor of 15. The variable sample census tables were stratified in tabulation and each stratum inflated to 100 percent.

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 have been determined to show the range in which the true frequency would be included 95 out of 100 times.

Confidence limits for frequencies shown in tables

Estimated ¹ total frequency	95-percent confidence limits ²		
	Hospital discharges	Census population ³	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.....	157- 343	188- 312	-----
500.....	368- 632	412- 588	-----
1,000.....	814- 1,186	877- 1,123	-----
2,500.....	2,207- 2,793	2,305- 2,694	2,134- 2,866
5,000.....	4,586- 5,414	4,730- 5,270	4,484- 5,516
10,000.....	9,418- 10,582	9,628-10,372	9,274- 10,726
25,000.....	24,094- 25,906	24,463-25,537	23,870- 25,130
50,000.....	48,753- 51,247	49,380-50,620	48,444- 51,556
100,000.....	98,337-101,663	-----	97,928-102,074
250,000.....	247,921-252,079	-----	247,407-252,593

¹ Based on a 10-percent sample of hospital discharges; a variable sample of the hospital census and a 6.7-percent sample of hospital 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 was 500,000 for discharges and admissions and 100,000 for the census. 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

$q = 1 - p$

³ Maximum range; computed on basis of 20 percent sample for sample which varies from 20 to 60 percent.

Table 12.—Average and median length of stay of VA patients discharged from VA hospitals¹

[By type of patient and age group, calendar year 1960]

Type of patient and age group	Total discharges ²	Average length of stay (days) ³	Median length of stay (days) ⁴
All patients.....	511,930	76.0	22.3
Under 35.....	72,140	53.6	17.0
35-44.....	131,000	68.2	19.8
45-54.....	86,940	62.7	22.7
55-64.....	77,220	85.1	24.9
65-74.....	130,430	95.4	25.4
75 and over.....	14,200	118.4	25.2
Tuberculous—total.....	17,910	154.2	66.6
Under 35.....	2,910	99.6	36.7
35-44.....	5,340	138.9	65.1
45-54.....	3,820	160.5	82.8
55-64.....	2,770	179.6	77.7
65-74.....	2,950	200.9	82.3
75 and over.....	120	312.7	117.9
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	10,430	250.9	177.3
Under 35.....	1,530	161.9	126.0
35-44.....	2,960	233.8	178.2
45-54.....	2,420	248.5	198.0
55-64.....	1,680	285.3	185.4
65-74.....	1,760	329.1	189.9
75 and over.....	80	418.2	176.4
Psychotic.....	28,910	647.3	87.0
Under 35.....	7,160	251.1	92.7
35-44.....	10,380	430.4	82.5
45-54.....	4,250	462.7	70.2
55-64.....	2,830	1,219.0	85.2
65-74.....	3,620	1,730.8	140.4
75 and over.....	670	1,180.4	90.0
Other psychiatric.....	30,760	60.6	26.7
Under 35.....	6,260	48.7	24.9
35-44.....	13,950	50.4	26.7
45-54.....	6,620	50.7	27.8
55-64.....	2,070	103.4	26.2
65-74.....	1,790	157.7	30.4
75 and over.....	100	243.5	33.2
Neurological.....	24,970	87.9	28.7
Under 35.....	3,720	77.4	24.0
35-44.....	6,360	73.7	26.9
45-54.....	3,930	85.5	30.4
55-64.....	3,310	100.9	32.9
65-74.....	6,820	99.7	30.7
75 and over.....	830	99.5	25.1
General medical and surgical.....	409,350	33.3	20.0
Under 35.....	52,090	23.2	13.9
35-44.....	94,970	26.8	17.0
45-54.....	68,320	32.8	20.6
55-64.....	66,240	37.4	23.5
65-74.....	115,250	39.0	24.2
75 and over.....	12,480	53.8	24.2

¹ Average and median computed on total inpatient stay during period of continuous hospitalization, under VA authorization, in one or more VA or non-VA hospitals. Estimates are based on tabulations of a variable systematic random sample ranging from 20 to 60 percent.

² Total discharges exclude interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. Deaths are included. Estimates are based on a 10 percent systematic random sample of patients reported discharged during the year.

³ Average length of stay for a given category is the total number of 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, and 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 1960]

Type of patient and age group	Estimated number of admissions, calendar year 1960 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 -----	510,990	21.8	100.0	95.4	82.1	64.0	49.5	37.2	27.5	21.1	16.8	9.9	6.9	5.3	4.3	3.8
Under 35-----	69,690	17.4	100.0	95.2	76.5	54.9	40.5	30.4	22.9	18.8	15.9	10.6	7.5	6.1	5.4	4.7
35-44-----	131,505	19.9	100.0	95.8	80.5	60.2	45.7	34.1	25.6	20.2	16.4	10.3	7.6	5.9	4.9	4.3
45-54-----	87,915	21.9	100.0	95.4	82.8	65.1	49.8	37.0	27.4	20.9	16.3	9.5	6.5	5.0	4.1	3.6
55-64-----	77,775	24.3	100.0	95.6	85.0	68.4	53.7	40.9	30.4	23.0	18.0	10.4	6.7	5.1	4.0	3.4
65-74-----	130,560	25.0	100.0	95.1	84.4	69.0	55.1	41.8	29.9	22.3	17.4	9.3	6.3	4.7	3.6	3.1
75 and over-----	13,545	23.7	100.0	95.0	82.6	66.5	52.7	39.7	29.9	21.9	17.1	10.5	6.1	5.3	4.1	3.9
Tuberculous—total-----	18,075	59.8	100.0	88.6	72.5	67.3	63.1	59.0	55.5	52.6	49.9	40.6	35.2	29.6	26.0	22.8
Under 35-----	2,985	33.7	100.0	85.9	68.3	61.3	55.8	50.8	48.7	46.7	42.1	32.5	26.4	20.8	18.3	14.7
35-44-----	5,895	56.4	100.0	86.5	68.7	64.6	60.8	56.7	53.9	51.1	49.4	41.2	36.9	31.6	27.5	24.1
45-54-----	3,765	65.6	100.0	87.7	73.3	70.1	67.3	63.7	60.6	57.0	51.8	42.2	36.3	32.3	28.2	24.6
55-64-----	2,790	75.9	100.0	93.6	80.7	73.1	69.4	65.1	59.7	56.5	54.8	45.7	39.8	31.2	28.0	24.7
65-74-----	2,580	67.2	100.0	93.0	76.7	70.4	64.5	61.1	55.8	52.9	52.9	40.7	35.5	29.7	26.2	24.4
75 and over-----	60	8.0	100.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Pulmonary tuberculosis-----	9,885	154.6	100.0	98.5	96.5	93.3	90.1	87.6	84.2	80.7	78.1	67.2	60.2	50.9	44.8	39.3
Under 35-----	1,545	101.8	100.0	98.1	93.2	87.4	81.6	77.7	74.7	71.8	66.9	53.1	45.2	37.4	32.4	25.6
35-44-----	3,030	190.8	100.0	99.5	98.0	96.5	93.1	90.1	88.6	86.1	83.7	74.8	68.3	58.9	52.0	46.5
45-54-----	2,160	169.8	100.0	97.2	95.1	93.8	93.1	90.3	87.5	82.6	78.5	68.8	61.1	54.2	47.8	41.5
55-64-----	1,620	148.0	100.0	99.1	97.2	92.6	90.7	89.8	84.3	80.6	79.6	69.4	63.0	49.1	43.5	37.8
65-74-----	1,515	135.0	100.0	98.0	98.0	93.1	88.1	86.1	80.2	76.2	75.2	61.4	54.5	45.6	39.6	36.6
75 and over-----	15	(⁴)														
Psychotic-----	26,730	75.1	100.0	98.5	92.1	84.9	78.5	73.1	66.3	60.8	55.7	44.4	36.4	32.0	28.8	27.0
Under 35-----	6,765	95.5	100.0	98.9	92.7	87.8	82.3	77.4	71.6	67.2	63.0	52.0	41.0	36.1	32.8	30.7
35-44-----	10,305	75.4	100.0	97.5	92.0	83.4	77.4	73.2	66.4	61.0	56.3	44.0	37.1	32.0	27.8	25.8
45-54-----	4,170	58.7	100.0	99.6	91.4	84.9	75.2	70.5	63.0	57.2	48.9	37.8	30.2	25.5	23.0	21.8
55-64-----	2,160	51.7	100.0	100.0	89.6	79.9	75.7	66.0	56.9	50.7	45.5	36.1	29.9	26.3	24.1	23.4
65-74-----	2,790	75.0	100.0	98.9	95.2	88.2	82.3	74.2	66.7	58.6	54.8	45.2	37.6	35.5	34.4	31.4
75 and over-----	540	56.2	100.0	97.2	88.9	80.6	66.7	58.3	58.3	55.4	45.7	37.9	35.0	32.1	32.1	32.1
Other psychiatric-----	29,595	26.4	100.0	98.3	87.6	71.0	57.0	44.3	34.3	27.1	21.8	13.6	9.1	6.4	5.1	4.3
Under 35-----	6,135	24.5	100.0	97.1	87.1	67.2	54.0	41.3	30.3	23.0	18.3	9.5	6.6	3.4	3.4	3.1
35-44-----	13,575	26.4	100.0	99.0	88.6	70.4	56.3	44.7	35.0	28.1	22.2	13.4	9.2	6.5	5.1	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13.—Percentage of VA patients admitted ¹ to VA hospitals, who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization—Continued

[By type of patient and age group, calendar year 1960]

Type of patient and age group	Estimated number of admissions, calendar year 1960 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
45-54.....	6,330	27.6	100.0	97.9	86.5	74.7	59.5	46.0	35.5	27.7	23.7	16.1	9.4	7.2	5.5	4.2
55-64.....	2,130	25.3	100.0	98.6	87.3	72.5	57.0	40.1	34.5	28.2	21.1	16.2	12.7	9.9	7.0	4.9
65-74.....	1,335	32.1	100.0	97.8	85.4	73.0	65.2	52.8	39.3	31.5	23.6	18.0	11.2	7.9	6.8	3.4
75 and over.....	90	30.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	66.7	50.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Neurological.....	24,465	28.7	100.0	96.4	85.8	71.4	59.7	48.1	38.4	32.4	27.5	18.6	13.4	10.6	8.2	7.5
Under 35.....	3,420	21.4	100.0	96.5	82.9	63.6	48.7	37.7	28.5	24.1	21.1	16.7	12.6	12.1	9.3	8.9
35-44.....	6,165	29.5	100.0	97.1	87.8	73.0	62.0	49.2	39.4	33.8	28.2	20.7	14.6	10.2	8.5	8.0
45-54.....	3,855	29.0	100.0	97.7	86.4	70.4	59.5	48.6	36.6	30.4	24.5	16.3	10.9	7.8	5.5	5.5
55-64.....	3,255	31.0	100.0	95.9	87.1	72.8	60.4	51.2	40.1	34.1	28.1	17.1	13.4	11.5	8.3	7.8
65-74.....	7,035	30.7	100.0	95.5	85.7	74.6	63.3	50.6	41.8	35.4	31.3	19.5	13.9	10.9	8.5	7.2
75 and over.....	735	28.7	100.0	95.9	75.5	63.3	55.1	49.0	44.9	34.7	28.6	20.4	14.3	14.3	10.2	10.2
General medical and surgical.....	412,125	20.2	100.0	95.2	81.3	61.6	45.9	32.8	22.6	16.1	11.8	5.6	3.2	2.2	1.5	1.2
Under 35.....	50,385	14.5	100.0	95.0	73.2	48.1	31.8	21.0	13.5	9.8	7.4	3.5	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.5
35-44.....	95,565	17.2	100.0	95.6	78.3	55.1	38.8	26.0	17.2	11.9	8.4	3.7	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.5
45-54.....	69,795	20.3	100.0	95.2	82.3	62.5	46.0	32.0	22.2	15.6	11.3	5.0	2.9	2.0	1.5	1.2
55-64.....	67,440	23.1	100.0	95.4	84.9	67.5	51.9	38.6	27.7	20.0	14.9	7.6	4.1	2.8	2.1	1.6
65-74.....	116,820	24.1	100.0	95.0	84.2	68.1	53.6	39.9	27.6	19.8	14.8	7.0	4.4	3.1	2.1	1.7
75 and over.....	12,120	23.2	100.0	94.9	82.8	66.0	52.0	38.2	27.7	19.6	15.0	8.4	4.1	3.3	2.2	2.0

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, 1960.

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 hospitals¹

[By diagnostic groupings, Oct. 31, 1960]

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 ⁷	Filed claim for VA compensation ⁷	Filed no claim for VA compensation or pension ⁷	
All patients.....	114,360	36,545	10,456	39,310	13,740	596	13,386	324
Tuberculosis.....	7,400	1,146	649	5,532				74
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	6,884	1,038	598	5,188				60
Other tuberculosis.....	516	108	51	344				14
Psychoses.....	55,677	28,712	2,888	24,013				64
Functional.....	43,698	26,884	1,631	15,124				59
Organic.....	11,979	1,828	1,257	8,889				5
Other psychiatric.....	5,607	1,934	734	1,194	283	87	1,372	2
Neurological.....	6,963	951	764	2,975	1,382	41	805	46
General medical and surgical.....	38,713	3,802	5,421	5,596	12,075	468	11,209	138
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	702	81	80	207	121	14	196	2
Malignant neoplasms.....	5,003	118	642	831	2,115	47	1,245	6
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	500	43	71	34	145		206	
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2,316	326	258	371	690	30	639	2
Heart diseases.....	4,463	373	563	682	1,886	19	919	20
Vascular diseases.....	3,098	281	435	680	869	26	802	5
Respiratory diseases ⁵	3,844	371	469	717	1,295	34	954	5
Digestive diseases ⁵	6,440	644	1,077	356	1,648	113	2,587	16
Genitourinary diseases ⁵	2,454	150	402	199	1,036	23	640	3
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,472	264	199	237	358	19	395	
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ⁵	3,663	713	454	589	738	72	1,075	22
Accidents, poisonings and violence ⁶	2,701	156	457	572	534	29	911	40
All other.....	2,057	282	314	121	640	42	640	17

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a variable systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1960. The sample varies from 20 to 60 percent depending upon the type of hospital and the number of patients discharged.

² All groups are mutually exclusive and patients who possess the characteristics of more than one group are included only in that group having the highest priority for admission.

³ This group of "chronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for nonservice-connected psychoses or tuberculosis, and those hospitalized for the treatment of other nonservice-connected disabilities for 90 or more days as of the census date.

⁴ This group of presumed "nonchronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for nonservice-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.

⁷ For a total estimate of these subgroups regardless of chronicity, see table 16.

NOTE.—The figures shown do not necessarily equal the sum of subtotals due to rounding.

Table 15.—Chronicity and compensation and pension status of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals ¹

[By diagnostic groupings, Oct. 31, 1960]

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 ⁷	Filed claim for VA compensation ⁷	Filed no claim for VA compensation or pension	
All patients.....	111,765	35,865	10,211	38,370	13,465	546	12,986	319
Tuberculosis.....	7,155	1,091	639	5,357				69
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	6,654	988	588	5,023				55
Other tuberculosis.....	501	103	51	334				14
Psychoses.....	54,407	28,207	2,818	23,318				64
Functional.....	42,628	26,389	1,591	14,589				59
Organic.....	11,779	1,818	1,227	8,729				5
Other psychiatric.....	5,542	1,924	724	1,174	283	67	1,367	2
Neurological.....	6,908	941	759	2,960	1,362	41	800	46
General medical and surgical.....	37,753	3,702	5,271	5,561	11,820	438	10,819	138
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	692	71	80	207	121	14	196	2
Malignant neoplasms.....	4,948	118	637	826	2,095	47	1,220	6
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	490	38	71	29	145		206	
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2,261	321	238	371	670	30	629	2
Heart diseases.....	4,378	353	553	672	1,856	19	904	20
Vascular diseases.....	3,028	276	425	680	839	26	777	5
Respiratory diseases ⁵	3,754	366	459	717	1,265	34	909	5
Digestive diseases ⁵	6,260	629	1,052	351	1,613	98	2,502	16
Genitourinary diseases ⁵	2,389	150	387	199	1,021	18	610	3
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,427	259	199	237	343	19	370	
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ⁵	3,543	693	419	589	728	62	1,030	22
Accidents, poisonings and violence ⁶	2,611	151	452	562	504	29	871	40
All other.....	1,972	277	299	121	620	42	395	17

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a variable systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1960. The sample varies from 20 to 60 percent depending upon the type of hospital and the number of patients discharged.

² All groups are mutually exclusive and patients who possess the characteristics of more than one group are included only in that group having the highest priority for admission.

³ This group of "chronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for nonservice-connected psychoses or tuberculosis, and those hospitalized for the treatment of other nonservice-connected disabilities for 90 or more days as of the census date.

⁴ This group of presumed "nonchronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for nonservice-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.

⁷ For a total estimate of these subgroups regardless of chronicity, see table 16.

NOTE.—The figures shown do not necessarily equal the sum of subtotals due to rounding.

Table 16.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals ¹

[By hospital group, compensation and pension status, and type of patient, October 31, 1960]

Hospital group and compensation and pension status	All patients	Type of patient				
		Tuber- culous	Psy- chotic	Other psy- chi- atric	Neu- rolog- ical	General medical and surgical
VA and non-VA hospitals	114,360	7,400	55,677	5,607	6,963	38,713
Received care for a service-connected disability	36,545	1,146	28,712	1,934	951	3,802
Received care for a nonservice-connected disability only:						
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	10,456	649	2,888	734	764	5,421
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	1,121	198	204	123	71	525
And on VA pension rolls	37,343	3,050	16,286	739	3,302	13,966
And having a claim for VA pension pending	3,895	806	341	139	416	2,193
And having no claim filed	24,675	1,477	7,181	1,935	1,415	12,667
Nonveterans	324	74	64	2	46	138
VA hospitals	111,765	7,155	54,407	5,542	6,908	37,753
Received care for a service-connected disability	35,865	1,091	28,207	1,924	941	3,702
Received care for a nonservice-connected disability only:						
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	10,211	639	2,818	724	759	5,271
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	1,046	178	199	103	71	495
And on VA pension rolls	36,433	2,925	15,796	734	3,277	13,701
And having a claim for VA pension pending	3,860	796	336	139	406	2,183
And having no claim filed	24,030	1,457	6,986	1,915	1,410	12,262
Nonveterans	319	69	64	2	46	138

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a variable systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1960. The sample varies from 20 to 60 percent depending upon the type of hospital and the number of patients discharged.

NOTE.—The figures shown do not necessarily equal the sum of subtotals due to rounding.

Table 17.—*Cumulative percent distribution, by length of stay, of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals*¹

[By diagnostic groupings, Oct. 31, 1960]

Diagnostic composition of patients	Number of patients	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.....	111,765	40.3	59.7	45.0	38.7	29.2	21.7	9.3
Tuberculosis.....	7,155	36.9	63.2	20.2	9.7	3.7	1.0	0.3
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	6,654	35.0	65.0	21.2	10.3	3.8	1.0	0.3
Other tuberculosis.....	501	61.3	38.9	6.2	2.2	2.2	0.6	0.6
Psychoses.....	54,407	9.5	90.5	79.3	71.3	56.4	42.9	18.5
Functional.....	42,628	8.9	91.1	80.6	73.3	59.6	45.8	19.2
Organic.....	11,779	11.6	88.4	74.7	64.2	44.6	32.7	15.8
Other psychiatric.....	5,542	58.0	42.0	22.1	17.0	12.1	9.5	4.3
Neurological.....	6,908	43.1	56.9	34.2	23.9	9.8	2.8	0.4
General medical and surgical.....	37,753	82.2	17.8	5.5	3.1	0.9	0.4	0.2
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	692	65.0	35.0	24.0	20.5	15.9	13.9	7.1
Malignant neoplasms.....	4,948	80.7	19.3	3.2	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	490	91.4	8.4	3.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2,261	79.3	20.6	6.9	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.0
Heart diseases.....	4,378	82.2	17.8	7.5	4.5	0.7	0.3	0.1
Vascular diseases.....	3,028	73.5	26.6	11.2	7.0	1.9	0.4	0.1
Respiratory diseases ²	3,754	77.3	22.7	9.5	5.0	0.7	0.1	0.1
Digestive diseases ²	6,260	92.7	7.3	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Genitourinary diseases ²	2,389	89.6	10.5	2.8	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,427	79.9	20.0	3.2	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ²	3,543	78.6	21.4	6.4	3.3	1.2	0.5	0.1
Accidents, poisonings and violence ³	2,611	73.7	26.3	3.9	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
All other.....	1,972	92.4	7.5	2.3	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a variable systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1960. The sample varies from 20 to 60 percent depending upon the type of hospital and the number of patients discharged.

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 18.—Number and percent of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals¹

[By age group, and diagnostic groupings, Oct. 31, 1960]

Diagnostic composition of patients	All patients		Age distribution					
			Under 55		55-64		65 and over	
	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent
All patients.....	111,765	100.0	62,428	100.0	17,572	100.0	31,765	100.0
Tuberculosis.....	7,155	6.4	4,511	7.2	1,287	7.3	1,357	4.3
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	6,654	6.0	4,177	6.7	1,203	6.8	1,273	4.0
Other tuberculosis.....	501	0.4	333	0.5	84	0.5	84	0.3
Psychoses.....	54,407	48.7	32,819	52.6	8,011	45.6	13,577	42.7
Functional.....	42,628	38.2	29,695	47.6	5,242	29.8	7,691	24.2
Organic.....	11,779	10.5	3,124	5.0	2,768	15.8	5,887	18.5
Other psychiatric.....	5,542	5.0	4,508	7.2	459	2.6	574	1.8
Neurological.....	6,908	6.2	3,557	5.7	1,171	6.7	2,179	6.9
General medical and surgical.....	37,753	33.7	17,033	27.3	6,643	37.8	14,078	44.3
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	692	0.6	346	0.6	90	0.5	255	0.8
Malignant neoplasms.....	4,948	4.4	1,490	2.4	1,052	6.0	2,406	7.5
Benign and unspecified neo- plasms.....	490	0.4	302	0.5	54	0.3	133	0.4
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2,261	2.0	1,074	1.7	447	2.5	740	2.3
Heart diseases.....	4,378	3.9	1,224	2.0	877	5.0	2,277	7.2
Vascular diseases.....	3,028	2.7	1,206	1.9	564	3.2	1,258	4.0
Respiratory diseases ²	3,754	3.4	1,358	2.2	843	4.8	1,553	4.9
Digestive diseases ²	6,260	5.6	3,559	5.7	965	5.5	1,736	5.5
Genitourinary diseases ²	2,389	2.1	759	1.2	368	2.1	1,261	4.0
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,427	1.3	910	1.5	170	1.0	346	1.1
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ²	3,543	3.2	2,216	3.5	595	3.4	732	2.3
Accidents, poisonings and vio- lence ³	2,611	2.3	1,637	2.6	335	1.9	639	2.0
All other.....	1,972	1.8	951	1.5	280	1.6	741	2.3

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a variable systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1960. The sample varies from 20 to 60 percent depending upon the type of hospital and the number of patients discharged.

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.

NOTE.—The figures shown do not necessarily equal the sum of subtotals due to rounding.

Table 19.—*VA patients remaining in VA hospitals*¹

[By diagnostic category, period of service, and age group, Oct. 31, 1960]

Diagnostic category and ICDA List No. ²	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.....	111,765	11,094	53,922	40,532	5,204	1,138	13,172	30,519	17,579	17,572	31,765
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	7,683	745	4,463	2,175	303	108	864	2,216	1,573	1,350	1,565
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....002	6,654	547	4,066	1,788	254	76	662	1,972	1,467	1,203	1,273
Tuberculosis, other forms.....003-019	317	68	145	71	33	24	71	91	39	54	35
Venereal diseases (except chronic brain syndrome due to syphilis).....020-024, 026-039	288	5	37	236	10		5	23	11	67	181
Amebiasis.....046	2		2					2			
Infectious hepatitis.....092	55	17	33	6			22	21	7		6
Malaria.....110-117											
Other infective and parasitic diseases.....040-045, 047-091, 093-095, 100-108, 120-138	367	108	180	74	6	8	104	107	49	26	70
II. Neoplasms.....	5,438	282	1,953	3,034	169	24	239	680	849	1,106	2,539
Neoplasms, malignant.....140-205	4,948	217	1,694	2,880	157	10	183	535	762	1,052	2,406
Neoplasms, benign.....210-229	332	57	174	93	7	14	42	99	62	37	75
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature.....230-239	158	8	85	61	5		14	46	25	17	58
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	2,261	139	1,095	973	51	22	166	452	434	447	740
Asthma.....241	381	37	214	110	19	5	36	107	81	65	85
Other allergic diseases.....240, 242-245	33	7	24	2			5	12	12	2	2
Diabetes mellitus.....260	1,260	43	554	641	22	3	71	206	216	266	498
Diseases of other endocrine glands.....250-254, 270-277	234	29	121	75	8	14	31	46	55	25	63
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases.....280-289	353	23	182	145	2		23	80	70	89	92
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs.....290-299	308	7	82	211	11		19	30	22	66	172
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	59,941	6,952	30,023	18,825	4,141	634	8,640	19,425	8,625	8,471	14,149
Psychotic disorders.....318-322, 688.1	42,628	5,603	22,971	10,697	3,357	528	7,313	15,691	6,163	5,242	7,691
Chronic and acute brain syndrome with psychotic reaction, non-syphilitic.....300-317 (except 309)	8,723	456	3,014	4,655	599	62	447	1,217	1,115	1,720	4,163
Chronic and acute brain syndrome with psychotic reaction due to syphilis.....025, 309	3,055	2	321	2,648	84	2	15	79	187	1,048	1,722

Psychoneurotic disorders.....	323, 324, 781, 9	3, 412	574	2, 407	375	57	24	533	1, 589	782	225	259
Alcoholism.....	311, X/0, 326, 3	427	19	342	54	12	2	9	197	138	41	41
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence 325-329 (except 326, 3)		1, 680	298	968	380	32	16	323	652	240	186	266
Chronic brain syndrome with neurotic or behavioral re- action, except due to alcoholism.....	308-318 with X superimposed over 4th digit (except 311, X/0)	16			16						9	7
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs..		7, 316	610	3, 138	3, 157	420	105	741	1, 531	1, 131	1, 267	2, 547
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system..	330-334	2, 197	34	560	1, 490	111		21	156	245	539	1, 239
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system..	340-345	826	137	571	93	24	7	145	319	203	73	47
Epilepsy.....	353	339	70	195	68	8	6	69	110	64	52	41
Other diseases of the central nervous system.....	350-357 (except 353)	2, 620	302	1, 221	895	205	81	395	644	402	396	704
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia.....	360-369	429	31	243	140	19	3	53	115	85	72	101
Diseases of eye.....	370-389	704	19	212	441	35	6	23	89	88	112	387
Diseases of ear and mastoid process.....	390-398	201	17	136	30	18	2	35	68	44	23	28
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....		7, 414	245	2, 729	4, 076	371	13	267	1, 036	1, 119	1, 449	3, 542
Rheumatic fever, without heart involvement, chorea 400, 402, 0		8		6		2		2	6			
Rheumatic heart disease.....	401, 402, 1, 410-416	363	34	220	105	6		41	130	68	46	78
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease.....	420-422	2, 967	26	831	1, 908	205		23	235	381	590	1, 739
Other diseases of heart.....	430-434	269	28	108	125	9	6	19	51	37	62	98
Hypertensive heart disease.....	442, 443	779	17	273	469	19		13	102	119	183	365
Other hypertensive disease.....	446-447	403	32	203	157	10		28	95	99	75	107
General arteriosclerosis.....	450	1, 090		236	770	86			26	112	246	707
Other disease of arteries.....	451-456	358	28	165	159	6		34	82	58	54	131
Varicose veins of lower extremities.....	460	439	25	233	172	12	2	33	103	79	70	155
Hemorrhoids.....	461	387	29	277	79	2	5	41	140	89	60	51
Other diseases of the circulatory system.....	462-468	351	26	177	132	14		33	66	77	63	111
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....		3, 680	223	1, 432	1, 937	100	13	211	487	612	844	1, 532
Acute upper respiratory infections including influenza 470-483		128	26	56	46	2	9	18	24	25	20	35
Pneumonia.....	490-493	634	38	277	297	26		54	109	99	118	256
Bronchitis.....	500-502	1, 050	39	368	612	34		27	116	147	287	477
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids.....	510	20	12	8				15	5			
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract.....	511-517	114	33	58	21	3	4	30	22	34	6	19
Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity.....	518-527	1, 732	75	665	961	33		67	209	307	413	745
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....		6, 099	609	3, 180	2, 148	164	42	623	1, 700	1, 098	950	1, 689
Diseases of teeth and buccal cavity.....	530-538	143	8	81	48	7		8	51	27	22	37
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and jejunum.....	540-542	1, 953	278	1, 025	614	36	23	274	553	357	255	496
Inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.....	543, 571, 572	564	80	301	158	22	12	78	182	97	72	124

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19.—*VA patients remaining in VA hospitals*¹—Continued

[By diagnostic category, period of service, and age group, Oct. 31, 1960]

Diagnostic category and ICDA List No. ²	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
Diseases of esophagus, and other diseases of stomach and duodenum..... 539, 544, 545	249	23	152	72	3	-----	21	67	66	31	64
Diseases of appendix..... 550-553	104	11	55	34	5	-----	6	47	10	16	26
Hernia of abdominal cavity..... 560-561	1,063	65	458	499	41	2	74	247	151	191	399
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum..... 570, 573-578	516	69	311	214	23	3	68	161	100	85	197
Cirrhosis of liver..... 581	750	28	494	220	8	2	41	221	200	139	145
Other diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas..... 580, 582-587	557	47	302	289	19	-----	53	171	90	139	201
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	2, 337	134	682	1, 373	148	26	146	350	223	363	1, 235
Nephritis..... 590-594	144	30	92	13	9	8	42	48	31	6	10
Other diseases of urinary system..... 600-609	1, 013	75	420	467	50	10	77	250	131	136	414
Diseases of prostate..... 610-612	1, 000	18	100	798	84	5	15	17	34	194	734
Other diseases of male genital organs..... 613-617	148	11	50	83	5	3	12	23	24	19	67
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions..... 620-637	32	-----	20	12	-----	-----	-----	12	3	8	10
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium..... 640-689 (except 688.1)	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	1, 427	194	779	428	28	21	197	424	268	170	346
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 690-698	395	36	223	127	10	3	35	131	81	30	117
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 700-716	1, 032	158	555	301	18	18	162	293	187	140	229
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....	3, 478	335	2, 033	1, 014	109	53	330	960	813	600	736
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever..... 720-727	1, 520	98	852	645	33	4	94	322	382	362	466
Displacement of intervertebral disc..... 735	456	42	354	49	14	4	57	209	122	35	30
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint..... 736-738	991	168	582	199	44	34	155	303	215	136	151
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system..... 740-749 (except 742)	411	27	245	121	18	11	24	126	94	67	89
XIV. Congenital malformations..... 750-759	204	41	93	50	14	-----	60	62	33	20	30

XVI.a Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions.... 742, 780-792, 794, 795 (except 781.9)	782	112	441	205	27	5	128	231	175	70	178
XVI.b Observations and examination cases and special admissions.....	465	42	240	157	27	13	59	115	92	62	125
Observation and/or examination, TB..... 793.2, 797.2	24		7	14	3			5	2		17
Observation and/or examination, psychiatric... 793.0, 797.0	11	5	3		3		5		3		3
Observation and/or examination, G M & S..... 793.1,											
Special admissions..... 793.8, 793.9, 797.1, 797.8, 797.9	158	24	90	43			35	55	17	13	37
Y01-Y18	272	13	140	100	21	13	19	55	70	49	68
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	2,959	431	1,586	815	140	79	476	825	545	376	676
Fracture of skull..... 800-803	86	20	56	9	2	7	19	27	16	8	9
Fracture of spine, and trunk..... 805-808	294	45	181	61	7	7	58	80	81	15	53
Fracture of limbs..... 810-826	1,223	113	532	497	86	15	139	243	215	178	441
Dislocation without fracture..... 830-839	118	22	87	9	2		21	49	34	10	5
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles... 840-848	153	22	104	14	12	13	19	62	34	13	12
Head injuries (excluding skull fracture)..... 850-856	191	36	110	35	12	12	43	78	16	21	27
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis... 860-869	35	12	16	7			12	9	3	6	5
Lacerations and open wounds..... 870-898	204	76	105	16	8	20	74	60	26	8	16
Burns..... 940-949	119	12	90	18			15	54	25	14	12
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury..... 950-959	64	5	44	15			7	35	3	13	7
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence..... 910-936,											
960-996	191	36	101	53	3	3	36	60	26	30	39
Reactions to therapeutic and prophylactic procedures..... 997-999	283	32	160	81	10	2	33	70	66	60	50

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a variable systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1960. The sample varies from 20 to 60 percent depending upon the type of hospital and the number of patients discharged.

² The diagnostic categories and selected diagnosis included in this table are based on the International Classification of Diseases Adapted for Indexing of Hospital Records, USPHS Pub. 719. 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 occurred, is not included in this table.

³ Service between June 27, 1950, and Jan. 31, 1955.

NOTE.—The figures shown do not necessarily equal the sum of subtotals due to rounding.

Table 20.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals¹

[By hospital group, type of patient, and sex, Oct. 31, 1960]

Hospital group and type of patient	All patients	Sex	
		Male	Female
VA and non-VA hospitals.....	114,360	112,338	2,022
Tuberculous.....	7,400	7,355	46
Psychotic.....	55,677	54,376	1,300
Other psychiatric.....	5,607	5,415	191
Neurological.....	6,963	6,850	113
General medical and surgical.....	38,713	38,342	372
VA hospitals.....	111,765	109,878	1,887
Tuberculous.....	7,155	7,115	41
Psychotic.....	54,407	53,216	1,190
Other psychiatric.....	5,542	5,355	186
Neurological.....	6,908	6,795	113
General medical and surgical.....	37,753	37,397	357
Non-VA hospitals.....	2,595	2,460	135
Tuberculous.....	245	240	5
Psychotic.....	1,270	1,160	110
Other psychiatric.....	65	60	5
Neurological.....	55	55	—
General medical and surgical.....	960	945	15

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a variable systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1960. The sample varies from 20 to 60 percent depending upon the type of hospital and the number of patients discharged.

NOTE.—The figures shown in the column for all patients do not necessarily equal the sum of the subtotals shown in the table due to rounding.

Table 21.—*Number of patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals and the percent who were hospitalized in their reported State of residence*¹

[By type of patient, Oct. 31, 1960]

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.....	114,360	88,147	77.1	38,713	84.9	7,400	76.1	55,677	71.2	5,607	81.0	6,963	79.0
United States.....	113,004	86,901	76.9	38,245	84.7	7,152	75.3	55,075	71.0	5,592	81.0	6,932	79.0
Alabama.....	2,461	1,985	80.7	755	85.6	191	31.4	1,198	85.3	183	85.2	133	75.9
Alaska.....	62	20	32.3	31	64.5	4	0.0	22	0.0	5	0.0		0.0
Arizona.....	978	694	71.0	485	92.4	139	93.5	251	15.9	41	82.9	62	67.7
Arkansas.....	1,859	1,521	81.8	658	73.1	114	41.2	913	91.9	115	93.9	59	79.7
California.....	9,353	8,847	94.6	3,479	97.2	869	97.5	4,090	90.9	283	98.9	631	98.4
Colorado.....	954	811	85.0	366	91.0	38	86.8	427	78.5	37	81.1	86	93.0
Connecticut.....	1,561	857	54.9	493	96.1	82	97.6	769	18.1	108	61.1	110	89.1
Delaware.....	221	112	50.7	122	77.0	8	25.0	75	4.0	7	100.0	9	77.8
District of Columbia.....	938	516	55.0	233	65.2	92	0.0	525	61.3	28	46.4	59	50.8
Florida.....	2,382	1,269	53.3	1,118	85.5	107	51.4	892	12.1	133	51.9	131	61.8
Georgia.....	2,394	1,563	65.3	849	81.0	159	29.6	1,090	56.9	121	75.2	175	96.9
Hawaii.....	155	145	93.5	85	100.0	5	100.0	60	83.3		0.0	5	100.0
Idaho.....	403	148	36.7	192	69.8	10	0.0	154	3.9	13	15.4	34	17.6
Illinois.....	6,725	5,723	85.1	2,325	87.1	437	78.3	3,315	84.0	277	92.8	371	84.9
Indiana.....	2,438	1,661	68.1	746	64.3	128	72.7	1,287	70.1	173	85.0	103	38.8
Iowa.....	1,744	1,431	82.1	588	77.0	36	27.8	900	88.6	114	93.9	107	60.7
Kansas.....	1,376	976	70.9	512	78.3	49	24.5	618	64.4	88	77.3	109	89.0
Kentucky.....	1,985	1,223	61.6	553	46.7	178	59.0	1,024	69.1	127	81.1	102	47.1
Louisiana.....	2,003	1,059	52.9	811	87.1	171	89.5	817	11.6	110	31.8	94	73.4
Maine.....	699	595	85.1	220	93.2	12	0.0	357	86.8	55	90.9	54	55.6
Maryland.....	1,507	1,130	75.0	493	71.0	128	78.1	714	78.4	63	92.1	109	57.8
Massachusetts.....	4,213	3,836	91.1	911	82.0	229	88.2	2,526	94.3	350	95.7	196	86.7
Michigan.....	3,549	3,116	87.8	977	93.3	199	93.0	2,039	86.0	145	79.3	189	79.4
Minnesota.....	2,109	1,825	86.5	649	84.0	50	80.0	1,173	88.2	72	97.2	165	81.8
Mississippi.....	1,475	812	55.1	550	66.7	126	46.8	620	46.5	97	74.2	81	32.1
Missouri.....	3,125	1,497	47.9	1,087	66.8	125	77.6	1,630	31.4	129	58.1	154	56.5
Montana.....	532	190	35.7	205	79.5	18	11.1	275	2.2	6	100.0	28	46.4
Nebraska.....	1,108	568	51.3	417	86.3	35	71.4	514	15.8	56	64.3	86	77.9

Table 21.—*Number of patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals and the percent who were hospitalized in their reported State of residence*¹—Continued

[By type of patient, Oct. 31, 1960]

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.....	232	92	39.7	120	65.0	49	4.1	45	11.1	4	0.0	14	50.0
New Hampshire.....	437	92	21.1	141	54.6	30	0.0	208	1.0	26	0.0	32	40.6
New Jersey.....	3,210	2,433	75.8	784	61.9	192	70.3	1,882	84.1	107	74.8	245	61.2
New Mexico.....	727	504	69.3	412	92.7	69	100.0	185	5.9	14	28.6	46	82.6
New York.....	11,929	11,303	94.8	3,815	98.6	750	96.9	6,231	91.9	449	97.8	685	94.3
North Carolina.....	2,637	1,914	72.6	875	83.0	160	81.3	1,273	62.8	160	82.5	169	75.1
North Dakota.....	411	149	36.3	145	88.3	7	28.6	208	2.9	19	10.5	33	33.3
Ohio.....	4,656	3,272	70.3	1,339	83.4	252	84.5	2,484	58.3	247	77.7	334	90.4
Oklahoma.....	1,316	626	47.6	575	85.7	47	78.7	574	5.2	65	50.8	54	61.1
Oregon.....	1,228	870	70.8	574	56.8	70	90.0	465	86.5	62	61.3	58	69.0
Pennsylvania.....	7,414	5,689	76.7	2,033	87.7	552	69.0	4,089	71.6	251	78.5	489	82.2
Rhode Island.....	543	240	44.2	185	93.5	21	81.0	274	3.6	42	64.3	21	61.9
South Carolina.....	1,346	526	39.1	656	64.5	78	0.0	438	4.6	77	39.0	97	54.6
South Dakota.....	606	510	84.2	253	86.2	9	0.0	262	84.7	38	100.0	44	70.5
Tennessee.....	2,191	1,863	85.0	816	95.7	113	59.3	961	76.2	128	96.1	173	92.5
Texas.....	6,340	5,644	89.0	2,404	91.9	533	92.9	2,622	84.7	414	96.1	367	87.7
Utah.....	377	342	90.7	119	97.5	21	76.2	164	87.8	37	81.1	36	100.0
Vermont.....	205	103	50.2	100	87.0	7	0.0	75	0.0	7	28.6	16	87.5
Virginia.....	2,795	2,183	78.1	888	75.3	195	71.8	1,378	81.2	147	70.7	187	80.2
Washington.....	1,676	1,516	90.5	657	93.9	43	69.8	796	88.8	107	90.7	73	90.4
West Virginia.....	1,405	540	38.4	474	78.5	122	49.2	622	4.8	69	13.0	117	59.8
Wisconsin.....	2,706	2,125	78.5	866	83.9	88	83.0	1,401	71.7	167	88.0	183	94.5
Wyoming.....	303	235	77.6	104	61.5	5	0.0	158	91.1	19	89.5	17	58.8
Outside United States.....	1,356	1,246	91.9	464	98.5	249	97.2	600	85.5	15	66.7	29	86.2
Philippines, Republic of.....	245	215	87.8	100	100.0	95	100.0	45	33.3	-----	0.0	5	100.0
Puerto Rico.....	1,036	1,031	99.5	357	100.0	147	100.0	503	99.0	10	100.0	20	100.0
Virgin Islands.....	5	0.0	-----	0.0	0.0	-----	0.0	5	0.0	-----	0.0	-----	0.0
Others.....	70	-----	0.0	7	0.0	7	0.0	47	0.0	5	0.0	4	0.0

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a variable systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1960. The sample varies from 20 to 60 percent depending upon the type of hospital and the number of patients discharged.

NOTE.—The figures shown in the column for all patients and those shown for the total line do not necessarily equal the sum of the subtotals shown in the table due to rounding.

Table 22.—Applications for hospitalization and domiciliary care
[Fiscal year 1961]

Applications	Hospitalization	Domiciliary care
Pending beginning of year.....	5, 495	410
Total received during year.....	1, 013, 750	30, 052
From veteran or his representative.....	899, 720	22, 548
By transfer or reinstatement.....	114, 030	7, 504
Total dispositions.....	1, 013, 159	30, 049
By transfer.....	81, 324	6, 150
Eligible and in need of care.....	613, 714	20, 164
Not eligible or not in need of care.....	288, 156	2, 700
Withdrawn or canceled.....	29, 965	1, 035
Pending end of year.....	6, 086	413

Table 23.—Outpatients given medical care and visits made during fiscal year 1961
[By purpose of visit]

Purpose of visit	Outpatient clinics ¹			Other ²
	Total	Staff	Fee	
Number of outpatients visiting—all purposes.....	2, 367, 354	1, 706, 343	670, 011	23, 483
Compensation or pension.....	409, 205	362, 566	46, 639	994
Determine need for hospital or domiciliary care.....	172, 000	163, 926	8, 074	---
Outpatient treatment.....	1, 653, 852	1, 040, 039	613, 813	14, 883
Vocational rehabilitation.....	5, 020	4, 646	374	---
Insurance.....	19, 488	19, 056	432	903
Other ³	116, 789	116, 110	679	6, 703
Number of outpatient visits—all purposes.....	3, 567, 193	2, 362, 889	1, 204, 304	38, 963
Compensation or pension.....	427, 464	379, 602	47, 862	1, 301
Determine need for hospital or domiciliary care.....	192, 881	184, 537	8, 344	---
Outpatient treatment.....	2, 776, 668	1, 630, 553	1, 146, 115	27, 473
Vocational rehabilitation.....	5, 921	5, 314	607	---
Insurance.....	21, 026	20, 568	458	1, 011
Other ³	143, 233	142, 315	918	9, 178

¹ Includes established clinics in regional offices, regional office-hospital centers, hospitals, Veterans Benefits office, Washington, D.C., and outpatient clinics at Boston, Mass., Brooklyn, N.Y., and Los Angeles, Calif.

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 1958–61]

Applications	Fiscal year			
	1958	1959	1960	1961
Total received during year.....	124, 337	102, 970	89, 328	86, 346
Total dispositions during year.....	135, 426	106, 994	90, 529	86, 488
Treatment authorized.....	38, 173	29, 616	28, 298	28, 211
Treatment not authorized ¹	97, 253	77, 378	62, 231	58, 277
Pending authorization for treatment, end of year ²	14, 025	9, 991	8, 790	8, 648

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 1948-61]

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
1961.....	32,484	28,697	3,787	\$14.88	25,571	18,696	6,875	\$132.23
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.....	440,639	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 1961]

Program	Cost
Total.....	² \$1,003,417,568
Central and area offices.....	9,403,215
Office of the Assistant Administrator for Construction.....	1,615,945
Medical research.....	21,170,658
Prosthetic testing and development.....	1,072,517
Education and training.....	1,458,561
Inpatient care.....	² 875,921,038
Hospitals:	
Total.....	² 838,127,754
VA hospitals.....	² 822,494,382
Non-VA hospitals.....	15,633,372
Domiciliary Care:	
Total.....	² 37,793,284
VA domiciliaries.....	² 30,223,530
State homes.....	7,569,754
Outpatient care.....	90,002,489
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	2,773,145

¹ Net budgeted applied costs (including asset acquisitions) accumulated during fiscal year 1961 irrespective of fiscal year appropriated; therefore, not reconcilable to fiscal year 1961 appropriations or obligations.² Includes payments by employees for quarters, subsistence and laundry in the amounts of \$8,665,453 for VA hospitals and \$266,352 for VA domiciliaries.

Table 27.—Net cost of operation of Department of Medicine and Surgery programs
[Inpatient care in VA stations, fiscal year 1961]

Program	Type of hospital				Domiciliaries
	Total	Tuberculosis	Neuropsychiatric	General medical and surgical	
Total cost of operation ¹	\$822, 494, 382	\$32, 838, 092	\$260, 528, 075	\$529, 128, 215	\$30, 223, 530
Direct cost of inpatient care	810, 091, 013	32, 376, 993	258, 076, 105	519, 637, 915	29, 751, 167
Other operating expenses ²	12, 403, 369	461, 099	2, 451, 970	9, 490, 300	472, 363
Care of patients:					
Total	567, 289, 001	20, 939, 325	183, 290, 689	363, 058, 987	17, 387, 067
Direct and ancillary medical services ³	196, 920, 539	6, 484, 475	50, 894, 053	139, 542, 011	4, 558, 619
Nursing service	240, 907, 092	8, 264, 346	86, 413, 666	146, 229, 080	784, 962
Religious service	3, 597, 360	182, 674	1, 259, 134	2, 155, 552	286, 827
Dietetic service	112, 718, 969	5, 424, 740	41, 261, 079	66, 033, 150	10, 667, 959
Dental care	12, 864, 915	583, 090	3, 462, 757	8, 819, 068	1, 025, 330
Special treatment services ⁴	280, 126			280, 126	63, 370
General administration	95, 294, 952	3, 788, 922	26, 301, 687	65, 204, 343	3, 831, 536
Housekeeping division ⁵	42, 058, 804	1, 907, 711	12, 794, 224	27, 356, 869	1, 034, 898
Operation of plant and facility	52, 340, 037	2, 931, 726	17, 543, 475	31, 864, 836	3, 662, 896
Maintenance and repair of plant and facility	40, 331, 789	2, 111, 935	14, 467, 114	23, 752, 740	3, 412, 247
Asset acquisitions	12, 776, 430	697, 374	3, 678, 916	8, 400, 140	422, 523

¹ Includes payments by employees for quarters, subsistence and laundry in the amount of \$8,665,453 for VA hospitals and \$266,352 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.

⁵ Includes operation of laundries.

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 1952-61 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1951, and 1961, 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, 1961.	\$55,685,909,558.37				\$86,513,425.54	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,198,654.09	\$28,748,117.32	\$33,047,785.64		
1961.....	3,106,985	\$2,642,132,617.49	1,066,936	\$926,262,988.89					2	\$1,130.71	
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	2,285,901,137.98	884,428	776,310,129.88					6	2,724.00	
1957.....	2,795,512	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	777,988	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 and prior years.....	\$27,370,419,596.19				\$86,513,425.54	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,198,654.09	\$28,748,117.32	\$33,004,558.45		

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, 1961-----	\$60,256,279.61		\$55,347,383.36		\$8,204,868,336.53				\$3,177,580,432.98		\$1,182,294,870.21	
1961-----	29	\$59,149.83	620	\$475,053.19	0	*\$65.00	3,441	\$2,729,276.76	28,939	\$39,576,487.05	75,349	\$60,340,144.61
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	63,880,891.07
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	63,680,860.16	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 and prior years-----	\$58,062,212.99		\$48,521,236.47		\$8,169,506,110.43				\$2,481,734,700.31		\$619,675,941.51	

See footnotes at end of table.

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 1952–61 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1951, and 1961, for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued*

Fiscal year	Regular Establishment				World War I					
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans					
					Total		Service-connected ³		Emergency officers' retirement ⁴	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1961.....	\$925, 427, 411. 84		\$421, 243, 512. 67		\$14, 002, 867, 318. 91		\$7, 345, 053, 710. 72		\$151, 747, 329. 90	
1961.....	113, 124	\$79, 335, 866. 68	34, 471	\$51, 628, 630. 87	1, 122, 892	\$1, 120, 164, 938. 54	157, 519	\$192, 303, 576. 81	1, 289	\$3, 150, 561. 35
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	463, 237, 979. 27	270, 963	222, 246, 189. 16	1, 705	3, 390, 834. 85
1951 and prior years.....	\$389, 668, 379. 07		\$132, 248, 327. 03		\$6, 480, 876, 144. 78		\$5, 154, 793, 960. 49		\$116, 056, 615. 24	

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, 1961.....	\$6,506,066,278.29		\$4,571,017,022.96		\$1,831,063,983.54		\$2,739,953,039.42	
1961.....	964,084	\$924,710,800.33	490,890	\$342,655,366.18	44,235	\$63,196,605.96	446,655	\$279,458,760.22
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	238,236,613.22
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	52,653	53,372,025.83	327,796	199,198,579.30
1955.....	474,760	408,302,952.52	361,811	239,464,513.62	54,520	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	48,941,587.83	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	242,600,955.25	306,164	182,971,948.49	61,416	52,784,785.19	244,748	130,187,163.30
1951 and prior years.....	\$1,210,025,569.05		\$1,949,859,214.14		\$1,254,492,333.39		\$695,366,880.75	

See footnotes at end of table.

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 1952–61 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1951, and 1961, for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued*

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Living veterans							
	Total		Service-connected ¹		Reserve officers' retirement		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1961.....	\$16,674,017,124.12		\$15,715,075,450.59		\$325,475,803.49		\$633,465,870.04	
1961.....	1,626,295	\$1,213,350,374.56	1,520,875	\$1,112,860,144.09	5	\$7,537.73	105,415	\$100,482,692.74
1960.....	1,633,451	1,199,268,978.40	1,543,920	1,119,741,503.73	5	14,519.60	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	1,047,353,229.94	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 and prior years.....	\$5,568,261,978.16		\$5,182,078,388.93		\$325,540,415.36		\$60,643,173.87	

Fiscal year	World War II—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected [§]		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1961.....	\$4, 545, 716, 073. 57		\$4, 213, 312, 335. 88		\$332, 403, 737. 69	
1961.....	414, 245	\$411, 440, 852. 28	266, 015	\$300, 863, 187. 02	148, 230	\$110, 577, 665. 26
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, 922	304, 626, 528. 10	38, 602	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. 61	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 and prior years.....	\$1, 277, 203, 989. 67		\$1, 255, 057, 373. 43		\$22, 146, 616. 24	

See footnotes at end of table.

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 1952–61 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1951, and 1961, 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, 1961.....	\$1, 271, 164, 078. 48		\$1, 243, 110, 949. 91		\$28, 053, 128. 57	
1961.....	215, 706	\$189, 645, 865. 83	208, 084	\$182, 257, 866. 09	7, 622	\$7, 387, 999. 74
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. 06	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 and prior years.....	\$12, 589. 50		\$12, 489. 50		\$100. 00	

Fiscal year	Korean conflict—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1961.....	\$399,581,994.06		\$387,103,346.16		\$12,478,647.90	
1961.....	47,918	\$56,992,534.29	38,355	\$49,710,352.36	9,563	\$7,282,181.93
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.....	13,301	13,303,077.91	13,297	13,301,565.91	4	1,512.00
1951 and prior years.....	\$304,280.25		\$304,280.25		-----	

¹ Includes \$70 million expended for the Revolutionary War.

*Credit. ² Confederate.

³ Includes cases paid under special acts.

⁴ Includes provisional, probationary, or temporary officers.

⁵ Includes military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines (38 U.S.C. 107).

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, 1957-61]

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
1961.....	\$844.37	\$837.52	\$864.32	-----	\$462.00	-----	\$462.00	\$786.47	\$1,394.48	\$758.03
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	1,374.00	632.10
1957.....	775.88	748.06	866.05	-----	508.00	-----	508.00	706.51	1,398.18	627.56

Fiscal year	Civil War veterans			Spanish-American War veterans			Regular Establishment veterans		
	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
1961.....	\$782.66	-----	\$782.66	\$936.14	\$1,304.47	\$794.68	\$883.77	\$702.83	\$1,477.55
1960.....	778.87	-----	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

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
1961.....	\$897.11	\$985.62	\$1,180.30	\$951.93	\$2,391.22	\$694.65	\$1,414.18	\$623.39
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

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, 1957-61]

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
1961.....	\$785.74	\$733.47	\$718.93	\$943.08	\$2,923.20	\$990.95	\$1,112.84	\$772.20
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

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
1961.....	\$917.90	\$858.91	\$855.18	\$960.76	\$1,183.46	\$1,277.44	\$806.54
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

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, 1961]

Wars and regular establishment	Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Total.....	4, 173, 921	\$3, 524, 324, 844	3, 106, 985	\$2, 602, 148, 616	1, 066, 936	\$922, 176, 228
Service-connected.....	2, 383, 518	1, 997, 096, 352	1, 999, 531	1, 537, 149, 060	383, 987	459, 947, 292
Compensation.....	2, 211, 724	1, 734, 409, 620	1, 999, 531	1, 537, 149, 060	212, 193	197, 260, 560
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	142, 732	207, 084, 984	-----	-----	142, 732	207, 084, 984
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	29, 062	55, 601, 748	-----	-----	29, 062	55, 601, 748
Non-service-connected.....	1, 788, 598	1, 524, 012, 348	1, 105, 916	1, 061, 854, 764	682, 682	462, 157, 584
Special acts.....	511	119, 244	244	47, 892	267	71, 352
Retired emergency officers.....	1, 289	3, 082, 284	1, 289	3, 082, 284	-----	-----
Retired Reserve Officers.....	5	14, 616	5	14, 616	-----	-----
World War II.....	2, 040, 540	1, 603, 326, 768	1, 626, 295	1, 192, 831, 740	414, 245	410, 495, 028
Service-connected.....	1, 786, 890	1, 389, 434, 448	1, 520, 875	1, 093, 402, 344	266, 015	296, 032, 104
Compensation.....	1, 688, 672	1, 245, 785, 244	1, 520, 875	1, 093, 402, 344	167, 797	152, 382, 900
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	75, 085	100, 377, 588	-----	-----	75, 085	100, 377, 588
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	23, 133	43, 271, 616	-----	-----	23, 133	43, 271, 616
Non-service-connected.....	253, 645	213, 877, 704	105, 415	99, 414, 780	148, 230	114, 462, 924
Retired Reserve officers ¹	5	14, 616	5	14, 616	-----	-----
World War I.....	1, 613, 782	1, 447, 744, 416	1, 122, 892	1, 106, 747, 196	490, 890	340, 997, 220
Service-connected.....	201, 752	248, 472, 924	157, 517	185, 916, 612	44, 235	62, 556, 312
Compensation.....	167, 230	195, 075, 912	157, 517	185, 916, 612	9, 713	9, 159, 300
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	34, 126	52, 467, 348	-----	-----	34, 126	52, 467, 348
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	396	929, 664	-----	-----	396	929, 664
Non-service-connected.....	1, 410, 739	1, 196, 186, 148	964, 084	917, 745, 240	446, 655	278, 440, 908
Special acts.....	2	3, 060	2	3, 060	-----	-----
Retired emergency officers ²	1, 289	3, 082, 284	1, 289	3, 082, 284	-----	-----
Regular Establishment.....	147, 595	130, 439, 364	113, 124	79, 506, 840	34, 471	50, 932, 524
Service-connected.....	147, 297	130, 379, 220	112, 889	79, 463, 304	34, 408	50, 915, 916
Compensation.....	122, 790	88, 646, 928	112, 889	79, 463, 304	9, 901	9, 183, 624
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	22, 582	37, 842, 396	-----	-----	22, 582	37, 842, 396
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	1, 925	3, 889, 896	-----	-----	1, 925	3, 889, 896
Special acts.....	298	60, 144	235	43, 536	63	16, 608
Korean Conflict.....	263, 624	241, 981, 296	215, 706	185, 272, 308	47, 918	56, 708, 988
Service-connected.....	246, 439	226, 945, 464	208, 084	177, 949, 416	38, 355	48, 996, 048
Compensation.....	232, 819	204, 430, 416	208, 084	177, 949, 416	24, 735	26, 481, 000
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	10, 012	15, 004, 476	-----	-----	10, 012	15, 004, 476
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	3, 608	7, 510, 572	-----	-----	3, 608	7, 510, 572
Non-service-connected.....	17, 185	15, 035, 832	7, 622	7, 322, 892	9, 563	7, 712, 940

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, 1961]

Wars and regular establishment	Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Spanish-American War.....	104,288	97,628,508	28,939	37,750,092	75,349	59,878,416
Service-connected.....	1,046	1,738,344	166	417,384	880	1,320,960
Compensation.....	208	466,104	166	417,384	42	48,720
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	838	1,272,240	-----	-----	838	1,272,240
Non-service-connected.....	103,200	95,880,600	28,766	37,331,412	74,434	58,549,188
Special acts.....	42	9,564	7	1,296	35	8,268
Civil War.....	3,441	2,693,148	-----	-----	3,441	2,693,148
Service-connected.....	93	124,236	-----	-----	93	124,236
Compensation.....	5	5,016	-----	-----	5	5,016
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	88	119,220	-----	-----	88	119,220
Non-service-connected.....	3,186	2,524,440	-----	-----	3,186	2,524,440
Special acts.....	162	44,472	-----	-----	162	44,472
Indian Wars.....	649	510,420	29	40,440	620	469,980
Service-connected.....	1	1,716	-----	-----	1	1,716
Compensation.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	1	1,716	-----	-----	1	1,716
Non-service-connected.....	642	506,844	29	40,440	613	466,404
Special acts.....	6	1,860	-----	-----	6	1,860
Mexican War.....	2	924	-----	-----	2	924
Non-service-connected.....	1	780	-----	-----	1	780
Special acts.....	1	144	-----	-----	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 1952-61]

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												
1961.....	1,999,531	100.0	\$128,095,755	\$34.06	1,891,717	94.6	\$ 98,549,984	\$52.10	107,814	5.4	\$29,545,771	\$274.04
1960.....	2,026,821	100.0	129,433,242	33.86	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	33.86	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	33.63	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	118,236,932	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
TUBERCULOSIS												
1961.....	84,373	4.2	\$8,850,585	\$104.90	72,644	3.6	\$6,097,490	\$83.94	11,729	0.6	\$2,753,095	\$234.73
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	81.51	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

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1961.....	427,363	21.4	\$37,363,004	\$87.43	368,996	18.5	\$21,298,363	\$57.72	58,367	2.9	\$16,064,641	\$275.23
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	12,585,298	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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1961.....	1,487,795	74.4	\$81,882,166	\$55.04	1,450,077	72.5	\$71,154,131	\$49.07	37,718	1.9	\$10,728,035	\$284.43
1960.....	1,500,245	74.0	82,808,798	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	222.58
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

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 1952-61]

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												
1961.....	1,520,875	100.0	\$91,116,862	\$59.91	1,461,124	96.1	\$73,982,802	\$50.63	59,751	3.9	\$17,134,060	\$286.76
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	84,333,705	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	66,861	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	83,360,063	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
TUBERCULOSIS												
1961.....	40,975	2.7	\$4,391,046	\$107.16	35,967	2.4	\$3,206,804	\$89.16	5,008	0.3	\$1,184,242	\$236.47
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	93.36	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

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1961.....	334,392	22.0	\$26,277,359	\$78.58	299,947	19.7	\$16,404,504	\$54.69	34,445	2.3	\$9,872,855	\$286.63
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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1961.....	1,145,508	75.3	\$60,448,457	\$52.77	1,125,210	74.0	\$54,371,494	\$48.32	20,298	1.3	\$6,076,963	\$299.39
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	6,296,517	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	51,296,070	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	236.46
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	4,721,840	209.78

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, 1952-61]

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												
1961 -----	157,517	100.0	\$15,493,051	\$98.36	135,576	86.1	\$9,928,101	\$73.23	21,941	13.9	\$5,564,950	\$253.63
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 -----	239,416	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
TUBERCULOSIS												
1961 -----	25,604	16.3	\$2,348,405	\$91.40	22,312	14.2	\$1,518,956	\$68.08	3,382	2.1	\$829,449	\$245.25
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	825,528	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	3,098,383	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	3,253,948	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

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1961.....	30,893	19.6	\$4,103,337	\$132.82	22,614	14.3	\$2,035,175	\$90.00	8,279	5.3	\$2,068,162	\$249.81
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	195.28
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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1961.....	100,930	64.1	\$9,041,309	\$89.58	90,650	57.6	\$6,373,970	\$70.31	10,280	6.5	\$2,667,339	\$259.47
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	2,573,460	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	2,640,062	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	2,729,464	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

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 1952-61]

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												
1961.....	112,889	100.0	\$6,621,942	\$58.66	101,011	89.5	\$3,965,155	\$39.25	11,878	10.5	\$2,656,787	\$223.67
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
TUBERCULOSIS												
1961.....	5,016	4.5	\$548,749	\$109.40	3,390	3.0	\$233,840	\$68.98	1,626	1.5	\$314,909	\$193.67
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

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1961-----	23,613	20.9	\$2,338,790	\$99.05	16,899	15.0	\$838,740	\$49.63	6,714	5.9	\$1,500,050	\$223.42
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	4,085	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	380,268	40.37	3,988	6.6	556,725	141.37

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1961-----	84,260	74.6	\$3,734,403	\$44.32	80,722	71.5	\$2,892,575	\$35.83	3,538	3.1	\$841,828	\$237.94
1960-----	76,964	74.5	3,455,771	44.90	73,550	71.2	2,664,496	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	1,534,878	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

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, 1952-61]

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												
1961	208,084	100.0	\$14,829,118	\$71.27	163,934	93.2	\$10,662,962	\$54.98	14,150	6.8	\$4,166,156	\$294.43
1960	206,388	100.0	14,712,967	71.29	161,752	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	158,279	92.0	10,197,776	54.16	16,333	8.0	4,620,277	282.88
1958	200,402	100.0	14,455,237	72.28	153,340	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	176,017	90.6	8,427,271	47.88	18,262	9.4	4,122,822	225.76
1956	194,437	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	136,146	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	1,076,098	70.50	12,570	82.3	541,606	43.09	2,693	17.7	534,492	198.47
TUBERCULOSIS												
1961	12,685	6.1	\$1,561,507	\$123.10	10,975	5.3	\$1,137,890	\$103.68	1,710	.8	\$423,617	\$247.73
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	116.58	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	200.34
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	76.44	2,235	3.5	420,304	188.06
1952	557	3.7	90,711	162.86					557	3.7	90,711	162.86

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1961.....	38,443	18.5	\$4,638,170	\$120.65	29,534	14.2	\$2,019,592	\$68.38	8,909	4.3	\$2,618,578	\$293.93
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	298.56
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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1961.....	156,956	75.4	\$8,629,441	\$54.98	153,425	73.7	\$7,505,480	\$48.92	3,531	1.7	\$1,123,961	\$318.31
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	250.37
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.....	10,789	70.5	615,494	57.15	9,774	64.0	405,588	41.50	995	6.5	209,906	210.96

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 1952-61]

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												
1961.....	166	100.0	\$34,782	\$209.53	72	43.4	\$10,949	\$152.07	94	56.6	\$23,833	\$253.54
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
TUBERCULOSIS												
1961.....	3	1.8	\$878	\$292.67					3	1.8	\$878	\$292.67
1960.....	4	2.0	1,210	302.50					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	1,873	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

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1961.....	22	13.2	\$5,348	\$243.09	2	1.2	\$337	\$168.50	20	12.0	\$5,011	\$250.55
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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1961.....	141	85.0	\$28,556	\$202.52	70	42.2	\$10,612	\$151.60	71	42.8	\$17,944	\$252.73
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

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, 1961]

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, 999, 531	100. 0	\$128, 095, 755	\$64. 06	84, 373	100. 0	4. 2	\$8, 850, 585	\$104. 90	427, 363	100. 0	21. 4
No disability.....	8, 394	. 4	507, 625	60. 47	6, 055	7. 2	72. 1	396, 573	65. 50	158, 704	37. 1	19. 4
10 percent.....	819, 493	41. 0	15, 645, 989	19. 09	690	. 8	. 1	31, 701	45. 94	28, 650	7. 0	9. 0
20 percent.....	319, 507	16. 0	12, 139, 906	38. 00	18, 932	22. 4	5. 9	1, 236, 668	66. 16	80, 618	18. 9	26. 0
30 percent.....	310, 109	15. 5	17, 608, 546	56. 78	25, 226	29. 9	8. 1	1, 668, 960	75. 36	25, 873	6. 1	15. 9
40 percent.....	162, 571	8. 1	12, 251, 461	75. 36	2, 332	2. 8	1. 4	175, 749	114. 08	34, 615	8. 0	31. 6
50 percent.....	109, 554	5. 5	13, 116, 578	119. 73	12, 623	15. 0	11. 5	1, 440, 045	141. 93	15, 987	3. 7	37. 1
60 percent.....	85, 109	4. 2	12, 580, 222	147. 81	2, 204	2. 6	4. 4	312, 813	165. 83	7, 249	1. 7	27. 6
70 percent.....	43, 116	2. 2	7, 463, 313	173. 10	1, 886	2. 2	2. 8	312, 758	212. 74	44, 676	13. 7	54. 1
80 percent.....	26, 237	1. 3	5, 382, 578	205. 15	2, 486	3. 0	9. 5	477, 547	234. 73	58, 367		
90 percent.....	7, 627	. 4	1, 853, 751	243. 05	210	. 2	2. 8	44, 676				
100 percent.....	107, 814	5. 4	29, 545, 786	274. 04	11, 729	13. 9	10. 9	2, 753, 095				

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases						
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	\$37,363,004	\$87.43	97,472	\$13,461,007	329,891	\$23,901,097	1,487,795	100.0	74.4	\$81,882,166	\$55.04
No disability.....							2,339	.2	27.9	111,052	47.48
10 percent.....	3,007,094	18.95	20,267	378,948	138,437	2,628,146	660,099	44.4	80.5	12,607,194	19.10
20 percent.....	1,076,280	37.57	884	32,252	27,766	1,044,028	271,925	18.3	85.1	9,823,958	36.14
30 percent.....	4,492,822	55.73	14,260	777,626	66,358	3,715,196	204,265	13.7	65.9	11,445,764	56.04
40 percent.....	1,905,879	73.66	1,950	143,386	23,923	1,762,493	134,366	9.0	82.7	10,169,833	75.69
50 percent.....	4,046,889	116.91	11,203	1,258,035	23,412	2,788,854	62,316	4.2	56.9	7,629,644	122.43
60 percent.....	2,304,827	146.50	1,630	227,071	14,103	2,077,756	67,172	4.5	78.9	9,962,582	148.31
70 percent.....	2,628,750	164.43	9,032	1,398,345	6,955	1,230,405	25,243	1.7	58.5	4,521,805	179.13
80 percent.....	1,455,074	200.73	638	119,694	6,611	1,335,380	16,502	1.1	62.9	3,449,957	209.06
90 percent.....	380,733	242.97	86	18,477	1,481	362,256	5,850	.4	76.7	1,428,342	244.16
100 percent.....	16,064,656	275.24	37,522	9,108,073	20,845	6,956,583	37,718	2.5	35.0	10,728,035	284.43

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, 1961]

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, 520, 875	100. 0	\$91, 116, 862	\$59. 91	40, 975	100. 0	2. 7	\$4, 391, 046	\$107. 16	334, 392	100. 0	22. 0
No disability.....	6, 278	. 4	404, 926	64. 50	5, 362	13. 1	85. 4	359, 254	67. 00	.....	.....	.....
10 percent.....	663, 074	43. 6	12, 700, 703	19. 15	610	1. 5	. 1	28, 395	46. 55	139, 585	41. 7	21. 0
20 percent.....	233, 383	15. 3	8, 416, 957	36. 06	189	. 4	. 1	11, 204	59. 28	21, 447	6. 4	9. 2
30 percent.....	242, 952	16. 0	13, 830, 324	56. 93	18, 382	44. 9	7. 6	1, 228, 833	66. 85	66, 321	19. 8	27. 3
40 percent.....	123, 934	8. 1	9, 334, 013	75. 31	1, 202	2. 9	1. 0	88, 872	73. 94	19, 952	6. 0	16. 1
50 percent.....	74, 116	4. 9	9, 081, 017	122. 52	4, 907	12. 0	6. 6	564, 604	115. 06	24, 261	7. 3	32. 7
60 percent.....	61, 779	4. 1	9, 328, 102	150. 99	1, 433	3. 5	2. 3	206, 722	144. 26	11, 210	3. 3	18. 2
70 percent.....	30, 433	2. 0	5, 390, 995	177. 14	1, 461	3. 6	4. 8	245, 496	168. 03	10, 900	3. 3	35. 8
80 percent.....	19, 389	1. 3	4, 064, 631	209. 64	2, 247	5. 5	11. 6	435, 720	193. 91	5, 050	1. 5	26. 0
90 percent.....	5, 786	. 4	1, 431, 134	247. 34	174	. 4	3. 0	37, 704	216. 69	1, 221	. 4	21. 1
100 percent.....	59, 751	3. 9	17, 134, 060	286. 76	5, 008	12. 2	8. 4	1, 184, 242	236. 47	34, 445	10. 3	57. 6

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases						
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	\$26,277,359	\$78.58	65,739	\$8,742,749	268,653	\$17,534,610	1,145,508	100.0	75.3	\$60,448,457	\$52.77
No disability.....							916	.1	14.6	45,672	49.86
10 percent.....	2,658,073	19.04	15,559	296,376	124,026	2,361,697	522,879	45.6	78.9	10,014,235	19.15
20 percent.....	773,690	36.07	652	23,549	20,795	750,141	211,747	18.5	90.7	7,632,063	36.04
30 percent.....	3,731,664	56.27	10,586	591,472	55,735	3,140,192	158,249	13.8	65.1	8,869,827	56.05
40 percent.....	1,466,063	73.48	1,323	96,760	18,629	1,369,303	102,780	9.0	82.9	7,779,078	75.69
50 percent.....	2,905,362	119.75	7,557	875,899	16,704	2,029,463	44,948	3.9	60.7	5,611,051	124.83
60 percent.....	1,678,805	149.76	1,077	153,779	10,133	1,525,026	49,136	4.3	79.5	7,442,575	151.47
70 percent.....	1,843,888	169.16	6,029	959,119	4,871	884,769	18,072	1.6	59.4	3,301,611	182.69
80 percent.....	1,046,938	207.31	457	87,362	4,593	959,576	12,092	1.0	62.4	2,581,973	213.53
90 percent.....	300,021	245.72	67	14,496	1,154	285,525	4,391	.4	75.9	1,093,409	249.01
100 percent.....	9,872,855	286.63	22,432	5,643,937	12,013	4,228,918	20,298	1.8	34.0	6,076,963	299.39

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, 1961]

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	157,517	100.0	\$15,493,051	\$98.36	25,694	100.0	16.3	\$2,348,405	\$91.40	30,893	100.0	19.6
No disability	1,035	.7	48,645	47.00						1,697	5.5	6.7
10 percent	25,440	16.2	609,800	23.97						4,493	14.5	11.3
20 percent	39,622	25.2	2,137,631	53.95	18,661	72.6	47.1	1,221,282	65.45	3,638	11.8	17.9
30 percent	20,355	12.9	1,247,311	61.28	2,101	8.2	10.3	141,498	67.35	2,839	9.2	18.3
40 percent	15,493	9.8	1,221,875	78.87	826	3.2	5.3	64,866	78.53	4,909	15.9	34.6
50 percent	14,206	9.0	1,625,391	114.42	454	1.8	3.2	50,561	111.37	2,154	7.0	20.6
60 percent	10,441	6.6	1,450,441	138.92	147	.6	1.4	20,203	137.44	1,670	5.4	32.4
70 percent	5,155	3.3	846,944	164.30	79	.3	1.5	12,412	157.11	1,146	3.7	35.8
80 percent	3,199	2.0	601,482	188.02	27	.1	.9	4,746	175.78	68	.2	10.8
90 percent	630	.4	138,581	219.97	17	.1	2.7	3,388	199.29	8,279	26.8	37.7
100 percent	21,941	13.9	5,564,950	253.63	3,382	13.1	15.4	829,449	245.25			

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases						
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total	\$4, 103, 337	\$132. 82	7, 279	\$1, 455, 845	23, 614	\$2, 647, 492	100, 930	100. 0	64. 1	\$9, 041, 309	\$89. 58
No disability							1, 035	1. 0	100. 0	48, 645	47. 00
10 percent	42, 362	24. 96	155	3, 045	1, 542	39, 317	23, 743	23. 5	93. 3	567, 438	23. 90
20 percent	209, 987	46. 74	57	2, 683	4, 436	207, 304	10, 468	16. 3	41. 6	706, 362	42. 89
30 percent	219, 904	60. 45	139	7, 950	3, 499	211, 954	14, 616	14. 5	71. 8	885, 909	60. 61
40 percent	222, 905	78. 52	301	23, 578	2, 538	199, 327	11, 828	11. 7	76. 4	934, 104	78. 97
50 percent	558, 322	113. 73	770	86, 214	4, 139	472, 108	8, 843	8. 8	62. 2	1, 016, 508	114. 95
60 percent	295, 274	137. 08	257	34, 277	1, 897	260, 097	8, 140	8. 1	78. 0	1, 134, 964	130. 43
70 percent	266, 425	159. 54	513	78, 609	1, 157	187, 816	3, 406	3. 4	66. 1	568, 107	166. 80
80 percent	205, 286	179. 13	61	10, 722	1, 085	194, 564	2, 026	2. 0	63. 3	391, 450	193. 21
90 percent	14, 710	216. 32	3	587	65	14, 123	545	. 5	86. 5	120, 483	221. 07
100 percent	2, 068, 162	249. 81	5, 023	1, 208, 180	3, 256	859, 982	10, 280	10. 2	46. 9	2, 667, 339	259. 47

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, 1961]

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.....	166	100.0	\$34,782	\$209.53	3	100.0	1.8	\$878	\$292.67	22	100.0	13.2
No disability.....	2	1.2	26	13.00								
10 percent.....												
20 percent.....												
30 percent.....	2	1.2	204	102.00								
40 percent.....	3	1.8	360	120.00								
50 percent.....	2	1.2	259	129.50								
60 percent.....	25	15.1	3,623	144.92						1	4.5	4.0
70 percent.....	16	9.6	2,572	160.75						1	4.5	6.2
80 percent.....	19	11.5	3,279	172.58								
90 percent.....	3	1.8	626	208.67								
100 percent.....	94	56.6	23,833	253.54	3	100.0	3.2	878	292.67	20	91.0	21.3

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases						
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Percent of total general and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	\$5,348	\$243.09	10	\$2,388	12	\$2,960	141	100.0	85.0	\$28,556	\$202.52
No disability.....											
10 percent.....							2	1.4	100.0	26	13.00
20 percent.....											
30 percent.....							2	1.4	100.0	204	102.00
40 percent.....							3	2.1	100.0	360	120.00
50 percent.....							2	1.4	100.0	259	129.50
60 percent.....	181	181.00			1	181	24	17.0	96.0	3,442	143.42
70 percent.....	156	156.00			1	156	15	10.7	93.8	2,416	161.07
80 percent.....							19	13.5	100.0	3,279	172.58
90 percent.....							3	2.1	100.0	626	208.67
100 percent.....	5,011	250.55	10	2,388	10	2,623	71	50.4	75.5	17,944	252.73

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, 1961]

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	112,889	100.0	\$6,621,942	\$58.66	5,016	100.0	4.5	\$548,749	\$109.40	23,613	100.0	20.9
No disability.....	876	.8	44,399	50.68	693	13.8	79.1	37,319	53.85	6,656	28.2	13.8
10 percent.....	48,261	42.8	741,070	15.36	80	1.6	.2	3,306	41.33	811	3.4	5.4
20 percent.....	14,896	13.2	439,207	29.48	82	1.6	.6	4,182	51.00	4,193	17.8	24.2
30 percent.....	17,324	15.3	823,307	47.52	1,417	28.3	8.2	76,713	54.14	889	3.8	12.9
40 percent.....	6,890	6.1	445,130	64.61	43	.9	.6	2,531	58.86	2,121	9.0	41.3
50 percent.....	5,129	4.5	477,405	93.08	789	15.7	15.4	71,117	90.14	701	3.0	16.8
60 percent.....	4,170	3.7	487,753	116.97	97	1.9	2.3	10,881	112.18	1,193	5.0	54.1
70 percent.....	2,205	2.0	297,823	135.07	77	1.5	3.5	10,147	131.78	302	1.3	28.9
80 percent.....	1,043	.9	166,446	159.58	104	2.1	10.0	16,248	156.23	33	.1	15.2
90 percent.....	217	.2	42,615	196.38	8	.2	3.7	1,396	174.50	6,714	28.4	56.5
100 percent.....	11,878	10.5	2,656,787	223.67	1,626	32.4	13.7	314,909	193.67			

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases						
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	\$2,338,790	\$99.05	10,270	\$1,196,812	13,343	\$1,141,978	84,260	100.0	74.6	\$3,734,403	\$44.32
No disability.....							183	.2	20.9	7,080	38.69
10 percent.....	100,578	15.11	2,009	30,429	4,647	70,149	41,525	49.3	86.0	637,186	15.34
20 percent.....	23,693	29.21	40	1,160	771	22,533	14,003	16.6	94.0	411,332	29.37
30 percent.....	185,026	44.13	1,476	64,877	2,717	120,149	11,714	13.9	67.6	561,568	47.94
40 percent.....	53,257	59.91	78	4,630	811	48,627	5,958	7.1	86.5	389,342	65.35
50 percent.....	191,318	90.20	1,202	106,035	919	85,283	2,219	2.6	43.3	214,970	96.88
60 percent.....	80,945	115.47	75	7,960	626	72,985	3,372	4.0	80.9	395,927	117.42
70 percent.....	150,758	126.37	944	116,438	249	34,320	935	1.1	42.4	136,918	146.44
80 percent.....	46,834	155.08	19	2,697	283	44,137	637	.8	61.1	103,364	162.27
90 percent.....	6,331	191.85			33	6,331	176	.2	81.1	34,888	198.23
100 percent.....	1,500,050	223.42	4,427	862,586	2,287	637,464	3,538	4.2	29.8	841,828	237.94

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, 1961]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)					Psychiatric and neurological diseases		
										Total		
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total tuberculosis	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total.....	208,084	100.0	\$14,829,118	\$71.27	12,685	100.0	6.1	\$1,561,507	\$123.10	38,443	100.0	18.5
No disability.....	205	.1	9,655	47.10								
10 percent.....	82,716	39.7	1,594,390	19.28						10,766	28.0	13.0
20 percent.....	31,606	15.2	1,146,111	36.26						1,899	4.9	6.0
30 percent.....	29,476	14.2	1,707,400	57.93	3,326	26.2	13.3	221,916	66.72	6,466	16.8	21.9
40 percent.....	16,251	7.8	1,250,083	76.92	261	2.1	1.6	19,480	74.64	2,193	5.7	13.5
50 percent.....	16,101	7.7	1,932,506	120.02	6,473	51.0	40.2	753,763	116.45	3,324	8.7	20.6
60 percent.....	8,694	4.2	1,310,303	150.71	527	4.1	6.0	75,007	142.33	1,667	4.3	19.2
70 percent.....	5,307	2.6	924,979	174.29	269	2.1	5.1	44,703	169.18	2,223	5.8	41.9
80 percent.....	2,587	1.2	546,740	211.34	108	.9	4.2	20,833	192.90	751	2.0	29.0
90 percent.....	991	.5	240,795	242.98	11	.1	1.1	2,188	198.91	245	.6	24.7
100 percent.....	14,150	6.8	4,166,156	294.43	1,710	13.5	12.1	423,617	247.73	8,909	23.2	63.0

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases						
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total	\$4,638,170	\$120.65	14,174	\$2,064,113	24,269	\$2,574,057	156,956	100.0	75.4	\$8,629,441	\$54.98
No disability							205	.1	100.0	9,655	47.10
10 percent	206,081	19.14	2,544	49,098	8,222	156,983	71,950	45.9	87.0	1,388,309	19.30
20 percent	68,910	36.29	135	4,860	1,764	64,050	29,707	18.9	94.0	1,077,201	36.26
30 percent	356,228	55.09	2,059	113,327	4,407	242,901	19,684	12.5	66.8	1,129,256	57.37
40 percent	163,654	74.63	248	18,418	1,945	145,236	13,797	8.8	84.9	1,066,949	77.33
50 percent	391,887	117.90	1,674	189,887	1,650	202,000	6,304	4.0	39.2	786,856	124.82
60 percent	249,622	149.74	221	31,055	1,446	218,567	6,500	4.1	74.8	985,674	151.64
70 percent	367,523	165.33	1,546	244,179	677	123,344	2,815	1.8	53.0	512,753	182.15
80 percent	156,016	207.74	101	18,913	650	137,103	1,728	1.1	66.8	369,891	214.06
90 percent	59,671	243.56	16	3,394	229	56,277	735	.5	74.2	178,936	243.45
100 percent	2,618,578	293.93	5,630	1,390,982	3,279	1,227,596	3,531	2.3	24.9	1,123,961	318.31

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, 1961]

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	1,999,531	\$128,095,755	\$64.06	1,520,875	\$91,116,862	\$59.91	157,517	\$15,493,051	\$98.36
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit)	1,620,075	58,153,714	35.90	1,269,621	44,686,923	35.20	101,945	5,265,262	51.65
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled	379,456	69,942,041	184.32	251,254	46,429,939	184.79	55,572	10,227,789	184.05
Without dependents	86,610	14,249,000	164.52	48,153	7,802,460	162.03	16,829	2,915,611	173.25
With dependents	292,846	55,693,041	190.18	203,101	38,627,479	190.19	38,743	7,312,178	188.74
Wife only	82,381	15,096,022	183.25	37,381	6,760,240	180.85	34,568	6,476,410	187.35
Wife, child or children	175,426	33,511,090	191.03	139,794	26,633,316	190.52	3,377	678,521	200.92
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents	6,685	1,432,642	214.31	5,145	1,090,857	212.02	28	5,673	202.61
Wife, parent or parents	2,161	475,472	220.02	1,533	341,157	222.54	158	34,527	218.53
Child or children only	13,945	2,547,546	182.69	10,446	1,910,173	182.86	371	68,193	183.81
Child or children and parent or parents	1,103	253,224	229.58	800	183,211	229.01	6	1,517	252.83
Parent or parents only	11,145	2,377,045	213.28	8,002	1,708,525	213.51	235	47,337	201.43
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid	793,729			611,821			44,533		
Wives	266,653			183,853			38,131		
Children	501,970			409,714			5,958		
Parents	25,106			18,254			444		

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.....	208,084	\$14,829,118	\$71.27	166	\$34,782	\$209.53	112,889	\$6,621,942	\$58.66
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	160,254	5,707,639	35.62	8	777	97.13	88,247	2,493,113	28.25
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	47,830	9,121,479	190.71	158	34,005	215.22	24,642	4,128,829	167.55
Without dependents.....	12,091	2,040,629	168.77	61	12,227	200.44	9,476	1,478,073	155.98
With dependents.....	35,739	7,080,850	198.13	97	21,778	224.52	15,166	2,650,756	174.78
Wife only.....	5,462	1,025,972	187.84	91	20,312	223.21	4,879	813,088	166.65
Wife, child or children.....	24,462	4,823,975	197.20	6	1,466	244.33	7,787	1,373,812	176.42
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	1,206	277,275	229.91				306	58,837	192.28
Wife, parent or parents.....	329	72,002	218.85				141	27,786	197.06
Child or children only.....	2,130	397,949	186.83				998	171,231	171.57
Child or children and parent or parents.....	226	53,831	238.19				71	14,665	206.55
Parent or parents only.....	1,924	429,846	223.41				984	191,337	194.45
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid.....	101,754			104			35,517		
Wives.....	31,459			97			13,113		
Children.....	65,700			7			20,591		
Parents.....	4,595						1,813		

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, 1961]

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	1,105,916	100.0	\$88,487,897	\$80.01	105,415	100.0	\$8,284,565	\$78.59	964,084	100.0	\$76,478,770	\$79.33
Service pensions.....	28,795	2.6	3,114,321	108.15								
Non-service-connected disabilities.....	1,077,121	97.4	85,373,576	79.26	105,415	100.0	8,284,565	78.59	964,084	100.0	76,478,770	79.33
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	22,529	2.0	1,722,734	76.47	9,738	9.2	711,484	73.06	12,223	1.3	968,961	79.27
Psychiatric and neurological diseases..	133,236	12.1	11,144,647	83.65	40,621	38.6	3,268,832	80.47	87,075	9.0	7,448,035	85.54
Psychoses.....	39,748	3.6	3,004,898	75.60	22,305	21.2	1,642,997	73.66	13,650	1.4	1,099,169	80.53
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	93,488	8.5	8,139,749	87.07	18,316	17.4	1,625,835	88.77	73,425	7.6	6,348,866	86.47
General medical and surgical conditions.....	921,356	83.3	72,506,195	78.70	55,056	52.2	4,304,249	78.18	864,786	89.7	68,061,774	78.70

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	7,622	100.0	\$610,241	\$80.06	28,766	100.0	\$3,110,951	\$108.15	29	100.0	\$3,370	\$116.21
Service pensions.....					28,766	100.0	3,110,951	108.15	29	100.0	3,370	116.21
Non-service-connected disabilities.....	7,622	100.0	610,241	80.06								
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	568	7.4	42,289	74.45								
Psychiatric and neurological diseases..	5,540	72.7	427,780	77.22								
Psychoses.....	3,793	49.8	262,732	69.27								
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	1,747	22.9	165,048	94.48								
General medical and surgical conditions.....	1,514	19.9	140,172	92.58								

Table 45.—Veterans who were receiving pensions under special acts, showing monthly value of awards

[As of June 20, 1961]

Service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total	244	\$3,991	\$16.36
Regular Establishment	235	3,628	15.44
World War I	2	255	127.50
Spanish American War	7	108	15.43

Table 46.—Age groups of veterans of all wars and Regular Establishment who were receiving compensation or pension benefits

[As of June 20, 1961]

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	52.0	43.4	48.8	66.8	68.6	37.4	32.8	83.6	91.9
Total veterans	3,106,985	1,520,880	105,415	158,808	964,084	113,124	215,706	28,939	29
Under 20	174					174			
20 to 24	14,600					14,064	536		
25 to 29	84,443	39	8			29,516	54,880		
30 to 34	171,245	31,023	3,834			21,155	115,233		
35 to 39	482,502	435,663	16,851			7,545	22,443		
40 to 44	539,156	499,057	19,408			10,119	10,572		
45 to 49	324,579	295,046	16,331			7,718	5,484		
50 to 54	201,705	175,535	16,978			6,055	3,137		
55 to 59	82,149	58,743	14,742	196	756	6,027	1,685		
60 to 64	150,093	19,810	14,805	37,528	71,080	5,704	1,040		
65 to 69	652,324	4,459	1,879	88,652	554,864	1,869	601		
70 to 74	329,186	1,161	385	27,535	298,451	1,540	89		
75 to 79	41,700	283	121	3,906	33,746	1,134		25	
80 to 84	21,533	61	12	784	4,213	354		2,510	
85 to 89	10,068		1	180	765	57		16,108	1
90 to 94	1,385			26	176	26		9,058	7
95 and over	143			1	33	7		1,142	15
								96	6

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 special act cases.

Table 47.—*Terminations of compensation or pension disability awards, showing reason for termination*
[During fiscal year 1961]

Reason for termination	Total	World War II		World War I		Korean conflict		Regular Estab- lishment	Spanish- American War	Indian Wars
		Service- connected	Non- service- connected	Service- connected	Non- service- connected	Service- connected	Non- service- connected			
Total.....	174,091	39,845	20,606	6,322	87,545	7,964	2,023	5,032	4,736	18
Claimant reenlisted or recalled to active service..	831	331	19	3	273	12	193			
Death of veteran.....	69,819	8,337	6,398	5,143	43,355	810	250	1,081	4,428	17
Disability less than 10 percent.....	16,851	12,739		71	2,899			1,142		
Disability less than permanent total.....	4,121		2,646		1,194		281			
Estate in excess of \$1,500.....	8,499	3,393	1,495	471	1,508	760	124	669	78	1
Further payment not desired.....	790	233	100	2	239	134	24	80	8	
Income provision.....	34,179		4,476		29,235		496		2	
Misconduct.....	42	17	13		9	1	2			
Service-connected severed.....	4,780	4,652		18	50			60		
Veterans in receipt of other benefits.....	1,271	433	37	19	148	352	14	266	2	
Miscellaneous ¹	32,908	9,710	5,422	595	11,917	2,685	820	1,541	218	

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, 1961]

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.....	383,987	\$38,328,941	\$99.82	266,015	\$24,669,342	\$92.74	44,235	\$5,213,026	\$117.85	38,355	\$4,083,004	\$106.45
Compensation.....	212,193	16,438,380	77.47	167,797	12,698,575	75.68	9,713	763,275	78.58	24,735	2,206,750	89.22
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	142,732	17,257,082	120.91	75,085	8,364,799	111.40	34,126	4,372,279	128.12	10,012	1,250,373	124.89
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....	29,062	4,633,479	159.43	23,133	3,605,968	155.88	396	77,472	195.64	3,608	625,881	173.47
Widow alone.....	96,300	13,129,528	136.34	41,543	5,701,069	137.23	34,420	4,348,578	126.34	5,061	774,338	153.00
Widow and children.....	10,909	1,682,460	145.06	6,635	916,653	138.15	534	86,739	162.43	2,027	318,381	157.07
Widow, children and mother.....	2,452	475,265	193.83	1,615	289,101	179.01	6	1,440	240.00	536	122,525	228.59
Widow, children and father.....	659	114,612	173.92	503	79,565	158.18	2	521	260.50	106	24,571	231.80
Widow, children, mother and father.....	1,161	224,123	193.04	715	124,577	174.23				284	65,763	231.56
Widow and mother.....	9,259	1,773,557	191.55	6,924	1,282,815	185.27	370	73,341	198.22	822	175,352	213.32
Widow and father.....	1,946	334,679	171.98	1,569	258,797	164.94	28	5,634	201.21	136	27,800	204.41
Widow, mother and father.....	3,025	572,838	189.37	2,164	388,236	179.41	7	1,416	202.29	295	62,252	211.02
Children alone.....	35,274	2,803,109	79.47	25,605	1,911,735	74.66	735	83,698	113.87	4,874	433,614	88.96
Children and mother.....	9,511	1,356,278	142.60	7,438	1,027,894	138.19	12	2,284	190.33	1,321	210,870	159.63
Children and father.....	1,971	263,668	133.77	1,570	200,591	127.76	2	315	157.50	266	42,446	159.57
Children, mother and father.....	4,542	676,344	148.91	3,341	476,688	142.68				808	134,416	166.36
Mother alone.....	122,800	8,780,503	71.50	98,335	7,015,231	71.34	7,036	526,452	74.82	11,162	836,435	74.94
Father alone.....	25,036	1,703,491	68.04	21,169	1,427,665	67.44	869	64,708	74.53	1,922	143,115	74.46
Mother and father.....	59,142	4,538,486	75.74	46,889	3,568,725	76.11	214	17,840	83.36	8,735	711,126	81.41
Total dependents.....	529,935			368,334			46,035			63,604		
Widows.....	125,711			61,668			35,367			9,267		
Children.....	94,850			61,325			1,901			17,822		
Mothers.....	211,892			167,421			7,645			23,963		
Fathers.....	97,482			77,920			1,122			12,552		

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.....	880	\$110,080	\$125.09	34,408	\$4,242,993	\$123.31	93	\$10,353	\$111.32	1	\$143	\$143.00
Compensation.....	42	4,060	96.67	9,901	765,302	77.30	5	418	83.60			
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	838	106,020	126.52	22,582	3,153,533	139.65	88	9,935	112.90	1	143	143.00
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....				1,925	324,158	168.39						
Widow alone.....	854	106,836	125.10	14,366	2,191,714	152.56	55	6,850	124.55	1	143	143.00
Widow and children.....	11	1,859	169.00	1,701	258,733	152.11	1	95	95.00			
Widow, children and mother.....				295	62,199	210.84						
Widow, children and father.....				48	9,955	207.40						
Widow, children, mother and father.....				162	33,783	208.54						
Widow and mother.....				1,143	242,049	211.77						
Widow and father.....				213	42,448	199.29						
Widow, mother and father.....				559	120,934	216.34						
Children alone.....	13	1,235	95.00	4,010	369,419	92.12	37	3,408	92.11			
Children and mother.....				740	115,230	155.72						
Children and father.....				133	20,316	152.75						
Children, mother and father.....				393	65,240	166.01						
Mother alone.....	2	150	75.00	6,265	402,235	64.20						
Father alone.....				1,076	67,943	63.14						
Mother and father.....				3,304	240,795	72.88						
Total dependents.....	894			50,973			94			1		
Widows.....	865			18,487			56			1		
Children.....	27			13,737			38					
Mothers.....	2			12,861								
Fathers.....				5,888								

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, 1952-61]

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
1961.....	383,987	\$99.82	529,935	125,711	94,850	309,374	266,015	\$92.74	368,334	61,668	61,325	245,341
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	145,263	327,024	275,922	93.41	431,772	58,808	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

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
1961.....	44,235	\$117.85	46,035	35,367	1,901	8,767	38,355	\$106.45	63,604	9,267	17,822	36,515
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	92.75	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

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
1961	880	\$125.09	894	865	27	2	34,408	\$123.31	50,973	18,487	13,737	18,749
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

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
1961	93	\$111.32	94	56	38	1	\$143.00	1	1	
1960	97	111.57	97	61	36	1	143.00	1	1	
1959	105	112.26	105	68	37	1	143.00	1	1	
1958	129	109.06	129	87	42	3	131.67	3	3	
1957	146	102.64	147	100	47	3	131.67	3	3	
1956	168	80.73	169	114	55	5	87.00	5	5	
1955	205	81.35	207	144	63	5	87.00	5	5	
1954	212	72.70	212	151	61	5	75.00	5	5	
1953	212	73.19	214	155	59	5	75.00	5	5	
1952	216	71.06	219	161	58	3	75.00	3	3	

Table 50.—Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pension 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, 1961]

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.....	682,682	\$38,513,132	\$56.41	148,230	\$9,538,577	\$64.35	446,655	\$23,203,409	\$51.95	9,563	\$642,745	\$67.21
Widow alone.....	504,587	26,938,824	53.39	25,138	1,292,410	51.41	402,982	20,663,015	51.28	615	32,244	52.43
Widow and children.....	97,873	7,841,860	80.12	64,864	5,435,534	83.80	27,068	1,913,608	70.70	5,099	429,451	84.22
Children alone.....	80,222	3,732,448	46.53	58,228	2,810,633	48.27	16,605	626,786	37.75	3,849	181,050	47.04
Total dependents..	962,509	-----	-----	365,829	-----	-----	492,420	-----	-----	24,787	-----	-----
Widows.....	602,460	-----	-----	90,002	-----	-----	430,050	-----	-----	5,714	-----	-----
Children.....	360,049	-----	-----	275,827	-----	-----	62,370	-----	-----	19,073	-----	-----

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.....	74,434	\$4,879,099	\$65.55	3,186	\$210,370	\$66.03	613	\$38,867	\$63.40	1	\$65	\$65.00
Widow alone.....	72,644	4,745,157	65.32	2,615	168,607	64.48	592	37,326	63.05	1	65	65.00
Widow and children.....	825	62,026	75.18	16	1,168	73.00	1	73	73.00	-----	-----	-----
Children alone.....	965	71,916	74.62	555	40,595	73.14	20	1,468	73.40	-----	-----	-----
Total dependents..	75,645	-----	-----	3,212	-----	-----	615	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Widows.....	73,469	-----	-----	2,631	-----	-----	593	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Children.....	2,176	-----	-----	581	-----	-----	22	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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, 1952-61]

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
1961.....	682,682	\$56.41	962,509	602,460	360,049	148,230	\$64.35	365,829	90,002	275,827
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

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
1961.....	446,655	\$51.95	492,420	430,050	62,370	9,563	\$67.21	24,787	5,714	19,073
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	449,994	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

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, 1952-61]

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
1961.....	74,434	\$65.55	75,645	73,469	2,176	3,186	\$66.03	3,212	2,631	581
1960.....	77,462	65.58	78,797	76,592	2,295	3,691	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.....	89,702	54.87	82,118	79,729	2,398	3,304	52.90	3,327	2,715	612
1957.....	84,806	54.82	86,470	83,729	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.....	89,632	54.92	82,574	79,548	3,026	5,390	52.97	5,434	4,723	711
1954.....	89,773	52.90	82,830	79,639	3,191	6,199	50.89	6,259	5,591	749
1953.....	80,397	52.95	82,566	79,370	3,196	6,969	50.92	7,026	6,260	766
1952.....	89,136	49.00	82,777	79,061	3,716	8,047	47.06	8,166	7,311	795

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
1961.....	613	\$63.40	615	593	22	1	\$65.00	1	1	0
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	.....

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, 1961]

Class of beneficiary	Total			Regular Establishment			Spanish American-War		
	Num-ber	Month-ly value	Aver-age monthly value	Num-ber	Month-ly value	Aver-age monthly value	Num-ber	Month-ly value	Aver-age monthly value
Total cases.....	267	\$5,946	\$22.27	63	\$1,384	\$21.97	35	\$689	\$19.69
Widow alone.....	133	3,327	25.02	60	1,299	21.65	26	533	20.50
Widow and chil- dren.....	1	50	50.00						
Children alone.....	131	2,533	19.34	1	49	49.00	9	156	17.33
Mother alone.....	2	36	18.00	2	36	18.00			
Total depend- ents.....	268			63			35		
Widows.....	134			60			26		
Children.....	132			1			9		
Mothers.....	2			2					

Class of beneficiary	Civil War			Indian Wars			Mexican War		
	Num-ber	Month-ly value	Aver-age monthly value	Num-ber	Month-ly value	Aver-age monthly value	Num-ber	Month-ly value	Aver-age monthly value
Total cases.....	162	\$3,706	\$22.88	6	\$155	\$25.83	1	\$12	\$12.00
Widow alone.....	42	1,360	32.38	5	135	27.00			
Widow and chil- dren.....	1	50	50.00						
Children alone.....	119	2,296	19.29	1	20	20.00	1	12	12.00
Mother alone.....									
Total dependents.....	163			6			1		
Widows.....	43			5					
Children.....	120			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, 1952-61]

Fiscal year	Total						Regular Establishment						Spanish-American War					
	Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents			
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Wid-ows	Chil-dren	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Wid-ows	Chil-dren	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Wid-ows	Chil-dren	Parents
1961.....	267	\$22.27	268	134	132	2	63	\$21.97	63	60	1	2	35	\$19.69	35	26	9	0
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

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
1961.....	162	\$22.88	163	43	120	6	\$25.83	6	5	1	1	\$12.00	1	0	1
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	24.92	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	21.59	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

Table 54.—*Terminations of compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or pension death awards, showing reason for termination*

[During fiscal year 1961]

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- connected	Non- service- connected	Service- connected	Non- service- connected	Service- connected	Non- service- connected					
Total.....	73,995	13,637	13,513	2,666	34,531	1,104	962	1,930	5,040	527	84	1
Child, not in widow's custody, becomes of age or discontinues school.....	9,195	4,695	1,374	200	2,617	55	15	171	68			
Child, not in widow's custody, marries.....	845	322	230	25	213	10	12	33				
Death of payee.....	18,065	4,001	781	1,523	5,656	362	17	559	4,596	487	83	
Mother or father no longer dependent.....	280	180		10		57		33				
Income provision.....	23,336		4,977		18,001		355		3			
Widow remarries.....	7,175	1,104	1,973	289	2,307	330	292	753	126	1		
Miscellaneous ¹	15,099	3,335	4,178	619	5,737	290	271	381	247	39	1	1

¹ Includes temporary terminations.

Table 55.—*Emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I receiving full retirement pay*

[As of June 30, 1961]

Branch of service and military rank at time of discharge from service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	1, 289	\$256, 857	\$199. 27
Total, Army.....	1, 246	248, 403	199. 36
Colonel.....	4	1, 430	357. 50
Lieutenant colonel.....	13	4, 760	366. 15
Major.....	51	14, 704	288. 31
Captain.....	239	55, 015	230. 19
First lieutenant.....	525	102, 293	194. 84
Second lieutenant.....	414	70, 201	169. 57
Total, Navy.....	32	6, 388	199. 63
Commander.....	1	323	323. 00
Lieutenant commander.....	0		
Lieutenant.....	10	2, 138	213. 80
Lieutenant (jg).....	14	2, 651	189. 36
Ensign.....	7	1, 276	182. 29
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. and Public Law 86-721)*

[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, 1961.....	615, 421	353	38	253	35	27
Nov. 30, 1960.....	615, 150	71	20	44	6	1
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, 617	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	431
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, 1961.....	66,998	4,317	1,027	2,188	855	247
Nov. 30, 1960.....	65,497	6,293	2,382	2,517	1,074	320
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	14,732	6,904	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, 1961.....	2,362,863	67,369	23,147	39,138	2,307	2,777
Nov. 30, 1960.....	2,349,369	251,695	171,709	70,074	4,122	5,790
Nov. 30, 1959.....	2,310,218	410,335	271,317	116,158	9,166	13,640
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, 1961.....	27,800,000	3				
Nov. 30, 1960.....	27,800,000	15	11	4	0	0
Nov. 30, 1959.....	27,800,000	34	26	7	0	1
Nov. 30, 1958.....	27,800,000	156	88	63	0	5
Nov. 30, 1957.....	27,800,000	625	406	195	6	18
Nov. 30, 1956.....	27,800,000	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	313,941	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 orphans' educational assistance program (Public Law 634, superseded by ch. 35, title 38, U.S.C. and Public Law 86-785)*

[At specified dates]

Date	Orphans entered training †	Orphans in training			
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Special restorative training
June 30, 1961.....	30, 114	2, 987	967	1, 990	30
Nov. 30, 1960.....	26, 855	14, 336	11, 724	2, 574	38
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

†Cumulative from inception of program, June 1956.

Table 61.—*Counseling provided veterans and orphans*

[Fiscal year 1961]

Type of counseling	Total	VA	Fee Basis
Counseling provided—total.....	39, 703	33, 111	6, 592
Veterans.....	20, 258	15, 104	5, 154
Orphans.....	19, 445	18, 007	1, 438
Personal adjustment counseling interviews.....	8, 595		

Table 62.—*Employment objectives of disabled Korean conflict veterans who entered vocational rehabilitation training prior to Dec. 1, 1960 (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.....	65, 500	Clerical and kindred.....	7, 100
Professional.....	17, 800	Sales and kindred.....	1, 000
Semiprofessional.....	5, 400	Service.....	3, 000
Managerial.....	3, 900	Agricultural.....	3, 500
		Trade and industrial.....	23, 800

Table 63.—*Comparison of occupational goals of disabled Korean conflict veterans who entered vocational rehabilitation training and occupational distribution of all employed 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, 1960)	Male labor force (January 1961)	Major occupational group	Korean conflict veterans (prior to Dec. 1, 1960)	Male labor force (January 1961)
Total.....	Percent 100	Percent 100		Percent	Percent
Professional.....	27	12	Clerical and kindred....	11	7
Semiprofessional.....	8	14	Sales and kindred.....	1	6
Managerial and official...	6		Service.....	5	7
			Agricultural.....	6	9
			Trade and industrial....	36	45

Table 64.—*Types of readjustment training pursued by Korean conflict veterans prior to December 1, 1960 (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, predental and preveterinarian).....	2.6
Accounting and auditing.....	3.3	Music and public speaking.....	1.1
Art and design.....	2.8	Physical and natural science.....	1.9
Business administration and managerial.....	11.6	Secondary and elementary programs of study.....	5.1
Clerical and sales.....	4.2	Social studies and welfare work.....	1.9
Craft, trade and industrial.....	24.6	Theology.....	0.6
Education (preparation for teaching).....	5.8	Other types of training.....	4.9
Engineering.....	8.0		
Flight training.....	2.5		
Humanities and other undergraduate college programs (not shown elsewhere).....	12.0		

Table 65.—*Types of training pursued by war orphans prior to Dec. 1, 1960*

[Public Law 634, superseded by ch. 35, title 38, U.S.C.]

Training program	Number entered	Distribution by sex	
		Male	Female
Total.....	26,855	13,864	12,991
Agricultural and related.....	324	300	24
Accounting and auditing.....	340	209	131
Art and design.....	318	205	113
Business administration and managerial.....	2,352	1,593	759
Clerical and sales.....	1,924	308	1,616
Craft, trade and industrial.....	2,325	1,737	588
Education (preparation for teaching).....	3,454	1,179	2,275
Engineering.....	1,600	1,518	82
Humanities and other undergraduate college programs (not shown elsewhere).....	7,923	4,046	3,877
Law (including prelaw).....	327	290	37
Medicine and related programs (including premedical, predental and preveterinarian).....	1,969	701	1,268
Music and public speaking.....	352	138	214
Physical and natural science.....	660	493	167
Social studies and welfare work.....	771	387	384
Theology.....	214	158	56
Other types of training.....	2,002	602	1,400

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, 1952-61]

Fiscal year	Number of loans				Amount of guaranty and insurance				Amount of loans			
	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business
1961.....	5,936,599	5,628,656	71,530	236,413	\$27,387,033,350	\$27,077,505,473	\$120,203,633	\$189,324,244	\$50,893,992,397	\$49,947,641,633	\$283,908,475	\$662,442,289
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	23,927,996,527	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	42,009,060,890	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.....	4,203,668	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	17,943,871,231	17,184,489,971	244,973,817	514,407,443

Table 67.—*Receipt and disposition of guaranteed and insured loan defaults and claims by purpose of loan*

[Cumulative at end of each fiscal year, 1952-61]

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
1961.....	991,038	930,791	16,778	43,469	53,889	845,456	803,394	14,332	27,730	101,060	82,445	2,524	16,091	91,693	74,175	2,298	15,220
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.....	545,592	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	33,308	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.....	306,367	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

Table 68.—*Number and amount of direct loans closed and fully disbursed*

[Cumulative at end of each fiscal year, 1952-61]

Fiscal year	Number	Amount	Fiscal year	Number	Amount
1961.....	188,882	\$1,585,146,189	1956.....	77,187	\$554,341,231
1960.....	165,367	1,341,277,014	1955.....	64,941	461,158,239
1959.....	137,369	1,059,624,861	1954.....	49,311	343,789,977
1958.....	118,373	880,306,759	1953.....	33,167	223,788,097
1957.....	92,567	671,544,515	1952.....	21,512	140,595,946

Table 69.—*Exhibit of insurance in force*

[For fiscal year 1961]

	U.S. Government life insurance		Participating national service life insurance		Nonparticipating national service life insurance			
					Service-disabled veterans insurance		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
In force at beginning 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
Insurance issued during year.....					4,453	39,296,500		
Insurance reinstated during year.....	175	1,142,944	17,430	113,802,500	193	1,212,000	8,182	66,654,000
Insurance terminated during year by:								
Death.....	6,708	32,183,815	17,740	115,106,791	480	4,178,000	675	5,858,615
Maturity as endowment.....	3,656	11,822,602	517	2,156,340	1	5,000		
Permanent total disability.....	2,105	10,192,603						
Lapse, expiry and net changes.....	3,174	8,401,389	74,303	582,242,029	870	8,438,020	12,479	111,785,484
Cash surrender.....	2,471	7,836,065	9,630	41,050,493	161	1,286,188	296	2,083,883
Total terminated.....	18,114	70,436,474	102,190	740,555,653	1,512	13,967,208	13,450	119,727,982
In force at end of year.....	304,668	1,348,508,637	5,197,999	34,022,902,583	46,594	407,738,444	658,853	5,842,932,504
Selected year end items:								
In force on 5-year term plan.....	14,678	92,731,186	2,994,029	22,983,249,500	26,271	245,044,000	558,237	5,074,769,500
In force on all other plans.....	289,990	1,255,777,451	2,203,970	11,039,653,083	20,323	162,694,444	100,616	768,163,004
In force with disability income rider.....	17,484	115,420,662	675,790	5,088,724,500			90,059	823,511,000
In force under disability waiver (section 712).....			75,715	517,036,500	8,418	77,586,500	1,440	12,559,000
Average in-force amount per policy.....		4,426		6,545		8,751		8,868
Classification of inforce by plan of insurance:								
5-year term.....	14,678	92,731,186	2,994,029	22,983,249,500	26,271	245,044,000	558,237	5,074,769,500
Ordinary life.....	108,881	554,173,278	477,661	2,925,133,000	6,610	55,582,000	29,338	244,208,500
20-payment life.....	143,442	529,651,219	969,298	4,303,095,000	5,781	44,361,000	22,082	150,516,500
30-payment life.....	21,643	112,765,019	410,439	2,232,190,500	4,776	39,546,000	26,762	213,020,000
20-year endowment.....	3,551	15,721,122	138,708	521,625,500	834	4,549,000	5,294	29,492,000
30-year endowment.....	3,014	14,367,059						
Endowment at 60.....			92,356	508,763,000	850	6,729,500	7,829	58,966,500
Endowment at 62.....	2,473	13,914,622						
Endowment at 65.....			59,865	360,975,000	710	6,013,000	7,361	58,813,000
Extended insurance.....	3,726	7,269,582	52,717	182,952,026	755	5,907,173	1,945	13,143,578
Paid-up insurance.....	3,260	7,915,550	2,926	4,948,057	7	6,771	5	2,926

Table 70.—Government life insurance in force

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1925-61]

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
1961-----	6, 214, 879	\$41, 659, 027, 325	-----	-----	304, 668	\$1, 348, 508, 637	5, 197, 999	\$34, 022, 902, 583	6, 765	\$36, 945, 157	46, 594	\$407, 738, 444	658, 853	\$5, 842, 932, 504
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
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-----	10, 512, 099	126, 034, 439, 280	7	\$8, 336	567, 934	2, 454, 855, 781	15, 944, 158	123, 579, 575, 163	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1940-----	609, 094	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, 814	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, 1961]

Item	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
Applications adjudicated.....	106,825	\$268,948,945
Applications approved.....	90,446	228,335,472
Terminations.....	90,087	227,160,185
Terminated during fiscal year 1961:		
By automatic expiry.....	25	103,500
By death.....	0	0
By maturity of policy.....	1	500
By voluntary withdrawal.....	21	91,000
Remaining under protection of act.....	359	1,175,287

Table 72.—*U.S. Government life insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1961*

ASSETS		
U.S. Treasury securities.....		\$1,071,433,000
<i>These are U.S. Treasury securities issued to the USGLI fund.</i>		
Policy loans.....		106,421,149
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>		
Liens and receivables.....		94,252
Cash.....		1,987,860
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>		
Accrued interest.....		2,128,423
<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.....		9,979
<i>This is the amount due from the U.S. Government on extra hazard claims.</i>		
Total assets.....		1,182,074,663
LIABILITIES		
Policy reserves.....		\$850,243,765
<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.....		214,438,450
<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.....		14,681,945
<i>This is the reserve for the total disability income benefit.</i>		
Reserve for reported claims in process of settlement.....		6,296,056
<i>This is the amount set aside for claims in the process of settlement.</i>		
Reserve for dividends.....		38,000,000
<i>This is an estimated total of dividends that will become payable in the following 12 months including all dividends due and unpaid.</i>		
Reserve for proceeds of canceled undeliverable checks.....		97,350
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit.....		11,247,713
<i>This is the amount of dividends (with interest) left as a credit or on deposit.</i>		
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....		2,702,432
<i>This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>		
Unassigned funds (surplus).....		44,366,952
<i>These are funds in excess of regular reserves. They provide an additional safety margin against unexpected contingencies.</i>		
Total liabilities.....		1,182,074,663

Table 73.—U.S. Government life insurance fund—statement of income and disbursements for fiscal year 1961

INCOME	
Premiums.....	\$18,794,846
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits, including premiums waived because of disability.</i>	
Interest.....	42,071,141
<i>This is interest earned on investments in U.S. Treasury securities, on policy loans, on liens and on premiums paid in arrears.</i>	
Amounts left under optional income settlements.....	19,650,899
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Dividends left on credit or deposit.....	3,772,458
<i>These dividends were left as a credit or were deposited to accumulate at interest.</i>	
Contributions from the U.S. Government.....	189,675
<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.....	84,479,019
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits.....	\$32,787,418
<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.....	27,936,298
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits.....	11,311,239
<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.....	12,383,974
<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.....	4,304,312
<i>These are cash surrender values paid on surrendered contracts.</i>	
Dividends to policyholders.....	52,817,964
<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.....	1,940,445
<i>These are the dividends previously credited or left on deposit and now withdrawn.</i>	
Interest paid or credited on dividend accumulations.....	526,972
<i>This is the interest added on dividend credits and deposits.</i>	
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables.....	1,696
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries.....	144,010,318

Table 74.—National service life insurance trust fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1961

ASSETS	
U.S. Treasury securities.....	\$5,759,371,000
<i>These are U.S. Treasury securities issued to the NSLI fund.</i>	
Policy loans.....	368,393,209
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables.....	792,764
Cash.....	6,267,855
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	
Accrued interest.....	7,220,507
<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.....	314,479
<i>This is the amount due from the U.S. Government on extra hazard claims.</i>	
Total assets.....	6,142,359,814

Table 74.—National service life insurance trust fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1961—Continued

LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves.....	\$2, 940, 461, 030
<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, 293, 364, 148
<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.....	141, 833, 026
<i>These are the reserves for the premium waiver benefits.</i>	
Total disability income reserves.....	16, 951, 880
<i>These are the reserves for the disability income benefits.</i>	
Reserve for reported claims in process of settlement.....	16, 573, 475
<i>This is the amount set aside for claims in the process of settlement.</i>	
Reserve for dividends.....	255, 525, 300
<i>This is an estimated total of dividends that will become payable in the following 12 months including all dividends due and unpaid.</i>	
Reserve for proceeds of canceled undeliverable checks.....	3, 443, 546
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit.....	193, 108, 742
<i>This is the amount of dividends (with interest) left as a credit or on deposit.</i>	
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....	80, 403, 459
<i>This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>	
Unassigned funds (surplus).....	200, 695, 208
<i>These are funds in excess of regular reserves. They provide an additional safety margin against unexpected contingencies.</i>	
Total liabilities.....	6, 142, 359, 814

Table 75.—National service life insurance trust fund—statement of income and disbursements for fiscal year 1961

INCOME	
Premiums.....	\$526, 577, 634
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits, including premiums waived because of disability.</i>	
Interest.....	189, 043, 797
<i>This is interest earned on investments in U.S. Treasury securities, on policy loans, on liens and on premiums paid in arrears.</i>	
Amounts left under optional income settlements.....	39, 370, 446
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Dividends left on credit or deposit.....	73, 134, 013
<i>These dividends were left as a credit or were deposited to accumulate at interest.</i>	
Contributions from the U.S. Government.....	8, 272, 852
<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.....	836, 398, 742
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits.....	\$121, 274, 204
<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.....	242, 652, 562
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits.....	11, 087, 018
<i>These disability benefits are premiums waived and monthly income payments made.</i>	
Matured endowments.....	2, 246, 121
<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.....	20, 334, 757
<i>These are cash surrender values paid on surrendered contracts.</i>	
Dividends to policyholders.....	426, 467, 538
<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.....	42, 621, 329
<i>These are the dividends previously credited or left on deposit and now withdrawn.</i>	
Interest paid or credited on dividend accumulations.....	7, 051, 628
<i>This is almost entirely the interest added on dividend credits and deposits.</i>	
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables.....	22, 857
Total disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries.....	873, 758, 014

Table 76.—Veterans special life insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1961

ASSETS	
U.S. Treasury certificates.....	\$106,280,000
<i>These are U.S. certificates of indebtedness issued to this fund.</i>	
Policy loans.....	344,458
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables.....	5,863
Cash.....	175,438
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	
Accrued interest.....	6,751
<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.....	106,812,510
LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves.....	\$12,098,532
<i>This amount together with future premiums and reserve interest at the rate of 2¾% 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.....	4,760,752
<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.....	3,932,978
<i>These are the reserves for the premium waiver benefits.</i>	
Total disability income reserves.....	1,028,239
<i>These are the reserves for the disability income benefits.</i>	
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....	6,649,658
<i>This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>	
Reserve for proceeds of canceled undeliverable checks.....	4,387
Reserve for reported claims in process of settlement.....	751,020
<i>This is the amount set aside for claims in the process of settlement.</i>	
Unassigned funds (surplus).....	77,586,944
<i>These are funds in excess of regular reserves.</i>	
Total liabilities.....	106,812,510

Table 77.—Veterans special life insurance fund—statement of income and disbursements, for fiscal year 1961

INCOME	
Premiums.....	\$23,262,358
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits, including premiums waived because of disability.</i>	
Interest.....	2,476,120
<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.....	1,453,654
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Total income.....	27,192,132
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits.....	\$6,165,115
<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.....	1,165,928
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits.....	112,773
<i>These disability benefits are premiums waived and monthly income payments made.</i>	
Cash surrenders.....	258,751
<i>These are cash surrender values paid on surrendered contracts.</i>	
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables.....	5,098
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries.....	7,707,665

Table 78.—*Service-disabled veterans insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1961*

ASSETS	
Cash.....	\$948,036
<i>This is the unexpended cash balance.</i>	
Policy loans.....	1,559,249
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables.....	3,750
Accrued interest.....	30,561
<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>2,541,596</u>
LIABILITIES ¹	
Cash values.....	\$14,156,775
<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.....	3,643,649
<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.....	640,901
<i>This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>	
Reserve for proceeds of canceled undeliverable checks.....	3,670
Reserve for reported claims in process of settlement.....	464,660
<i>This is the amount set aside for claims in the process of settlement.</i>	
Total liabilities.....	<u>18,909,655</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, 1961.
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 1961*

INCOME	
Premiums.....	\$4,475,087
<i>These are premiums for insurance including premiums waived because of disability.</i>	
Interest.....	50,679
<i>This is interest earned on policy loans, on liens and on premiums paid in arrears.</i>	
Amounts left under optional income settlements.....	1,060,500
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Congressional appropriation.....	1,200,000
Total income.....	<u>6,786,266</u>
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits.....	\$4,788,500
<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.....	657,979
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits.....	907,710
<i>These disability benefits are premiums waived.</i>	
Matured endowments.....	5,000
<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.....	236,532
<i>These are cash surrender values paid on surrendered contracts.</i>	
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables.....	584
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries.....	<u>6,596,305</u>

Table 80.—Incompetent and minor wards under guardianship

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1952-51]

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							
1961.....	460,184	105,201	59,108	1,327	6,673	27,631	10,462	339,818	92,477	247,341	15,165	10,787	4,378
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

Table 81.—*Summary of fiduciary accounts*

[Fiscal years 1952-61]

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				
1961	\$250, 275, 538	\$6, 469, 223	\$2, 274, 493	\$750, 169, 157	\$501, 651, 444	\$202, 395, 325	\$21, 605	\$46, 100, 783	\$221, 788	\$57, 266
1960	243, 559, 146	5, 845, 759	2, 161, 420	725, 722, 101	480, 617, 934	189, 141, 233	50, 525	45, 912, 409	165, 579	37, 206
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, 580, 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

Table 82.—*Analysis of cases disposed of by Board of Veterans Appeals, fiscal year 1961*

Claims involved	Cases					
	Total	Allowed	Denied	Remanded	Withdrawn	Dismissed
Total.....	34,698	3,831	27,682	3,077	95	13
Disability.....	29,234	3,365	23,166	2,630	62	11
Death.....	2,813	243	2,312	246	11	1
Insurance and indemnity.....	372	34	283	49	6	0
Education and training.....	1,612	122	1,411	76	2	1
Waivers and forfeitures.....	301	33	233	33	2	0
Medical treatment and reimbursement.....	351	32	264	43	12	0
Miscellaneous.....	15	2	13	0	0	0

Table 83.—*New hospitals and replacement of existing hospitals*

Location	Number of beds and type	Value of construction issued or awarded ¹	Value of work in place	Percent complete	Date construction completed (C) ² or contract awarded (A)
Total.....	9,805		(7)		
Completed ² in fiscal year 1961, total.	1,809 NP.....	\$42,403,435	(7)	100	
Illinois: Downey (Phase I).....	815 NP.....	20,383,900	(7)	100	March 1961 (C).
Ohio: Brecksville (Cleveland).....	994 NP.....	22,019,535	(7)	100	May 1961 (C).
Under construction ³ June 30, 1961, total.	3,000 GM&S.....	\$60,697,367	\$12,464,637	21	
California: Martinez.....	500 GM&S.....	10,110,166	1,572,791	16	October 1960 (A).
District of Columbia: Washington.....	700 GM&S.....	17,372,000	0	0	June 1961 (A).
Mississippi: Jackson.....	500 GM&S.....	9,077,679	8,305,344	91	June 1959 (A).
Ohio: Cleveland.....	800 GM&S.....	14,740,000	25,000	1	May 1961 (A).
Tennessee: Nashville.....	500 GM&S.....	9,397,522	2,561,502	27	June 1960 (A).
Authorized ⁴ not under construction June 30, 1961, total. ⁵	4,996 GM&S.				
California: Long Beach (Phase II).	(6)				
Florida: Bay Pines.....	866 GM&S.				
Florida: Miami (Coral Gables).....	800 GM&S.				
Georgia: Atlanta.....	580 GM&S.				
Illinois: Downey (Phase II).....	(6)				
South Carolina: Charleston.....	500 GM&S.				
Tennessee: Memphis.....	1,000 GM&S.				
Wisconsin: Wood (Phase I).....	1,250 GM&S.				

¹ Includes change orders, proceed orders and work to be accomplished by purchase and hire.

² Major general construction contract completed. Minor construction and landscaping may remain to be accomplished.

³ Under construction when major general construction contract has been awarded.

⁴ Authorized when funds are appropriated for construction and/or technical services.

⁵ Total does not include Temple, Tex. and Wood, Wis., phase II which are included in the long-range replacement program approved by the President but for which no funds were requested as of June 30, 1961.

⁶ Modernize existing buildings.

⁷ Same as value of construction issued or awarded when project is financially complete.

NOTE.—NP—neuropsychiatric; GM&S—general medical and surgical.

Table 84.—*Modernization, improvements and repairs projects*

[Projects completed, fiscal year 1961]

Location	Description	Construction cost ¹	Date construction completed
Total.....	153 projects.....	\$21,201,642	
Major projects, total.....	20 projects.....	18,202,635	
Arizona: Tucson.....	New clinical building No. 38.....	2,473,437	January 1961.
California:			
Palo Alto.....	Addition and alterations to storehouse.....	136,666	January 1961.
San Francisco.....	Alterations to kitchen and dining hall building No. 6.....	392,979	May 1961.
Florida: Lake City.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	372,484	February 1961.
Illinois: Danville.....	New theater building.....	495,810	November 1960.
Maine: Togus.....	New chapel building.....	173,509	September 1960.
Massachusetts: Bedford.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	1,624,157	February 1961.
Michigan:			
Battle Creek.....	New therapeutic exercise clinic building No. 134.....	570,663	May 1961.
Battle Creek.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	1,438,471	May 1961.
Dearborn.....	Alterations and additions to buildings Nos. 1 and 22; additional parking space.....	2,144,843	April 1961.
Mississippi: Biloxi.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	231,756	June 1961.
New York: Bronx.....	Modernization program, phase IV.....	787,967	March 1961.
South Carolina: Columbia.....	Additions and alterations to buildings Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6.....	672,949	June 1961.
South Dakota: Ft. Meade.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	1,700,942	February 1961.
Tennessee:			
Mt. Home.....	Alterations and additions to buildings Nos. 2, 72, 73, 74, and 75.....	833,813	February 1961.
Murfreesboro.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	891,062	March 1961.
Murfreesboro.....	Addition to special activities building.....	475,051	June 1961.
Vermont: White River Junction.....	New administration building No. 28 and alterations to building No. 1.....	958,006	May 1961.
Virginia: Kecoughtan.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	613,416	December 1960.
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	Alterations and additions to building No. 1.....	1,214,564	January 1961.
Minor projects, total.....	133 miscellaneous projects.....	2,999,007	

¹ 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.

Table 85.—Modernization, improvements and repairs projects

[Projects under construction,¹ as of June 30, 1961]

Location	Description	Date contract award ²	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place
Total.....	100 projects.....		\$60,664,328	\$37,643,380
Major projects, total.....	37 projects ³		56,788,061	35,907,740
Alabama: Tuskegee.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	September 1960.....	1,028,300	475,625
Arizona: Tucson.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	December 1960.....	1,649,400	646,762
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Alternations and additions to buildings Nos. 162, 163, and 164.....	January 1959.....	7,190,900	5,781,377
Palo Alto.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	October 1959.....	311,418	310,763
Connecticut: Newington.....	Consolidation of regional office medical activities at Hartford with Newington hospital.....	December 1960.....	455,000	107,889
Florida: Lake City.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	March 1961.....	646,090	48,105
Illinois: Danville.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	January 1960.....	3,618,300	1,991,490
Iowa: Des Moines.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	February 1960.....	2,536,600	1,736,012
Kansas:				
Topeka.....	Air condition buildings Nos. 1, 4 and 5.....	December 1960.....	997,400	278,143
Wadsworth.....	New theater and library building No. 152.....	May 1960.....	585,000	408,416
Maryland:				
Perry Point.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	March 1958.....	3,888,200	3,853,388
Perry Point.....	Alternations and additions to buildings and utilities.....	March 1961.....	1,420,000	75,776
Massachusetts:				
Bedford.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	February 1959.....	3,041,000	3,012,109
Bedford.....	Modernization program, phase IV.....	December 1959.....	1,229,800	1,159,844
Bedford.....	Modernization program, phase V.....	September 1960.....	1,418,200	825,996
Bedford.....	Modernization program, phase VI.....	September 1960.....	637,100	388,704
West Roxbury.....	New research laboratory, building No. 1.....	October 1960.....	415,800	202,610
Michigan:				
Battle Creek.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	November 1959.....	1,466,000	1,438,575
Battle Creek.....	New theater building No. 138.....	June 1960.....	516,894	484,483
Mississippi:				
Biloxi.....	New administration building and alterations to building No. 1.....	March 1959.....	936,200	911,247
Biloxi (Gulfport).....	Modernization program phase III.....	May 1960.....	1,257,000	962,598

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 85.—*Modernization, improvements and repairs projects*—Continued[Projects under construction,¹ as of June 30, 1961]

Location	Description	Date contract award ²	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place
Missouri: Kansas City.....	Consolidation of regional office medical clinics with hospital.....	June 1959.....	\$743,800	\$732,425
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	June 1959.....	780,000	772,698
New York:				
Montrose.....	Attendants' quarters building No. 52.....	October 1959.....	691,900	626,177
Montrose.....	Fire sprinklers, 18 buildings.....	June 1961.....	203,200	-----
Ohio:				
Chillicothe.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	February 1961.....	1,164,000	251,605
Dayton.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	June 1961.....	2,203,000	-----
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	Modernize boiler plant.....	October 1960.....	247,800	29,731
Oregon: Portland.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	October 1959.....	1,101,100	1,037,780
Pennsylvania:				
Coatesville.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	June 1960.....	627,690	506,974
Lebanon.....	Alterations to buildings Nos. 2 and 17 for dining facilities.....	February 1961.....	605,000	137,318
South Dakota:				
Ft. Meade.....	Additional buildings and utilities.....	April 1956.....	2,815,971	2,800,471
Ft. Meade.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	August 1960.....	1,300,709	437,770
Texas:				
Houston.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	June 1960.....	4,329,400	842,708
McKinney.....	Alterations, rehabilitation and modernization of buildings and utilities.....	October 1957.....	1,750,500	1,707,583
Virginia: Kecoughtan.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	June 1961.....	2,639,000	-----
Wisconsin: Tomah.....	New dining hall and kitchen building No. 424.....	June 1958.....	935,488	924,588
Minor projects, total.....	63 miscellaneous projects.....	-----	3,876,267	1,735,640

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.

³ Two flame failure control projects funded in the MIR (major) program with an estimated total cost of \$36,100 are under construction. Since they are of minor project size they have been included with minor projects.

Table 86.—Modernization, improvements and repairs projects

[Projects authorized,¹ not under construction, as of June 30, 1961]

Location	Description	Estimated construction cost
Total.....	54 projects.....	\$29,746,850
Major projects, total.....	17 projects.....	26,127,600
Alabama: Tuskegee.....	Modernization program, phase IV.....	² 1,803,600
Arizona: Tucson.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	² 976,500
Arkansas: Little Rock (North Little Rock Division).....	New chapel.....	² 307,700
California:		
Los Angeles.....	New animal laboratory.....	² 388,600
Palo Alto.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	² 3,294,900
Sepulveda.....	Alterations to animal research laboratory.....	² 213,700
Illinois: Danville.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	² 3,410,000
Iowa: Des Moines.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	² 2,548,100
Maryland: Perry Point.....	Addition and alterations to GMS building.....	² 1,560,600
Michigan: Battle Creek.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	² 299,100
Mississippi: Biloxi (Gulfport).....	Modernization program, phase IV.....	1,010,700
Montana: Ft. Harrison.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	4,129,000
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	2,626,400
North Carolina: Oteen.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	² 2,338,000
Pennsylvania:		
Coatesville.....	Modernization program, phase IV.....	² 495,600
Philadelphia.....	Air condition second floor, and operating suite, building No. 1.....	² 496,500
Washington: Seattle.....	Animal research laboratory.....	² 228,600
Minor projects, total.....	37 miscellaneous projects.....	3,619,250

¹ Projects considered authorized when funds are appropriated for construction and/or technical services.

² 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.

³ Technical service funds only, appropriated. Remaining individually listed projects have total funds appropriated for project.

Table 87.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by function

[June 30, 1961]

	Total	Departmental	Field
Total.....	¹ 174,110	3,806	170,304
Staff offices.....	2,034	2,020	14
Department of Veterans Benefits.....	16,414	646	15,768
Department of Insurance.....	3,529	280	3,249
Department of Medicine and Surgery.....	² 152,133	860	151,273

¹ Excludes 53,215 employees working on a "without compensation" basis.

² Includes 37,023 employees appointed under title 38, U.S.C., chapter 73.

Table 88.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by type of installation

[June 30, 1961]

Type of installation	Number	Type of installation	Number
Total.....	174,110	Field—Continued	
Departmental.....	3,806	Foreign, Manila, Philippines.....	387
Central office, Washington, D.C.....	3,789	Regional offices (separate).....	16,219
Outside Washington, D.C.....	¹ 17	Hospitals (separate).....	118,779
Field.....	170,304	Outpatient clinics (separate).....	1,085
Miscellaneous activities.....	² 950	Regional & district office centers.....	1,871
Data processing center.....	135	Regional office and hospital centers.....	
Insurance center.....	2,223	ters.....	7,298
Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D.C.....	858	Domiciliary and hospital centers.....	18,983
		Domiciliaries.....	961
		Supply depots.....	555

¹ Includes St. Louis liaison office and prosthetic research activities, New York.

² Includes information, Canal Zone, area medical, and veterans canteen service offices.

Table 89.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by pay system

[June 30, 1961]

Pay system	Number	Pay system	Number
Total.....	174, 110	Member.....	3, 176
Classification act.....	92, 781	Native.....	357
Title 38, U.S.C., ch. 73.....	37, 023	Purchase and hire.....	323
Wage administration.....	36, 636	Canteen.....	2, 754
		Other.....	1, 060

Table 90.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by employment category

[June 30, 1961]

Employment category	Number	Employment category	Number
Total.....	174, 110	Excepted service—Continued	
Competitive civil service.....	127, 979	Title 38, U.S.C., ch. 73.....	37, 023
Excepted service.....	46, 131	Canteen.....	2, 754
		Other.....	6, 354

Table 91.—Incentive awards

[June 30, 1961]

	Fiscal year 1960		Fiscal year 1961	
	VA	Federal Government	VA	Federal Government
Ideas for Improvement:				
Total number submitted.....	40, 487	412, 850	35, 948	473, 791
Number submitted per 1,000 employees.....	264	185	¹ 235	210
Percent of ideas approved.....	51	27	49	23
Number approved per 1,000 employees.....	124	51	¹ 118	49
Recognition for superior performance:				
Number of performance awards given.....	6, 684	76, 537	6, 127	79, 072
Number of awards per 1,000 employees.....	43	34	¹ 40	35
Cash savings directly attributable to the incentive awards program.....	\$2, 376, 269	\$144, 831, 290	\$1, 624, 558	\$101, 467, 831

¹ Rates per 1,000 employees based on average full-time employees for the 12 months of fiscal year 1961.

Table 92.—*Appropriations and other*

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Grand total.....	\$139,598,411,006.86	\$114,367,656,318.63	\$25,230,754,778.23
General and special fund appropriations, total.	111,877,630,176.99	110,664,628,291.42	1,213,001,885.57
Administration and other benefits, total.	16,761,897,202.87	16,671,690,916.90	90,206,285.97
General operating expenses, 1961.....	164,442,282.19	164,350,000.00	92,282.19
General operating expenses, 1960.....	165,481,060.00	165,373,000.00	108,060.00
General operating expenses, 1958 and 1959..	164,797,753.66	164,680,000.00	117,753.66
General operating expenses, prior years.....	423,403.97	422,168.76	1,235.21
General operating expenses, 1954-58.....	856,174,991.79	855,356,972.45	818,019.34
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1961.....	34,227,350.77	34,165,000.00	62,350.77
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1960.....	28,354,858.90	28,349,000.00	5,858.90
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1958 and 1959.....	25,731,044.72	25,726,300.00	4,744.72
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, prior years.....	175,587.56	175,487.56	100.00
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954-58.....	87,819,100.52	87,796,500.00	22,600.52
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses (prosthetic research).....	4,000,136.00	4,000,000.00	136.00
Outpatient care, 1961.....	90,219,956.99	90,034,000.00	185,956.99
Outpatient care, 1960.....	84,123,557.94	83,866,000.00	257,557.94
Outpatient care, 1958 and 1959.....	82,613,946.15	82,333,000.00	280,946.15
Outpatient care, prior years.....	107,324.03	105,763.83	1,560.20
Outpatient care, 1954-58.....	425,833,179.25	424,685,322.00	1,147,857.25
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1961.....	2,812,884.50	2,643,000.00	169,884.50
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1960.....	2,411,508.24	2,266,500.00	145,008.24
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, prior years.....	13,159.98	13,159.98	-----
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1954-58.....	9,129,919.10	8,504,193.00	625,726.10
Inpatient care, 1961.....	866,833,531.87	863,206,000.00	3,627,531.87
Inpatient care, 1960.....	805,381,869.61	800,889,000.00	4,492,869.61
Inpatient care, 1958 and 1959.....	774,113,392.49	769,318,000.00	4,795,392.49
Inpatient care, prior years.....	1,019,560.42	480,646.22	538,914.20
Inpatient care, 1955-58.....	2,673,181,820.39	2,646,677,061.06	26,504,759.33
Maintenance and operation of hospitals, 1961.....	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, 1961.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-----
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	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

receipts versus expenditures

June 30, 1961]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961				
\$6,801,593,816.20	\$130,521,485,375.97	\$573,765.27	\$996,007,797.70	\$7,427,379,480.99	\$652,964,676.93
¹ 5,567,531,069.50	² 110,326,623,641.95	573,757.25	947,666,836.08	*37,063,458.20	639,829,399.91
1,155,819,749.58	16,392,788,799.66	573,757.25	326,099,835.62	-----	42,434,810.34
158,877,757.33	158,877,757.33	-----	190,664.80	-----	5,373,860.06
6,081,118.84	164,135,494.92	-----	1,177,782.28	-----	167,782.80
80,013.10	164,225,715.79	3,590.91	568,446.96	-----	-----
327,862.83	433,600.05	-----	*22,884.53	-----	12,688.45
-----	\$42,617,176.75	370,875.90	13,186,939.14	-----	-----
31,582,138.16	31,582,138.16	-----	249,334.50	-----	2,395,878.11
1,966,363.65	28,106,111.67	-----	205,901.80	-----	42,845.43
*16,492.85	25,502,548.23	9,899.09	218,597.40	-----	-----
*8,232.15	113,598.71	-----	10,230.51	-----	51,758.34
-----	86,303,013.42	104,900.15	1,411,186.95	-----	-----
957,568.66	3,532,788.89	-----	-----	-----	467,347.11
85,784,240.96	85,784,240.96	-----	194,517.44	-----	4,241,198.59
3,333,065.70	83,430,878.96	-----	645,415.41	-----	47,263.57
16,202.13	81,865,082.59	22,914.58	725,948.98	-----	-----
3,543.31	³ 49,997.28	-----	31,334.73	-----	25,992.02
-----	419,084,119.48	46,117.07	6,702,942.70	-----	-----
2,671,887.99	2,671,887.99	-----	35,059.90	-----	105,936.61
60,000.19	2,398,906.76	-----	12,601.48	-----	-----
-----	2,348,793.44	-----	1,572.33	-----	-----
-----	943.39	-----	11,006.36	-----	610.23
-----	8,836,930.60	2.58	292,985.92	-----	-----
836,727,218.93	836,727,218.93	-----	649,471.80	-----	29,456,841.14
26,909,381.90	803,300,619.03	-----	2,081,250.58	-----	-----
*18,047.48	771,872,167.98	-----	2,241,224.51	-----	-----
*19,252.82	*203,610.97	-----	1,223,171.39	-----	-----
-----	⁴ 2,667,785,052.56	15,456.97	⁴ 5,381,310.86	-----	-----
-----	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	-----	-----
-----	⁵ 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	-----	-----
454,614.49	454,614.49	-----	501,109.60	-----	44,275.91
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
48,796.71	709,786.09	-----	1,289,681.94	-----	531.97
-----	1,038,447.44	-----	211,552.56	-----	-----

Table 92.—Appropriations and other

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950-58.	\$20,490,435.55	\$20,490,435.55	-----
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	⁶ 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	⁷ 151,212,728.16	-----
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	⁸ 1,269,181.23	-----
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1867-1931.	250,312,883.84	⁸ 250,312,883.84	-----
State and Territorial homes, total.	28,584,437.43	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.	1,457,106,893.01	⁹ 1,456,921,744.00	185,149.01
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities.	294,784,902.85	294,771,976.15	12,926.70
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.	1,057,813,425.67	⁹ 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 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, 1938-1943).	13,268,200.00	13,268,200.00	-----
Compensation and pensions, total.	57,660,175,108.43	57,660,175,108.43	-----
Compensation and pensions, no year.	40,827,302,000.00	40,827,302,000.00	-----
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	⁷ 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 disabled 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	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

receipts versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1961]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appropria- tions	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961				
	\$12, 747, 534. 99		\$7, 742, 900. 56		
	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				
\$51, 427, 938. 83	¹⁰ 1, 265, 290, 383. 52		50, 458, 938. 81		\$141, 357, 570. 68
51, 427, 938. 83	153, 427, 332. 17				141, 357, 570. 68
	¹⁰ 1, 007, 754, 478. 78		50, 058, 946. 89		(¹¹)
	21, 185, 664. 00				
	18, 458, 516. 02		391, 483. 98		
	37, 991, 530. 61		8, 469. 39		
	9, 399, 961. 45		38. 55		
	17, 072, 900. 49				(¹²)
	3, 018, 704. 79		22, 945. 21		
	13, 198, 826. 79		69, 373. 21		
3, 621, 607, 974. 66	57, 323, 609, 105. 78		123, 453, 659. 82		213, 112, 342. 83
3, 621, 607, 974. 66	40, 614, 189, 657. 17				213, 112, 342. 83
	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				(¹³)
	72, 350, 316. 41		783, 742. 16		
	30, 343, 858. 57				(¹⁴)
	41, 998, 489. 46		676, 510. 54		
	7, 968. 38		107, 231. 62		

Table 92.—Appropriations and other

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Vocational rehabilitation, revolving fund (World War II and Korean conflict)-----	\$2,000,000.00	\$2,000,000.00	
Readjustment benefits-----	23,854,489,403.69	23,854,489,403.69	
Refund of repayments of subsistence allowances-----	30,000.00	30,000.00	
Direct loans to veterans and reserves-----	1,931,996,224.06	1,330,077,996.00	\$601,918,228.06
Veterans insurance and indemnities-----	157,656,736.05	155,637,035.79	2,019,700.26
Military and naval insurance, total-----	¹⁶ 2,398,244,842.29	1,942,331,875.49	455,912,966.80
Military and naval insurance, no year-----	563,006,707.84	¹⁷ 107,093,771.04	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-----	¹⁶ 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	
Service men's indemnities-----	172,623,144.43	172,623,144.43	
Payment to veterans special term insurance fund-----	¹⁸ 250,000.00	250,000.00	
Payment to service-disabled veterans insurance fund-----	¹⁸ 250,000.00	250,000.00	
Rental, maintenance, and repair of quarters-----	836,746.38		836,746.38
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-----	27,720,780,919.87	3,703,028,027.21	24,017,752,892.66
Supply fund-----	1,161,553,698.36	²¹ 53,367,420.71	1,108,186,277.65
U.S. Government life insurance fund-----	¹⁶ 3,555,939,634.51		3,555,939,634.51
National service life insurance fund-----	¹⁶ 17,860,350,322.72		17,860,350,322.72
Veterans special term insurance fund-----	¹⁶ 145,894,334.56		145,894,334.56
Service disabled veterans insurance fund-----	¹⁶ 23,474,930.90	²² 450,000.00	23,024,930.90
Canteen service revolving fund-----	18,230,881.81		18,230,881.81
Prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, etc., veterans loans-----	160,791.60		160,791.60
Adjusted service certificate fund-----	3,828,633,787.04	3,645,157,956.40	183,475,830.64
General post fund-----	21,511,216.53		21,511,216.53
General post fund, auxiliary account-----	748,030.42		748,030.42
Horatio Ward fund-----	21,742.33		21,742.33
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries-----	44,432,636.92		44,432,636.92
Personal funds of patients-----	482,484,446.80		482,484,446.80
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

See footnotes at end of table.

receipts versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1961]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961				
\$9,071.37	\$96,414.03		\$1,600,000.00		\$303,585.97
405,938,564.47	23,839,473,274.21				15,016,129.48
	19,871.35		10,128.65		
286,271,317.73	1,749,028,012.26			¹⁵ *\$36,939,010.17	219,907,221.97
46,390,085.82	150,205,199.65		86,003,572.60		7,451,536.40
	² 2,312,241,269.69				
	563,006,707.84				(18)
	1,749,234,561.85		86,003,572.60		
	² 4,716,145,954.24		146,221,069.77		
	4,612,367,024.01				(19)
	103,778,930.23		146,221,069.77		
	172,623,144.43				(20)
	² 250,000.00				
93,341.89	774,522.89		44,100.46	¹⁵ 1,623.79	16,499.24
63,084.80	1,899,368.82		1,500,000.00	^{*15} 126,071.82	229,703.00
	55,661,050.75		75,347.25		
	76,103.36		23,896.64		
*59.65	644,787,113.17		63,918,552.25		
	636,792,466.84		63,413,170.28		
	7,993,451.29		6,577.01		
*59.65	1,195.04		498,804.96		
	282,082,863.52		16,532,126.48		
	35,078,013.20		68,070,306.74		
	261,844.98		778.16		
	133,157.13				
	128,687.85		778.16		
	139,921.36		106.21		
	1,143,679.44		18,571.58		
1,234,062,746.70	20,194,861,734.02	\$8.02	48,340,961.62	7,464,442,939.19	13,135,277.02
155,530,315.83	1,106,518,116.64		15,395,281.31	¹⁵ 29,503,354.63	10,136,945.78
144,010,318.77	2,394,872,877.70			1,182,074,663.05	²³ *21,007,906.24
873,758,014.14	11,766,140,139.13			6,142,359,814.92	²³ *48,149,631.33
7,707,665.79	40,719,157.88		250,000.00	106,812,510.29	²³ *1,887,333.61
6,596,305.65	26,453,208.00			2,541,596.30	²³ *5,519,873.40
			6,864,974.00		11,365,907.81
	160,609.23		182.37		
223,887.34	²⁴ 3,819,656,027.81		6,000,000.00		2,977,759.23
1,429,413.26	18,984,090.93		386.57	1,151,000.00	1,375,739.03
	748,030.42				
	21,742.33				
52,291.64	43,336,429.29		571.50		1,095,636.13
43,702,305.39	419,823,347.04		2,871.88		62,658,227.88
	131,543.41				
	78,060.98		83.52		
	300,856,796.88		19,669,278.12		

Table 92.—Appropriations and other

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Civil service retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to August 31, 1934.....	7 \$249,620,791.07		7 \$249,620,791.07
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to August 31, 1934.....	7 1,158,146.76		7 1,158,146.76
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), 1961.....	9,298.03	9,298.03	
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), 1957-58.....	9,507.84	9,507.84	
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1961.....	828,000.00	828,000.00	
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), prior years.....	8.02	8.02	
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1957-58.....	500,500.00	500,500.00	
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), 1961.....	257,030.00	257,000.00	30.00
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), 1959.....	262,000.00	262,000.00	
Emergency supplies and equipment, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-58.....	527,881.82	406,298.00	121,583.82
Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of federal agencies, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1961.....	16,800.00	16,800.00	
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).....	9,840.63	9,840.63	
Research and development, test and evaluation, Air Force (transfer to Veterans Administration).....	12,126.93	12,126.93	
Buildings 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.

receipts versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1961]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961				
	\$249,620,791.07				
	1,158,146.76				
	297,716.76		\$14.61		
\$9,210.00	9,210.00				\$88.03
	10,410.58		176.65		
	5,884.38		910.17		
	9,430.13		77.71		
712,399.14	712,399.14		30,422.78		85,178.08
61,066.52	674,439.12		21,060.88		
	599,089.06		25,910.94		
					8.02
	469,274.30	\$8.02	31,217.68		
784.39	14,962.10		37.90		
248,557.00	248,557.00		4,418.23		4,054.77
2,368.14	272,853.98		426.02		
	261,884.53		115.47		
	515,873.05		12,008.77		
16,186.22	16,186.22		136.94		476.84
	51,425.49				
	9,840.63				
1,657.48	12,126.93				
	13,642.92				
	1,377,412.20		29,821.30		
			576.30		

¹ Includes the transfer of \$9,828,595.57 from the appropriation veterans insurance and indemnities to the following trust and revolving funds from which expenditures are made: \$8,448,898.53 to the national service life insurance fund; \$179,697.04 to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$1,200,000.00 to the service disabled veterans insurance fund.

² Includes transfers of \$4,881,048,498.24 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; \$30,937,897.42 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$736,587.75 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$250,000.00 from payment to veterans special 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; \$1,700,000.00 from insurance and indemnities appropriation to service disabled veterans insurance fund.

³ Cumulative expenditures through June 30, 1961 reduced by 36 cents as a prior year adjustment.

⁴ Cumulative expenditures through June 30, 1961, reduced and covered into U.S. Treasury or restored increased by \$140 as a prior year adjustment.

⁵ Transferred to Federal Works Administration.

⁶ Available balance transferred from Department of Interior.

⁷ Represents expenditures only.

⁸ Available balance June 30, 1931.

⁹ Includes \$2,000,000 returned to the Veterans Administration on SF 1151 in October 1955 by Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Balance of \$163,188,134.36 on June 30, 1958, transferred to construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities—Public Law 85-844 approved August 28, 1958.

¹² Balance of \$5,629,841.79 on June 30, 1958, transferred to construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities—Public Law 85-844 approved August 28, 1958.

¹³ Balance of \$7,178,062.26 on June 30, 1954, transferred to readjustment benefits—SF 1151, docket order No. 27854 effected August 12, 1954.

¹⁴ Balance of \$506,141.43 on June 30, 1958, transferred to readjustment benefits—Public Law 85-844 approved August 28, 1958.

¹⁵ Represents "Other working capital."

¹⁶ Insurance activities shown under both appropriations and trust and working funds.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ Balance of \$493,886.96 on June 30, 1958, transferred to veterans insurance and indemnities—Public Law 85-844 approved August 28, 1958.

¹⁹ Balance of \$516,051.26 on June 30, 1958, transferred to veterans insurance and indemnities—Public Law 85-844 approved August 28, 1958.

²⁰ Balance of \$1,727,097.57 on June 30, 1958, transferred to veterans insurance and indemnities—Public Law 85-844 approved August 28, 1958.

²¹ 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.

²² Includes \$1,000,000 transferred August 1953 from readjustment benefits by authority of Public Law 207.

²³ Expenditures reported on an accrual basis rather than a cash basis cause a negative balance.

²⁴ 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 provisions of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended, and the Adjusted Compensation Act of 1936.

* 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 the regional disbursing offices at the end of the fiscal year.

Table 93.—*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, 1961.....	² \$130,521,485,375.97	\$110,326,623,641.95	\$18,960,798,987.32	\$16,332,788,799.66	\$426,586,208.90	\$153,103,707.16	\$251,411,623.26
1961.....	³ 6,801,593,816.20	5,567,531,069.50	1,234,062,746.70	1,155,819,749.58	-----	-----	-----
1960.....	6,375,862,928.83	5,389,378,253.14	986,484,675.69	1,086,674,142.37	-----	-----	-----
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	894,682,551.55	994,934,623.83	-----	-----	-----
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	899,576,296.85	-----	-----	-----
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	4,944,186,941.88	1,130,297,890.06	898,263,653.07	-----	-----	-----
1951.....	5,998,433,367.66	5,356,638,997.35	641,794,370.31	864,569,535.41	-----	-----	-----
1950.....	9,752,982,831.63	6,627,657,055.16	3,125,325,776.47	901,988,426.85	-----	-----	-----
1949.....	7,076,749,316.14	6,660,349,985.17	416,399,330.97	941,185,958.36	-----	-----	-----
1948.....	7,184,961,094.86	6,497,681,025.54	687,280,069.32	911,088,912.94	-----	-----	-----
1947.....	7,805,355,201.06	7,470,599,706.46	334,755,494.60	882,128,820.80	-----	-----	-----
1946.....	4,772,072,218.89	4,425,000,511.64	347,071,707.25	384,349,718.39	*1,656.84	-----	-----
1945.....	2,271,318,333.42	2,084,667,750.03	186,650,583.39	159,559,021.23	-----	-----	-----
1944.....	828,391,436.33	743,596,077.71	84,795,358.62	130,979,618.44	*93.00	-----	-----
1943.....	656,256,161.79	605,693,295.33	50,562,866.46	114,662,347.69	*215.78	-----	-----
1942.....	647,729,952.88	556,198,013.47	91,531,939.41	104,666,156.19	*2,071.40	-----	-----
1941.....	614,357,411.24	553,012,915.45	61,344,495.79	99,544,923.28	*2,772.50	-----	*5.60
1940.....	639,126,696.89	557,690,076.80	81,436,620.09	94,426,132.45	*2,535.57	-----	*164.67
1939.....	600,221,534.14	555,175,477.02	45,046,067.12	87,913,433.68	*13,013.69	-----	-----
1938.....	629,829,721.84	581,922,831.44	47,906,890.29	85,880,662.85	*98.47	-----	-----
1937.....	893,994,175.08	579,352,230.91	314,641,944.17	84,745,276.77	*3,008.47	-----	-----
1936.....	3,839,120,426.07	580,249,079.46	3,258,871,346.61	83,132,732.96	*2,414.18	-----	51,268.05
1935.....	618,522,341.50	556,857,131.97	61,665,209.53	77,809,130.79	*4,030.20	1,750.00	*87.52
1934.....	594,022,058.08	496,215,520.02	97,806,538.06	66,338,527.82	*6,064.05	4.40	*25.00
1933.....	868,688,479.42	780,758,260.06	87,930,219.36	89,956,627.40	84,361.84	1,008.97	11,647.16
1932.....	869,099,937.38	789,250,682.68	79,849,254.70	95,866,758.66	6,528,115.96	143,483.33	1,036,107.00
1931.....	783,359,332.16	714,021,870.28	69,337,461.88	46,142,002.20	36,749,579.04	1,374,344.45	11,264,170.98
1930 and prior years ⁴	13,914,075,744.29	13,296,946,425.44	617,129,318.85	379,266,358.88	383,262,126.21	151,583,116.01	239,048,712.86

Fiscal year	State and Territorial homes	Canteen Service, revolving fund	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs) ⁵	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	Compensation and pensions ⁶
Total to June 30, 1961.....	\$38,549,236.59	\$4,965,000.90	\$1,265,290,383.52	\$3,018,704.79	\$13,198,826.79	\$57,323,609,105.78	\$297,638.75	\$55,685,909,558.37
1961.....			51,427,938.83			3,621,607,974.63	4,000.00	3,568,295,606.38
1960.....			56,854,194.44			3,367,449,928.95	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	3,062,511,267.86
1957.....			36,342,386.54			2,871,105,455.83	4,600.00	2,828,516,005.83
1956.....			26,881,592.75			2,797,006,657.11	1,650.00	2,748,089,286.51
1955.....			32,510,158.34			2,681,726,076.83	1,500.00	2,634,292,537.00
1954.....			51,043,060.99			2,481,503,017.33	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	2,105,673,072.57
1951.....			103,878,104.83			2,171,172,166.08	4,750.00	2,035,687,965.40
1950.....		11,050.77	151,531,923.87			2,223,092,285.42	6,125.00	2,009,462,298.33
1949.....			124,024,440.08			2,153,498,765.47	6,000.00	1,891,283,111.78
1948.....		965,000.00	16,980,325.61			2,081,235,828.74	6,000.00	1,820,685,358.26
1947.....		4,000,000.00	153,879,665.54			1,932,037,153.57	6,000.00	1,731,672,782.52
1946.....			34,313,351.79			1,258,863,619.89	8,625.00	1,215,688,137.21
1945.....			15,800,635.66			771,796,516.61	9,375.00	732,535,301.93
1944.....			4,850,857.78			494,941,561.39	10,500.00	494,364,393.43
1943.....			2,694,330.81		26,158.49	442,373,819.87	13,500.00	442,360,319.87
1942.....			4,002,650.93		42,502.37	431,298,459.93	14,750.00	431,283,709.93
1941.....	*502.34		3,425,168.22		1,115,911.65	433,128,952.76	15,000.00	433,113,952.76
1940.....			5,978,545.60		7,659,254.93	429,153,464.56	15,000.00	429,138,464.56
1939.....	*30.00		6,602,668.51	5.00	4,354,999.35	416,718,868.36	15,000.00	416,703,868.36
1938.....	*45.66		9,311,252.65	35,607.12		402,783,695.97	15,000.00	402,768,695.97
1937.....	*1,071.00		8,872,848.73	90,876.63		396,045,927.12	15,875.00	396,030,052.12
1936.....	*907.32		1,933,263.04	1,004,575.71		399,009,852.78	17,375.00	398,992,477.78
1935.....	*84.34		1,416,735.22	1,486,256.15		374,425,539.57	18,370.00	374,407,169.57
1934.....	151,844.76		2,769,263.77	401,384.18		321,394,530.63	17,743.75	321,376,786.88
1933.....	757,965.18		13,517,369.43			550,585,092.23	25,750.00	550,559,342.23
1932.....	785,946.91		12,875,744.03			545,800,261.68	23,500.00	545,776,761.68
1931.....	589,999.80		9,040,319.81			488,388,942.92		488,388,942.92
1930 and prior years ⁴	36,266,120.60		43,288,194.46			9,807,539,702.70		9,807,539,702.70

See footnotes at end of table.

[illegible]

Fiscal year	Veterans' miscellaneous benefits					Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans ¹²	Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War II and Korean conflict)
	Total	Statutory burial awards ⁹	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Laws 16 and 894) ¹²		Homes for paraplegics ¹²		
			Tuition	Supplies and equipment			
Total to June 30, 1961	\$419, 514, 107. 74	\$96, 082, 554. 25	\$249, 800, 973. 69	\$40, 380, 054. 35	\$33, 259, 525. 45	\$72, 350, 316. 41	\$96, 414. 03
1961							9, 071. 37
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	*192, 789. 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		6, 620, 035. 74	146, 586. 55
1948	80, 064, 675. 72	12, 051, 439. 55	56, 101, 431. 18	11, 911, 804. 99	527, 857. 80	9, 898, 579. 11	192, 187. 30
1947						21, 798, 248. 40	254, 648. 74
1946							479, 523. 34
1945							99, 978. 51
1944							13, 645. 00
1943							
1942							
1941							
1940							
1939							
1938							
1937							
1936							
1935							
1934							
1933							
1932							
1931							
1930 and prior years							

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 93.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal year	Readjustment benefits ⁷						
	Total	Education and training (Public Law 346)			Education and training allowance (Public Law 550)	Loan guaranty (Public Law 346)	
		Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies, equipments, and fees ¹¹		4-percent gratuity	Other
Total to June 30, 1961.....	10 23,839,473,274.21	\$10,067,087,651.88	\$3,947,765,494.83	\$497,669,795.70	\$4,291,984,600.27	\$403,996,697.65	\$730,437,815.91
1961.....	10 405,938,564.47	*17,870.68	170,725.54	16,131.67	250,802,022.74	*249.58	159,885,058.86
1960.....	10 514,175,433.49	22,569.22	151,920.85	33,472.82	371,196,187.09	*6,731.02	121,835,398.33
1959.....	10 706,109,987.64	49,681.52	304,585.86	26,320.00	565,984,930.33	*2,600.73	120,935,661.78
1958.....	10 789,498,236.63	303,590.32	80,231.00	118,632.10	692,729,551.38	6,723.53	80,032,347.30
1957.....	10 848,878,594.72	2,004,064.75	4,181,912.36	721,593.75	766,998,207.25	65,984.55	60,059,311.49
1956.....	10 820,182,708.57	19,084,068.81	17,422,808.86	2,120,051.97	728,273,127.81	167,788.11	39,894,424.55
1955.....	707,946,022.64	59,243,641.11	37,576,212.25	4,272,637.86	563,421,364.32	772,204.57	28,058,804.12
1954.....	588,514,692.36	153,335,534.50	85,804,853.15	8,641,314.23	296,337,829.90	24,913,244.99	19,726,911.56
1953.....	733,128,902.07	378,641,470.30	184,389,245.81	18,530,478.85	86,241,379.45	46,355,683.52	19,486,768.46
1952.....	1,403,834,222.49	899,656,957.92	388,618,182.24	37,128,208.19		59,820,958.35	18,534,387.77
1951.....	2,041,827,097.40	1,363,078,577.22	523,446,279.01	56,815,741.31		69,226,255.41	20,881,797.37
1950.....	2,792,589,648.90	1,829,111,963.32	682,039,504.41	84,576,905.82		38,975,349.74	19,695,438.90
1949.....	3,253,491,687.62	1,869,482,777.55	735,360,304.10	99,018,787.58		27,912,525.56	12,124,942.62
1948.....	3,245,247,925.75	1,624,752,489.70	769,644,853.15	104,009,552.70		57,181,968.32	7,172,378.68
1947.....	3,636,584,127.44	1,550,965,476.13	496,245,115.72	75,164,855.40		73,486,133.08	2,006,463.02
1946.....	1,351,525,422.02	317,372,660.19	22,328,760.72	6,475,111.45		5,121,459.25	107,721.10
1945.....							
1944.....							
1943.....							
1942.....							
1941.....							
1940.....							
1939.....							
1938.....							
1937.....							
1936.....							
1935.....							
1934.....							
1933.....							
1932.....							
1931.....							
1930 and prior years.....							

Fiscal year	Readjustment benefits ¹ —Continued							Direct loans to veterans
	Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans ¹²	War orphans educational assistance and special training allowance, Public Law 634	Readjustment allowances (Public Law 346)		Vocational rehabilitation (Public Laws 16 and 894) ¹²		Homes for paraplegics ¹²	
			Unemployment	Self-employment	Tuition	Supplies and equipment		
Total to June 30, 1961.....	\$2,031,893.15	\$42,948,071.04	\$3,187,523,946.73	\$589,080,454.49	\$45,900,344.30	\$7,086,096.40	\$28,580,311.34	\$1,749,028,012.26
1961.....	706,224.62	16,293,085.62	212.35	-----	3,550,991.62	572,035.50	4,388,641.97	286,271,317.73
1960.....	624,313.02	11,456,969.81	272.49	*25.00	4,945,478.46	761,252.94	3,352,024.08	312,776,671.63
1959.....	701,355.51	7,663,347.96	1,370.46	*38.00	6,026,710.13	936,014.40	3,428,552.92	203,971,329.77
1958.....	-----	5,183,215.15	1,131.19	62.00	6,519,793.82	1,044,851.33	3,738,067.30	228,868,385.53
1957.....	-----	2,351,452.50	4,806.18	50.00	7,780,047.56	1,200,901.18	4,157,362.57	130,218,925.66
1956.....	-----	-----	*678.33	*957.67	8,593,842.15	1,263,979.65	4,504,573.26	103,118,036.37
1955.....	-----	-----	*196,116.93	*4,355.85	8,483,480.55	1,307,061.40	5,011,089.24	125,125,897.90
1954.....	-----	-----	*244,597.24	*1,398.73	-----	-----	-----	117,708,814.12
1953.....	-----	-----	*499,546.59	*16,577.73	-----	-----	-----	92,759,838.08
1952.....	-----	-----	64,271.09	11,256.93	-----	-----	-----	87,276,513.01
1951.....	-----	-----	7,794,156.88	584,290.20	-----	-----	-----	60,932,282.46
1950.....	-----	-----	124,577,368.44	13,613,118.27	-----	-----	-----	-----
1949.....	-----	-----	443,531,993.71	66,060,356.50	-----	-----	-----	-----
1948.....	-----	-----	557,601,928.15	124,884,755.05	-----	-----	-----	-----
1947.....	-----	-----	1,167,589,391.05	271,126,693.04	-----	-----	-----	-----
1946.....	-----	-----	887,296,483.83	112,823,225.48	-----	-----	-----	-----
1945.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1944.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1943.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1942.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1941.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1940.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1939.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1938.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1937.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1936.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1935.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1934.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1933.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1932.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1931.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1930 and prior years.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 93.—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. Govern- ment life insurance fund	Benefits ¹³	Dividends	Appropriation		Trust fund		
					Benefits	Transferred to National Service Life Insurance fund	Benefits ¹³	Dividends	
Total to June 30, 1961-----	\$2,180,723,279.32	\$141,967,232.42	\$1,806,815,679.97	\$588,057,197.73	\$12,703,609.62	\$4,736,881,265.82	\$6,226,371,238.76	\$5,539,768,900.37	\$277,240,180.83
1961-----	3,008,052.37	179,697.04	91,192,353.85	52,817,964.92	911,164.08	8,448,898.53	447,290,475.83	426,467,538.31	32,552,273.80
1960-----	3,408,799.92	323,992.33	99,072,881.83	18,631,060.00	817,734.97	10,296,004.86	422,780,530.16	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	6,356,568.41
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	52,155,716.09	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	285,909,885.44	-----	-----
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	5,346,062.18	31,800,133.04	8,014,537.24	-----	31,145,696.84	6,549,351.07	-----	-----
1942-----	11,074,329.10	4,416,602.17	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 and prior years ⁴ -----	1,210,898,427.83	45,182,010.49	85,462,090.41	32,261,404.57	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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 ¹¹	Adjusted service and dependent pay ⁸	Loans to veterans for transportation	
Total to June 30, 1961-----	\$250,000.00	\$40,719,157.88	\$250,000.00	\$1,700,000.00	\$26,453,208.00	\$1,899,368.82	\$3,819,656,027.81	\$55,661,050.75	\$76,103.36	\$1,106,518,116.64
1961-----		7,707,665.79		1,200,000.00	6,596,305.65	63,084.80	223,887.34			155,530,315.83
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	*422.19		
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 and prior years ⁴ -----							91,344,173.12	38,360,608.88		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 93.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal year	General post fund	General post fund auxiliary account	Horatio Ward Fund	Personal funds of patients ¹⁵	Vocational rehabilitation (World War I) ¹⁶	Allotments and allowances ¹⁷	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 ¹⁸
Total to June 30, 1961	\$18,984,090.93	\$748,030.42	\$21,742.33	\$463,159,776.33	\$644,865,174.15	\$582,939,660.40	\$35,078,013.20	\$249,620,791.07	\$1,158,146.76	\$8,214,611.18
1961	1,429,413.26			43,754,597.03	*59.65					1,145,570.78
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		*10.00				459,070.90
1956	1,049,644.59			28,349,691.30	*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	774,694.10			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 and prior years ¹					644,973,243.04	582,921,185.92	35,076,318.69	107,144,453.63		197,495.99

¹ Includes general operating expenses, 1954-61; medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954-61; outpatient care, 1954-61; maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1954-61; inpatient care, 1955-61; 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, 1950-61. 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 \$1,831,018,498.24 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 appropri-

tion to the veterans special term insurance fund; \$250,000 from the service-disabled veterans insurance fund appropriation to the service disabled veterans insurance fund; \$30,937,897.42 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$736,587.75 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; and \$1,700,000.00 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

³ Includes the transfers of \$9,828,595.57 from the appropriation veterans insurance and indemnities to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$8,448,898.53 to the national service life insurance fund; \$179,697.04 to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; and \$1,200,000.00 to the service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

⁴ Expenditures by single years from 1919 through 1930 and for 1918 and prior years may be obtained from table 95 of the Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 1960.

⁵ Includes \$436,623,661.97 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.

⁶ A detailed distribution showing these expenditures by war and compensation or pension status may be found in table 28 of this report. Also, similar detail for 1960 and prior years may be found in table 95 of the Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 1960.

⁷ Readjustment benefits are shown under "Readjustment benefits appropriation" and also under "Compensation and pensions appropriation."

⁸ Adjusted service and dependent pay is shown under "Adjusted service and dependent pay appropriation" and also under "Compensation and pensions appropriation."

⁹ Statutory burial awards are shown under "Veterans miscellaneous benefits appropriation" and also under "Compensation and pensions appropriations."

¹⁰ 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 \$11,806,103.89 under the "Compensation and pensions" appropriation through June 30, 1961, reflects an increase of \$4,412,799.08 in refunds receivable, \$7,447,091.44 in writeoffs and waivers of uncollectible overpayments charged to an unclassified account, \$427,809.96 in refunds of gratuitous payments from personal funds of patients, and \$374,023.33 in undistributed payments. In fiscal year 1961, these adjustments reflect an increase of \$2,659,747.97 in refunds receivable, \$1,059,472.78 in writeoffs and waivers of uncollectible overpayments, \$427,809.96 in refunds of gratuitous payments from personal funds of patients, and \$734,023.33 in undistributed payments. Under the "Readjustment benefits" appropriation through June 30, 1961, the \$2,619,899.48 difference between total expenditures from the appropriation and the supporting detail reflects the net difference between a decrease of \$4,650,286.27 in refunds receivable, an increase of \$482.73 in accounts payable, and \$2,030,869.72 in writeoffs and waivers of uncollectible overpayments charged to an unclassified account. In fiscal year 1961, these adjustments included a decrease of \$53,382.32 in refunds receivable, a decrease of \$974.39 in accounts payable, and a credit of \$376,037.83 to the account for writeoffs and waivers of uncollectible overpayments.

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 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.

¹³ 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 1961 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 \$32,631,399.78; veterans special term insurance fund, plus \$2,183,306.00; and service disabled veterans insurance fund, minus \$523,288.00.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Includes "Funds due incompetent beneficiaries."

¹⁶ Includes \$78,060.98 vocational rehabilitation special fund.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ Includes (\$2,339,340.02 from appropriated funds and \$5,874,771.16 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; emergency supplies and equipment, Federal Civil Defense Administration (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-61; 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), 1957-61; salaries, expenses and grants, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1957-61; 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 94.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State

[Fiscal year 1961]

State	Total ¹ expenditures	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1961, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1961							
		Total living and deceased veterans						World War II	
								Living veterans	
		Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Total	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	² \$6,504,173,162	4,173,921	² \$3,568,395,606	3,106,985	² \$2,642,132,617	1,066,935	\$926,262,989	1,626,295	\$1,213,350,375
Foreign countries.....	85,725,143	79,430	62,884,659	31,425	26,824,088	48,005	36,060,571	15,055	9,510,151
U.S. Territories and possessions.....	46,507,033	22,665	24,608,328	17,095	19,093,003	5,570	5,515,325	4,354	4,990,438
Puerto Rico.....	45,466,421	21,823	23,812,740	16,748	18,782,113	5,675	5,630,627	4,181	4,860,560
All other.....	1,040,612	842	795,588	347	310,890	495	484,698	173	129,878
Total United States.....	² 6,371,940,986	4,071,825	² 3,480,902,619	3,058,465	² 2,596,215,526	1,013,361	884,687,093	1,606,886	1,198,849,786
Alabama.....	132,345,415	79,625	70,576,472	58,022	51,010,682	21,603	19,565,790	30,394	23,944,861
Alaska.....	3,914,364	2,253	1,721,965	1,989	1,473,340	264	248,625	1,276	860,053
Arizona.....	51,277,093	28,915	28,705,406	22,537	22,743,022	6,378	5,962,384	11,358	10,373,944
Arkansas.....	87,336,857	54,530	51,020,866	40,459	38,631,592	14,071	12,389,274	17,609	15,288,449
California.....	555,525,821	329,947	294,366,508	248,254	218,960,252	81,693	75,406,256	126,724	96,617,183
Colorado.....	75,841,869	40,518	37,107,913	31,431	28,547,169	9,087	8,560,744	15,802	12,655,213
Connecticut.....	71,855,062	52,828	41,147,737	41,722	31,645,941	11,106	9,501,796	24,887	16,373,378
Delaware.....	14,019,804	7,880	6,416,355	5,993	4,833,882	1,896	1,582,473	3,446	2,534,465
District of Columbia.....	86,155,969	25,386	22,264,444	19,323	15,506,936	6,063	6,757,508	10,639	7,009,840
Florida.....	196,234,243	132,597	122,020,099	101,341	93,938,378	31,256	28,081,721	46,579	38,848,227
Georgia.....	133,756,079	79,865	70,646,040	55,853	48,847,280	24,012	21,798,760	29,917	23,186,196
Hawaii.....	11,203,064	7,041	6,283,248	5,296	4,602,405	1,745	1,680,843	2,425	1,912,344
Idaho.....	26,958,441	15,702	14,026,511	12,487	11,268,688	3,215	2,757,823	5,920	4,757,722
Illinois.....	315,813,597	185,598	151,701,312	135,218	109,949,497	50,380	41,751,815	70,077	49,367,474
Indiana.....	137,984,670	92,793	78,624,022	67,500	57,460,519	25,293	21,163,503	30,588	22,952,792
Iowa.....	99,167,589	60,759	52,946,764	45,522	40,313,801	15,237	12,632,963	19,536	15,188,478
Kansas.....	94,155,008	50,636	44,442,333	36,901	32,683,339	13,735	11,758,994	16,845	13,092,582

Kentucky.....	119,933,520	81,439	73,112,055	58,935	52,988,825	22,504	20,123,230	29,364	23,199,519
Louisiana.....	111,920,639	73,267	64,601,901	52,856	46,566,525	20,411	18,035,376	26,837	21,051,956
Maine.....	38,792,144	24,975	22,266,097	18,158	16,240,092	6,817	6,026,005	8,626	6,984,952
Maryland.....	89,136,586	53,961	47,043,174	37,635	32,310,670	16,356	14,732,504	21,471	16,047,300
Massachusetts.....	226,150,202	168,003	134,377,548	133,473	104,122,931	34,530	30,254,617	81,139	56,990,186
Michigan.....	243,056,976	155,622	129,020,596	123,264	102,292,609	32,358	26,727,987	69,883	52,646,569
Minnesota.....	134,008,553	89,155	74,688,405	70,357	58,806,600	18,798	15,881,805	33,676	23,489,079
Mississippi.....	90,431,026	52,921	48,360,129	38,162	34,936,555	14,759	13,423,574	18,157	14,559,693
Missouri.....	163,041,451	108,255	92,863,647	79,253	68,324,248	29,002	24,539,399	34,941	25,740,977
Montana.....	26,827,631	16,271	14,090,191	12,624	11,031,472	3,647	3,058,719	6,013	4,571,655
Nebraska.....	51,305,637	30,530	26,349,009	23,251	20,102,085	7,276	6,246,924	10,489	7,967,411
Nevada.....	9,138,649	5,581	4,352,959	4,448	3,418,639	1,133	934,320	2,157	1,498,764
New Hampshire.....	20,868,105	15,795	13,424,739	11,700	9,870,859	4,095	3,553,889	5,876	4,244,586
New Jersey.....	181,048,565	139,513	106,187,507	107,927	80,180,323	31,586	26,007,184	66,806	42,639,798
New Mexico.....	36,078,889	21,428	19,502,155	16,443	14,723,574	4,985	4,778,581	9,202	7,536,309
New York.....	534,055,016	385,210	303,750,199	297,344	229,466,053	87,866	74,284,116	178,680	120,958,789
North Carolina.....	145,328,522	89,116	79,659,535	62,060	56,150,031	26,456	23,509,594	31,586	25,738,448
North Dakota.....	22,565,038	12,203	10,350,448	9,585	8,082,919	2,618	2,267,529	4,885	3,552,400
Ohio.....	305,790,728	211,928	174,595,329	163,957	134,330,122	47,971	40,265,207	93,832	67,309,279
Oklahoma.....	100,942,792	67,886	61,776,726	50,936	46,736,589	16,950	15,040,137	23,640	19,351,750
Oregon.....	67,864,928	43,573	38,183,885	33,278	29,554,294	10,295	8,629,091	14,456	11,362,259
Pennsylvania.....	405,131,455	273,467	225,906,951	203,359	166,615,907	70,108	59,291,044	112,943	82,272,188
Rhode Island.....	32,511,334	25,054	19,815,062	19,155	14,728,279	5,899	5,087,683	11,472	7,603,859
South Carolina.....	72,238,692	45,557	41,463,638	30,272	27,730,065	15,285	13,736,583	14,084	11,476,695
South Dakota.....	33,444,082	16,076	13,822,748	12,234	10,612,904	3,842	3,209,844	4,686	3,514,932
Tennessee.....	143,657,770	84,693	76,204,377	60,490	54,570,977	24,203	21,633,400	29,242	23,454,902
Texas.....	354,890,488	218,496	194,629,441	162,912	144,363,403	55,584	50,266,038	89,562	71,616,818
Utah.....	13,901,475	16,851	14,287,265	13,097	10,926,336	3,754	3,360,929	7,099	5,345,232
Vermont.....	14,863,155	9,414	8,647,204	6,950	6,457,227	2,464	2,189,977	3,320	2,764,365
Virginia.....	128,279,235	76,058	66,690,858	52,450	44,769,153	23,608	21,921,705	26,652	19,755,091
Washington.....	109,019,882	65,649	58,687,566	50,984	45,570,737	14,665	13,116,769	23,565	18,630,427
West Virginia.....	85,202,616	51,934	49,168,273	37,299	36,211,723	14,635	12,956,550	18,288	17,513,233
Wisconsin.....	130,932,456	87,711	72,895,133	67,409	56,208,463	20,302	16,686,670	28,520	20,553,955
Wyoming.....	15,437,804	7,322	6,109,534	5,757	4,797,633	1,665	1,311,901	2,745	1,946,149

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 94.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1961]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1961, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1961—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.....	1,520,875	\$1,112,860,144	105,415	\$100,482,693	5	\$7,538	414,245	\$411,440,852	266,015	\$300,863,187	148,230	\$110,577,665
Foreign countries.....	14,545	9,037,842	510	472,309			37,217	26,484,086	36,620	26,093,615	597	390,471
U.S. Territories and possessions.....	3,612	4,305,789	742	683,649			1,248	1,301,044	722	960,440	526	340,604
Puerto Rico.....	3,444	4,181,932	737	678,628			1,029	1,092,397	528	764,697	501	327,700
All other.....	168	124,857	5	5,021			219	208,647	194	195,743	25	12,904
Total United States.....	1,502,718	1,099,515,513	104,163	99,326,735	5	7,538	375,780	383,655,722	228,673	273,809,132	147,107	109,846,590
Alabama.....	27,866	21,599,689	2,528	2,345,172			9,044	9,140,465	5,408	6,361,831	3,636	2,778,634
Alaska.....	1,234	820,082	42	39,971			139	134,769	71	79,993	68	54,776
Arizona.....	10,607	9,629,250	751	744,694			2,591	2,595,743	1,603	1,858,176	988	737,567
Arkansas.....	15,548	13,383,255	2,061	1,905,194			5,506	5,521,767	3,646	4,126,200	1,860	1,395,567
California.....	118,724	88,928,521	7,999	7,687,153	1	1,509	27,991	30,196,698	17,568	22,927,521	10,423	7,269,177
Colorado.....	14,966	11,861,690	836	793,523			3,457	3,601,020	2,184	2,667,216	1,273	933,804
Connecticut.....	23,869	15,394,836	1,018	978,542			3,995	4,138,331	2,455	2,985,887	1,540	1,152,444
Delaware.....	3,226	2,325,004	220	209,461			695	678,233	374	458,285	321	219,948
District of Columbia.....	9,969	6,377,520	670	632,320			1,671	2,348,362	1,102	1,946,423	569	401,939
Florida.....	43,617	35,894,708	2,962	2,953,519			10,247	10,917,443	6,117	7,882,098	4,130	3,035,345
Georgia.....	27,308	20,761,833	2,608	2,423,336	1	1,027	9,486	9,616,535	5,504	6,668,630	3,982	2,947,905
Hawaii.....	2,268	1,761,764	157	150,580			701	732,727	526	601,150	175	131,577
Idaho.....	5,420	4,241,970	500	515,752			1,410	1,380,824	893	976,928	517	403,896
Illinois.....	65,363	44,792,701	4,714	4,574,773			17,600	17,608,551	10,737	12,638,953	6,863	4,969,598
Indiana.....	28,488	21,005,142	2,100	1,947,650			8,555	8,598,062	5,243	6,121,119	3,312	2,476,943
Iowa.....	18,026	13,796,450	1,510	1,392,028			5,662	5,629,038	3,598	4,092,062	2,064	1,536,976
Kansas.....	15,468	11,809,187	1,377	1,283,395			5,564	5,389,571	3,431	3,901,288	2,133	1,488,283

Kentucky.....	27,520	21,300,705	1,844	1,898,814			8,981	9,190,555	5,888	6,706,239	3,093	2,484,316
Louisiana.....	24,054	18,410,647	2,783	2,641,309			8,015	8,038,191	4,356	5,263,569	3,659	2,774,622
Maine.....	7,991	6,363,756	635	621,196			2,502	2,633,059	1,625	1,938,085	877	694,974
Maryland.....	20,159	14,768,233	1,311	1,277,571	1	1,496	5,468	5,837,148	3,025	4,061,281	2,443	1,775,867
Massachusetts.....	77,987	53,923,418	3,152	3,066,768			11,633	12,364,452	7,518	9,170,958	4,115	3,193,494
Michigan.....	66,620	49,484,037	3,263	3,162,532			11,609	11,567,893	6,872	7,912,715	4,737	3,655,178
Minnesota.....	31,673	21,637,729	2,003	1,851,350			6,958	6,952,602	4,262	4,833,066	2,696	2,119,536
Mississippi.....	16,735	13,102,320	1,422	1,448,283			6,165	6,282,288	3,776	4,393,690	2,389	1,888,598
Missouri.....	32,297	23,283,731	2,644	2,457,246			9,971	10,042,104	6,429	7,437,648	3,542	2,604,456
Montana.....	5,632	4,193,899	381	377,756			1,562	1,467,856	806	907,338	756	560,518
Nebraska.....	9,785	7,306,522	704	660,889			2,820	2,823,202	1,807	2,060,126	1,013	763,076
Nevada.....	2,016	1,377,838	141	120,926			474	406,546	246	267,367	228	139,179
New Hampshire.....	5,489	3,872,307	387	372,279			1,461	1,590,826	884	1,074,343	577	426,483
New Jersey.....	63,152	40,102,534	2,654	2,537,264			10,708	10,725,338	6,188	7,415,435	4,520	3,309,903
New Mexico.....	8,640	7,044,536	562	491,833			2,403	2,503,064	1,568	1,833,195	835	669,869
New York.....	168,841	111,732,992	9,839	9,225,797			31,390	32,046,814	18,493	22,527,560	12,897	9,519,254
North Carolina.....	28,424	22,753,782	3,162	2,984,666			11,008	11,127,190	6,414	7,567,809	4,594	3,559,381
North Dakota.....	4,608	3,281,424	277	270,976			1,141	1,128,065	751	813,312	390	314,753
Ohio.....	89,286	62,949,288	4,546	4,359,991			17,323	17,282,043	9,697	11,567,136	7,626	5,714,907
Oklahoma.....	21,527	17,277,269	2,113	2,074,481			6,842	7,004,733	4,616	5,335,223	2,226	1,669,510
Pennsylvania.....	13,187	10,184,905	1,269	1,177,354			3,642	3,547,750	2,157	2,512,688	1,485	1,035,062
Rhode Island.....	106,283	75,989,043	6,660	6,283,145			26,170	26,318,960	16,140	18,778,070	10,030	7,540,890
South Carolina.....	10,929	7,077,566	543	526,293			2,046	2,129,414	1,252	1,528,261	794	601,153
South Dakota.....	12,690	9,991,414	1,484	1,485,281			5,642	5,777,506	3,232	3,942,148	2,410	1,835,358
Tennessee.....	4,287	3,156,445	399	358,487			1,385	1,376,148	842	938,491	543	437,657
Texas.....	26,845	21,123,619	2,397	2,331,373			9,647	9,821,617	6,057	7,036,321	3,590	2,785,296
Utah.....	82,832	65,196,217	6,728	6,417,095	2	3,506	23,585	24,058,810	14,455	17,345,947	9,130	6,712,863
Vermont.....	6,774	5,047,072	325	298,160			1,658	1,698,008	998	1,170,865	660	527,143
Virginia.....	3,003	2,471,818	317	292,547			890	924,809	573	676,332	317	248,477
Washington.....	24,453	17,687,791	2,199	2,067,300			8,884	9,410,134	5,298	6,752,895	3,586	2,657,239
West Virginia.....	21,654	16,791,879	1,911	1,838,548			5,131	5,280,300	3,151	3,840,798	1,980	1,439,502
Wisconsin.....	16,444	15,742,288	1,814	1,770,945			6,393	6,404,927	3,938	4,475,352	2,455	1,929,575
Wyoming.....	26,426	18,696,537	2,094	1,863,418			7,365	7,181,158	4,573	5,047,322	2,792	2,133,836
	2,598	1,808,350	147	137,799			594	574,073	326	383,787	268	190,286

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 94.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1961]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1961, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1961—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, 122, 892	\$1,120,164,938	157, 519	\$192,303, 577	934, 084	\$924, 710, 800	1, 289	\$3, 150, 561	490, 890	\$342, 655, 366	44, 235	\$63, 196, 606
Foreign countries.....	13, 759	14, 331, 591	924	1, 297, 425	12, 832	13, 026, 651	3	7, 515	6, 737	5, 177, 619	853	1, 103, 530
U.S. territories and possessions.....	7, 213	7, 700, 455	159	341, 683	7, 053	7, 356, 349	1	2, 423	2, 605	2, 010, 615	254	363, 626
Puerto Rico.....	7, 150	7, 636, 455	145	322, 848	7, 004	7, 311, 184	1	2, 423	2, 449	1, 887, 063	223	324, 737
All other.....	63	64, 000	14	18, 835	49	45, 165			156	123, 552	31	38, 889
Total, United States.....	1, 101, 920	1, 098, 132, 892	155, 436	190, 664, 469	944, 199	904, 327, 800	1, 285	3, 140, 623	481, 548	335, 467, 132	43, 128	61, 729, 450
Alabama.....	21, 039	21, 239, 020	2, 934	3, 592, 733	18, 085	17, 598, 663	20	47, 624	9, 222	6, 623, 336	901	1, 298, 794
Alaska.....	386	9, 365, 408	52	47, 440	334	317, 968			69	47, 796	3	4, 750
Arizona.....	8, 296	9, 458, 356	1, 910	3, 099, 392	6, 397	6, 310, 983	19	48, 001	2, 555	1, 897, 189	410	624, 564
Arkansas.....	19, 194	19, 612, 505	2, 630	3, 447, 460	16, 544	16, 116, 213	20	48, 832	6, 393	4, 616, 770	754	1, 046, 208
California.....	85, 896	88, 717, 251	16, 150	20, 743, 707	69, 558	67, 513, 254	188	460, 290	35, 203	24, 736, 173	4, 303	5, 299, 099
Colorado.....	11, 121	11, 698, 986	2, 463	3, 460, 284	8, 632	8, 164, 260	26	74, 442	3, 916	3, 025, 271	720	1, 055, 253
Connecticut.....	11, 997	11, 822, 524	2, 401	2, 833, 854	9, 579	8, 950, 562	17	38, 108	5, 732	3, 945, 731	538	789, 055
Delaware.....	1, 708	1, 636, 774	162	194, 791	1, 544	1, 436, 146	2	5, 837	900	603, 600	73	101, 367
District of Columbia.....	5, 449	5, 592, 160	1, 437	1, 555, 291	3, 981	3, 949, 103	31	87, 766	2, 634	2, 108, 284	427	704, 770
Florida.....	42, 802	43, 533, 093	5, 817	7, 688, 583	36, 928	35, 704, 846	57	139, 664	14, 514	9, 867, 250	1, 346	1, 916, 662
Georgia.....	19, 737	19, 992, 646	3, 124	3, 934, 938	16, 568	15, 953, 957	45	103, 731	10, 497	7, 661, 364	1, 139	1, 642, 515
Hawaii.....	1, 574	1, 578, 848	51	60, 384	1, 523	1, 518, 464			571	376, 765	20	42, 585
Idaho.....	5, 310	5, 411, 222	565	754, 952	4, 743	4, 652, 544	2	3, 726	1, 286	867, 056	108	143, 162
Illinois.....	52, 327	49, 379, 305	6, 300	6, 743, 611	45, 967	42, 487, 670	60	143, 024	26, 629	18, 035, 386	1, 959	2, 681, 297
Indiana.....	29, 649	27, 873, 450	4, 170	4, 194, 497	25, 464	23, 643, 462	15	35, 491	12, 636	8, 618, 559	1, 066	1, 502, 060
Iowa.....	21, 889	21, 445, 894	2, 267	2, 867, 159	19, 619	18, 571, 884	3	6, 851	7, 700	5, 191, 490	585	792, 583
Kansas.....	16, 489	16, 139, 824	1, 792	2, 078, 752	14, 687	14, 037, 608	10	23, 464	5, 825	3, 970, 049	504	688, 574

Kentucky.....	23, 446	23, 934, 338	3, 889	4, 526, 035	19, 538	19, 365, 732	19	42, 571	9, 680	7, 067, 326	1, 083	1, 520, 310
Louisiana.....	19, 817	20, 227, 874	2, 021	2, 678, 295	17, 785	17, 519, 341	11	30, 238	9, 656	6, 961, 782	998	1, 384, 234
Maine.....	7, 383	7, 465, 958	823	1, 080, 246	6, 551	6, 361, 570	9	24, 142	3, 267	2, 272, 281	270	395, 447
Maryland.....	10, 884	11, 821, 926	2, 237	2, 829, 782	8, 623	8, 932, 617	24	59, 527	8, 212	5, 730, 461	687	1, 014, 674
Massachusetts.....	33, 273	34, 091, 401	7, 612	9, 061, 578	25, 601	24, 883, 662	60	146, 161	18, 544	13, 334, 739	1, 820	2, 708, 238
Michigan.....	40, 635	38, 549, 829	4, 670	5, 167, 295	35, 944	33, 330, 406	21	52, 128	16, 610	11, 127, 101	1, 093	1, 557, 314
Minnesota.....	29, 764	30, 032, 300	4, 894	6, 668, 584	24, 849	23, 315, 509	21	48, 207	9, 599	6, 735, 572	973	1, 375, 490
Mississippi.....	16, 591	17, 133, 237	3, 437	4, 123, 211	13, 144	12, 984, 864	10	25, 162	6, 639	4, 980, 949	975	1, 348, 674
Missouri.....	36, 477	35, 562, 624	4, 548	5, 272, 103	31, 893	30, 210, 466	36	80, 055	14, 642	10, 123, 180	1, 308	1, 804, 107
Montana.....	5, 309	5, 420, 053	907	1, 124, 818	4, 398	4, 286, 557	4	8, 678	1, 496	1, 021, 745	127	182, 561
Nebraska.....	10, 116	9, 939, 372	1, 055	1, 284, 179	9, 059	8, 650, 229	2	4, 964	3, 304	2, 241, 470	281	390, 697
Nevada.....	1, 756	1, 559, 519	313	283, 649	1, 442	1, 274, 007	1	1, 863	433	286, 689	41	54, 397
New Hampshire.....	4, 469	4, 506, 099	608	777, 708	3, 853	3, 706, 413	8	21, 978	1, 994	1, 368, 596	183	262, 198
New Jersey.....	29, 558	28, 812, 267	3, 441	3, 789, 014	26, 077	24, 920, 725	40	102, 528	16, 905	11, 228, 997	1, 011	1, 464, 901
New Mexico.....	5, 140	5, 369, 175	1, 017	1, 433, 738	4, 118	3, 924, 000	5	11, 437	1, 743	1, 324, 160	286	404, 539
New York.....	85, 302	83, 615, 004	10, 994	12, 549, 767	74, 197	70, 797, 364	111	267, 873	46, 360	31, 959, 246	3, 138	4, 686, 136
North Carolina.....	23, 584	23, 716, 798	2, 383	3, 229, 739	21, 174	20, 422, 327	27	64, 732	11, 534	8, 113, 759	918	1, 300, 674
North Dakota.....	3, 739	3, 762, 510	577	685, 192	3, 162	3, 077, 318	-----	-----	1, 137	788, 186	103	135, 471
Ohio.....	52, 296	52, 120, 618	8, 410	9, 712, 471	43, 838	42, 290, 332	48	117, 815	23, 594	16, 266, 443	1, 928	2, 753, 321
Oklahoma.....	21, 960	22, 389, 623	2, 674	3, 341, 408	19, 271	19, 013, 744	15	34, 471	7, 388	5, 121, 862	688	913, 511
Oregon.....	15, 595	15, 241, 483	2, 092	2, 595, 676	13, 483	12, 593, 431	20	52, 376	4, 715	3, 236, 673	448	632, 890
Pennsylvania.....	67, 847	66, 477, 767	8, 865	10, 659, 597	58, 903	55, 630, 499	79	187, 671	35, 516	24, 500, 726	2, 521	3, 702, 087
Rhode Island.....	5, 717	5, 687, 128	755	935, 685	4, 957	4, 739, 852	5	11, 591	3, 079	2, 077, 839	195	289, 522
South Carolina.....	12, 701	12, 803, 206	1, 452	1, 686, 518	11, 221	11, 048, 990	28	67, 698	7, 278	5, 299, 485	658	950, 149
South Dakota.....	6, 230	6, 049, 490	699	773, 966	5, 531	5, 275, 524	-----	-----	1, 929	1, 324, 424	156	212, 377
Tennessee.....	25, 076	25, 118, 820	3, 333	4, 135, 430	21, 724	20, 934, 487	19	48, 903	10, 488	7, 555, 541	1, 112	1, 574, 019
Texas.....	56, 154	56, 857, 273	7, 495	9, 844, 585	48, 606	46, 882, 516	53	130, 172	22, 924	15, 849, 068	2, 209	3, 030, 001
Utah.....	4, 215	4, 113, 532	698	869, 578	3, 517	3, 243, 954	-----	-----	1, 534	1, 073, 852	157	219, 163
Vermont.....	2, 856	2, 992, 449	455	657, 137	2, 400	2, 333, 449	1	1, 863	1, 176	866, 116	148	221, 720
Virginia.....	19, 327	18, 950, 170	2, 257	2, 723, 047	17, 036	16, 146, 467	34	80, 656	10, 239	7, 209, 344	893	1, 259, 526
Washington.....	20, 886	21, 162, 502	2, 423	3, 025, 854	18, 442	18, 087, 267	21	49, 381	6, 320	4, 377, 373	544	797, 572
West Virginia.....	15, 130	14, 764, 592	1, 322	1, 524, 757	13, 797	13, 215, 770	11	24, 065	6, 128	4, 243, 669	433	604, 649
Wisconsin.....	31, 451	30, 040, 104	3, 524	3, 931, 809	27, 901	26, 035, 492	26	72, 803	10, 494	7, 125, 597	828	1, 166, 641
Wyoming.....	2, 373	2, 346, 585	331	379, 170	2, 041	1, 965, 352	1	2, 063	709	480, 812	59	78, 942

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 94.—*Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State*—Continued

[Fiscal year 1961]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1961, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1961—Continued													
	World War I		Korean conflict											
	Deceased veterans		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.....	446,655	\$279,458,760	215,706	\$189,645,866	208,084	\$182,257,866	7,622	\$7,388,000	47,918	\$56,992,534	38,355	\$49,710,352	9,563	\$7,282,182
Foreign countries.....	5,884	4,074,089	661	669,535	648	658,061	13	11,474	497	669,232	466	652,330	31	16,902
U.S. territories and possessions.....	2,351	1,646,989	4,255	5,244,125	4,043	5,066,226	212	177,899	1,116	1,496,430	990	1,422,400	126	74,030
Puerto Rico.....	2,226	1,562,326	4,182	5,165,795	3,972	4,989,766	210	176,029	1,078	1,449,168	958	1,378,571	120	70,597
All other.....	125	84,663	73	78,330	71	76,460	2	1,870	38	47,262	32	43,829	6	3,433
Total, United States.....	438,420	273,737,682	210,790	183,732,206	203,393	176,533,579	7,397	7,198,627	46,305	54,826,872	36,899	47,635,622	9,406	7,191,250
Alabama.....	8,321	5,324,542	4,305	3,916,103	4,085	3,712,012	220	204,091	1,426	1,676,899	1,136	1,440,761	290	236,138
Alaska.....	66	43,046	197	155,135	195	153,676	2	1,459	16	19,309	16	18,834	-----	475
Arizona.....	2,145	1,272,625	1,592	1,655,886	1,574	1,632,360	18	23,526	438	553,042	369	499,684	69	53,358
Arkansas.....	5,639	3,570,562	2,036	2,199,805	1,914	2,089,723	122	110,082	776	893,852	643	793,341	133	100,511
California.....	30,900	18,437,074	19,920	18,841,893	19,362	18,248,000	558	593,893	4,206	5,387,580	3,407	4,800,741	799	586,839
Colorado.....	3,196	1,970,018	2,529	2,378,441	2,481	2,328,854	48	49,587	501	628,356	410	560,509	91	67,847
Connecticut.....	5,194	3,156,676	2,874	2,096,477	2,782	2,012,980	92	83,497	336	386,621	257	331,202	79	55,419
Delaware.....	827	502,233	502	401,543	484	379,066	18	22,477	91	99,110	57	74,968	34	24,142
District of Columbia.....	2,207	1,403,514	1,618	1,382,219	1,549	1,326,532	69	55,687	281	449,111	235	413,995	46	35,116
Florida.....	13,168	7,950,588	6,372	6,270,268	6,230	6,106,859	142	163,409	1,651	2,208,685	1,373	1,991,673	278	217,012
Georgia.....	9,358	6,018,849	3,551	3,421,071	3,342	3,238,797	209	182,274	1,463	1,760,742	1,167	1,545,240	296	215,502
Hawaii.....	551	334,180	875	866,257	858	850,546	17	15,711	291	340,122	268	322,925	23	17,197
Idaho.....	1,178	723,894	718	628,237	694	597,112	24	31,125	150	161,497	110	130,039	40	31,458
Illinois.....	24,670	15,354,089	8,145	7,233,742	7,759	6,865,993	386	367,749	1,733	1,973,379	1,366	1,699,684	367	273,695
Indiana.....	11,570	7,116,499	3,950	3,698,398	3,773	3,521,458	177	176,940	1,027	1,123,106	810	949,874	217	173,232
Iowa.....	7,115	4,398,907	2,553	2,245,890	2,466	2,162,454	87	83,436	566	584,429	424	476,906	142	107,523
Kansas.....	5,321	3,281,475	2,064	2,021,989	1,978	1,934,343	86	87,646	659	755,465	525	650,004	134	105,461
Kentucky.....	8,597	5,547,016	3,504	3,450,765	3,351	3,288,883	153	161,882	1,249	1,384,893	1,047	1,233,941	202	150,952

Louisiana.....	8, 658	5, 577, 548	3, 977	3, 594, 925	3, 792	3, 419, 753	185	175, 172	1, 127	1, 328, 565	900	1, 152, 284	227	176, 281
Maine.....	2, 997	1, 876, 834	1, 261	1, 059, 073	1, 209	1, 003, 716	52	55, 357	329	367, 431	261	315, 784	68	51, 647
Maryland.....	7, 525	4, 715, 787	3, 150	2, 709, 132	3, 046	2, 617, 423	104	91, 709	722	943, 319	588	834, 362	134	108, 957
Massachusetts.....	16, 724	10, 626, 501	12, 669	8, 759, 159	12, 442	8, 543, 849	227	215, 310	1, 052	1, 259, 228	870	1, 114, 366	182	144, 862
Michigan.....	15, 517	9, 569, 787	8, 195	7, 472, 786	7, 862	7, 160, 334	333	312, 452	1, 222	1, 320, 554	902	1, 078, 972	320	241, 582
Minnesota.....	8, 626	5, 360, 082	4, 545	3, 500, 526	4, 401	3, 362, 627	144	137, 899	752	818, 571	555	673, 187	197	145, 384
Mississippi.....	5, 664	3, 632, 275	2, 110	2, 090, 073	2, 040	2, 008, 365	70	81, 708	869	1, 020, 397	723	908, 713	146	111, 684
Missouri.....	13, 334	8, 319, 073	4, 728	4, 232, 565	4, 554	4, 074, 806	174	157, 759	1, 333	1, 554, 786	1, 071	1, 343, 541	262	211, 245
Montana.....	1, 369	839, 184	727	561, 015	705	535, 660	22	25, 355	181	182, 910	102	124, 669	79	58, 241
Nebraska.....	3, 023	1, 850, 773	1, 618	1, 307, 891	1, 580	1, 263, 395	38	44, 496	329	379, 323	240	311, 324	89	67, 999
Nevada.....	392	232, 292	283	183, 601	280	180, 487	3	3, 114	65	73, 459	39	57, 820	26	15, 639
New Hampshire.....	1, 811	1, 106, 398	781	668, 375	763	652, 147	18	16, 228	183	216, 311	137	181, 927	46	34, 384
New Jersey.....	15, 894	9, 764, 096	7, 891	5, 623, 976	7, 719	5, 466, 048	172	157, 928	884	1, 082, 892	691	922, 097	193	160, 795
New Mexico.....	1, 457	919, 621	1, 299	1, 168, 841	1, 266	1, 138, 011	33	30, 830	343	395, 649	261	330, 225	82	65, 424
New York.....	43, 222	27, 273, 110	21, 096	16, 183, 014	20, 270	15, 452, 997	826	730, 017	2, 507	2, 921, 710	1, 924	2, 474, 466	583	447, 250
North Carolina.....	10, 616	6, 813, 085	4, 511	4, 233, 940	4, 299	4, 025, 874	212	208, 066	1, 512	1, 742, 374	1, 196	1, 499, 015	316	243, 359
North Dakota.....	1, 034	652, 715	615	515, 016	600	497, 940	15	17, 076	156	165, 057	119	134, 388	37	30, 669
Ohio.....	21, 666	13, 513, 122	11, 058	9, 230, 958	10, 770	8, 924, 545	288	306, 413	1, 844	2, 013, 311	1, 413	1, 686, 971	431	326, 340
Oklahoma.....	6, 700	4, 208, 351	3, 207	3, 152, 825	3, 069	3, 009, 687	138	143, 138	976	1, 168, 000	792	1, 033, 143	184	134, 857
Oregon.....	4, 267	2, 603, 783	1, 504	1, 398, 048	1, 457	1, 345, 562	47	52, 486	379	439, 986	288	376, 738	91	63, 248
Pennsylvania.....	32, 995	20, 798, 639	13, 926	11, 162, 218	13, 398	10, 678, 112	528	484, 106	2, 516	2, 825, 210	2, 024	2, 438, 510	492	386, 700
Rhode Island.....	2, 884	1, 788, 317	1, 230	910, 489	1, 201	878, 523	29	31, 966	216	259, 274	184	231, 683	32	27, 591
South Carolina.....	6, 620	4, 349, 336	2, 070	2, 226, 805	1, 961	2, 102, 915	109	123, 890	924	1, 087, 638	735	938, 377	189	149, 261
South Dakota.....	1, 773	1, 112, 047	819	664, 644	767	617, 431	52	47, 213	194	206, 390	135	161, 707	59	44, 683
Tennessee.....	9, 376	5, 981, 522	3, 550	3, 586, 730	3, 401	3, 442, 973	149	143, 757	1, 314	1, 537, 914	1, 126	1, 390, 430	188	147, 484
Texas.....	20, 715	12, 819, 067	10, 333	9, 928, 624	9, 939	9, 527, 920	394	400, 704	3, 190	3, 868, 984	2, 532	3, 369, 611	658	499, 373
Utah.....	1, 377	854, 689	1, 094	929, 242	1, 068	902, 434	26	26, 808	190	208, 983	139	176, 832	51	32, 151
Vermont.....	1, 028	644, 396	461	422, 352	435	395, 349	26	27, 003	107	117, 808	82	100, 991	25	16, 817
Virginia.....	9, 346	5, 949, 818	3, 837	3, 685, 302	3, 665	3, 530, 112	172	155, 190	1, 442	1, 853, 404	1, 209	1, 678, 633	233	174, 771
Washington.....	5, 776	3, 579, 801	3, 517	3, 168, 822	3, 407	3, 065, 579	110	103, 243	735	959, 231	583	847, 062	152	112, 169
West Virginia.....	5, 695	3, 639, 020	2, 519	2, 717, 429	2, 413	2, 598, 603	106	118, 826	947	1, 175, 218	804	1, 054, 042	143	121, 176
Wisconsin.....	9, 666	5, 958, 956	4, 548	3, 556, 710	4, 396	3, 407, 875	152	148, 835	836	870, 810	609	700, 609	227	170, 201
Wyoming.....	650	401, 870	356	262, 981	341	252, 879	15	10, 102	69	75, 977	45	58, 828	24	17, 149

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 94.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1961]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1961, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1961—Continued							
	Regular Establishment				Spanish-American War			
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	113, 124	\$79, 335, 866	34, 471	\$51, 628, 631	28, 939	\$39, 576, 487	75, 349	\$60, 340, 145
Foreign countries.....	1, 157	984, 181	1, 333	1, 786, 806	793	1, 328, 630	2, 203	1, 928, 347
U.S. Territories and possessions.....	1, 148	969, 918	287	443, 230	125	188, 067	313	263, 190
Puerto Rico.....	1, 116	942, 283	239	366, 394	119	177, 020	279	234, 789
All other.....	32	27, 635	48	76, 836	6	11, 047	34	28, 401
Total United States.....	110, 819	77, 381, 767	32, 851	49, 398, 595	28, 021	38, 059, 790	72, 833	58, 148, 608
Alabama.....	2, 032	1, 547, 371	953	1, 362, 304	252	363, 327	854	681, 060
Alaska.....	118	76, 684	21	32, 636	12	16, 060	18	13, 370
Arizona.....	1, 025	902, 002	349	558, 212	263	345, 855	412	333, 017
Arkansas.....	1, 276	1, 055, 021	508	657, 410	343	474, 390	771	608, 126
California.....	11, 650	9, 230, 814	4, 130	7, 125, 944	4, 062	5, 548, 147	9, 865	7, 723, 555
Colorado.....	1, 665	1, 379, 847	447	695, 182	314	434, 682	735	587, 283
Connecticut.....	1, 654	943, 220	227	368, 828	310	410, 342	791	642, 741
Delaware.....	283	189, 922	52	74, 469	54	71, 178	155	124, 642
District of Columbia.....	1, 170	926, 966	485	1, 033, 815	447	594, 810	951	785, 262
Florida.....	3, 870	2, 970, 053	1, 575	2, 568, 597	1, 716	2, 312, 958	3, 134	2, 417, 907
Georgia.....	2, 322	1, 788, 938	1, 086	1, 587, 731	326	458, 429	1, 327	1, 055, 022
Hawaii.....	404	221, 648	125	187, 681	18	23, 308	54	41, 633
Idaho.....	418	311, 233	108	144, 081	121	160, 274	247	194, 223
Illinois.....	3, 439	2, 314, 894	959	1, 354, 487	1, 228	1, 650, 310	3, 250	2, 648, 169
Indiana.....	2, 342	1, 604, 998	606	845, 694	970	1, 328, 999	2, 301	1, 849, 128
Iowa.....	1, 132	867, 285	310	422, 724	410	562, 712	931	752, 706
Kansas.....	1, 081	850, 694	462	663, 970	420	574, 478	1, 110	888, 817
Kentucky.....	1, 909	1, 394, 983	782	1, 034, 272	712	1, 008, 509	1, 669	1, 327, 494
Louisiana.....	2, 004	1, 386, 772	703	975, 203	221	304, 998	842	678, 395
Maine.....	703	470, 901	223	351, 147	185	259, 208	456	369, 674
Maryland.....	1, 751	1, 222, 845	688	1, 201, 647	378	508, 045	1, 225	986, 660
Massachusetts.....	5, 561	3, 148, 954	946	1, 423, 343	830	1, 131, 349	2, 271	1, 808, 078
Michigan.....	3, 670	2, 447, 001	617	842, 562	881	1, 176, 424	2, 201	1, 784, 791

Minnesota.....	1, 978	1, 247, 478	364	471, 026	393	535, 795	1, 078	865, 273
Mississippi.....	1, 134	928, 927	494	672, 092	170	233, 715	507	402, 434
Missouri.....	2, 268	1, 650, 880	678	928, 581	836	1, 132, 245	2, 211	1, 757, 450
Montana.....	431	283, 721	98	129, 680	144	194, 317	290	241, 252
Nebraska.....	792	558, 594	224	328, 610	238	325, 986	572	452, 141
Nevada.....	212	119, 850	48	77, 799	40	56, 905	112	89, 082
New Hampshire.....	440	273, 399	123	199, 960	134	178, 391	316	254, 418
New Jersey.....	3, 882	2, 074, 676	697	1, 060, 527	789	1, 028, 184	2, 336	1, 863, 910
New Mexico.....	717	530, 820	255	366, 769	85	118, 369	212	168, 253
New York.....	10, 365	6, 161, 929	1, 616	2, 518, 667	1, 901	2, 547, 317	5, 835	4, 709, 690
North Carolina.....	2, 613	1, 960, 745	1, 043	1, 441, 603	366	500, 100	1, 246	995, 054
North Dakota.....	288	175, 123	70	95, 480	58	77, 870	104	83, 190
Ohio.....	5, 084	3, 348, 398	951	1, 306, 063	1, 686	2, 318, 987	4, 069	3, 248, 775
Oklahoma.....	1, 773	1, 355, 995	667	884, 598	356	486, 396	1, 001	800, 155
Oregon.....	1, 191	844, 394	297	420, 251	532	708, 110	1, 225	954, 810
Pennsylvania.....	6, 974	4, 456, 500	1, 422	1, 993, 669	1, 669	2, 247, 234	4, 314	3, 523, 300
Rhode Island.....	603	347, 211	190	317, 240	133	179, 592	351	291, 326
South Carolina.....	1, 247	989, 558	615	906, 302	170	233, 791	741	600, 268
South Dakota.....	397	242, 547	96	114, 668	100	137, 986	206	162, 880
Tennessee.....	2, 017	1, 571, 605	848	1, 180, 998	605	838, 830	1, 722	1, 386, 895
Texas.....	5, 926	4, 684, 580	2, 626	3, 906, 082	937	1, 274, 520	3, 039	2, 399, 660
Utah.....	596	416, 340	153	207, 593	93	121, 990	207	163, 417
Vermont.....	246	184, 758	81	110, 740	67	93, 303	198	159, 969
Virginia.....	2, 168	1, 743, 293	1, 269	2, 035, 324	465	633, 170	1, 621	1, 296, 367
Washington.....	2, 238	1, 562, 057	657	1, 041, 797	776	1, 044, 098	1, 765	1, 414, 604
West Virginia.....	1, 137	857, 501	438	554, 336	255	358, 968	671	531, 871
Wisconsin.....	2, 398	1, 392, 054	422	556, 528	492	658, 699	1, 140	918, 771
Wyoming.....	225	165, 788	47	59, 673	58	76, 130	133	111, 640

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 94.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1961]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1961, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1961—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	3,441	\$2,729,277	29	\$59,150	620	\$475,053	2	\$1,131	\$1,068,543,795
Foreign countries	14	11,061			4	3,420			15,466,615
U.S. Territories and possessions.....					1	816			3,500,927
Puerto Rico.....					1	816			3,279,948
All other.....									220,979
Total United States.....	3,427	2,718,216	29	59,150	615	470,817	2	1,131	1,049,576,253
Alabama.....	101	79,478			3	2,248			16,966,746
Alaska.....	1	745							610,280
Arizona.....	10	7,583	3	6,979	23	17,598			6,907,583
Arkansas.....	114	89,101	1	1,422	3	2,248			10,044,525
California.....	199	159,764	2	4,964	99	76,542			93,040,261
Colorado.....	27	20,698			4	2,934			10,715,108
Connecticut.....	23	17,671			2	1,873			14,797,001
Delaware.....	3	2,419							2,342,534
District of Columbia.....	27	21,030		941	14	11,644			5,927,599
Florida.....	121	91,469	2	3,779	14	10,370			26,280,757
Georgia.....	151	115,531			2	1,499		336	19,191,245
Hawaii.....	1	745			2	1,170			2,569,996
Idaho.....	8	5,646			6	4,496			3,982,881
Illinois.....	144	113,049	2	3,772	24	18,670	1	124	63,906,570
Indiana.....	158	120,988	1	1,882	10	7,966			27,152,990
Iowa.....	58	45,648	2	3,542	10	6,928			16,524,113
Kansas.....	94	75,144	2	3,772	21	15,978			13,111,604
Kentucky.....	129	107,868		711	13	10,151	1	671	17,852,638
Louisiana.....	67	52,767			1	473			15,159,771
Maine.....	39	31,433			1	980			6,060,282
Maryland.....	27	22,830	1	1,422	14	10,439			16,751,803
Massachusetts.....	73	56,350	1	1,882	11	8,427			33,355,013
Michigan.....	79	69,286			20	15,800			45,327,132

Minnesota	34	29,020	1	1,422	13	9,741	21,195,554
Mississippi	84	64,947			1	467	10,707,094
Missouri	153	122,484	3	4,957	14	10,814	26,320,767
Montana	6	4,935		711	14	10,341	4,265,357
Nebraska	18	15,774	1	2,831	9	6,404	8,447,385
Nevada	1	745					1,583,602
New Hampshire	13	10,031			5	3,747	4,035,604
New Jersey	40	33,594	1	1,422	16	11,926	37,991,692
New Mexico	8	5,394			21	15,292	5,275,625
New York	125	101,683			33	26,336	98,586,485
North Carolina	109	86,809			4	2,715	22,680,608
North Dakota	7	5,067			3	2,484	3,549,989
Ohio	179	139,926	1	1,882	11	8,646	55,452,890
Oklahoma	65	52,114			11	8,675	14,829,150
Oregon	26	20,594			11	9,027	11,993,386
Pennsylvania	134	100,577			36	28,602	74,115,161
Rhode Island	15	11,091			2	1,499	5,925,288
South Carolina	82	60,597			3	1,787	11,390,997
South Dakota	18	15,304	2	3,305	14	10,030	4,203,845
Tennessee	179	146,798			5	3,637	20,243,271
Texas	181	152,060		1,653	39	31,374	54,943,798
Utah	2	1,490			10	7,586	4,862,224
Vermont	12	10,535					2,344,580
Virginia	142	109,702	1	2,127	11	7,430	21,346,297
Washington	34	27,232	2	2,831	22	16,232	17,363,416
West Virginia	57	45,780			1	749	12,788,660
Wisconsin	41	30,809		941	4	2,997	22,557,839
Wyoming	8	5,881			5	3,845	1,997,257

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 94.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1961]

State	Vocational rehabilitation—WW II and Korean conflict				Readjustment benefits						
	Number of trainees ³	Subsistence	Tuition	Supplies and equipment	Total	Education and training WW II				Education and training allowance Korean conflict	
						Number of trainees ³	Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies and equipment	Number of trainees ³	Amount
Grand total.....	5,767	\$7,713,902	\$3,550,992	\$572,035	\$397,149,117	9	*\$17,871	\$170,726	\$16,132	174,478	\$220,802,023
Foreign countries.....	8	9,619	818	418	4,195,625	1	1,698	74	44	769	1,181,739
U.S. Territories and possessions.....	219	313,147	83,940	13,464	4,547,244					2,221	4,496,301
Puerto Rico.....	219	313,147	83,940	13,464	4,523,199					2,202	4,472,256
All other.....					24,045					19	24,045
Total United States.....	5,540	7,391,136	3,466,234	558,153	388,406,248	8	*19,569	170,652	16,088	171,488	215,123,983
Alabama.....	242	314,704	147,397	22,316	11,495,738		103			5,676	7,907,517
Alaska.....	2	3,050	541	396	81,082		92			105	75,064
Arizona.....	98	78,796	42,288	11,143	2,847,393					1,448	2,166,312
Arkansas.....	145	190,387	59,134	10,091	3,018,889		20			1,706	2,450,354
California.....	378	495,180	224,600	51,289	52,491,332	1	2,268	668	120	17,854	24,619,200
Colorado.....	132	192,550	64,556	16,064	6,995,309		235			1,914	3,597,284
Connecticut.....	46	61,882	25,384	4,095	3,105,953		*222			2,323	2,291,140
Delaware.....	9	6,142	1,131	130	1,562,793					157	217,850
District of Columbia.....	94	91,181	71,763	15,093	6,182,985	2	*31,139	*440		2,965	5,657,195
Florida.....	170	396,779	92,883	16,355	16,337,188		*359	1,772	1,030	6,229	8,497,238
Georgia.....	114	126,426	42,066	5,857	10,849,715		555	16,670		7,261	8,397,798
Hawaii.....	24	28,631	11,400	1,203	538,298					443	523,165
Idaho.....	23	30,973	36,115	4,054	1,071,981					612	893,623
Illinois.....	125	304,334	103,982	14,734	19,457,393		*104	41		6,732	7,926,395
Indiana.....	101	130,720	60,407	8,941	5,918,682		*8	55		3,512	4,115,145
Iowa.....	69	90,438	30,336	6,128	3,954,684		140	85	35	2,470	3,287,472
Kansas.....	43	34,204	17,417	3,536	12,043,448		243	100		1,642	1,979,711
Kentucky.....	110	147,431	31,759	3,278	5,144,553				*7	2,380	3,219,034
Louisiana.....	102	136,478	36,650	6,151	9,248,442	1	2,869	37	6	4,378	5,995,790
Maine.....	16	16,464	4,365	1,252	1,380,817					605	857,640
Maryland.....	52	52,861	27,645	1,806	4,566,294					2,603	1,161,295
Massachusetts.....	230	334,180	197,539	20,959	10,644,918	1	803	*40		5,771	6,017,843

Michigan.....	229	249, 577	120, 856	21, 836	25, 942, 469				5, 820	7, 330, 786
Minnesota.....	121	119, 289	61, 129	5, 932	5, 544, 910		276	1, 831	55	4, 030
Mississippi.....	84	102, 131	32, 892	5, 907	3, 240, 542		2, 248		66	1, 692
Missouri.....	124	264, 237	82, 029	15, 053	9, 342, 586		70	141, 495	12, 470	3, 467
Montana.....	16	30, 328	7, 100	1, 921	1, 008, 271					582
Nebraska.....	54	63, 914	20, 491	3, 461	1, 739, 481					1, 095
Nevada.....	7	8, 664	618	882	194, 803					158
New Hampshire.....	23	22, 329	12, 184	5, 657	865, 931					434
New Jersey.....	127	154, 704	102, 276	9, 813	9, 673, 333		*151	325	40	4, 829
New Mexico.....	31	8, 480	33, 083	2, 840	1, 420, 195		47			926
New York.....	343	531, 841	424, 902	35, 931	19, 303, 021		904	7, 272	799	14, 148
North Carolina.....	144	202, 651	101, 855	13, 935	5, 251, 518					3, 143
North Dakota.....	8	35, 132	8, 975	2, 517	1, 649, 889					785
Ohio.....	150	264, 154	114, 186	14, 684	11, 744, 270		240	771	98	6, 903
Oklahoma.....	93	78, 333	57, 549	8, 524	5, 183, 868		1, 519	177		2, 567
Oregon.....	58	105, 826	2, 305	6, 953	1, 502, 909				574	1, 674
Pennsylvania.....	350	337, 272	233, 286	21, 398	24, 714, 084		106	*4, 061	189	11, 486
Rhode Island.....	31	38, 166	25, 079	3, 246	1, 516, 952					692
South Carolina.....	67	81, 649	37, 176	7, 518	5, 006, 917		19			2, 743
South Dakota.....	14	28, 437	8, 954	3, 126	1, 729, 643					713
Tennessee.....	147	177, 253	78, 946	11, 511	5, 842, 461	1	1, 973	105	17	3, 220
Texas.....	371	496, 496	239, 255	51, 861	33, 635, 787	1	*5, 001	*2, 250		9, 569
Utah.....	23	27, 209	12, 927	3, 835	2, 557, 392					1, 692
Vermont.....	14	14, 247	5, 835	3, 263	592, 990	1	757	250		276
Virginia.....	155	144, 610	59, 920	14, 019	3, 187, 565					1, 996
Washington.....	134	155, 516	87, 106	14, 296	7, 393, 787		305		596	3, 108
West Virginia.....	130	161, 951	77, 236	25, 416	2, 355, 191		788	5, 789		1, 809
Wisconsin.....	152	205, 787	73, 686	16, 489	6, 928, 348		835			2, 951
Wyoming.....	15	17, 162	6, 040	1, 458	399, 243					194

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 94.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1961]

State	Readjustment benefits						Administration and other benefits ¹	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs) ¹	Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans	Housing for paraplegics	Loan guaranty direct loans to veterans
	Educational assistance and special training allowance—orphans		Loan guaranty WW II		Readjustment allowance WW II						
	Number of trainees ²	Amount	4 percent gratuity	Other	Unemployment	Self-employment					
Grand total.....	9, 973	\$16, 293, 086	*\$250	\$159, 885, 059	\$212		\$1, 158, 301, 737	\$50, 305, 218	\$706, 225	\$4, 388, 642	\$244, 545, 893
Foreign countries.....	1, 736	3, 012, 070					3, 148, 484	15, 705	3, 200		
U.S. Territories and possessions.....	23	50, 943					8, 453, 222	40, 659	3, 200	8, 978	4, 933, 924
Puerto Rico.....	23	50, 943					8, 453, 222	40, 659	3, 200	8, 978	4, 933, 924
All other.....											
Total United States.....	8, 214	13, 230, 073	*250	159, 885, 059	212		1, 146, 700, 031	50, 248, 854	699, 825	4, 379, 664	239, 611, 969
Alabama.....	197	308, 222		3, 279, 896			24, 162, 945	916, 061	11, 059	99, 906	7, 632, 071
Alaska.....	4	5, 926					637, 691				859, 359
Arizona.....	109	169, 155		511, 926			10, 577, 035	712, 010	14, 400	49, 750	1, 331, 289
Arkansas.....	125	183, 730		384, 785			17, 343, 589	74, 070	9, 600	115, 654	6, 050, 052
California.....	788	1, 365, 488		26, 503, 614	*26		103, 451, 691	4, 432, 550	46, 003	550, 157	6, 376, 250
Colorado.....	138	320, 595		3, 077, 195			17, 213, 674	112, 908	14, 395	58, 000	3, 351, 392
Connecticut.....	75	126, 617		688, 418			12, 584, 311	107, 499	11, 200	10, 000	
Delaware.....	17	13, 737		1, 331, 206			2, 964, 770	15, 889	1, 600	10, 000	698, 460
District of Columbia.....	81	207, 576		349, 633	160		47, 544, 577	4, 020, 727	17, 600	20, 000	
Florida.....	251	385, 792		7, 451, 715			21, 584, 040	310, 054	36, 800	393, 957	8, 765, 331
Georgia.....	171	316, 831		2, 117, 861			24, 004, 777	148, 320	20, 796	67, 117	8, 653, 720
Hawaii.....	8	15, 133					1, 750, 283			20, 005	
Idaho.....	33	46, 959		131, 399			3, 017, 866	29	3, 200	*4	4, 784, 835
Illinois.....	303	504, 014		11, 027, 047			65, 447, 772	6, 283, 185	22, 349	190, 133	8, 381, 833
Indiana.....	212	299, 141		1, 504, 349			18, 701, 702	120, 259	12, 800	102, 049	7, 152, 098
Iowa.....	140	235, 470		431, 482			18, 495, 166	1, 626, 392	9, 600	59, 000	5, 424, 968
Kansas.....	111	118, 858		9, 944, 536			20, 539, 220	868, 804	12, 695	49, 585	3, 032, 162
Kentucky.....	175	281, 983		1, 643, 548			14, 173, 614	12, 167	8, 000	27, 575	9, 420, 445
Louisiana.....	186	287, 779		2, 961, 961			15, 955, 539	14, 472	19, 195	45, 297	5, 696, 743
Maine.....	30	51, 693		471, 484			6, 599, 156	42, 904	12, 800	68, 237	2, 339, 770
Maryland.....	112	115, 032		3, 289, 967			17, 020, 311	1, 028, 638	8, 000	88, 062	2, 547, 992
Massachusetts.....	326	509, 342	827	4, 116, 143			43, 972, 941	3, 094, 704	22, 400	130, 000	
Michigan.....	269	433, 572		18, 178, 111			31, 961, 023	2, 209, 797	24, 000	101, 325	8, 078, 365

Minnesota	175	232,794		1,529,808		25,136,978	28,344	22,400	58,635	7,146,977
Mississippi	140	209,132	*341	469,307		14,551,230	6,990,043	6,400	66,159	6,368,499
Missouri	243	443,567		3,530,174		22,753,089	702,103	9,600	54,221	10,634,119
Montana	40	61,957		28,674		3,656,750		3,200	20,000	3,744,513
Nebraska	62	108,529		48,927		9,925,214	300,468	11,200	67,075	4,368,939
Nevada	6	12,143				2,066,494	5,500	1,600	10,000	913,527
New Hampshire	43	68,365		259,651		2,500,061		1,600		
New Jersey	99	166,506		4,984,957		26,581,545	164,680	9,600	173,415	
New Mexico	52	15,443		464,733		7,753,827	79,279	1,600		2,001,805
New York	443	756,014	272	4,116,584		109,019,192	736,047	31,975	228,640	1,406,783
North Carolina	240	395,114		546,997		24,772,103	221,255	18,945	128,408	12,277,709
North Dakota	19	36,402		55,280		3,415,233	4,907	4,800		3,542,998
Ohio	353	550,279	152	4,023,009		44,114,346	7,314,643	23,795	146,393	12,006,038
Oklahoma	197	338,859		867,778		11,412,200	53,401	19,200	100,000	7,423,841
Oregon	94	71,483		257,568		12,593,293	690,119	8,000	29,966	2,748,786
Pennsylvania	488	806,326	280	11,130,262		73,529,852	873,334	51,023	207,534	5,141,560
Rhode Island	34	76,565		412,405		5,125,353	23,689	17,600	19,999	
South Carolina	140	224,655		1,029,295		7,384,435	18,719	6,400	77,563	6,763,680
South Dakota	35	69,755		87,941		9,457,166	499,509	1,600	17,162	3,671,892
Tennessee	251	386,363		895,326		30,595,119	3,340,831	12,120	201,854	6,950,027
Texas	520	756,940	*1,440	20,281,697		57,324,076	1,193,159	39,950	256,343	12,080,322
Utah	69	94,617		291,355		7,523,606	9,300	1,600	39,691	4,576,426
Vermont	31	54,639		194,620		2,744,769	12,301		5,918	492,048
Virginia	191	292,474		619,432		26,821,058	518,614	12,725	77,754	9,405,815
Washington	134	278,938		1,596,939		21,046,188	52,051	23,600	10,000	4,186,416
West Virginia	109	158,513		74,862		14,911,989	191,751	3,200	56,917	5,462,032
Wisconsin	133	217,942		2,691,202	78	25,107,669	42,898	16,000	70,212	3,018,395
Wyoming	12	13,114				5,173,443	30,380	1,600		1,701,687

¹ Excludes \$297,420,650 not distributable by State: \$155,530,316 for the revolving supply fund; \$43,754,567 for personal funds of patients; \$41,725,425 for interest and other expenses of the direct loan fund; \$41,681,729 for statutory burial awards; \$9,828,596 for transfers from the veteran's insurance and indemnities appropriation to insurance trust funds; \$3,665,434 for unclassified expenditures from the compensation and pensions appropriations; and \$1,234,557 for miscellaneous items.

² Includes a credit of \$65 for one Civil War veteran not shown in the detail by war.

³ Average for fiscal year.

⁴ Accrued expenditures.

* Credit.

Table 95.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet ¹

	ASSETS	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1960	Increase (Decrease)
Current assets:				
Cash and disbursing authority ²		\$773,160,467.89	\$620,858,640.43	
Accounts receivable.....		27,394,945.68	22,665,087.90	
Interest receivable.....		11,783,607.89	9,813,520.33	
Advances for bidding at public sales.....		68,367.79	50,192.30	
Inventories.....		37,790,242.46	37,581,815.54	
Acquired security or collateral—property.....		114,797,531.27	67,563,234.86	
Accrued reimbursements due from insurance appropriations.....		324,457.64	490,524.03	
Total current assets.....		965,319,620.53	759,023,615.39	\$206,296,005.14
Other assets:				
Loans receivable.....		1,710,234,151.85	1,485,714,110.63	
Vendee accounts receivable.....		384,552,722.10	311,665,141.61	
Investments in U.S. Treasury bonds, debentures and notes.....		6,938,369,500.00	6,995,327,500.00	
Livestock.....		12,210.71	13,826.56	
Miscellaneous assets—re-insurance program.....		1,320,274.23	1,366,847.09	
Total other assets.....		9,034,488,858.89	8,794,087,425.89	240,401,433.00
Fixed assets:				
Land, buildings and plants.....		1,216,122,151.45	1,195,791,587.48	
Construction and betterments in process.....		123,763,828.84	97,352,151.42	
Leasehold improvements.....		65,414.27	50,290.49	
Equipment.....		261,703,077.18	246,475,575.27	
Total fixed assets.....		1,601,654,471.74	1,539,669,604.66	61,984,867.08
Deferred charges:				
Construction advance.....		2,003,202.85	2,003,321.38	
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and services.....		144,286.98	123,958.34	
Advance to employees for travel expenses.....		191,012.77	209,024.53	
Other prepaid expenses and suspense items.....		10,090.97	10,033.01	
Total deferred charges.....		2,348,593.57	2,346,337.26	2,256.31
Total assets.....		11,603,811,544.73	11,095,126,983.20	508,684,561.53
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable.....		37,717,291.14	30,938,154.15	
Accrued salaries and wages.....		21,246,202.83	18,639,227.69	
Accrued annual leave—Canteen Service.....		822,176.09	685,324.31	
Accrued services—other than personal.....		12,601,268.18	12,378,854.90	
Undelivered orders—personal funds of patients.....		242,629.46	229,006.22	
Employees payroll allotments for U.S. savings bonds.....		818,250.21	692,955.09	
Federal, State, and territorial income taxes withheld from employees and FICA taxes.....		31,125,155.35	24,818,730.05	
Canteen Service unredeemed coupons.....		336,401.15	295,294.90	
Canteen Service employees payroll deductions for Civil Service retirement fund, life insurance, FICA taxes, Federal and State income taxes, etc.....		281,553.15	304,244.58	
Other miscellaneous liabilities—Canteen Service.....		4,572.00	1,490.33	
Accrued interest—U.S. Treasury.....		18,820,716.65	14,503,099.71	
Accrued interest on policy liens due general fund.....		651,232.50	707,533.24	
Accrued interest on dividend deposits.....		843,358.00	2,595,608.57	
Accrued reimbursements due insurance fund.....		324,457.64	490,524.03	
Premiums paid in advance.....		90,396,450.00	84,900,296.00	
Matured contracts payable.....		24,085,209.84	16,949,881.02	
Undeposited general fund receipts.....		358,193.42	384,829.16	
Total current liabilities.....		240,675,117.61	209,515,053.95	31,160,063.66
Reserves:				
Insurance program operating reserves.....		6,805,120,469.00	6,524,460,992.00	
Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940..		126,071.82	150,086.34	
Total reserves.....		6,805,246,540.82	6,524,611,078.34	280,635,462.48
Total liabilities.....		7,045,921,658.43	6,734,126,132.29	311,795,526.14

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 95.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet ¹—Con.

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL—continued	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1960	Increase (Decrease)
Accountabilities:			
Non-expenditure transfers made by other Government agencies—net.....	\$101,547.69	\$73,846.01	
Funds of patients and incompetent beneficiaries.....	63,286,443.58	65,269,110.31	
Policyholders insurance dividend deposit accounts.....	203,513,097.14	171,168,400.36	
Borrowers' deposits for taxes and insurance and suspended credits.....	19,951,627.46	21,967,462.50	
Adjusted service certificates held for loans or pending settlement.....	3,304,480.39	3,429,504.73	
Unapplied insurance collections.....	5,766,387.04	5,418,965.33	
Bid deposit and other suspense items.....	696,527.68	993,052.79	
Total accountabilities.....	296,620,110.98	268,320,342.03	\$28,299,768.95
Capital reserves:			
Insurance fund retained earnings (reserves for contingencies).....	300,519,504.55	630,928,511.23	
Direct loan program—reserve for losses.....	83,859,202.35	65,956,765.48	
Total reserves.....	384,378,706.90	696,885,276.71	(312,506,569.81)
Capital borrowings from U.S. Treasury—interest bearing—re-direct loan program.....	1,330,077,996.00	1,180,077,996.00	150,000,000.00
Capital residual.....	2,546,813,072.42	2,215,717,236.17	331,095,836.25
Total liabilities and capital.....	11,603,811,544.73	11,095,126,983.20	508,684,561.53

¹ Contingent liabilities 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 Treasury in accordance with section 2070, title 7, GAO Policy and Procedures Manual.**Table 96.—Direct loan program comparative balance sheet**

ASSETS	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1960	Increase
Cash.....	\$219,907,221.97	\$219,629,631.36	
Accrued interest receivable.....	1,395,964.18	856,021.66	
Accrued rents on property owned.....	4,209.50	600.00	
Vendee accounts receivable.....	6,714,480.63	4,958,961.02	
Loans receivable from veterans for homes and farms....	1,221,937,256.95	1,049,958,872.63	
Veterans liability.....	199,756.33	142,043.31	
Acquired security on collateral real property ¹	2,317,248.97	1,468,054.23	
Miscellaneous receivables.....	7,188.64	1,766.71	
Receivables in process (DPC).....	953.78		
Total assets.....	1,452,484,280.95	1,277,015,950.92	\$175,468,330.03
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Trust and deposit liabilities:			
Borrowers tax and insurance.....	18,089,663.55	14,708,226.06	
Suspended credits.....	1,393,316.38	1,730,203.70	
Undistributed collections.....	243,386.02	39,659.97	
Total trust and deposits liabilities.....	19,726,365.95	16,478,089.73	
Accrued interest U.S. Treasury.....	18,820,716.65	14,503,099.71	
Bonds, debentures and notes payable U.S. Treasury....	1,330,077,996.00	1,180,077,996.00	
Total liabilities.....	1,368,625,078.60	1,211,059,185.44	
Reserve for expenses and losses.....	83,859,202.35	65,956,765.48	
Total liabilities and capital.....	1,452,484,280.95	1,277,015,950.92	175,468,330.03

¹ Includes \$200,618.51 as of June 30, 1961—\$234,449.27 as of June 30, 1960, which represent real property in process of acquiring title.

Table 97.—Direct loan program—statement of reserve for expenses and losses, fiscal year 1961

Balance at beginning of fiscal year		\$65,956,765.48
Credits:		
Interest on loans	\$52,680,131.69	
Interest on vendee accounts	317,349.75	
Interest on veterans liability accounts	1,682.39	
Rental income	19,665.15	
Gross gain on sales of mortgages		
Gains on sale of real property	43,641.86	
Miscellaneous income	1,623,696.83	\$54,686,167.67
Charges:		
Property expense	128,343.11	
Sales expense	106,167.83	
Loan closing fees	1,441.38	
Interest expense	36,307,849.99	
Other general expense	239,928.49	36,783,730.80
Net credit for fiscal year		17,902,436.87
Balance at end of fiscal year		83,859,202.35

Table 98.—General post fund comparative balance sheet

ASSETS	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1960	Increase
Cash	\$1,282,092.29	\$1,365,438.14	
Interest receivable	8,515.88	6,826.24	
Accounts receivable	73,283.51	73,184.41	
Investments in bonds of U.S. Treasury	1,285,500.00	1,085,500.00	
Investments—other	0	0	
Trust property, equipment, and supplies	3,682,476.85	3,430,288.49	
Work in process	226,694.84	561,154.40	
Total assets	6,558,563.37	6,522,391.68	\$36,171.69
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accounts payable	161,543.31	166,341.82	
Trust accountability for trust property and allocations for general and specific purposes	4,998,272.04	5,134,258.31	
Trust capital	1,398,748.02	1,221,791.55	
Total liabilities and capital	6,558,563.37	6,522,391.68	36,171.69

Table 99.—General post fund—statement of trust capital

[Fiscal year 1961]

Balance at beginning of fiscal year		\$1,221,791.55
Credits:		
Interest on investments	\$36,666.95	
Trust revenue	471,115.52	
Trust investments	34,600.00	
		\$542,282.47
Charges:		
Trust revenue—allocated	332,764.00	
Changes in trust capital	32,562.00	
		365,326.00
Net credit for the fiscal year		176,956.47
Balance end of fiscal year		1,398,748.02

Table 100.—Adjusted service certificate fund comparative balance sheet

ASSETS	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1960	Increase (Decrease)
Disbursing authority	\$2,977,759.23	\$3,198,942.08	(\$221,182.85)
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Trust liabilities—adjusted service certificates held for other heirs or pending settlement	3,304,480.39	3,429,504.73	
Trust capital	(326,721.16)	(230,562.65)	
Total liabilities and capital	2,977,759.23	3,198,942.08	(221,182.85)

Table 101.—Adjusted service certificate fund—statement of fund capital, fiscal year 1961

Balance at beginning of the fiscal year	(\$230,562.65)
Credits:	
Recoveries of repayment receivables previously written off as uncollectible	\$2,704.49
Charges:	
Unhypothecated certificates redeemed	98,863.00
Net debit for the fiscal year	96,158.51
Balance at end of the fiscal year	(326,721.16)

Table 102.—VA supply fund comparative balance sheet

ASSETS	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1960	Increase (Decrease)
Cash	\$10,136,945.78	\$9,451,989.87	
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and equipment	90,298.05	121,791.03	
Advance to employees	127.45	4,347.07	
Accounts receivable	7,987,861.53	8,222,300.53	
Inventories	31,315,083.28	31,362,954.46	
Work in process—service and reclamation division	17,351.64	11,913.14	
Work in process—printing and reproduction	6,876.90	12,666.94	
Service and reclamation division operating equipment less reserve for depreciation	29,470.86	33,039.97	
Printing and reproduction operating equipment less reserve for depreciation	172,044.46	190,998.25	
Total assets	49,756,059.95	49,412,001.26	\$344,058.69
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accrued salaries and wages	25,983.84	67,152.84	
Accrued transportation and service costs	489,488.52	456,462.97	
Accounts payable	9,600,287.18	9,092,351.02	
Total liabilities	10,115,759.54	9,615,966.83	499,792.71
Capital at beginning of period	39,669,060.96	39,669,060.96	
Plus: Operating profit	126,973.47	126,973.47	
Less: Operating deficit—fiscal year 1961	28,760.55		
Operating profit returned to U.S. Treasury	126,973.47		
Capital at end of period	39,640,300.41	39,796,034.43	(155,734.02)
Total liabilities and capital	49,756,059.95	49,412,001.26	\$344,058.69

Table 103.—VA supply fund—statement of income and expense

[Fiscal year 1961]

INCOME		
Sale of supplies and equipment		\$150,113,337.45
Less: Cost of goods sold		149,056,807.80
Income on sales		1,056,469.65
Other income:		
Cash discounts on purchases	\$826,384.23	
Supplies returned to stock	33,015.12	
Property donated by other Government agencies	17,815.23	
Increased valuation—frozen foods shipped and excess property	204,038.24	
Net book and periodical division profit	296.71	
Inventory writeoffs and adjustments	71,001.09	1,152,550.62
Total income		2,209,020.27
EXPENSE		
Net printing and reproduction operating loss		20,749.22
Net service and reclamation division expense		20,618.37
Net transportation costs		1,496,825.43
Storage and handling—frozen foods		149,570.70
Testing, inspection and other miscellaneous expense		377,056.71
Property donated to institutions and other agencies		172,960.39
Total expense		2,237,780.82
Operating loss		28,760.55

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