

Annual Report

ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

1962



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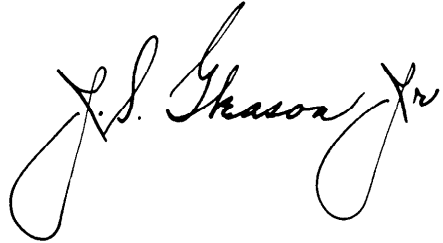
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

January 9, 1963

To the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 88th 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, 1962.

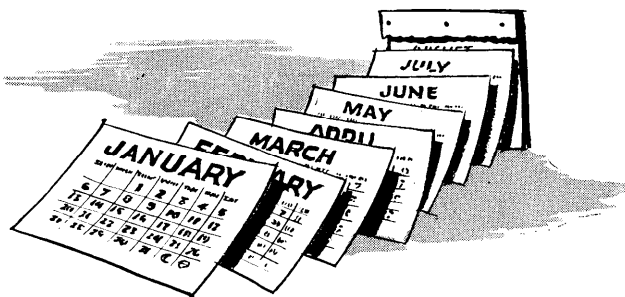
Respectfully.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. S. Gleason Jr". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

J. S. GLEASON, Jr.,
Administrator.

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Chapter One

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

The mission of the Veterans Administration is to administer veterans' laws effectively, expeditiously, and with sympathetic understanding, and to exercise constructive leadership in the field of veterans' affairs. In carrying out this mission, the Veterans Administration: (1) provides medical care and treatment for eligible veterans in hospitals, domiciliaries, and clinics; (2) conducts an insurance business; and (3) provides financial assistance to veterans and the dependents of deceased veterans to compensate them for loss of earning power because of service in the Armed Forces, to assist war veterans and their survivors who are in need, and to aid veterans in their rehabilitation and readjustment to their normal civilian pursuits.

The Veterans Administration's activities are carried out in a network of 170 hospitals, 93 outpatient clinics, 18 domiciliaries, 67 regional offices, 3 insurance offices, and the central office in Washington, D.C. More than 176,000 persons were employed at the end of fiscal year 1962, and more than \$5 billion was expended from appropriated funds during the year.

At the end of fiscal year 1962, VA hospitals had about 120,700 beds equipped and staffed for the daily care of patients. In addition to these beds the Veterans Administration contracted for the use of beds in other public and private hospitals where appropriate VA facilities were not available. During the year, more than 41½ million days of patient care were provided by the Veterans Administration in its own and in contract hospitals. About 618,000 veteran patients were admitted to VA hospitals or to non-VA hospitals under VA auspices, about 52,000 more than in fiscal year 1961. In addition, on the average day, domiciliary care was provided to almost 16,400 disabled veterans who were without resources for self-support. The Veterans Administration also reimbursed 28 States for caring for a daily average of about 9,100 veterans in 33 veterans homes.

Increased use was made of the programs of prebed care and postbed care which enable certain VA patients to receive outpatient treatment adjunct to their hospital stay. Nearly 9,800 patients used the pre-bed-care program during the fiscal year as compared with 4,000 during the previous year. These patients made almost 16,000 visits to the hospital prior to their admission. Posthospital observation and followup care was provided to almost 213,000 patients under the post-bed-care program. These patients made over 628,000 visits for this purpose.

In December 1961, the Veterans Administration began operation on a pilot basis of its first "restoration center" at Hines, Ill. The purpose of this new type of facility is to hasten the return of the long-term hospital patient to his community, thus making more beds available for the care of patients with acute conditions.

During fiscal year 1962, veterans made approximately 2.4 million visits to VA outpatient clinics and approximately 1.2 million visits to fee-basis physicians for medical examination or treatment. In addition, outpatient dental treatment was provided for more than 28,000 veterans.

Government life insurance benefits amounting to \$369 million were paid to beneficiaries of deceased veteran policyholders during the year. In addition, dividends amounting to \$337 million were paid. This included a special dividend payment of \$36 million to veterans special life insurance policyholders who had converted or exchanged their original policies.

More than \$3.6 billion in compensation and pension benefits was paid to 3.1 million veterans and the dependents of 1.6 million deceased veterans. The number of veterans receiving compensation and pension benefits increased by 2 percent during the year, and there was an increase of 5 percent in the number of cases of deceased veterans whose dependents were being paid death benefits.

There was a substantial increase in the number of applications for the guaranty of home loans. The 195,000 applications received were 45 percent more than were received in fiscal year 1961. Applications for the guaranty or insurance of farm and business loans, however, declined during the year. More than 166,000 home, farm, and business loans amounting to almost \$2.3 billion were guaranteed or insured.

The number of loans in serious default, i.e., those which are considered to be insoluble and those on which claims are pending, continued to increase. At the end of fiscal year 1962 there were 10,114 loans in serious default, as compared with 8,448 at the end of the preceding year. During the year, 20,442 properties were acquired as the result of foreclosed loans which had been guaranteed or insured. This was an increase of 6,305 acquisitions over fiscal year 1961.

A loan guaranty revolving fund was established on July 1, 1961, to be available for all nonadministrative costs of the guaranteed and insured loan program. In prior years these costs were paid from the readjust-

ment benefits appropriation. Receipts generated by program operations, heretofore paid into the general fund of the Treasury, will be used to help defray program costs.

During the year, 19,700 direct loans were made, bringing the total to 209,000, amounting to nearly \$1.8 billion. By June 30, 1962, almost 32,700 direct loans had been terminated—19,200 by repayment in full.

The number of veterans taking vocational rehabilitation or education and training continued to decline, dropping to a monthly average enrollment of approximately 101,000, compared with 180,000 during the previous year. The number of orphans receiving educational assistance, however, increased from a monthly average enrollment of about 10,000 in fiscal year 1961 to 12,900 in fiscal year 1962. During the year 12,700 orphans entered training for the first time bringing the total number who have entered training to 43,000.

Thirty-one construction contracts, amounting to \$53.7 million, were awarded. Included in this number was a \$23.4 million contract for the 1,264-bed general hospital at Wood, Wis. Construction was completed on 99 projects having a cost of \$34 million; the largest was the 500-bed hospital at Jackson, Miss., costing \$9.2 million. At the end of the year, construction was underway on five hospital projects. The estimated cost of this work is approximately \$77.4 million, with work in place valued at about \$22.7 million.

In March the President inaugurated his Memorial Certificate Program. Under the President's program, following the death of a veteran, the next of kin is furnished with a beautiful and dignified Memorial Certificate signed by the President, awarded in behalf of the entire Nation as recognition of the veteran's service in the Armed Forces of the United States. We in the Veterans Administration help out in the President's program by identifying eligible next of kin who receive the Certificate from the President. Many of the 48,000 next of kin who had received this thoughtful and deserved tribute by June 30, 1962, feel there is nothing they will treasure more.

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



Chapter Two

VETERAN POPULATION

Highlights

- There are about 22,275,000 living war veterans, of whom more than 2,250,000 are age 65 and over, and 416,000 are women.
- For every 100 veterans, about 70 served in World War II; 20 were in the Korean conflict; and 10 saw service in earlier wars.
- At the present time almost 40 of every 100 males, 18 or more years old in the United States, are war veterans.
- About 200,000 war veterans of whom 110,000 had served in World War I, died in fiscal year 1962.

Number of Veterans

An estimated 22,275,000 veterans of past wars were in civil life on June 30, 1962. The decline in the veteran population of 128,000 during the fiscal year resulted from the deaths of 202,000 veterans and the return from active duty in the Armed Forces of 74,000 war veterans. Each year, until around 1980, war veterans still on active duty will be returning to civil life.

Total.....	22, 275, 000
Korean conflict.....	5, 586, 000
And service in World War II.....	1, 040, 000
No service in World War II.....	4, 546, 000
World War II.....	15, 126, 000
And service in Korean conflict.....	1, 040, 000
No service in Korean conflict.....	14, 086, 000

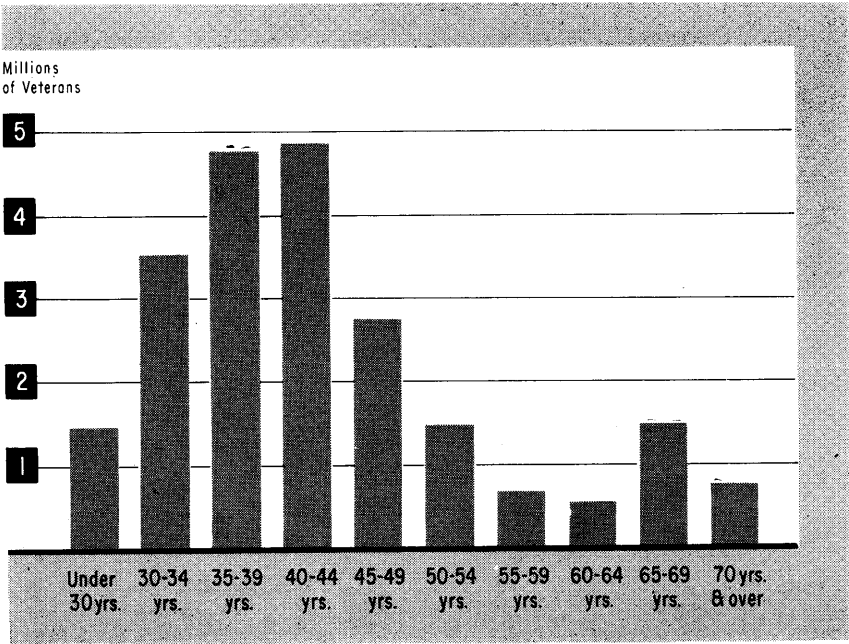
World War I.....	2, 455, 000
Spanish-American War.....	26, 000
Regular Establishment (receiving VA compensation).....	122, 000
Indian Wars.....	30

Age

Veterans ranged in age from 19 to over 100 years. Their average age—43.3 years—was influenced predominantly by the fact that almost 7 out of 10 were World War II veterans whose average age was 43.0 years.

The average age in fiscal year 1962 for other veterans was: Korean conflict, 30.8 years; World War I, 68.1 years; and Spanish-American War, 84.4 years. The average age of the 416,000 women veterans (about 318,000 served in World War II) was 43.2 years. While most veterans (65 per cent) were under 45 years old, about 10 percent were 65 or more years old. An estimated 258,000 veterans reached their 65th anniversary in this fiscal year. This number will continue to decline until around 1975 as most World War I veterans are now 65 years of age or older and the number of World War II veterans reaching this milestone annually will not rise sharply until then.

AGE OF VETERANS, JUNE 30, 1962



Geographic Distribution

California with 2,303,000 veterans ranked first; New York with 2,169,000 was second among the States in war veteran population. Alaska with an estimated 24,000 veterans had the smallest veteran population. Eight

States—California, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas, Michigan, and New Jersey—had more than half (51 percent) of all living war veterans. The Los Angeles VA regional office area (covering parts of California and Nevada) with 1,428,000 veterans was first in the number of veterans under its jurisdiction. (Detailed estimates of the State and VA regional office veteran population, by war, are given in tables 2 and 3 in the statistical tables section.)

Veterans and Their Families

On June 30, 1962, there were 183.7 million American civilians of whom 80.9 million were veterans, members of veterans' families, or dependent survivors of deceased veterans. Thus, about 44 percent of this Nation's total population were men, women, and children who are potentially eligible to receive VA services and benefits.

In the total of 78.3 million veterans and their family members were 18.4 million married male veterans and their wives; 32.8 million children under 18 years old; 3.6 million unmarried veterans (including about 100,000 females); and 5.1 million other close relatives living in veterans' households.

Among the 2.5 million surviving dependents of deceased veterans were 1.5 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 while in the Armed Forces.

Veterans in Future Years

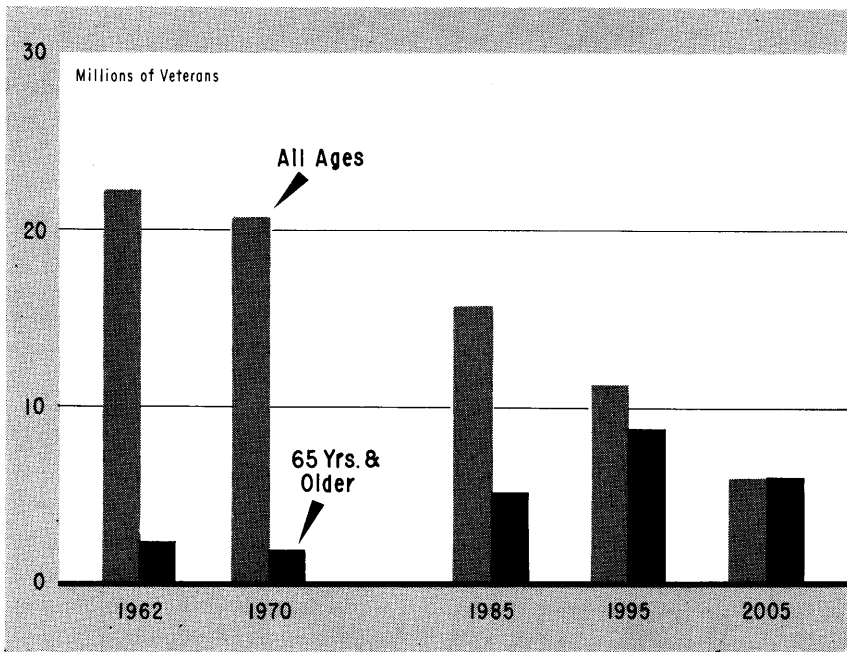
During the year a projection of living veterans of past wars, by age and sex, to the year 2040 was completed.

The veteran population will become smaller due to deaths, although this decline will be partially offset by the return to civil life of about 1,100,000 war veterans still on active duty in the Armed Forces. The number of older veterans will change slowly and then increase dramatically—by 1995 the peak will be reached and there then will be almost 8,800,000 veterans age 65 and over. In the year 2005 all war veterans will have reached this age.

The decline in the veteran population will be small until around 1970. It is presently 22,153,000, and will remain above the 20 million level for the next 10 or 11 years. In 1985 there will be nearly 16 million veterans living, with an average age of nearly 62 years, and in 2014 there still will be more than 2 million, all of whom will be at least 75 years old. Sometime between 1972 and 1973 the number of World War II and Korean conflict veterans age 65 and over will reach and then begin exceeding the number of living World War I veterans of comparable age.

Deaths took about 200,000 veterans in the past fiscal year; about 110,000 of the deaths occurred among World War I veterans. Deaths will rise to about 300,000 in 1970 and will reach an annual peak between 2001–2005. The 2,630,000 occurring during this period will exceed the nearly 2 million

GROWTH OF THE OLDER WAR VETERAN POPULATION



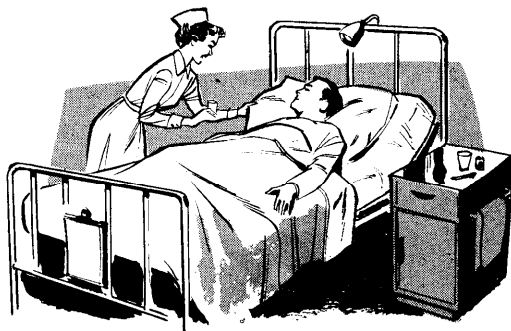
or more occurring in each of the similar 5-year periods between 1986 and 2010. Deaths of veterans in every year during this 25-year period will be double or more those in fiscal year 1962.

Social and Economic Statistical Studies of Veterans

Important improvements were made in the demographic, social, and economic information on the veteran population for program planning and evaluative purposes, and for assessing the need for changes in the substantive programs. Estimates of the veteran population by age and sex quinquennially to the year 2040 were completed as mentioned above. At the same time projections of deaths for the same periods were developed. Early in the fiscal year a comprehensive factbook on the employment, income, family, and other characteristics of male veterans in 1959 was released. This information, derived from special tabulations of the 1959 Current Population Surveys of the Bureau of the Census, compared World War II and all veterans with nonveteran males in the noninstitutional population of the United States. Also, the first results of the Veterans Administration's efforts to have veterans enumerated in the 1960 Decennial Census of Population and Housing appeared. The Census Bureau began publishing, for the first time since 1890, data on male veterans and in greater detail than in any prior census. During the year the count of veterans by war in each county, urban place of 10,000 or more population, and in each State was published in the *U.S. Census of Population: 1960 General Social and*

Economic Characteristics. Also social and economic data such as marital status, age, employment, family size, occupation, income of veterans and their families was being released in *U.S. Census of Population: 1960 Detailed Characteristics* as tabulations were completed for each State. This information will be benchmark data on veterans and their families for the next decade.

Arrangements and plans were completed during the fiscal year for a National Sample Survey of Veterans that will provide an information base for evaluating the VA substantive programs and objectives and produce data on the current social and economic status of veterans and their families. The survey, to be undertaken by the Bureau of the Census in November 1962, will secure comprehensive social, economic, and family data on male veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict as well as those who served only in peacetime and on those veterans who are VA program beneficiaries and who secured benefits under the readjustment programs for World War II and Korean conflict veterans. The survey data will provide a broad base for assessing program accomplishment and for program evaluation and planning.



Chapter Three

MEDICAL CARE

Mission

The mission of the VA medical program is to provide hospital, out-patient, and domiciliary care to eligible veterans, to conduct a research program to improve methods of diagnosis and treatment, and to carry on an education and training program to improve the professional competence of its staff.

Highlights

- 41½ million days of patient care were provided.
- Veterans' applications for hospital care and admissions to hospital increased.
- More veterans were treated and turnover increased for patients of all types.
- Improvements in staffing were achieved.
- Increased use was made of extramural care—trial visit, pre- and post-bed care.
- Further advances were made in medical research.
- Two tuberculosis hospitals were redesignated as general hospitals to provide for the changing medical requirements of veteran patients.
- A new neuropsychiatric hospital was opened at Brecksville, Ohio.
- A new general hospital replaced the old hospital at Jackson, Miss.
- Major additions to hospital bed capacities were opened at Bay Pines Center and Lake City Hospital, in Florida.
- First restoration center on a pilot basis was opened at Hines, Ill.
- Five new audiology-speech pathology clinics and two day-care centers were opened.

General

In carrying out the medical program mission during fiscal year 1962, the Veterans Administration maintained a system of 170 hospitals, 18 domiciliaries, and 93 outpatient clinics.

To provide the veteran patient with a high standard of medical care, the VA medical system uses an integrated team approach. The skills of many specialists—physician, dentist, nurse, pharmacist, laboratory technician, psychologist, dietitian, social worker, therapist, librarian, chaplain, etc.—are combined to achieve an effective program for diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation.

The mission is carried out in close collaboration with the Nation's medical schools and with the aid and interest of many leading members in the medical and related professions who serve in advisory, consultant, and training capacities.

Of importance to veterans, the VA medical program is also important to all of the population because of its wide scope and geographical coverage. The VA hospital system constitutes more than 7 percent of the Nation's hospital beds. It provides the clinical training for a significant portion of the physicians and others graduating from professional schools. Its vast resources have made possible and have resulted in major contributions to the general advancement of science. Professional personnel from abroad visit VA hospitals and clinics to study medical advances, and VA medical research findings are solicited and distributed on a worldwide basis.

Hospital Facilities

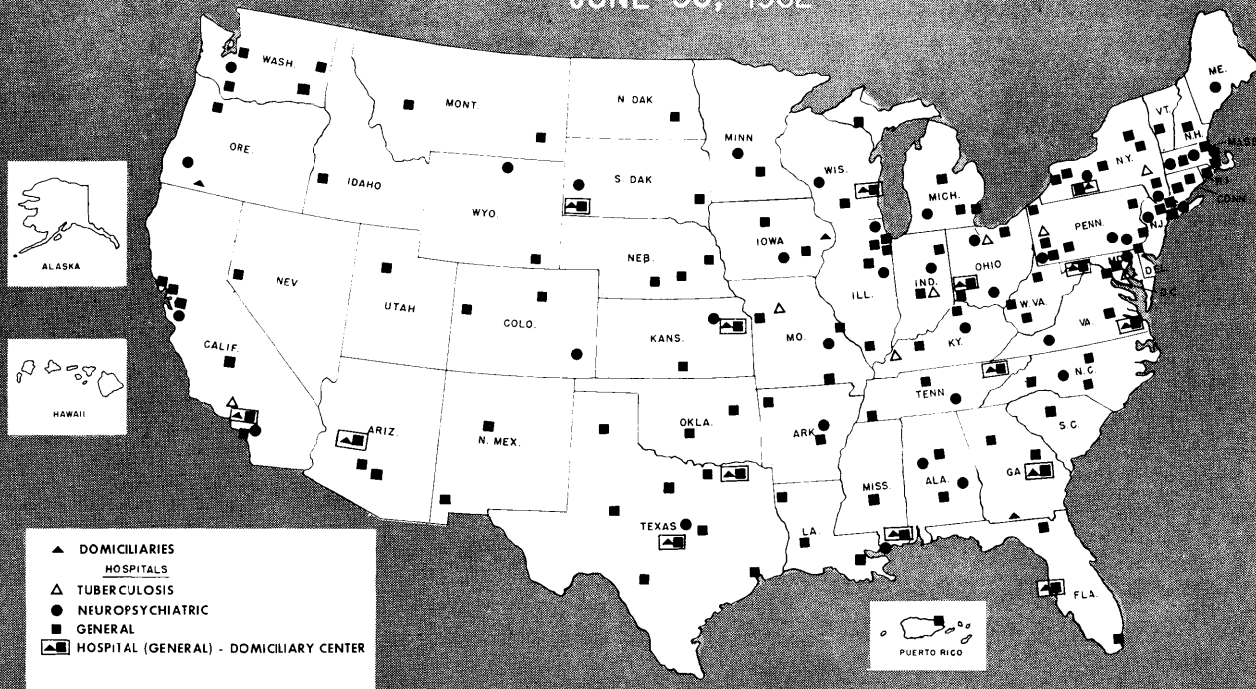
At the end of fiscal year 1962, there were 170 VA hospitals, with a total capacity of 122,777 beds, in operation. These hospitals were designated by type as follows: 123 general, 39 neuropsychiatric (NP), and 8 tuberculosis (TB).

On July 1, 1961, the tuberculosis hospitals at Oteen, N.C., and at Rutland Heights, Mass., were redesignated as general hospitals, reducing the number of TB hospitals operated by the Veterans Administration to eight. This brought to 11 the number of hospitals converted from TB to general since July 1958. These shifts in type of facilities were necessary to keep pace with the changing medical requirements of veteran patients.

On September 17, 1961, a new 994-bed NP hospital was opened at Brecksville, Ohio, and on January 30, 1962, a new 500-bed general hospital at Jackson, Miss., was opened, replacing the former general hospital in that city.

Additions to hospital bed capacity were made available during the year at 2 VA installations in Florida providing 164 more beds at the VA center, Bay Pines, and 112 more beds at the VA hospital, Lake City. Reductions in capacity were made at a number of hospitals owing to the continuing

LOCATION OF VA HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES IN OPERATION JUNE 30, 1962



decline in the number of TB beds required and the need for expanded working space required by modern hospital operation.

Of the total bed capacity in the VA hospital system at the end of the fiscal year, 120,731 beds were in operation (staffed and available) for the daily care of veteran patients. The following table indicates the distribution of these beds by type of hospital and type of bed (i.e., the intended diagnostic use) :

Type of bed	Operating beds, June 30, 1962			
	Total	Type of hospital		
		Tubercu- losis	Neuro- psychi- atric	General
Total beds	120, 731	2, 079	56, 104	62, 548
Tuberculosis	8, 182	1, 643	680	5, 859
Psychiatric	59, 247	51, 982	7, 265
Medical, surgical, and neurological . . .	53, 302	436	3, 442	49, 424

The difference between *total bed capacity* and the number of *operating beds* represents the number of "unused beds." Beds are considered to be "unused" if they are out of service for 7 days or more. The number of unused beds on June 30, 1962, was 2,046. The following table shows a distribution of these beds according to the reason for inactivity:

Reason for beds not being used	Number of beds	Percent of VA total bed capac- ity ¹
Total	2, 046	1. 67
In process of activation	537	. 44
Construction or maintenance	615	. 50
Staff not recruitable—beds required	50	. 04
No patient demand in area—beds not required	572	. 47
Other reasons	272	. 22

¹ The total capacity on June 30, 1962, was 122,777 beds.

The 537 beds in process of activation are in the new NP hospital at Brecksville, Ohio. These beds are being activated on a schedule which will place all of that hospital's 994 beds in operation before December 31, 1963.

The 615 beds not in use because of construction and maintenance will be restored to operating status as individual projects are completed. Of these beds, 420 were out of service at the end of the fiscal year because of extensive modernization projects in progress at the VA hospitals at Palo Alto and Los Angeles, Calif., Perry Point, Md., and Bedford, Mass. Other construction or maintenance activity of less magnitude accounted for the remaining 195 beds.

Of the 572 beds listed as "No Patient Demand in Area—Beds Not Required," 329 beds were for TB patients. Ninety-one of these beds were at the VA hospital at Outwood (Dawson Springs), Ky. On June 8, 1962, the Veterans Administration announced that this TB hospital was no longer needed by the Veterans Administration and would be closed early in fiscal year 1963.

The exclusion of 272 beds from operating status for "Other Reasons" was due in part to a progressive reduction of operating beds at the 697-bed VA hospital at Oakland, Calif., which is scheduled for deactivation when the new 498-bed hospital at Martinez, Calif., is opened.

In addition to beds in VA hospitals, the Veterans Administration contracts for the use of beds in other public and private hospitals in areas where appropriate VA facilities are not available. The average daily number of VA patients cared for in these non-VA hospitals during fiscal year 1962 was 2,880.

Patient Load

During fiscal year 1962, there were 589,975 VA patient admissions to and 588,133 discharges from VA and non-VA hospitals.

The program of prebed care (PBC) and that of postbed care (referred to as "completion of bed occupancy care" or CBOC), authorized under provisions of Public Law 86-639, July 12, 1960, enabled certain VA patients to receive outpatient treatment adjunct to their hospital stay. These programs permitted the Veterans Administration to follow preadmission and postdischarge medical procedures similar to those followed in general medical practice.

During fiscal year 1962, there were 9,798 patients admitted to VA hospitals through the PBC program. These patients made 15,627 visits to the hospital prior to their admission. Posthospital observation and followup care was provided to 212,619 patients discharged to the CBOC program. These patients made over 628,000 visits to VA hospitals while in CBOC status.

The pre- and post-bed-care programs, together with improvements in staffing, made possible the treatment of an increased number of patients. The number of patients discharged from VA hospitals in the past fiscal year (563,417) increased more than 23,000 over fiscal year 1961. This rise is particularly significant since the proportion of veteran patients requiring treatment for long-term illnesses and disabilities continued to increase.

Status of patients treated in VA hospitals	Fiscal year	
	1961	1962
Total patients treated.....	664, 400	688, 507
Patients on VA hospital rolls, June 30.....	124, 332	125, 090
Remaining in hospital.....	105, 460	105, 350
On trial visit.....	11, 413	12, 525
On leave of absence.....	6, 811	6, 536
In elopement status.....	648	679
Patients leaving VA hospital rolls.....	540, 068	563, 417
Discharged.....	500, 837	521, 396
Died.....	39, 231	42, 021

In addition to patients treated in VA hospitals, the Veterans Administration provided care for veteran patients through contract arrangements with hospitals outside the VA system. During fiscal year 1962, there were 28,167 VA patients admitted to non-VA hospitals.

The increased flow of patients in and out of VA hospitals resulted in an increase in the average monthly turnover rate. This was true for each of the three major diagnostic categories of patients, as shown in the table below. The turnover rate is the average monthly number of discharges (including deaths) expressed as a percent of the average daily patient load.

Type of patient	Average monthly turnover rate in VA hospitals, fiscal year ¹	
	1961	1962
All patients.....	40. 4	42. 3
Tuberculous.....	21. 3	22. 6
Psychiatric.....	7. 1	7. 8
Medical, surgical, and neurological.....	84. 8	87. 4

¹ Average monthly number of discharges and deaths expressed as a percent of the average daily patient load.

While the increase in turnover resulted primarily from the PBC and CBOC programs and improved staffing, the changing diagnostic composition of the patient load also contributed. A decrease of 780 tuberculous patients

in the average daily patient load allowed the VA hospital system to accommodate more medical, surgical, and neurological patients (an average of 514 more per day) in fiscal year 1962. The latter types are patients with relatively higher turnover rates (87.4 in fiscal year 1962), as compared with tuberculous patients (22.6).

During fiscal year 1962, more than 41½ million days of inpatient care were provided by VA and non-VA hospitals to a daily average of 113,764 veteran patients.

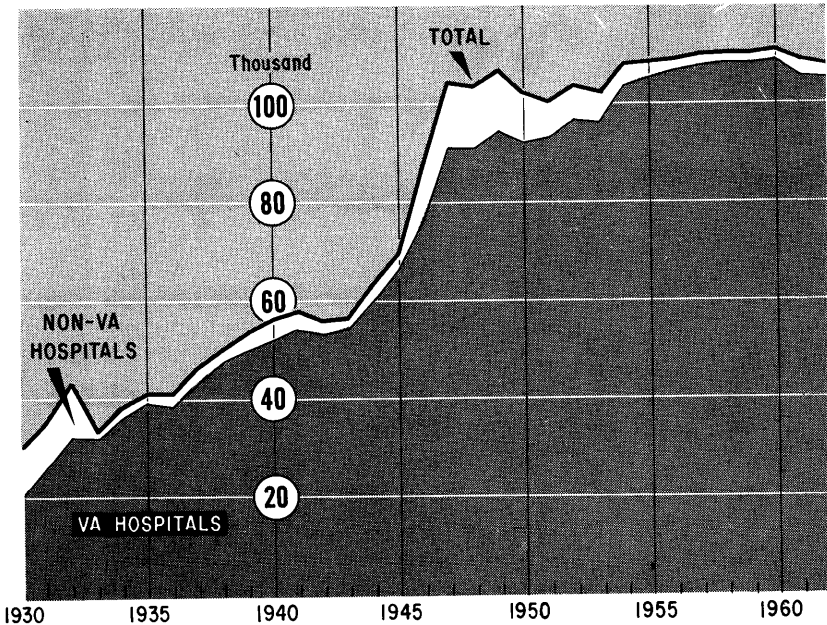
Type of VA hospital and location of non-VA hospitals	Average daily patient load, by type of patient, fiscal year 1962			
	Total	Tuber- culous	Psychiatric	Medical, surgical, and neuro- logical
All hospitals.....	113, 764	7, 659	58, 291	47, 814
VA hospitals.....	110, 884	7, 373	56, 781	46, 730
Tuberculosis.....	1, 771	1, 421	2	348
Neuropsychiatric.....	52, 986	716	49, 716	2, 554
General.....	56, 127	5, 236	7, 063	43, 828
Non-VA hospitals.....	2, 880	286	1, 510	1, 084
United States ¹	1, 819	15	1, 042	762
Outside United States.....	1, 061	271	468	322
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	814	148	437	229
Republic of Philippines.....	240	122	29	89
Panama Canal Zone.....	6	1	2	3
Guam.....	1			1

¹ Includes average daily patient load of 32 in Alaska and 126 in Hawaii where there are no VA hospital facilities.

In addition to patients in hospital or PBC and CBOC status, there were 19,740 other patients on the rolls of VA hospitals who were in absent-bed-occupant status (i.e., leave of absence, trial visit or elopement) on June 30, 1962. These were patients who had received inpatient care during the fiscal year and were, for the most part, still under the supervision of the VA medical staff.

The following chart shows the growth of the VA hospital program since 1930 and the general decline in the use of non-VA facilities since fiscal year 1948. It is the policy of the Veterans Administration to reduce the use of non-VA beds by maximum utilization of VA hospital facilities within the limits of good medical practice.

VETERANS IN HOSPITAL, END OF FISCAL YEAR



The average daily patient load of VA beneficiaries in non-VA hospitals during fiscal year 1962 was 2,880. Forty-four percent of these patients were receiving care in hospitals operated by other Federal agencies.

Psychiatric patients accounted for more than one-half of the total average daily patient load in non-VA hospitals. The majority—77 percent—of the VA patient load in non-VA hospitals outside the United States was in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Only limited facilities are available for the care of tuberculous and psychiatric patients at the 200-bed VA hospital, San Juan, P.R., and these types constituted 72 percent of the VA patients in contract hospitals in that geographic area.

Eligibility Status of Hospital Patients

The Veterans Administration has responsibility for providing hospital care to veterans with service-connected disabilities and, within the limits of existing VA facilities, to veterans with non-service-connected disabilities who cannot defray the cost of hospitalization.

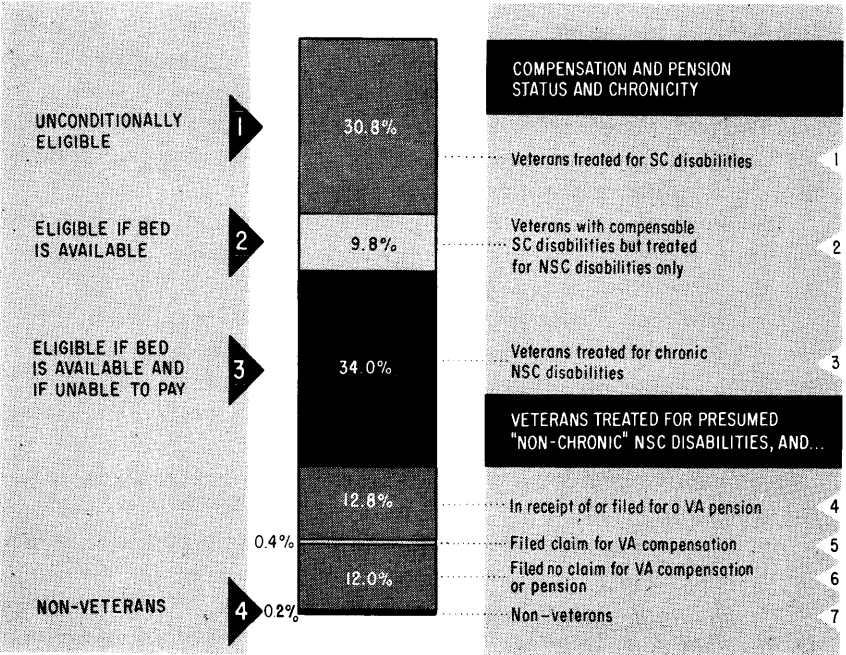
An annual census of patients provides detailed information on the clinical and eligibility status of patients under VA care on a typical day. The percentage distribution of patients in hospital on October 31, 1961, may be considered an estimate of the distribution of the 41½ million patient-days of care provided by the Veterans Administration during fiscal year 1962, to each of the seven categories of patients identified. These data are summarized in the chart on page 19.

On the day of the census, there were 114,300 patients hospitalized under VA auspices in VA and non-VA hospitals. Of this total, approximately 300, or 0.2 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) 30.8 percent were veterans receiving care for service-connected disabilities. These veterans are unconditionally eligible for VA care.
- (2) 9.8 percent were veterans with service-connected compensable disabilities who were receiving care for non-service-connected disabilities. These veterans are eligible for VA care if a bed is available.
- (3) 59.2 percent were veterans receiving care for non-service-connected disabilities. These veterans are eligible for VA care if a bed is available and they sign an affidavit certifying their inability to defray the cost of hospitalization.

ELIGIBILITY OF VA PATIENTS IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS, OCTOBER 31, 1961



The number of patients with service-connected disabilities under VA care decreased by about 1,300 (from 36,500 to 35,200) since the previ-

ous annual census of October 31, 1960. More than four-fifths of the patients identified as service-connected were under care for a psychiatric condition.

The number of patients receiving VA compensation for service-connected disabilities, who were under care for non-service-connected disabilities only, increased 750 since October 31, 1960. About one-half of the 11,200 patients in this group were under treatment for neuro-psychiatric or tuberculous conditions.

Of the 67,600 patients (comprising 59 percent of the entire patient load) who did not have a compensable service-connected disability, approximately 38,800 were receiving care for disabilities which are unquestionably classified as "chronic"; i.e., tuberculosis, psychosis, or some other condition that had already required 90 days or more of continuous hospitalization as of the day of the census.

Of the remaining non-service-connected group (25 percent of the entire patient load), one-half were patients who either were receiving or had applied for a VA pension for a non-service-connected disabling condition. Eligibility for a VA pension implies medical indigency in the following respects:

- (1) The veteran must have a disabling condition that interferes with earning a livelihood; and
- (2) The veteran must have an annual income not in excess of \$1,800 if single, or not in excess of \$3,000, if with dependents.

While the pensionable veterans in this 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 were being treated for one or more of the following chronic diseases—arthritis, cancer, cardiovascular conditions, and neurological disabilities.

Another small segment of the presumed "nonchronic," non-service-connected group comprised about 500 veterans who had claims for compensable service-connected disabilities pending adjudication.

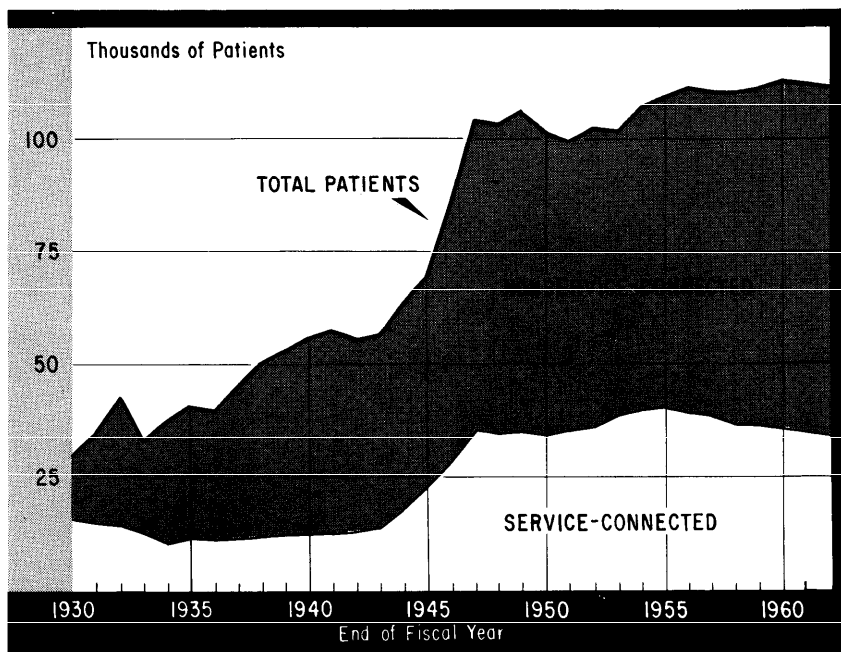
The remaining 12 percent were patients who had been hospitalized less than 90 days on the date of the census for treatment of non-service-connected conditions. However, many of them had been admitted just prior to the census date and, owing to the nature of their illness, will require long-term hospitalization. A review of the specific diagnoses of this group of patients indicates that at least 36 percent were being treated for severely incapacitating conditions.

Another approach to understanding the nature of the patients under care for non-service-connected disabilities (excluding those on the VA compensation rolls) is to subdivide the total into four groups. Of the 67,600 patients in this category, 800 (1 percent) had a claim for VA compensation pending adjudicative action at the time of the census; 38,200 (57 percent) were on the VA pension rolls; 3,500 (5 percent) had a claim for VA pension

pending adjudicative action at the time of the census; and 25,100 (37 per cent) were veterans hospitalized for non-service-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 33 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, 1930-62



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 May 1962 the service-connected patient load was approximately 33,800. 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.

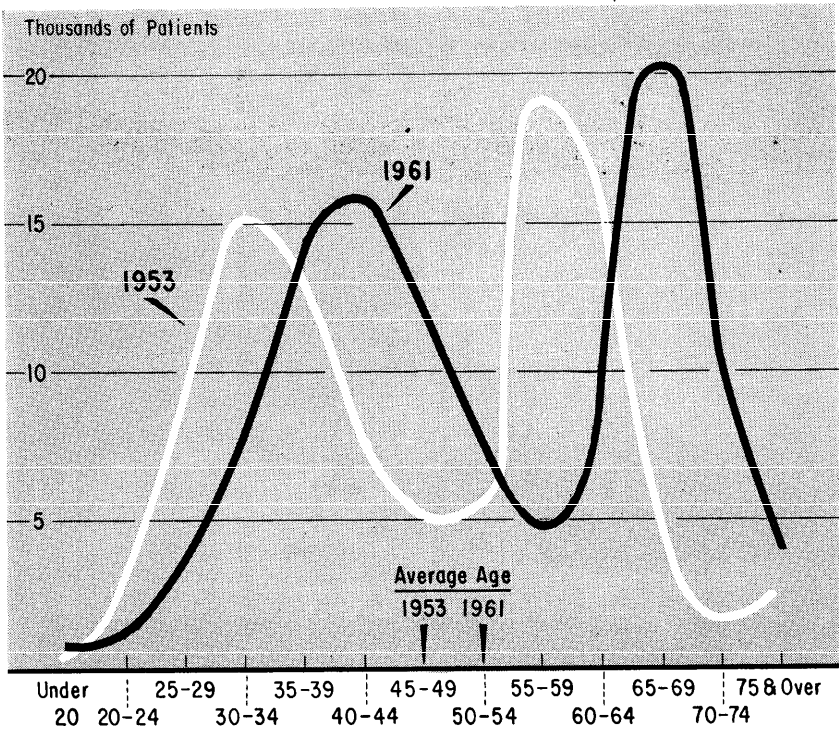
Age and Diagnostic Composition

One of the unique characteristics of the age distribution of VA patients is that it has two peaks. One of these peaks occurs among the World War II veterans—age group 40-44, and the other occurs among the World War I veterans—age group 65-69. This unusual age distribution of patients makes it virtually impossible to compare the overall experience of VA hos-

pitals 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 the VA census on January 1, 1953, and October 31, 1961, respectively, is given in the chart below. The peaks previously referred to are prominent in both distributions, and the shift to older age is clearly apparent.

AGE OF VA PATIENTS IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS

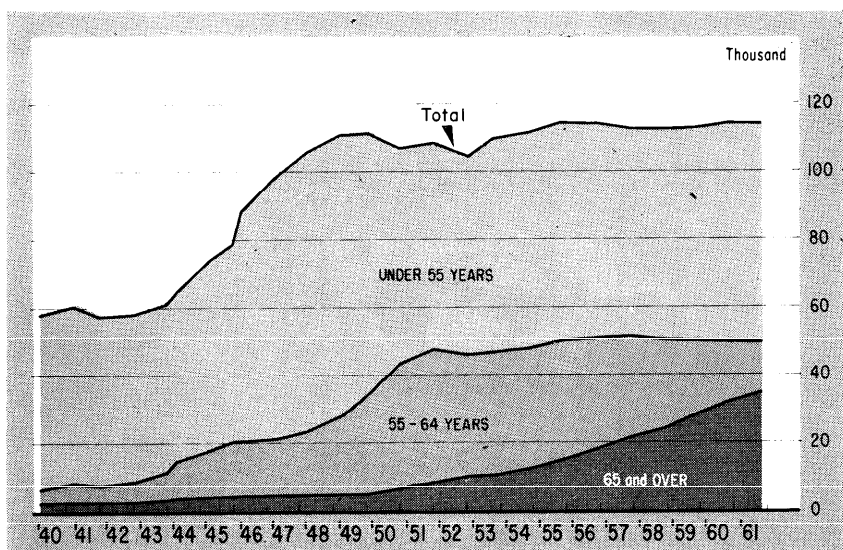


Since 35,300 of the 114,300 patients in hospital are 65 years of age or older, almost every third patient is in the "geriatric group." The increase since the last census in the number of patients in this group was almost 3,000. The importance of the aging factor is clearly emphasized in the chart below by the contrast in the patient census on January 1, 1950, when there were 5,200 patients 65 and over—5 percent of the 111,500 in hospital, and on October 31, 1961, when there were 35,300 veterans age 65 and over—31 percent of the 114,300 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 of the diagnostic composition of patients. The tuberculosis caseload continued to decrease. (See "Medicine" on p. 35.)

INCREASE IN OLDER PATIENTS, CENSUS DATE



Psychiatric patients comprised 54 percent of the 1961 census. A significant change has taken place over the past 6 years in the composition of the psychotic patient load in VA hospitals. The number of patients with psychotic disorders due to syphilis dropped about 1,300, while the number of patients with psychosis due to organic causes other than syphilis increased 2,300—from 7,200 in 1955 to 9,500 in 1961.

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 slightly in 1 year, from 4,950 to 5,100. The number of patients with diseases of the heart and vascular systems also increased.

The number of neurological patients increased 29 percent—from 5,500 in 1955, to 7,100 in 1961. This represents an increase in a chronic type of patient, since almost 54 percent of neurological patients stay in hospital 90 days or more, and about one out of every five stays in hospital more than 2 years.

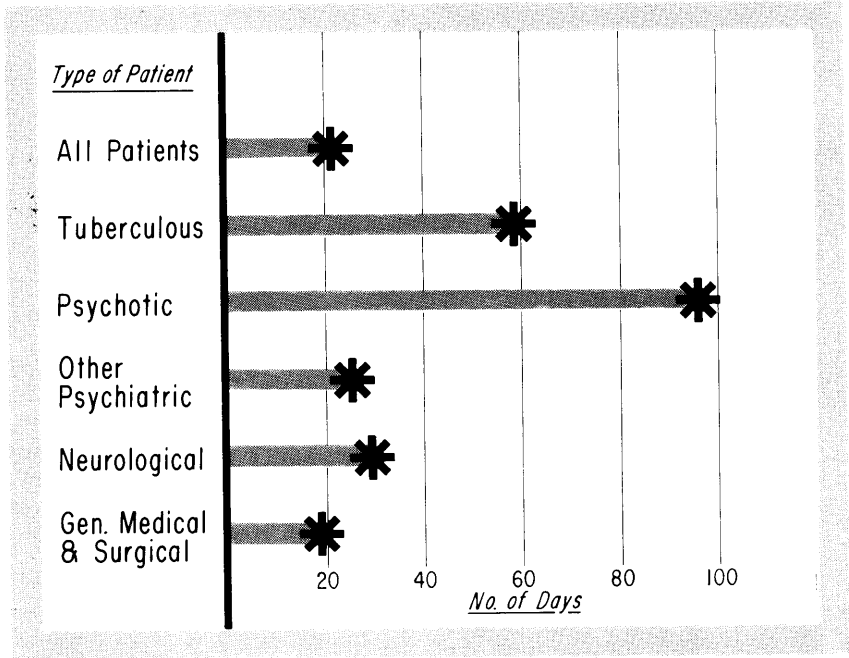
Thus, the character of the VA patient load is changing, and the chronic conditions associated with aging are becoming more prominent.

Length of Stay

Length-of-stay committees at each VA hospital continued studies and actions 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 1961¹



¹Based on a variable systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 - Apr. 30, 1961. The sample varies from 20% to 60% depending upon the type of hospital and the number of patients discharged.

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 1961 was 21 days. This figure was obtained from a variable systematic random sample of VA admissions during the first 4 months of 1961. 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 1961 were treated for medical and surgical conditions. Their median stay was 19.2 days. Patients admitted for psychiatric conditions other than psychosis had a median stay of 25.4 days, while those with neurological conditions required 29.2 days of care. In contrast, the median stay of patients admitted for all forms of tuberculosis and those treated for psychosis was 58.4 and 96.1 days, respectively.

There are marked differences in the patterns of hospital stay of each of the five broad categories of patients. For example, 48 percent of the 29,500 psychotic patients admitted during 1961 were discharged within 90 days after their admission; 20 percent were discharged after 3 to 6 months of treatment; and the remaining 32 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 rate for tuberculous patients is much higher than for the 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 (9 percent), other psychiatric (5 percent), or a 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. Medical and surgical patients under 35 years of age had a median stay of 13.5 days, whereas those 65 and over had a median stay of 22.3 days.

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

"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 65,100 patients, or 57 percent of all patients in VA hospitals on October 31, 1961, 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 54 percent of all neurological patients and 16 percent of all 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 48,700 patients in VA hospitals who have been continuously under VA care for more than 1 year. The majority, 42,500, of these patients were being treated for psychotic disorders. 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, halfway houses, and special programs of community care. However, the increasing number of chronically disabled patients with neurological disabilities (2,100), and medical and surgical conditions (1,900), hospitalized continuously in VA hospitals for more than 1 year poses a problem. The relatively slow turnover of such patients results in a reduction of the effective available bed capacity, and requires

continuous surveillance by each VA hospital to keep such “bed freezing” to a minimum.

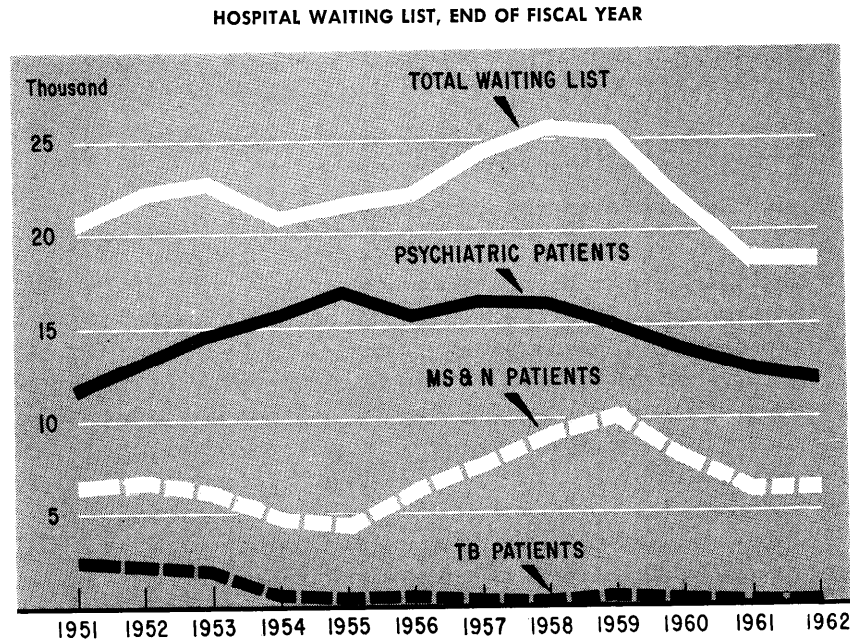
Waiting List

The waiting list consists of veterans who have applied for VA hospitalization, have been determined legally and medically eligible for VA inpatient care, but have not yet been scheduled for admission.

At the end of fiscal year 1962, the total number of applicants on the waiting list was 18,428—45 tuberculous; 6,282 medical, surgical, or neurological; and 12,101 psychiatric. None of these applicants had service-connected conditions.

The number of applicants awaiting admission to VA hospitals was 344 less on June 30, 1962, than at the end of the prior fiscal year. Of the more than 12,000 psychiatric patients on the waiting list, two-thirds were in hospitals but not as beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration.

The chart which follows shows the trend in the waiting list at the end of each fiscal year since 1951.



Domiciliary Care

On June 30, 1962, domiciliary care was being provided at 18 VA field stations having 16,733 operating beds for such care. The average daily member load during the fiscal year was 16,400, including 613 member-employees at VA hospitals, and 27 restorees at the VA restoration center, Hines, Ill.

At the end of the fiscal year, there were 225 female veterans receiving

domiciliary care at 4 stations (Bay Pines, Fla.; Dayton, Ohio; Los Angeles, Calif.; and Martinsburg, W. Va.). In addition, there were 41 women member-employees in VA hospitals.

Of the members remaining in domiciliaries on June 30, 1962, slightly more than one-half—53 percent—were World War I veterans and 42 percent were World War II veterans. The remainder were Spanish-American War, Korean conflict, and peacetime service veterans. At the end of the previous fiscal year, 59 percent of the veterans remaining had been World War I veterans and 36 percent had been World War II veterans.

The waiting list of applicants for domiciliary care on June 30, 1962, totaled 100. This was the smallest number in more than 5 years.

In December 1961 the Veterans Administration began operation of its first pilot "restoration center" at Hines, Ill. The purpose of this new type of facility is to provide a dynamic program aimed at restoring disabled veterans to community living, thus making it possible to treat more veterans within the VA's available facilities. The Hines restoration center has a capacity of 120 beds, and on June 30 there were 102 restorees at the center.

Care was also provided for a daily average of 9,062 veterans in 33 veterans homes maintained by 28 States. Under the provisions of Public Law 86-625, states are reimbursed by the Veterans Administration up to a maximum of \$2.50 for each day of care provided to eligible veterans. This is the third year in succession in which the member load in State homes has declined. The average daily member load in fiscal years 1960 and 1961 amounted to 9,418 and 9,385, respectively.

During the fiscal year, domiciliary members were offered additional opportunities for resocialization and rehabilitation in preparation for a return to their communities. An increasing number prefer life in the community, if appropriate resources for their care are available. VA social workers are giving increasing assistance to members seeking a return to their communities. Furloughs are being used as a method for testing the capacity of domiciled veterans to manage adequately, and means are developed for supervising the members' efforts to live independently in the community.

Per Diem Costs

The rise in operating costs of VA hospitals continued during fiscal year 1962. These increased costs are consistent with the continuing rise in per diem costs of private hospitals. The costs of operating VA domiciliaries during fiscal year 1962 were unchanged from fiscal year 1961.

The table which follows compares per diem costs, by hospital type, for fiscal years 1961 and 1962.

Increases in cost can be attributed primarily to—

- (1) Higher costs consistent with recent advances in medical treatment and diagnostic techniques and methods;
- (2) Salary increases and adjusted pay rates for employees under the wage administration schedule;

- (3) Increased number of patients being treated, resulting from expansion of the pre-bed-care and post-bed-care programs;
- (4) Increased staffing to meet patient needs; and
- (5) Increased cost of utility services, equipment, and supplies.

Type of VA station	Fiscal year		Increase	
	1961	1962	Amount	Percent
All hospitals.....	\$19. 93	\$20. 87	\$0. 94	4. 7
Neuropsychiatric.....	13. 40	14. 08	. 68	5. 1
Tuberculosis.....	24. 73	26. 63	1. 90	7. 7
General.....	25. 89	27. 10	1. 21	4. 7
All domiciliaries.....	4. 85	4. 85

The relatively large increase in cost of operation for the TB hospitals is associated with a 4-percent drop in occupancy rate resulting in fewer patient-days over which to distribute fixed costs.

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.

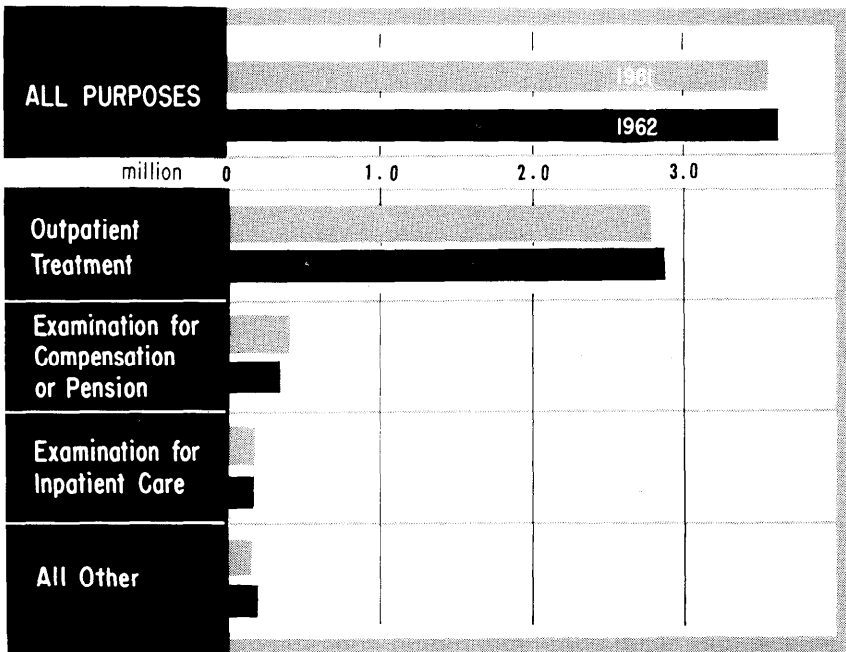
VA outpatient clinics also examine veterans for VA compensation or pension rating, VA insurance, and to determine need for hospital or domiciliary care.

During fiscal year 1962, outpatient beneficiaries made approximately 2.4 million visits to VA outpatient clinics and approximately 1.2 million visits to fee-basis physicians. A "visit" is defined as the presence of a patient on 1 day in an outpatient clinic or in the office of a fee-basis practitioner. The chart below shows the total number of outpatient visits for fiscal years 1961 and 1962 by purpose of visit.

The outpatient clinic program supplements or prevents hospitalization by providing a variety of medical services. These services include, in addition to medical treatment and examination, physical therapy, social work, X-ray and laboratory services, and the furnishing of prosthetic appliances, sensory aids and pharmaceuticals.

Five audiology-speech pathology clinics were activated in fiscal year 1962, bringing the total of such clinics to 23. By the end of fiscal year 1962, approximately 60,000 of the 80,000 veterans receiving compensation for

VISITS FOR OUTPATIENT MEDICAL SERVICES



loss of hearing had been reexamined in audiology-speech pathology clinics. These reexaminations have indicated that as the veteran population ages, the extent of disabling effects from aphasia and laryngectomy will increase, thereby accelerating the demand for speech services. It is anticipated that a large percentage of these patients will receive such treatment on an outpatient basis. Since professionally qualified speech pathologists are in short supply, the Veterans Administration has established training programs with universities to help fill the need for future personnel.

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 hometown for patients receiving fee-basis medical care. Approximately 673,000 prescriptions were filled for veterans by retail pharmacies during the year.

During the fiscal year, the outpatient clinics in the VA regional offices at St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., were consolidated with the VA hospitals in those cities. As of June 30, 1962, there were 93 outpatient clinics located as follows:

Location	Number of VA out- patient clinics ¹
Total.....	93
Regional offices.....	32
Hospitals ²	45
Hospital-regional office centers.....	13
Independent outpatient clinics.....	3

¹ In addition, there are 16 VA offices providing limited outpatient services.

² Includes 2 hospitals which provide outpatient dental service only.

A majority of the VA outpatient clinics were located within or adjacent to VA hospitals.

In 67 of these 93 outpatient clinics, mental hygiene treatment was 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 psychiatrists and other staff personnel.

Staffing

The VA medical program was staffed by a monthly average of 134,066 full-time equivalent employees during fiscal year 1962. Included in this number were part-time personnel who augmented the regular staff when practicality did not indicate full-time employment.

The number of full- and part-time employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery at the end of fiscal years 1961 and 1962 is shown below.

As shown in the table, consultants and attending professional personnel were utilized to supplement the full-time staffs of physicians, dentists, and nurses. They were also utilized to a lesser degree in other professional categories such as psychology, social work, etc. These specialists not only contributed to the direct care of patients but also assisted in the VA medical teaching and research programs. During the fiscal year, such personnel were reimbursed by the Veterans Administration for approximately 1,300 man-years of service.

The recruitment and retention of qualified personnel for the Department of Medicine and Surgery is a continuing problem. However, the Veterans Administration has been able to attract and retain qualified personnel largely because of its excellent teaching and research programs. This is reflected in a net increase of 117 physicians and 4 dentists during the fiscal year. However, there was a net decrease of 108 full-time nurses, and a net increase of 41 regular part-time nurses. A study concerning

Type of personnel	Number on duty June 30—	
	1961	1962
Physicians:		
Full time.....	4, 708	4, 825
Part time:		
Regular.....	869	841
Residents.....	2, 500	2, 408
Interns.....	108	108
Consultants and attendings ¹	10, 146	10, 612
Dentists:		
Full time.....	692	696
Part time:		
Regular.....	2	2
Residents.....	30	24
Interns.....	36	29
Consultants and attendings ¹	664	699
Nurses:		
Full time.....	14, 742	14, 634
Part time:		
Regular.....	652	693
Consultants and attendings ¹	50	90
All other full time.....	108, 705	111, 139
All other part time.....	8, 501	8, 737

¹ Number on rolls June 30.

the reasons for losses of professional nurses has been completed. The final report deals with a broad range of managerial and leadership factors and their relationship to turnover.

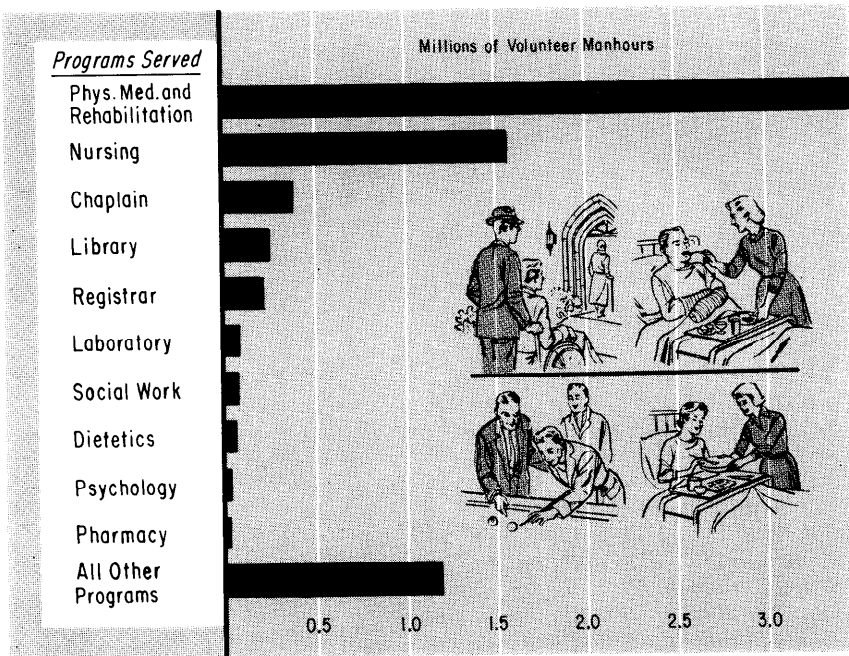
As of June 30, 1962, there were 287 vacancies in all physician specialties which could have been filled within the stations' budget allowances. The largest numbers of these vacancies were in psychiatry (87), surgery and subspecialties (66), internal medicine (52), and pathology (19).

Volunteers

Since inception of the VA voluntary service (VAVS) plan in 1946 for community participation in the care and treatment of veteran patients, the use of volunteers has increased steadily. Whereas 3 million hours of time were donated in the first fiscal year of operation, over 7 million were donated during fiscal year 1962.

Volunteers served in approximately 30 medical programs where they supplemented the work of the professional staff on behalf of the patients and domiciliary members. Volunteer assistance has been extended beyond the hospital and domiciliary and now includes outpatient clinics, day-care centers, and the restoration center. Volunteers also provide community

VA VOLUNTEER SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 1962



services in nursing homes, sheltered workshops, halfway houses, and even in the homes of patients. Volunteers are increasingly participating in programs geared to helping patients who have left the hospital in adjusting to home and community life.

The National VAVS Advisory Committee, composed of representatives of 41 national organizations, played a continuing dynamic role in the overall planning and direction of the volunteer program.

The growing needs for volunteer assistance in VA field stations, and the growing competition by other agencies and groups for community volunteer resources, have necessitated the strengthening of working relationships with the participating voluntary organizations. The Veterans Administration assists and encourages the volunteer participation by providing the organizations with community education in VAVS, publicity, recognition of volunteer services, and assistance in recruitment and communications.

Psychiatry and Neurology

The VA psychiatric program has been in the forefront in developing new concepts of hospital construction. These concepts embody the philosophy of "complete facilities for the treatment of all types of patients." Psychiatric treatment facilities are an integral part of the total medical center. The general hospital includes psychiatric services for both long-term and

acute psychiatric patients, thereby preventing the isolation of the psychiatric patient from the community.

In the further development of progressive care for the veteran patient, the unit system was initiated in nine VA neuropsychiatric hospitals. This approach permits the large hospital to be subdivided into smaller self-sufficient units to facilitate group identification, pride of accomplishment, and an opportunity to develop and participate in the group process of rehabilitation. This system permits complete care of the patient at the ward level by the same personnel from the date of admission to the day of discharge. This nontraditional method of treatment fosters a positive climate, improves interpersonal relationships, connotes definiteness, and permits continuity of prescribed care.

Advances have been made in the treatment programs for psychiatric patients in the hospital. The importance of staff attitudes, communication, and group interrelationships has been stressed. Group therapy has been used more extensively. New programs are underway for evaluating the effectiveness of new roles for employees, new social structures, patient self-government programs, and various approaches in staff-patient interrelationships.

Increased emphasis has been given to the further development of programs bridging the gap between hospital and community life. Aftercare has been stressed through member employment, foster home placement, nursing homes, halfway houses, and other trial visit procedures. On June 30, 1962, there were 12,254 psychiatric patients on trial visit in their home communities.

A VA study during calendar year 1961 disclosed that there are nearly 2,700 psychiatric patients in almost 1,000 foster homes and about 300 patients in 17 halfway houses. Forty percent of the patients placed in foster homes during 1961 had been continuously hospitalized for 10 years or more. Twenty-six percent were 60 years of age or older.

There was a 14-percent increase in the number of foster home placements in 1961 over 1960. This increase, though substantial, was lower than in previous years. Some hospitals are now reaching groups of more severely handicapped patients who require much longer periods of preparation for living in the community. Other hospitals are finding their supply of these specialized homes diminishing as the number of potential placements increase. Inadequate financial resources are a limiting factor for many non-service-connected patients. To regain a more significant momentum in this program, additional staff will be required to provide more intensive treatment and to develop new resources within the community.

In the 67 VA mental hygiene clinics on June 30, 1962, there were 55,600 veterans with service-connected psychiatric or neurological disabilities on the clinic rolls. Of this number, 17,500 were receiving treatment from fee-basis physicians or contract clinics.

Two more day-care centers were added during the year. On June 30, 1962, there were 13 day-care centers operating in connection with some of the larger VA mental hygiene clinics. These centers are an intermediary type of facility for integrating patients into normal community living. When the centers were first established, the treatment emphasis was placed on resocialization. The goals of treatment have been expanded to include efforts toward vocational rehabilitation, so that veteran patients will become fully productive members of the community. In this connection, a study conducted during the year at six of the day-care centers showed that 12 percent of the patients surveyed were gainfully employed and only 6 percent of the patients had required rehospitalization. Almost 75,000 visits were made by patients to the day-care centers during the fiscal year.

The VA hospitals have shown a continuing increase in neurological patients treated. In the October 31, 1961, census, there were 7,100 patients with neurological diseases, other than those due to malignant tumors of the nervous system, resident in VA hospitals. Of these patients, 2,300 had vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system. Nearly half of these patients were receiving treatment in 55 hospitals, where there were clearly defined neurological units and where 88 physicians, specially trained and neurologically oriented, supervised the diagnosis and treatment.

Surgery

The VA hospital system continued to provide outstanding surgical treatment in all the various specialties of surgery—general surgery, anesthesiology, gynecology, neurosurgery, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, plastic and maxillofacial surgery, thoracic surgery, open heart and vascular surgery, otolaryngology, and urology.

The surgical program continued to move forward in the field of research. A surgeon from one of the VA hospitals visited the Soviet Union for several months to work with scientists in that country regarding a stapling machine which he had developed to connect blood vessels. It is anticipated that this collaboration will result in the development of a stapling machine which is not too complicated or expensive for use in microsurgery.

In the past year, on a nationwide television presentation on surgical technique, a noteworthy comment was made about the development of the implantable pacemaker by the Veterans Administration. This instrument is used for the correction of complete heart block.

Approximately 198,000 surgical procedures were performed during the fiscal year. Although the number of surgical procedures has remained stable for several years, the number of difficult major surgical cases requiring more time in the operating room has continued to rise. Owing to the rapid advances in surgical knowledge, such procedures are becoming increasingly complex and, more and more, require a team approach involving many specialties simultaneously.

VA surgeons made an important contribution to medical education by presenting 23 exhibits at national professional societies during the year.

There was active participation by VA surgeons in all national meetings of the surgical societies, including presentation of papers, motion pictures, and panel discussions.

Medicine

During the year, integration of the VA tuberculosis program and the internal medicine program was further extended. Henceforth, any activities pertaining to tuberculosis and its control and the nontuberculous chronic pulmonary diseases will be carried out as a part of the medical program.

The principal characteristic of the problems of internal medicine has been the increasing age of veteran patients with the inevitable increasing incidence of chronic diseases and a higher percentage of seriously ill patients. These require highly specialized diagnostic and therapeutic measures such as renal dialysis, cardiac catheterization, vector—and ballisto—cardiography, pulmonary function testing, and endoscopic study of the gastrointestinal tract.

The study of medical care needs of patients hospitalized in neuropsychiatric hospitals was continued during the fiscal year. The percentage of those patients requiring additional care because of chronic organic disease continued to increase.

In fiscal year 1962, there was an average daily load of 7,400 tuberculous patients in VA hospitals—750 less than in fiscal year 1961. This represents a decline of more than 50 percent since 1954 when the peak average daily patient load of 16,000 tuberculous patients was reached.

There were 7,030 tuberculous patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals as VA beneficiaries on June 30, 1962. Of these, 12 percent were in neuropsychiatric hospitals.

During the fiscal year, 1,057,000 chest X-rays were made of patients, employees, and volunteer workers in the tuberculosis case-finding program. Newly discovered cases of tuberculosis among patients were reported at the rate of 13.5 per 10,000 initial examination (compared with 15.1 in the previous year) and 2.8 per 10,000 reexaminations (as compared with 3.1 in the previous year). Among employees, 25 new cases were discovered for a rate of 2.5 per 10,000 examinations, which is a new low.

Allied Specialties

There continued to be increasing demands on the clinical laboratory services in their support of patient care. In addition to the number of tests performed, the scope and complexity of the services offered by the clinical laboratories has increased appreciably. This is due in part to the newer diagnostic and treatment techniques.

The clinical laboratories have been able to cope with this volume of work only by placing emphasis on efficiency. The last few years have seen the introduction of automation to certain laboratory procedures. The acquisition and use of specialized equipment for this purpose has been accelerated in the past year, and this trend can be expected to continue. Such labor-

saving equipment is of great importance, especially where a shortage of technicians exists.

The Veterans Administration continued to use consultative and diagnostic medical services provided by the Central Laboratories at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. Both Central Laboratories are partially supported by the Veterans Administration.

The VA hospitals have maintained a high autopsy rate which is regarded by the medical profession as an index of the interest of a hospital's medical staff in the progressiveness of its medicine. The autopsy rate for all VA hospitals in calendar year 1961 was 69 percent, the same as in 1960. Of the 170 VA hospitals, 43 attained an autopsy rate of 80 percent or better, 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.

In its role as a supportive and consultative service, the radiology program continued to adopt new techniques, particularly in the growing field of angiography. New construction and modernization plans for eight VA hospitals include the installation of seven cobalt units and a linear accelerator for purposes of radiotherapy.

Increased patient turnover, associated with the VA pre-bed-care, post-bed-care, and trial visit programs, was reflected in an increased demand for pharmaceutical services in VA hospitals. The number of prescriptions filled for hospitalized patients increased by about 20 percent, and the expenditures for drugs increased about 5 percent over the preceding fiscal year.

Pharmacological and clinical data on 19 new drugs which promised further improvement in patient therapy were studied. Clinical investigator-physicians have been supplied with these drugs for use in controlled studies.

Medical Rehabilitation

Medical rehabilitation is the ultimate objective of the total VA medical program. This program is designed to facilitate more prompt recovery of the patient with acute medical or surgical problems; and to rehabilitate the long-term patient with chronic disabilities to the extent that he can be returned to his home community as a useful citizen. When return to home or community living is not feasible, efforts are made to help patients to live at the maximum mental and physical level attainable within the hospital, domiciliary, or nursing home community.

All hospital services play a part in the treatment designed to restore the patient's well-being and encourage the growth of his responsibility. The effectiveness of the VA program has received international recognition. Year after year physicians from foreign countries have visited the Veterans Administration to study its rehabilitation methods.

Because of the advancing age of the veteran population, increasing emphasis is being placed on the physical medicine and rehabilitation program for elderly patients. Lack of motivation is a major problem of the older patient. The Veterans Administration has increasingly shaped its programs toward stimulating these patients by engaging them in useful or productive rehabilitative activities.

Nutritional therapy has become recognized as an essential phase in the medical rehabilitation program. Dietary guidance has been extended to eligible veterans in nursing homes and foster homes, and to veterans receiving care in their own homes. Clinic dietitians have been conducting group classes in menu planning, budgeting, and meal preparation for patients at VA day-care centers, to aid in their resocialization.

The VA program includes social work services to help the veterans to deal with the social factors of illness and to make effective use of their own and community resources. The Veterans Administration has continued to make a significant contribution toward assisting local and State level planning for the health and welfare needs of the aging and chronically ill. VA staff members participated in important seminars sponsored by the National Council on Aging which included nationally known leaders in the field of health, housing, welfare, education, government, and social work. These seminars issued formal documents on principles and guidelines for use in State and local community planning for the aged.

A study was made during the past fiscal year in four VA hospitals to determine whether American Red Cross volunteer nurses aides can expand their services to veteran patients through additional training in rehabilitation nursing. The objective is the improvement of nursing service for the aged and long-term illness patients under the supervision of the professional nurses.

The Veterans Administration has established home-care physical therapy programs, that are directed by a physician and supervised by a physiatrist, at two VA outpatient clinics. The mission of the program is to keep the patient as self-sufficient as possible in all the activities of daily living, to counsel the family on the amount of assistance required by the patient, and to examine the environment so that suggestions may be made to make living more comfortable. Many of the patients aided by these programs are being treated for service-connected neurological disabilities.

A foster home-care program has been initiated at several hospitals for medical and surgical patients who have no family connections.

A research project in the use of special optical aids for veterans with severely impaired vision was completed at the VA hospital, Hines, Ill. This project was designed to show the improvement in visual efficiency which can result from special examinations by ophthalmologists oriented in the use of unusual optical aids. The final report of the project states that of the 75 veterans examined, 65 were given special aids as well as training and guidance in their use. This project's conclusion supported the growing

knowledge that persons with very small amounts of vision can be equipped and trained to do more than has been believed possible in the past. As knowledge expands, special optical aids will make a significant contribution in the rehabilitation and education of persons whose visual acuity is so low that they are presently classified as blind.

In fiscal year 1962, there were 75,300 referrals by VA stations to community health and welfare agencies which afforded veterans the opportunity to obtain financial, social, and psychological assistance for their care outside the hospital. In many instances, families of veterans received help from local agencies which encouraged their desire to care for the disabled veteran at home.

The Veterans Administration conducts a comprehensive rehabilitation program for the care and treatment of veterans with spinal cord injuries. There were 1,875 paraplegic and quadriplegic patients in VA hospitals on June 30, 1962. Of these, 1,168 had been disabled as a result of traumatic injury to the spinal cord. In the majority of instances, such patients were being treated in hospitals having specialized staffs and equipment for their care.

In October 1961, the Veterans Administration conducted its 10th annual spinal cord injury conference. The proceedings of the clinical portion of this meeting are being distributed to medical libraries and to interested physicians in this country and abroad.

During the fiscal year, the Veterans Administration accorded medical certifications for specially adapted housing to 364 veterans, of whom 104 had spinal cord injuries; and, in addition, 468 plans for such housing were approved, of which 354 concerned veterans with traumatic injuries of the spinal cord.

Prosthetic and Sensory Aids

During fiscal year 1962, the Veterans Administration continued its role of world leadership in the field of prosthetics. Information and assistance was provided to several foreign governments, as well as to private and State rehabilitation agencies and other groups in the United States.

The Veterans Administration is the largest single customer of the orthopedic and prosthetics industry. Ninety-seven percent of all new appliances furnished to VA beneficiaries were procured from commercial sources within the United States.

The number of service-connected disabilities requiring prosthetic appliances totaled 302,000 by the end of fiscal year 1962, as compared with 291,000 at the end of the prior fiscal year. A gradual increase is expected to continue for at least another 10 to 15 years. As disabled veterans grow older, there will be greater need for prosthetic devices.

The average unit costs of most appliances were held to about the same level as in fiscal year 1961, but the average cost of artificial legs and repairs continued to rise. Consequently, the total cost of procuring new appliances

and repairs from commercial sources rose from \$6,520,000 in fiscal year 1961 to \$6,805,000 in fiscal year 1962.

The pilot program on centralized procurement and distribution of supporting belts, begun in fiscal year 1961, proved highly successful. As a result, the program has been adopted on a nationwide basis and is being expanded to include elastic hose. These two programs are expected to result in a combined savings of more than \$100,000 per year, which can be used to partially offset the rising costs of other programs. In addition, centralized procurement and distribution of these items has been very successful in improving services to veterans.

The Veterans Administration continued its prominent role in the conduct and support of research and development in the field of prosthetic and sensory aids. VA activities were correlated by the National Academy of Sciences with those of other agencies in a well-rounded program of research. The results of such research were made available for clinical use.

A clinical application study of the recently developed hydraulic knee mechanism was substantially concluded at the end of the year. This device was made available for routine issuance to amputee veterans. It is anticipated that such fluid-controlled mechanisms will be widely used within the next few years.

Much attention was given during the year to the concept of total-contact above-knee sockets in an effort to eliminate the swelling and skin problems occurring in some above-knee prosthetic cases. A promising VA technique involves the use of a casting stand and a foam-end total-contact socket. Detailed instruction for fabrication of sockets utilizing this technique was published in May 1962, for use by all Government and commercial limb makers.

The Veterans Administration continued its development of an adjustable coupling to facilitate optimum alignment, a critical factor in above-knee and below-knee prostheses. A smaller, lighter design has been achieved, and is being adopted for general use throughout the artificial limb industry.

The special problems of the geriatric amputee continued to receive attention. One of the limitations of conventional prostheses for elderly amputees is the lack of knee stability at heel contact. The VA-supported project at Northwestern University has developed a unique, polycentric arrangement that provides complete stability at heel contact as long as the leg is fully extended. This device may also be used as a temporary prosthesis, an important consideration when dealing with geriatric amputees.

Added attention was given to the prescription criteria and fitting techniques in the use of the patellar tendon bearing prostheses for below-knee amputees. The restrictive thigh corset and metal side bars, typically found in conventional below-knee prostheses, are eliminated in the use of this type of limb.

The Veterans Administration continued its support of research on externally powered arm prostheses. Research was also continued on a study of the possibilities of skeletal attachment of artificial limbs, using dogs initially as subjects of the experiment. The goal is to achieve semiburied implants for the attachment of an external prosthesis.

Systematic attempts were undertaken during the year to develop a correlated program in bracing research, similar to the existing prosthetics research program.

Portable instruments to improve the independent mobility capabilities of the blind, which are based on optical and electronic principles, have been under development for several years in cooperation with Haverford College and private industry, under VA sponsorship. The new units are adjustable by the user to probe three ranges for obstacles rather than two as in previous models.

Some engineering improvements on the "Optophone" aural reading device were accomplished under VA sponsorship. The goal is the production of a practical, inexpensive, portable unit which will give the blind person some capability to read ordinary typed or printed material.

The Veterans Administration is also supporting the development of a relatively simple reading machine which will permit faster reading than with "Optophone" devices, yet will require less code learning and concentration by the blind user. Improved variants of "spelled speech" alphabet sounds have been developed for application as an audible output of a reading machine for the blind.

The VA-supported audiology research project at Northwestern University has as its aim the objective resolution of questions concerning the superiority of binaural hearing aids over the monaural type. Continued work is necessary before valid conclusions based on laboratory studies will be available.

Work was continued during the year under VA contract with the Houston speech and hearing center on the relationships between physical attributes of hearing aids and their performance.

Research is also underway on methods of evaluating hearing aids and relating psychophysical test results with the physical parameters of the instruments.

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 and experience gained through education, research, and clinical practice. However, the increasing age of veterans with concurrent diseases and disabilities, including oral conditions, increases the need for integrating dental treatment into the VA medical program. This requires a reappraisal of the dental facilities to determine the physical resources necessary to meet the demand.

Studies have been conducted relating to caseload, staffing requirements, and criteria for dental facilities. As a result, modernization projects, including the installation of modular equipment, are underway to improve service to veterans.

During fiscal year 1962, about 465,000 hospital patients and domiciliary members were examined by dentists as an integral part of their medical examination; treatment was prescribed for more than 220,000; and treatment completed for 151,000. Outpatient dental treatment was provided for more than 28,000 beneficiaries. Approximately \$1,165,000 was paid by the Veterans Administration for dental services provided to eligible veterans by private dentists on a fee basis.

Indicative of the high standard of patient care is the fact that many nationally known dentists serve as consultants and attending dentists. These dentists assist in the VA teaching program.

Education and Training

Medical education activities of the Veterans Administration were based effectively, as they have been since 1946, on the cooperative relationship with the Nation's medical schools. Deans committees representing 76 medical schools guided the educational activities of 91 VA hospitals. Twelve additional VA hospitals were guided in somewhat more limited educational programs by medical advisory committees composed of leading physicians in communities where affiliations with medical schools were not practical.

VA hospitals participated in 647 individual medical residency programs offering training in 21 medical specialties. The 3,119 medical residents on duty December 31, 1961, represented approximately 11 percent of all medical residency appointments in the United States. Twenty-nine dental residency programs and 39 dental internship programs were offered at VA hospitals in affiliation with 33 dental and 3 medical schools. Dental residency and internship programs in the Veterans Administration constituted 22 percent of all dental residency programs and 19 percent of all dental internship programs in the United States.

The number and specialties of residents and interns on duty as of December 31, 1961, are indicated in the table on page 42.

The 321 "career" residencies, shown in the foregoing table, existed in the fields of critical professional staff shortages. Appointees in these programs are paid on a salary scale comparable to staff rather than residency levels. Upon the completion of training, they are required to spend a prescribed period of obligatory service at VA hospitals in need of their particular specialties.

Training was provided to 201 noncitizen university hospital residents in 36 VA hospitals for short periods of time, on a "without compensation" basis. An additional 103 noncitizens were assigned to VA hospitals on a "guest student" basis, as observers with no residency or patient care assignments.

Specialty	Number as of Dec. 31, 1961		
	Total	Career	All other
<i>Medical residents</i>			
Total	3, 119	321	2, 798
Allergy	4		4
Anesthesiology	91	25	66
Cardiology	10		10
Dermatology	45		45
Gastroenterology	15		15
General surgery	740		740
Internal medicine	896		896
Neurology	61	16	45
Neurosurgery	48		48
Ophthalmology	85		85
Orthopedic surgery	146		146
Otolaryngology	60		60
Pathology	152	59	93
Physical medicine	47	45	2
Plastic surgery	14		14
Psychiatry	361	142	219
Pulmonary diseases	7		7
Radiology	177	34	143
Thoracic surgery	34		34
Urology	126		126
<i>Dental residents</i>			
Total	31	7	24
Oral surgery	24	3	21
Periodontia	4	1	3
Prosthodontia	3	3	
<i>Medical and dental interns</i>			
Total	158		
Medical	116		
Dental	42		

Thus, the Veterans Administration contributed positively to the President's goal of aid to other nations as expressed in his "health program" message to the Congress early in 1962.

The development of educational competence in the VA hospitals and clinics increased their use by medical schools for teaching physical diagnosis and other basic subjects in the preclinical years of medicine and for providing clinical clerkships in the last 2 years of the medical course. A total of 7,872 medical students were provided with such instruction during fiscal

year 1962. Of these, 6,526 (83 percent) were clinical clerks in the third and fourth years.

Of comparable major importance to the health of the Nation was the VA's activity in nursing education. Field practice was provided for students from approximately one-tenth of the Nation's schools of nursing.

The number of VA hospitals participating in basic professional education in nursing increased from 41 in 1961 to 49 in 1962. Approximately 3,200 students from 113 schools of nursing profited by educational experiences in the VA hospital environment. Also, 181 non-VA registered nurses in advanced programs at 18 different colleges and universities were provided clinical practice at 18 VA hospitals and 1 VA mental hygiene clinic. All these nursing students served on a nonpay basis.

Another educational program, on-the-job training, has for many years been one of the foundations of the VA structure in medical and allied education. Most on-the-job activities in the VA medical program derive strength in accreditation and supervision from affiliation with colleges and universities, a lesson gained from the VA-medical school relationship. Through these training programs VA recruitment is stimulated and academic advances are brought into the hospitals and clinics, thereby improving the quality of patient care. Where VA recruitment is not an end result, the community at large benefits by the addition of excellently trained personnel to the national health manpower pool.

In most of the training programs, the trainees are employed by the Veterans Administration on a part-time basis, with highly qualified VA staff supervising the training. A number of programs, such as those for Chief of Staff, Administrative Medicine, Assistant Hospital Director, Chief, Nursing Service, and Medical Administration, are of an inservice nature for full-time staff. These are designed to help keep pace with shortages in various categories within the VA system.

The following table shows the number and distribution, by specialty, of on-the-job trainees during fiscal year 1962.

On-the-job training program:	<i>Number of trainees</i>
Total.....	2,457
Clinical and counseling psychology.....	700
Social work.....	439
Dietetics.....	113
Pharmacy.....	22
Medical technology.....	43
Medical rehabilitation therapies.....	1,010
Chief of Staff.....	16
Chief, Nursing Service.....	8
Administrative Medicine.....	9
Assistant Hospital Director.....	11
Medical administration and related activities.....	86

The following is indicative of the benefits accruing to the Veterans Administration and the Nation through the conduct of this programs:

- (1) The Veterans Administration provided field instruction for 10 percent of all the full-time casework students in the Nation's 56 accredited schools of social work. Of all social work students in these schools whose field instruction was in a clinical setting (medical or psychiatric), 25 percent were in the VA training program. Approximately 15 percent of the second-year students in VA training during the fiscal year subsequently were employed by the agency.
- (2) The Veterans Administration conducted training programs in psychology for students from 58 different universities. Of the full-time doctoral psychologists employed in the Veterans Administration, 67 percent have received their training in the VA psychology training program.
- (3) The Veterans Administration provided training during the year to approximately 12 percent of the total trained in all dietetic internships in the United States. About one-fifth of the VA dietetic staff are graduates of the VA training program. Of the graduates this past year who accepted positions in the field of dietetics, 52 percent accepted employment in the Veterans Administration.
- (4) The Veterans Administration provided clinical training during the year to 73 percent of all junior and senior occupational therapy students; and to 60 percent of all junior and senior physical therapy students. Ninety percent of the Nation's students in manual arts therapy, educational therapy, and corrective therapy normally receive training in the Veterans Administration.
- (5) The VA training program for pharmacy residents has had 21 graduates to date, all of whom fulfilled university master's degree requirements for clinical training through their VA experience. Of these, 14 accepted full-time VA employment.
- (6) The VA training program for hospital housekeeping officers has brought into the VA housekeeping program a high percentage of college graduates. This has helped create a quality program with bacteriological monitoring of the environment to provide improved measures of hospital sanitation.

As in past years, the Veterans Administration continued its support of medicine as a lifelong study. This concept embraces all occupations in the medical and allied sciences. The provision of adequate opportunity for education and training is as inherent a responsibility of the agency toward the goal of high-quality medicine as is the administering of excellent drugs and medicines.

Approximately 1,900 lectures by outstanding non-VA personnel in many medical and allied disciplines were made available to hospitals and clinics.

There were 72 series of lectures presented under the administrative lecture program. This program, centering around modern management in VA hospitals, was attended by approximately 2,400 persons.

Physician-in-residence visits by carefully selected senior physicians and dentists, generally of 3-day duration, brought educational advantages to hospitals not affiliated with medical centers. These visits are specifically designed to supplement the lecture program.

Professional interchange and advancement were pursued through intra-VA details of full-time staff from one station to another. During the year approximately 1,000 such opportunities—short observation and orientation programs, formal courses of greater duration (1 week to 1 month), and on-the-job training in specific fields—were offered. Approximately 3,000 persons received intra-VA assignments.

Extra-VA education and training continued as another major means of bringing medical advances into the VA hospitals and clinics. Some 17,000 VA employees in many disciplines were placed in extra-VA educational assignments—courses, institutes, seminars, workshops, etc., at medical centers, universities, and other non-VA institutions. Many participated actively in meetings of professional organizations.

Through intra-VA conferences much was accomplished in the dissemination of knowledge throughout the VA system, and in the transmission of VA knowledge to others. Ninety-eight major conferences in a wide range of medical, allied, and administrative disciplines were held, with an estimated 6,000 in attendance. Some of these conferences were international in scope. For example, the 21st Research Conference in Pulmonary Diseases of the VA-Armed Forces was attended by persons from Canada, England, France, India, Japan, and Yugoslavia.

In fiscal year 1962, the VA general hospital at Pittsburgh, Pa., cooperated with the Montefiore hospital and medical faculty of the University of Pittsburgh in the design and presentation of a postgraduate course, "Modern Concepts of Clinical Immunology and Allergy." This course was attended by 48 VA physicians from all parts of the country. The uniqueness of this experience lies in the organization of a major formal course which transcends medical area lines, and in the direct preparation of a university postgraduate curriculum to meet specific VA needs.

Wherever possible, training for purposes of disaster and civil defense has been incorporated into ongoing education programs in the fields of medicine, surgery, nursing, psychiatry, etc. A limited number of VA personnel have attended civil-defense-administered courses in shelter analysis, medical self-help, and health aspects of mobilization. Of special interest is the role being taken by VA hospital directors in using the civil defense emergency hospital as a training tool not only for its own personnel but also for non-VA health personnel in the surrounding community.

Thirty-two VA hospital executives attended the two sessions of the Institute for Federal Hospital Administrators held during fiscal year 1962. This program was originated by the Veterans Administration in 1949.

The Veterans Administration again distinguished itself by the quality of its 211 medical exhibit presentations at VA hospitals and at medical meetings.

Medical Research

The VA medical research program has contributed significantly to scientific knowledge. Although the program has proved to be one of the major factors in maintaining a close relationship between the Veterans Administration and the medical schools, it is not limited to hospitals affiliated with medical schools. Many VA hospitals without medical school affiliations have vigorous research programs. The program has been instrumental in attracting to the Veterans Administration physicians and bioscientists of the highest caliber. Much of the credit for the excellent patient care provided in VA hospitals may be attributed either directly or indirectly to the medical research program.

During fiscal year 1962, there were research programs in 133 VA hospitals, 5 regional offices, and 3 outpatient clinics. More than 5,000 professional investigators assisted by 2,000 technical and administrative personnel were engaged in more than 6,800 research projects. There were more than 5,000 professional and scientific publications and presentations resulting from research during the year.

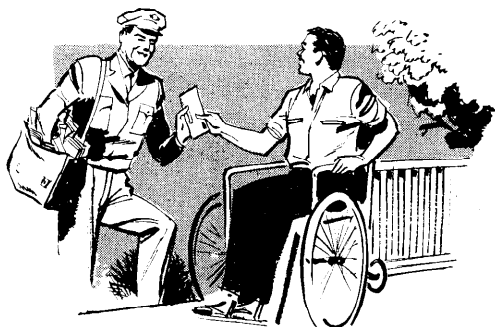
The high caliber of the VA research program is illustrated by a few examples of recent accomplishments:

- (1) A young VA surgeon in the second year of research training has devised a new technique which represents a major advance in surgery. The operation increases the blood supply to the heart when a coronary thrombosis has reduced the amount of blood it normally receives.
- (2) The existence of an immune reaction to an individual's own tumor was demonstrated. This opens the possibility of vaccinating against cancer. This possibility is being explored.
- (3) Several new detection tests for specific types of cancer have been devised.
- (4) A fat found in cancer cells in 10 times the normal quantity has been synthesized. This will permit detailed study of the fat and its possible importance in cancer.
- (5) A bedside robot has been designed and put into operation in one hospital. It is capable of monitoring any of 8 body functions, including blood pressure, pulse, breathing rate, and temperature for as many as 25 patients at one time. With the shortage of qualified nurses, this type of device may prove to be extremely valuable.

- (6) A radioisotope method for measuring blood flow through the brain has been devised. The method simplifies locating of blood vessels which have been blocked and which may be amenable to surgical repair.
- (7) Sensory-deprivation studies have been used in testing aspiring astronauts. These studies of the effects of complete isolation are giving deep insight into the cause and nature of mental disorders and are leading to new approaches to the treatment of schizophrenia.
- (8) Lung cancers are being identified by means of enzyme reactions in 80 percent of previously unclassifiable types.
- (9) A technique has been developed for accurately measuring the volume of blood lost into the bowels or during surgery by using radioactively tagged red cells.
- (10) The relationship between leukemia and a transmissible virus has been established. For this work, a VA physician has received one of the six World Health Organization awards for scientific achievement.
- (11) Paralyzed limbs are being actuated by electric impulses. By proper timing of electric impulses, a paralyzed leg can be made to function again.
- (12) The growth of tissue in amputation stumps is being stimulated by the application of electromagnetic fields.
- (13) A new method for replacing bone marrow damaged by radiation has been demonstrated. Such replacement of this critical blood-forming tissue can be lifesaving.
- (14) Drugs with affinity for certain organs are being tagged with radioisotopes for therapeutic use in malignancies.
- (15) The association of pulmonary tumors with scars left by previous diseases has been demonstrated.

The Cooperative Studies, in which several hospitals pool their observations and knowledge, continue to be effective in many areas of medicine and surgery. Significant advances in the diagnoses and treatment of cancer, mental disorders, high blood pressure, and strokes, to name a few, can be attributed to these studies.

As a leader in progressive medical practices, the Veterans Administration's role in the field of research has received worldwide recognition.



Chapter Four

COMPENSATION AND PENSION

Mission

The mission of the compensation and pension programs is one of service to veterans and their dependents. The compensation and pension programs are administered so all veterans and their dependents are given like treatment under like circumstances without bias or prejudice. The programs compensate service-disabled veterans and their dependents and give financial assistance to needy veterans and their dependents.

Highlights

- More than \$3.6 billion annually paid to veterans and their dependents.
- 1.9 million veterans received compensation.
- 1.2 million veterans received disability pension.
- Dependents of 1,600,000 deceased veterans received compensation and pension.

General

In grateful recognition of their dedication and sacrifice, the United States has provided its former service men and women with dynamic, progressive but realistic compensation and pension programs designed to assist disabled veterans and their dependents.

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 in civil life.

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*.

The death *compensation* and *dependency and indemnity compensation* programs provide 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 payments vary in amount depending on the impairment of earning capacity suffered by the veteran. The degree is assessed in multiples of 10, from 10 percent to 100 percent, with special statutory rates for such disabilities as blindness and loss of use of limbs. For wartime service-connected disability the rates range from \$19 per month for a 10-percent loss to \$225 for total disability. The statutory rates may increase this up to \$450 per month, with additional allowances of up to \$150 per month for veterans who are housebound or in need of regular aid and attendance. For veterans who are 50 percent or more disabled, further amounts may be paid for a wife, children, or dependent parents. In case of disability related to peacetime service, the rates are 80 percent of those for a wartime disability.

For deaths occurring in service or related to service, the benefit payable to surviving widows, dependent children, and dependent parents is dependency and indemnity compensation. The minimum rate payable to a surviving widow is \$122 per month. For a child where there is no eligible widow, \$70 is the minimum monthly amount, and for dependent parents the rates range from \$10 to \$75 per month.

The current disability pension program for needy wartime veterans provides assistance for permanently and totally disabled ex-servicemen with limited net worth and income. Payments vary from \$40 per month to \$85 per month, with additional amounts provided for dependents and \$70 per

month additional for veterans in need of regular aid and attendance. In this program the amount of basic pension is increased or decreased under a sliding scale according to need with the higher payments going to those veterans with lower income and more dependents.

In fiscal year 1962 the VA's compensation and pension program paid more than \$3½ billion to veterans and their dependents. These monthly payments of \$300 million went to over 4,700,000 beneficiaries VA-wide. Since these were payments to compensate directly for economic loss or to provide assistance for needy veterans and their dependents, it is believed that almost the entire amount was immediately returned to the national economy in expenditures for goods and services. This tremendous economic force is not subject to rapid fluctuations, but will continue to increase at a steady and predictable rate for several years.

From a veteran population of about 22¼ million, the Veterans Administration in fiscal year 1962 adjudicated more than 195,000 original claims for compensation and pension. In addition, there were adjudicated 410,000 reopened claims or claims for increased benefits and over 520,000 claims on account of changes of income and dependents, largely involving the new pension law.

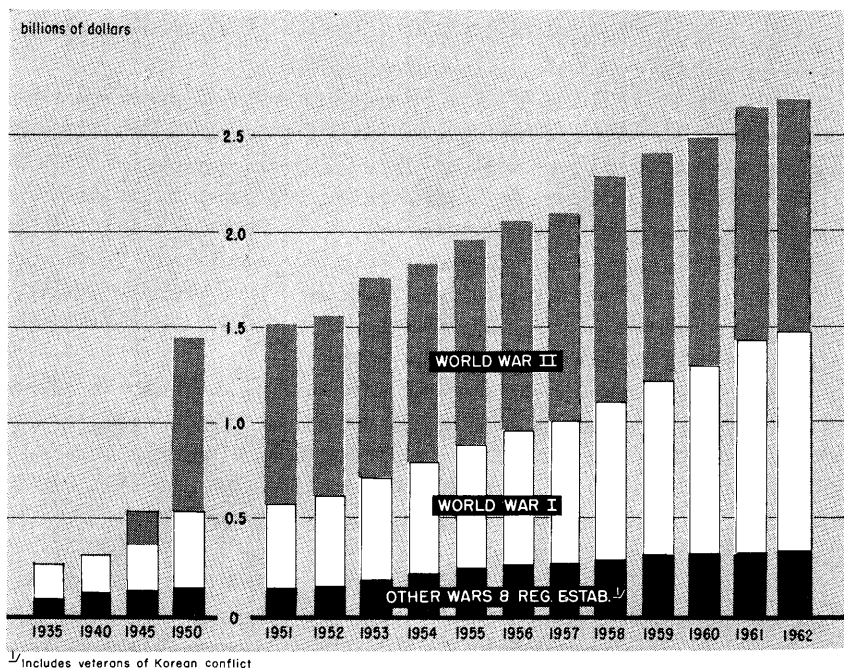
More than 132,000 initial applications for dependency and indemnity compensation, death compensation, and death pension were adjudicated. Insurance claims accounted for 38,000 adjudication actions and burial claims for over 200,000.

Compensation and Pension—Veterans

The number of veterans receiving compensation and pension benefits on June 30, 1962, increased 2 percent from the end of the prior fiscal year. The principal increase occurred in World War I non-service-connected pension cases. There was a slight reduction in the number in receipt of compensation. Detailed statistics will be found in the tables beginning on page 215. These tables show that in the 10-year period from July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1962, the number of living World War I veterans receiving compensation dropped from 270,963 to 146,676, while those receiving pension increased from 321,097 to 1,006,533. For World War II veterans, those on the compensation rolls went from 1,632,963 to 1,506,465, and those on the pension rolls from 36,101 to 121,990 in the same period.

Table 28 in the statistical section of this report reflects expenditures for compensation and pension and the number of veterans receiving these benefits. Available records show that the cumulative total of all veterans benefit payments for the Revolutionary War was \$70 million. At the current payment rate, the Veterans Administration releases this much to present beneficiaries about every 7 days.

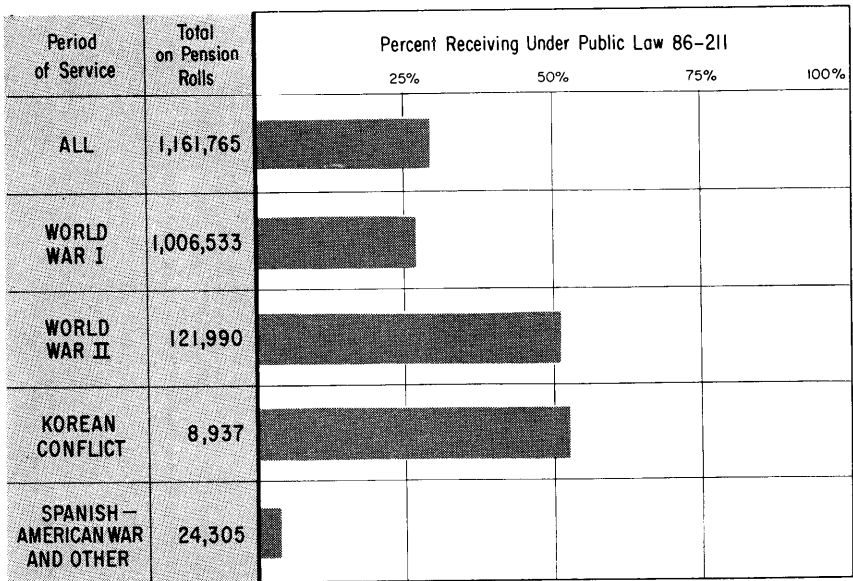
EXPENDITURES FOR DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND PENSION DURING FISCAL YEAR



Under a program discontinued July 1, 1960, a veteran who was entitled to disability pension on June 30, 1960, may continue to receive at the rate of \$66.15 monthly, or \$78.75 when he has been in receipt of pension for a continuous period of 10 years or is over 65 years old. He may receive \$135.45 if helpless or blind or so nearly helpless or blind as to be in need of regular aid and attendance of another person. Those entitled under these earlier provisions may, if they wish, elect to receive pension under Public Law 86-211 which became effective July 1, 1960. A final election to receive under this law is irrevocable however. The rates under Public Law 86-211 vary from \$40 to \$85 monthly, with additional amounts provided for dependents, and \$70 per month added if need for aid and attendance is shown. To be entitled there must be demonstrated need for assistance based on limited income and a limited amount of net worth. Annual income limitations of \$1,800 for veterans without dependents and \$3,000 for those with dependents provide a ceiling which precludes payment of pension under this law. For married veterans the spouse's annual income in excess of \$1,200, which is reasonably available to the veteran, is considered in determining whether the annual income limitations are exceeded, if this would not work a hardship on him.

As of June 1962, 1,161,765 veterans were receiving pension for non-service-connected disabilities. Approximately 87 percent of these are World War I veterans. The following chart shows the percentage of living veterans where entitlement is under Public Law 86-211.

VETERANS RECEIVING PENSION

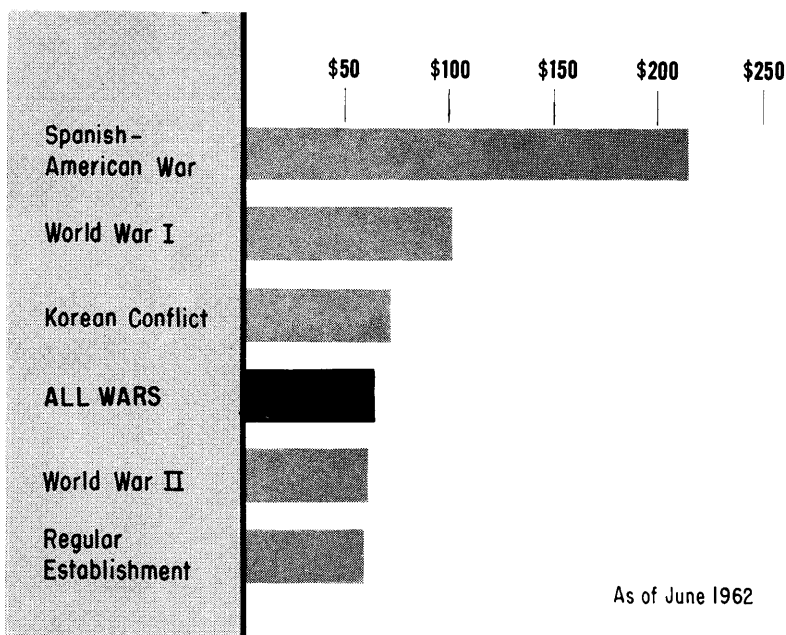


As of June 1962, 24,305 veterans were receiving service pension. Virtually all of these were Spanish-American War veterans. Income is not a factor in determining entitlement to service pension.

The chart below shows the average monthly payment for service-connected disability. The higher payments for older veterans may be attributed to two main factors: (1) the tendency of service-connected disabilities to become more disabling with advanced age; and (2) many older veterans with lesser service-connected disabilities have become permanently and totally disabled for reasons not related to service and have decided to take non-service-connected pension where the amount exceeds their compensation entitlement. The transfer of these lower compensated veterans to the pension rolls is reflected in the higher average payment of those remaining on the compensation rolls. In the case of Korean conflict veterans, however, the average rate (\$71.57) exceeds that for World War II veterans (\$60.36). This is probably due to a difference in casualty experience and to the fact that many Korean conflict veterans have not yet reached their static level of disability.

The review of pension and compensation cases begun in 1954 was completed during the fiscal year. World War II and Regular Establishment compensation cases and all pension cases where the veteran was receiving payments and was less than 55 years of age on that date were included. About 1.7 million cases were involved. Adjustments have been made in about 174,000 cases. Payments were terminated in 83,000 cases either because the condition was no longer disabling or because the condition had erroneously been considered service connected. Less than 2 percent were

AVERAGE MONTHLY SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY PAYMENT



in the latter category. In addition, payments were increased in 20,700 cases and decreased in 70,100 others, mostly following examinations to determine the current level of disability suffered by the veteran.

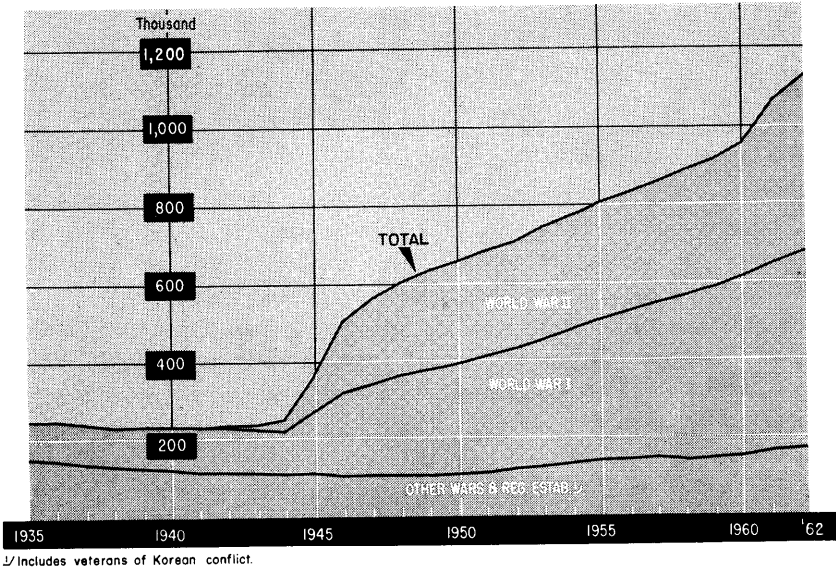
In fiscal year 1962, a special review of certain disallowed compensation claims of veterans of World War II and the Regular Establishment was nearly completed. Over 272,000 claims disallowed prior to December 14, 1954, because the disability claimed was "not shown at the time of last examination," were identified for the review. About 21,000 review cases still await action. Service connection was established in over 14,000 cases under the review, with annual compensation payments of over \$104,000 and retroactive (one-time) payments of \$102,000.

Compensation, Dependency and Indemnity Compensation and Pension for Dependents

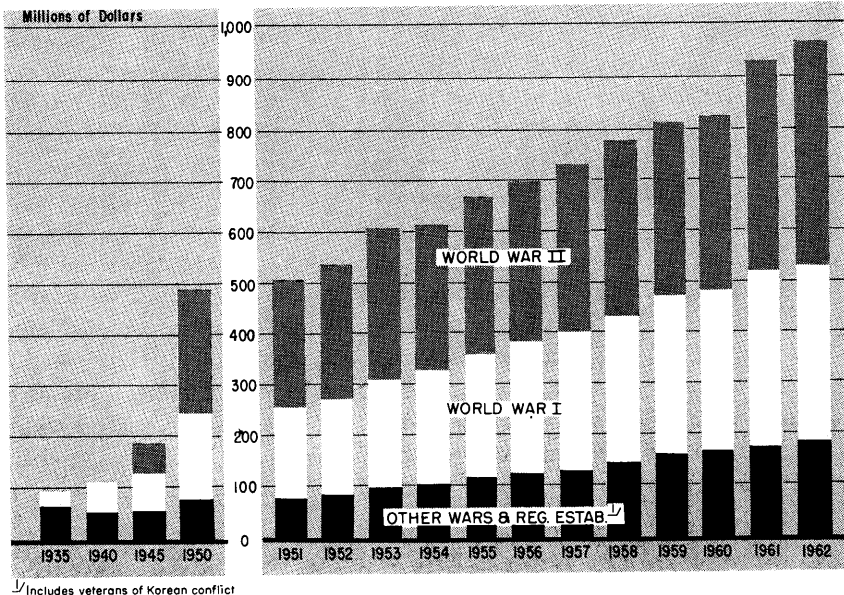
The number of deceased veterans on whose account death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or death pension was being paid on June 30, 1962, showed an increase of 5.2 percent over that for the prior fiscal year. (See chart on p. 55.) The rate of increase is considerably lower than that for fiscal year 1961 when legislation granted pension entitlement to a large number of widows and children of World War II and Korean conflict veterans on the same basis as widows and children of World War I veterans. Further details may be found in the statistical tables section.

Expenditures during fiscal year 1962 for compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, and pension to dependents of deceased veterans were \$964.6 million, or 4.1 percent greater than during the prior fiscal year. Extensive data on these benefits are recorded in the statistical tables section.

DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING DEATH COMPENSATION, DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION, OR PENSIONS, END OF FISCAL YEAR



EXPENDITURES FOR DEATH COMPENSATION, DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION, AND PENSIONS, DURING FISCAL YEAR



Dependency and Indemnity Compensation for Service-Connected Deaths.—Dependency and indemnity compensation is paid to dependents of deceased veterans whose deaths occurred in service or were related to service. Payment of dependency and indemnity compensation to widows is partially related to the military pay of the deceased husband. The rate is \$112 monthly, plus 12 percent of the basic military pay, with a minimum rate of \$122. Additional amounts may be payable for dependent children. Where there is no widow but one or more children, the basic entitlement to this benefit is at the following monthly rates:

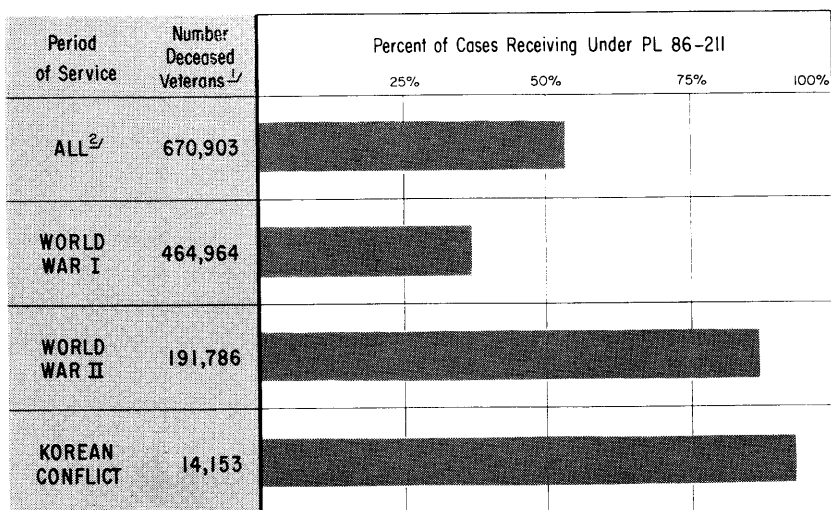
One child-----	\$70;
Two children-----	\$100;
Three children-----	\$130;
with \$25 for each additional child.	

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 marital status and the amount of their annual income.

The number of deceased veterans on whose behalf dependency and indemnity compensation was being paid June 30, 1962, was 149,981, and in an additional 19,713 cases a combination of this benefit and death compensation was being paid to different beneficiaries of these deceased veterans. In addition to cases involving dependency and indemnity compensation, there were 206,946 cases where compensation was the benefit paid. These are almost entirely cases where the veteran died prior to January 1, 1957. Detailed data are available in the statistical tables.

Pension for Non-service-connected Deaths.—Death pension is payable to unremarried widows and unmarried minor children of wartime and Korean conflict veterans where the veterans died of causes not related to their service. Claims for this benefit filed after June 30, 1960, are adjudicated only under Public Law 86-211. The rate of pension under this act ranges from \$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. Payments of this benefit are barred where annual income of a widow without a child exceeds \$1,800, or if she has a dependent child if her annual income exceeds \$3,000. Payment to a widow or child may also be barred where the net worth of their estate is so large that it is reasonable that some part of it be used for maintenance of the widow or child. Where there is no widow, entitled pension of \$35 is allowed to one child, plus \$15 for each additional eligible child. Earned income of over \$1,800 disqualifies a child for this benefit. At the close of fiscal year 1962, beneficiaries of 745,408 deceased veterans were being paid non-service-connected pension. Total payment to this group, for the fiscal year was \$508,250,000. The following chart shows the percentage of cases of deceased veterans where entitlement is under Public Law 86-211.

NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH PENSION



^{1/} Deceased veterans whose dependents are receiving pension on account of nonservice - connected death of the veteran.

^{2/} Total WW I, WW II and Korean Conflict.

Pensions under prior law are still payable to widows and orphans who qualified before July 1, 1960. The annual income limitation in these cases is lower than under Public Law 86-211, \$1,400 for a widow without a minor child and \$2,700 if there is a minor child. Income, whether earned or unearned, in excess of \$1,400 also bars a child from the benefit. Monthly rates payable are \$50.40 for a widow without a child, and \$63 for a widow with one child, plus \$7.56 for each additional child. If there is no widow entitled, \$27.30 is payable for one child, \$40.95 for two, \$54.60 for three, with \$7.56 for each additional child. These rates are somewhat below those available under Public Law 86-211, but payment is not subject to the net worth of estate test and the single rate of payment is established regardless of the annual income, so long as the maximum income limit is not exceeded.

Overpayment Waivers and Forfeitures

Repayment of erroneous amounts paid to veterans and their dependents may be waived under certain conditions as provided by 38 U.S.C. 3102. Most benefits administered by the Veterans Administration are included in these waiver provisions. Erroneous payments of compensation, pension, insurance, dependency and indemnity compensation, subsistence allowance, education and training allowance, and charges for hospitalization, all may be waived. There is a field committee on waivers in each regional office, which has original jurisdiction in each overpayment, charge, or erroneous payment not in excess of \$2,500. If the amount exceeds \$2,500, the decision as to waiver is made by the Compensation and Pension Service in central office.

During fiscal year 1962, approximately 78,300 instances of indebtedness, overpayment or erroneous payment, amounting to \$22.7 million were discovered. This is a small fraction of the total number and amount of benefits granted. Recovery was waived in 1,101 of these cases.

Under existing law the right to gratuitous veterans benefits (but not to insurance which is contractual) may be forfeited by administrative action because of submission of false or fraudulent evidence, in the case of a non-resident of the United States or a person who left its jurisdiction prior to the expiration of the period during which criminal prosecution could be instituted. However, forfeiture may not be invoked in any case of a resident of the United States in connection with a claim for benefits unless there is a conviction by a court for certain offenses involving loyalty or national security.

During the past year, forfeiture was proposed in 117 cases and invoked in 66 cases.

Automobiles and Other Conveyances for Disabled Veterans

Section 1901, title 38, U.S.C., authorizes the Veterans Administration to pay up to \$1,600 of the purchase price of an automobile or other conveyance for a veteran of World War II or the Korean conflict who is entitled to compensation for the service-connected loss or loss of use of one or both hands, one or both feet, or for permanent, severe impairment of vision of both eyes. The law provides for assistance in the initial purchase only, but not in maintenance or replacement.

A total of 437 new claims for an automobile or other conveyance were received in fiscal year 1962 from severely disabled veterans. In addition, 16 veterans reopened their claims. This represents an expected decline from the 547 new and reopened claims in fiscal year 1961 and is far below the figure for fiscal year 1953 when over \$18 million was paid for this purpose. Applications were approved in 324 cases and \$641,508 paid on 403 cases in the year. Since 1946, when the law was first approved, 46,777 disabled veterans have been assisted under this program at a cost of almost \$74.6 million.



Chapter Five

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

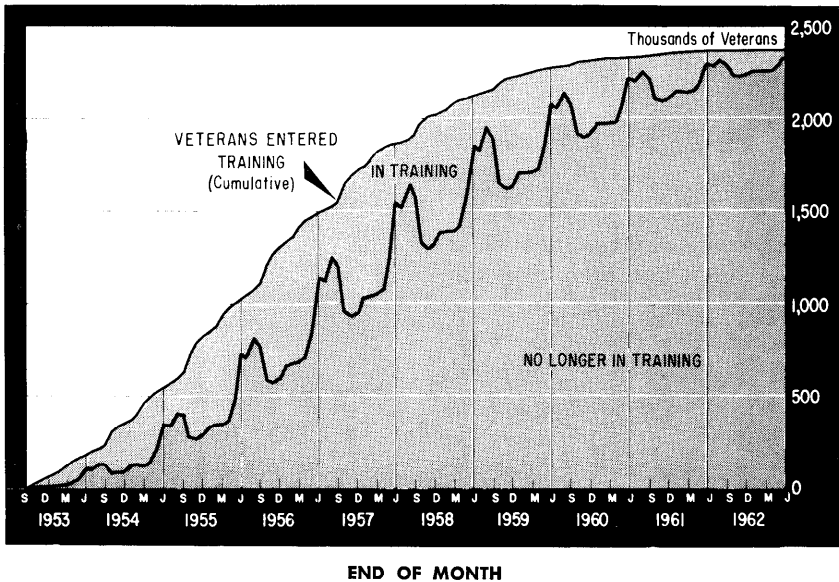
Highlights

- 12,300 Korean-conflict veterans commenced readjustment training.
- 12,700 orphans entered training for the first time.
- 2,200 disabled Korean-conflict veterans were rehabilitated.
- Rehabilitation and vocational counseling was provided 17,100 veterans and 18,300 orphans.
- VA representatives conducted approximately 6,700 surveys at schools and establishments to assure the propriety of payments of educational allowances.

Readjustment Training and Education

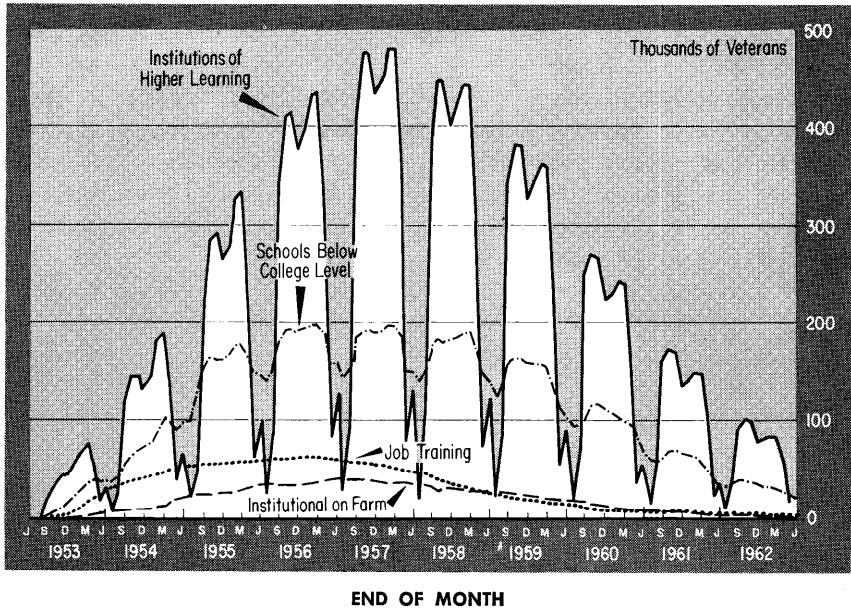
Veterans in Training.—During fiscal year 1962, 12,300 Korean-conflict veterans entered training for the first time. Of the 2,375,000 Korean-conflict veterans who have entered training thus far, 257,000 of them have exhausted their entitlement. Approximately 3 million are no longer eligible because their 8-year termination date has passed.

KOREAN-CONFLICT VETERANS READJUSTMENT TRAINING PROGRAM



The monthly average of Korean-conflict veterans in training during fiscal year 1962 was 96,400, with the peak enrollment being 142,600 in November 1961. As in past years, the greater number of enrollments was in colleges with the least number being in on-the-farm training. Comparatively, almost twice the percentage of Korean-conflict veterans have enrolled in college courses as did World War II veterans. Almost 10 percent more World War II veterans pursued training in schools below college level than did Korean-conflict veterans.

KOREAN-CONFLICT VETERANS IN READJUSTMENT TRAINING



Type of training entered	June 30, 1962	
	Korean-conflict veterans	World War II veterans
	Percent	Percent
Total.....	100	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

Funds Expended.—Korean-conflict veterans were paid education and training allowances of \$121 million during fiscal year 1962. This was a 45-percent decrease from the \$221 million paid in fiscal year 1961. Educational institutions may claim a reporting allowance for preparing and submitting required certification on veterans attending the institutions. The amount paid for these reports during the past fiscal year was \$1.3 million.

Educational Assistance for Orphans

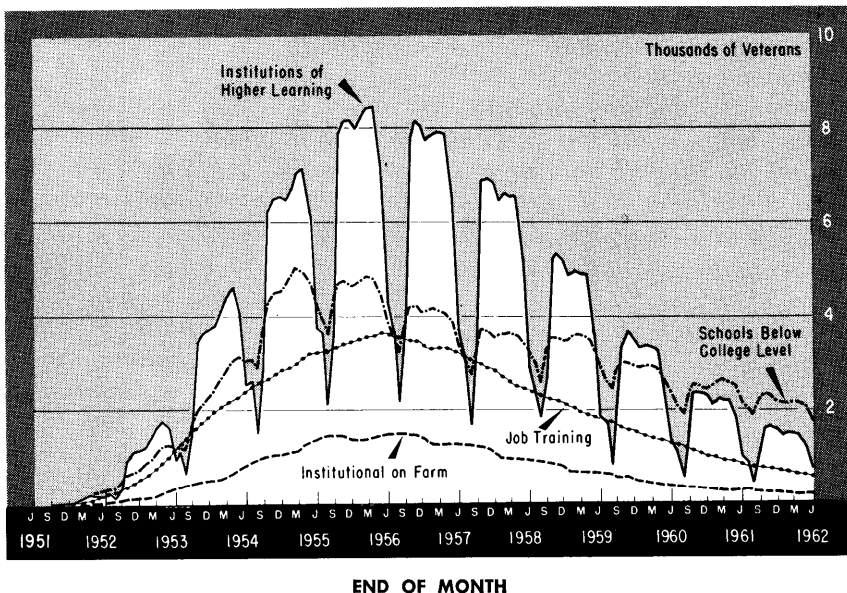
Orphans in Training.—During fiscal year 1962, 12,700 orphans entered training for the first time. The total orphans entered training thus far is

Vocational Rehabilitation

Veterans in Training.—During fiscal year 1962, 2,400 disabled Korean-conflict veterans and 1,000 World War II veterans entered vocational rehabilitation training for the first time. This brought the total to 69,500 Korean-conflict veterans and 616,400 World War II veterans who have trained under this program. During the year, 2,200 Korean-conflict veterans were rehabilitated.

The monthly average number of veterans in vocational rehabilitation training during fiscal year 1962 was 4,960.

DISABLED KOREAN-CONFLICT VETERANS IN VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TRAINING



Work With the Seriously Disabled.—Efforts to rehabilitate seriously disabled Korean-conflict veterans were intensified during the year. By October of 1961, over 800 veterans of the Korean conflict, rated 100 percent disabled, had been entered into training. Based on this phenomenal showing, reports from the field were obtained late in fiscal year 1962. It was found that 1,024 veterans of the Korean conflict, who were 100 percent disabled, had entered training by March 1, 1962. Four out of every five of these veterans were discovered to be in training status or had already been rehabilitated. Only 20 percent of those who entered training had found it necessary to discontinue their vocational rehabilitation efforts; 294 had entered college; 637 were in other schools; 392 trained for professional and managerial occupations; 150 for clerical and sales occupations; and 335 had as a goal one of the skilled occupations.

Special emphasis was given to the critical needs of the very seriously disabled veterans. They were provided carefully planned assistance to help them overcome their feelings of discouragement and to enter into a program that would capitalize use of their residual capacities. Special rehabilitation procedures were provided to many of them. This included arrangements for reduced time training accompanied by medical or other services as needed to improve physical or mental conditions. Also included were work adjustment and personal adjustment training programs and, where necessary, training in the veteran's own home, with assistance in developing a market for products or services he would provide upon completion of his training. These special rehabilitation services were being provided to 1,200 veterans as of June 30, 1962.

Employment assistance toward initial placement was provided 1,200 disabled veterans during fiscal year 1962.

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, through the development of technical publications, and the periodic publication of *Occupational Outlook* and *VR & E Quarterly*.

During the year two reports of a VR&E study of the job adjustment of psychiatrically disabled veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict were prepared for publication. One of these, a pamphlet entitled, "They Return to Work," is designed to demonstrate to employers and the general public the wide variety of jobs in which veterans with histories of mental and emotional disability are successfully employed. The major part of this popular presentation consists of over 300 case briefs describing the employment status and adjustment of individual veterans. A second, more technical report, primarily for use by rehabilitation personnel, presents a detailed treatment of the group findings, along with a description of the study method and sample.

During the year the Veterans Administration and the Department of Labor jointly issued new directives for the cooperative administration of changes in the law regarding minimum wage agreements for disabled workers.

Direct Benefits Costs.—Payments under chapter 31, title 38, U.S.C., during fiscal year 1962 totaled \$10.3 million, including \$6.8 million for subsistence, \$3 million for tuition, and \$500,000 for supplies and materials. During the previous year, these payments totaled \$11.8 million.

Vocational and Educational Counseling

Counseling for Readjustment Training and Education.—The Veterans Administration provides vocational counseling service to eligible veterans upon request to assist them in exploring their abilities, aptitudes, and interests; in choosing an objective; and in planning a program of education. All veterans whose progress is unsatisfactory in the program initially selected

are provided vocational counseling before changing to a different program. Counseling was provided for 2,800 veterans under this program in fiscal year 1962, as compared with 5,900 during fiscal year 1961.

Counseling for Orphans.—The importance of vocational counseling for these young people is emphasized in the program by the requirement that each applicant be provided counseling service before choosing his objective and submitting his educational plans. The vocational counselor assists the counselee in exploring his interests, and capacities in relation to the world of work, and in developing an educational plan to attain his chosen objective, but does not limit his choice of objective or program.

The number of eligible persons provided vocational counseling under this program during fiscal year 1962 was 18,300, as compared with 19,400 in fiscal year 1961.

The need for careful planning of the secondary school program to provide a basis for attainment of a suitable objective under this program is called to the attention of the parent or guardian of each known potentially eligible person during the year in which the orphan reaches his 13th birthday. The number of consultations with parents or guardians relative to educational planning conducted by VA counselors during fiscal year 1962, prior to scheduled counseling with the orphan, which regularly follows completion of at least the junior year in high school, was 1,600.

Counseling for Vocational Rehabilitation.—Vocational counseling to evaluate their need for vocational rehabilitation training and to assist them in developing their vocational rehabilitation plans was provided to 14,300 disabled veterans during fiscal year 1962.

The principal emphasis in this program was on rehabilitation of seriously disabled veterans which often involved careful consideration by members of vocational rehabilitation boards.

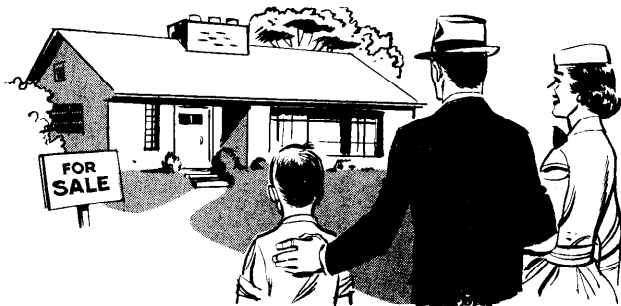
Use of Guidance Centers.—To supplement the counseling services provided by VA counselors, contracts are negotiated with established counseling centers at institutions of higher learning or other agencies having qualified counselors to provide vocational counseling on the basis of reimbursement of costs to the agency or institution. The number of institutions and agencies with which the Veterans Administration held contracts at the end of fiscal year 1962 was 50, as compared with 36 at the end of fiscal year 1961. The number of veterans and war orphans provided counseling at guidance centers during fiscal year 1962 was 8,650.

Other VR&E Activities

Approval of Courses.—Contracts for the reimbursement of expenses incurred while performing course approval functions were negotiated with 57 State approving agencies during fiscal year 1962. Twenty-two State approving agencies performed these functions and did not request reimbursement.

Courses in Foreign Countries.—Courses of training offered in a foreign country may be taken only at an institution of higher learning. At the end of fiscal year 1962, there were over 5,000 courses in 449 institutions of higher learning in 44 countries which had been approved by the Veterans Administration. These institutions are located in Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, Central and South America, Canada, Mexico, New Zealand, Caribbean Islands, and the Republic of the Philippines. Persons in the Canal Zone were extended the benefits of the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 through the provisions of Public Law 85-460, which became effective June 18, 1958.

Propriety of Payments for Courses.—The law requires that the records and accounts of institutions and establishments in which veterans are enrolled be made available for inspection by the Veterans Administration to assure the propriety of payments of education and training allowance. During the fiscal year 1962, approximately 6,700 visits were made by VA employees to review these records and assist the institution or establishment in understanding and meeting the criteria of the law. Situations which required the State approval agency to withdraw its approval or the Veterans Administration to discontinue the payment of education and training allowances were found in less than 1 percent of the schools and establishments visited.



Chapter Six

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 en-

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

Highlights

- Nearly 166,200 home, farm, and business loans were guaranteed during the year.
- Loan applications were up 45 percent over the preceding year.
- GI home loan activity continued to trend upward, owing to further easing in the general supply of mortgage money.
- Almost 217,000 guaranteed home loans were repaid during the year.

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 fallout 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 Public Law 87-84, approved July 6, 1961. Under the formula each veteran had 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. The law specified that no World War II veteran's entitlement would expire prior to July 25, 1962, nor extend beyond July 25, 1967. Similarly, no Korean conflict veteran's entitlement would expire prior to January 31, 1965, nor extend 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.

Role of the GI Loan

Since the beginning of the program in 1944, the Veterans Administration has guaranteed or insured over 6.1 million home, farm, and business loans to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict. Nearly 5.8 million of these were home loans, totaling almost \$52¼ billion.

These loans have contributed materially to the enormous increase in homeownership during this period. There are some 30 million householders

throughout the nonfarm areas of the Nation who own their homes—the greatest number in our country’s history. More than 60 percent of all nonfarm dwelling units are owned by the occupant families, compared with 53 percent in 1950 and only 45 percent in 1930. Nearly 16 million of the homeowner properties in the United States today are mortgaged, and 22 percent of the mortgaged homes are financed with a VA-guaranteed loan.

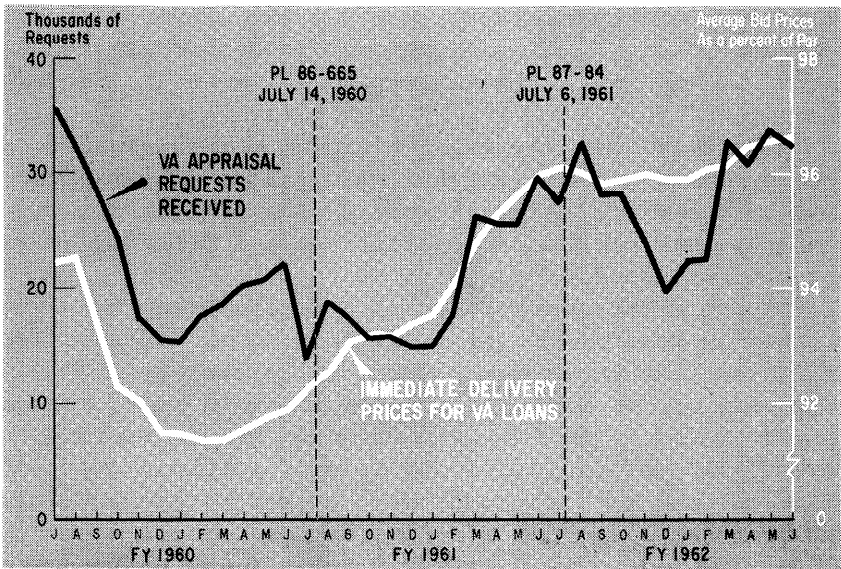
GI loans have also played an important role in the homebuilding industry. Since the end of World War II there have been about 15½ million private nonfarm single-family dwelling units started in the United States, and approximately one out of every five was financed by a GI loan.

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, during the first half of fiscal year 1960 there was increasing competition for investment funds from virtually all segments of the economy which pushed the general interest rate structure to higher levels. As a result, the new 5¼ percent GI loan interest rate which had been put into effect at the beginning of the year soon became less attractive to private investors. Discounts in the secondary market on GI loans rose markedly and the number of VA appraisals fell sharply.

APPRAISAL REQUESTS AND SECONDARY MARKET AVERAGE BID PRICES FOR VA LOANS



Appraisal activity and average bid prices for GI loans 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 program until July 25, 1962, for World War II veterans. Appraisal activity 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 1960-61 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 February 1961, from $5\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent, and again in May 1961, from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

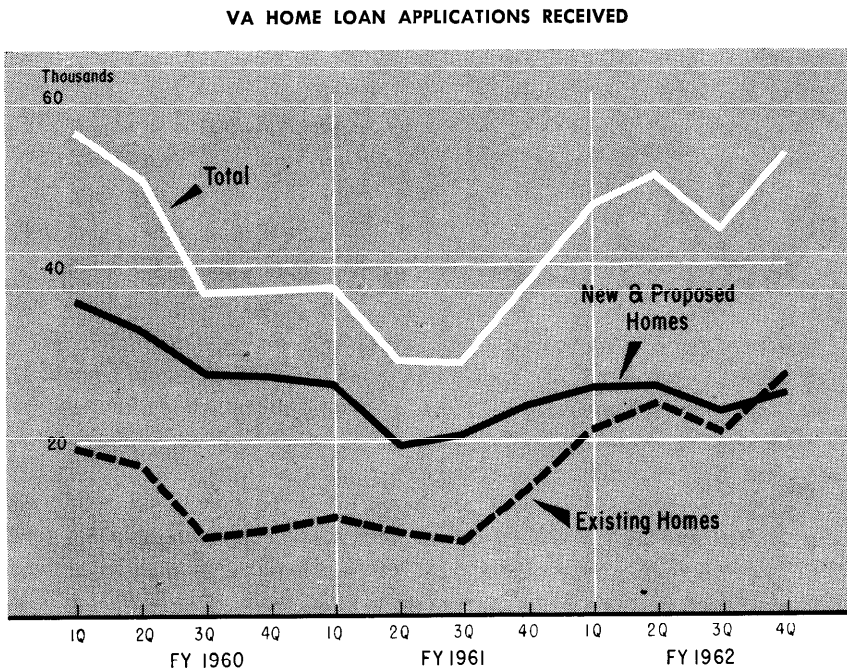
Fiscal year 1962 was characterized by a continued uptrend in GI home loan activity, except for seasonal fluctuations, and further gradual reductions in discounts for VA commitments. The supply of mortgage credit was as generous as it had been for some years, and the competition for good loans was intense.

On the supply side, several influences affected the lender's attitude toward mortgage investments. One was a dramatic rise in new savings in thrift institutions. The primary reason for this was the change by the Federal Reserve in Regulation Q which permitted commercial banks, beginning January 1, 1962, to pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent for savings left with the banks for up to 1 year, and 4 percent if left with the banks for a year or longer. All other lenders, such as savings banks and savings and loan associations, also increased their interest rates in order to compete with the commercial banks. The result was substantial gains in savings deposits with practically all types of institutions. Another influence was that business demand for

long-term financing, especially for bonds which are competitive with mortgage loans, remained comparatively weak. Furthermore, additional money began moving toward the mortgage market from pension funds, and even from labor unions.

Applications for the Guaranty or Insurance of Loans

There were 195,000 applications received for the guaranty of home loans in fiscal year 1962. This was 45 percent more than the number received in the preceding year. Most of the increase was in existing-home applications, which rose from 43,469 in fiscal year 1961 to 93,865 in fiscal year 1962. Applications on new homes increased from 91,057 to 101,501. In the final quarter of fiscal year 1962, there were more applications received on existing homes than on new and proposed homes, as shown in the chart below.



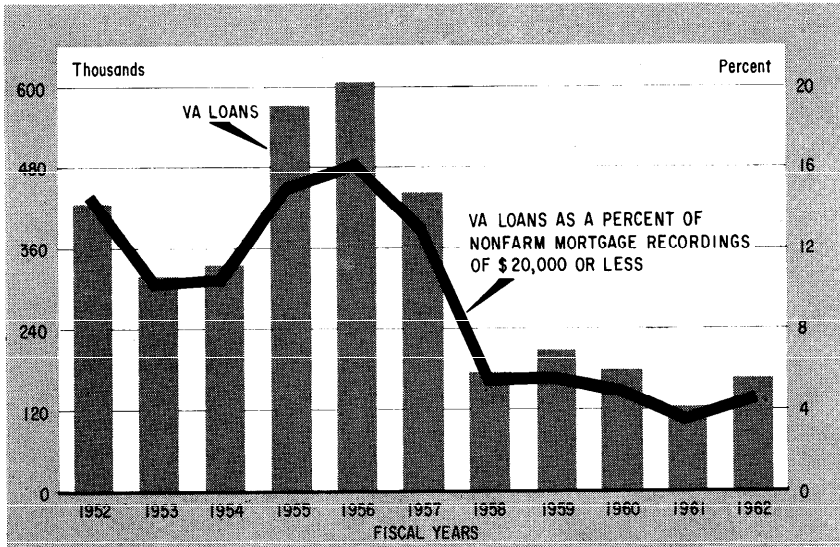
Applications for the guaranty or insurance of farm and business loans declined in fiscal year 1962. During the year, there were only 45 applications received for farm loans and 1,029 applications for business loans. Farm loan applications were down 45 percent from fiscal year 1961, and business loan applications were off by 13 percent.

Loans Guaranteed or Insured

During fiscal year 1962, a total of nearly 166,200 home, farm, and business loans, amounting to \$2,286 million, were guaranteed or insured. This

represented a considerable improvement over the preceding year with respect to both the level of GI loan activity and the relationship of VA-guaranteed loans to nonfarm mortgage recordings of \$20,000 or less, as shown in the chart below.

VA-GUARANTEED HOME, FARM, AND BUSINESS LOANS



There were 84,740 veterans who purchased newly constructed homes during fiscal year 1962, for which they paid \$1,313 million and on which they obtained VA-guaranteed mortgages amounting to \$1,285 million. This meant an average purchase price of \$15,495, with an average downpayment of \$330, leaving an average loan of about \$15,165.

During the year, 78,700 veterans bought existing homes, for which the purchase price totaled \$1,049 million and the loans amounted to about \$989 million. The average purchase price was \$13,330 with an average downpayment of about \$765, leaving an average loan of about \$12,565. In addition, 1,500 home improvement loans, amounting to well over \$3 million, were guaranteed during the year.

During fiscal year 1962, mutual savings banks accounted for 13 percent of the GI home loan originations; savings and loan associations, 17 percent; life insurance companies, only 3 percent; commercial banks, 7 percent; while real estate and mortgage companies and others originated 60 percent of the total. However, many of the loans in the portfolios of permanent investors are obtained after origination, as is apparent from the table below:

Type of lender or holder	Original principal amount of GI home loans made, cumulative through June 1962		Outstanding amount of GI home loans held at end of June 1962 ¹	
	Amount (in millions)	Percent of total	Amount (in millions)	Percent of total
All types.....	\$52, 229	100. 0	\$29, 500	100. 0
Mortgage and real estate companies..	21, 200	40. 6	(²)	(²)
Savings and loan associations.....	12, 396	23. 7	7, 126	24. 2
Commercial banks.....	9, 385	18. 0	2, 547	8. 6
Mutual savings banks.....	6, 138	11. 7	9, 384	31. 8
Life insurance companies.....	2, 697	5. 2	6, 444	21. 8
Federal National Mortgage Association.....			2, 464	8. 4
Individuals and others.....	413	. 8	1, 535	5. 2

¹ Preliminary.

² Included with "Individuals and others."

Home Loan Maturities and Downpayments

The trend of the past few years toward more liberal GI loan terms continued during fiscal year 1962, 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
1962.....	. 7	2. 7	96. 6	23. 8	76. 2
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
1962.....	20. 0	28. 5	51. 5	47. 3	52. 7

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 96.6 percent in fiscal year 1962, and on existing dwellings the ratio rose from 10.6 percent to 51.5 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 5-year period.

Loans Repaid in Full

During fiscal year 1962, there were almost 217,000 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 1962, about 91 percent of the business loans, 79 percent of the farm loans, and 34 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.

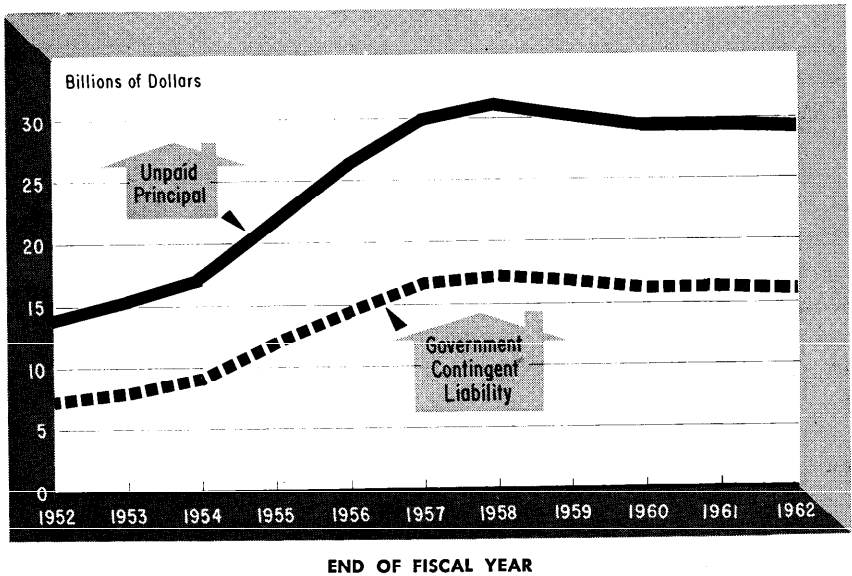
Contingent Liability

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.

VA HOME LOANS OUTSTANDING



Defaults and Claims

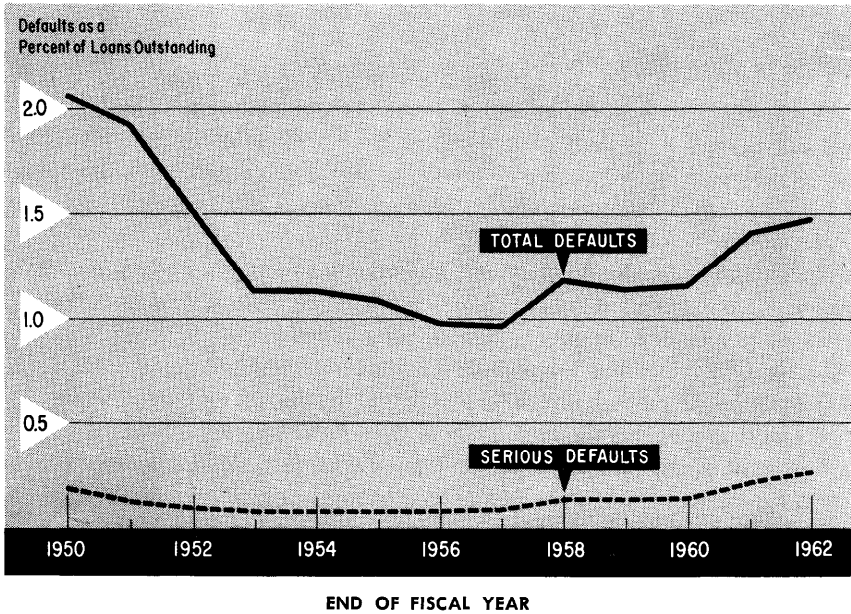
Lenders may report defaults on GI loans at any time up to 105 days after default occurs. In most cases defaults are cured and claims averted by arranging with veterans to pay the delinquencies, by modifying the terms of repayment, or by arranging for the disposition of the property without a claim payment.

From the beginning of the loan guaranty program through June 1962, about 85 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 fiscal year 1962, claims had been paid on 1.6 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 1962, the VA's loss on the operation of the home, farm, and business loan programs amounted to about \$5.5 million. This takes into account interest income derived from mortgages taken by VA incident to the sale of acquired properties, rental, and miscellaneous revenues, but not salaries and administrative expenses of the programs. The \$5.5 million represents about one one-hundredth of 1 percent of the original principal amount of the loans guaranteed or insured through June 30, 1962.

The ratio of home loans reported in default to the number of loans outstanding rose to 1.47 percent at the end of fiscal year 1962, from 1.40 percent at the end of the preceding year, but was still well below the 2.06 percent recorded at the end of fiscal year 1950. 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, continued the rising trend. Indications are that the primary reason for the increase was the relative stability of housing prices during this period. Earlier there had been a rising housing market for a number of years, and a veteran in financial difficulties in the early years in the life of the loan usually was able to sell his home readily for an amount at least equal to the loan balance plus selling expenses. This has become more difficult to do in recent years. In addition, there are a number of areas where local economic conditions have been a contributing factor to the volume of defaults, foreclosures, and claim payments. Recent trends in defaults and claims are shown in the following table and chart.

GUARANTEED HOME LOANS IN DEFAULT



Period	New defaults reported during quarter	Defaults pending at end of quarter		Claims paid during quarter
		Total	Serious	
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
Fiscal year 1962:				
1st quarter.....	26, 165	54, 315	8, 360	4, 429
2d quarter.....	26, 834	56, 278	8, 936	4, 336
3d quarter.....	29, 826	58, 224	9, 887	5, 034
4th quarter.....	23, 988	54, 893	10, 114	5, 308

Property Acquisition and Management

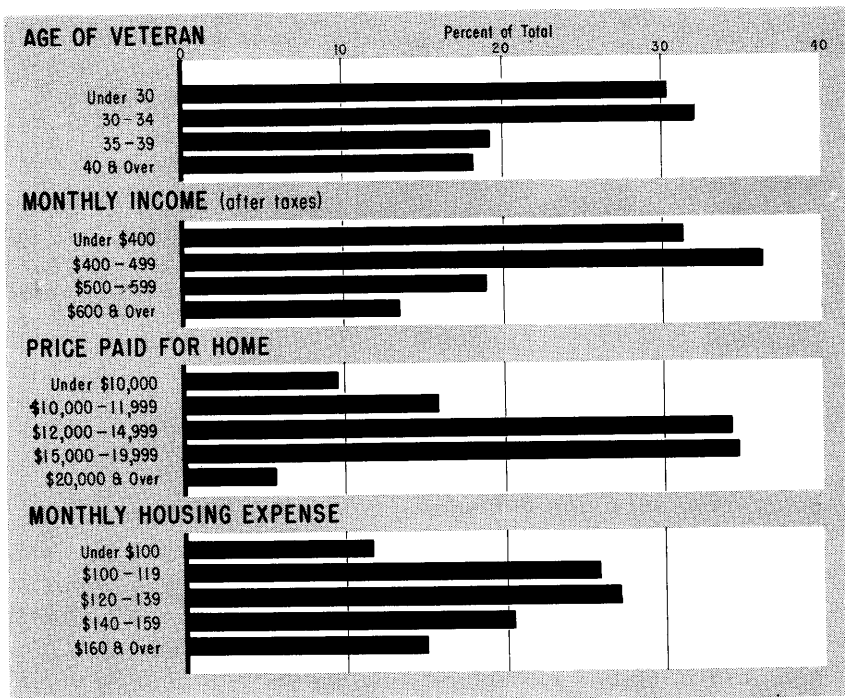
During fiscal year 1962, there were 20,442 properties acquired as a result of foreclosed loans which had been guaranteed or insured. This was an increase of 6,305 acquisitions over fiscal year 1961. On the other hand, sales of acquired properties rose during the year, by 3,861, to 13,470. Recent trends 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
1960.....	5, 559	10, 617	9, 950	66	6, 160
1961.....	6, 160	14, 137	9, 609	63	10, 625
1962.....	10, 625	20, 442	13, 470	113	17, 484

Characteristics of Veteran Home Buyers

The following table and chart give some idea of the typical veteran who obtained a guaranteed home loan in 1961. The data are based on a sample of primary home loans submitted to Veterans Administration for prior approval.

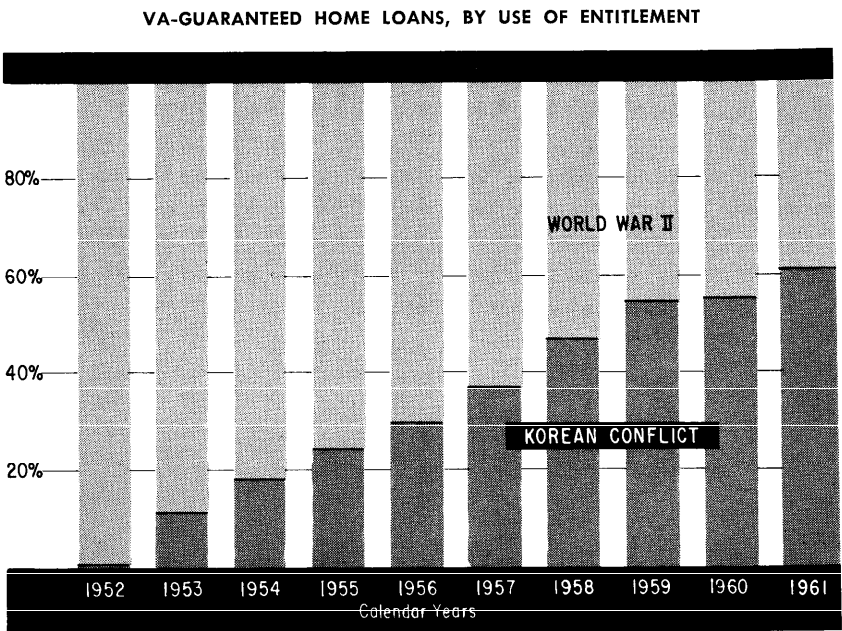
CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERAN HOME BUYERS IN 1961



Characteristics	Calendar years				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Median age, in years.	32.3	31.6	31.5	32.2	32.2
Average annual income (after taxes).	\$5,810	\$5,890	\$5,725	\$6,050	\$5,660
Average annual housing expense.	\$1,415	\$1,460	\$1,465	\$1,565	\$1,575
Expense as a percent of net income.	24.4	24.8	25.6	25.8	27.9
Average price paid for home.	\$13,790	\$14,095	\$13,930	\$14,465	\$14,315
Average downpayment made.	\$1,050	\$725	\$450	\$395	\$330
Average amount borrowed.	\$12,740	\$13,370	\$13,480	\$14,070	\$13,985

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 1961, for example, Korean-conflict veterans bought almost 61 percent of the homes on which GI loans were closed, compared with 37 percent in

1957. (See chart below.) The average age of veterans who served solely in the Korean conflict was estimated to be 30.4 years at the end of 1961, as against 42.6 years for World War II veterans.



Low-Cost Housing

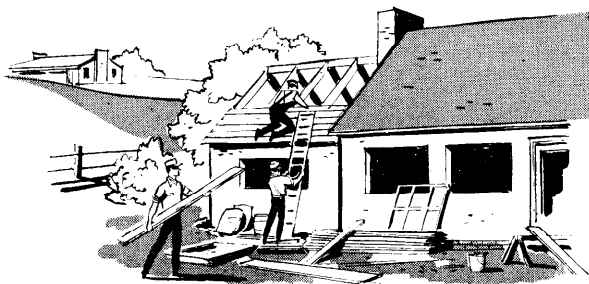
In September 1961, the Veterans Administration authorized field offices to accept appraisal requests and to value properties constructed under the Low Cost Housing Program of the Federal Housing Administration. The Low Cost Housing Program was authorized under the National Housing Act, as amended by the Housing Act of 1961. Special Low Cost Housing Minimum Property Requirements which conformed to similar standards published by FHA were issued by the Veterans Administration. Essentially this action made it possible for the veterans to buy FHA-approved low-cost housing with the assistance of financing guaranteed by the Veterans Administration.

Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund

The Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund was established at the beginning of fiscal year 1962 in order that the revenues obtained from principal repayments on certain mortgage loans owned by the Veterans Administration, income from interest payments on such assets, and miscellaneous income, such as from the rental of properties, could be used to defray part of the expenses for paying claims, acquiring properties, managing properties, and selling properties. Prior to fiscal year 1962, all expenditures relating to claims, property acquisitions, management expenses, and selling expenses were

financed by direct appropriations, and receipts generated by program operations were paid into the general fund of the Treasury.

During fiscal year 1962, expenditures from the Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund amounted to \$234.9 million. Revenues of the fund, which totaled \$275.3 million, consisted of \$206.9 million transferred from the Direct Loan Revolving Fund (\$115,247,000 from capital and \$91,624,000 from earnings), and \$68.4 million received from program operations. Receipts from operations included \$15.4 million from the sale to private investors of mortgage loans made by the Veterans Administration incident to the sale of properties acquired following the termination of guaranteed or insured home loans. The loans were sold subject to the guaranty agreement contained in VA Regulation 4600, effective March 22, 1962. Basically, that agreement provides that, under the terms and conditions set forth therein, the Veterans Administration will repurchase any loan in which a serious default occurs.



Chapter Seven

DIRECT LOANS

Mission

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

ing credit shortage areas,” are mostly localities having a population of not more than 30,000.

Highlights

- 19,700 direct loans were made during the year—almost 209,000 to date.
- Loans to date amount to nearly \$1.8 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 p. 68 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 1962, a total of about \$1.98 billion had become available for making direct loans from these sources, as follows:

U.S. Treasury advances-----	\$1, 530, 078, 000
Proceeds of sales to private investors-----	84, 139, 000
Principal and other repayments-----	360, 856, 000
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Total-----	1, 975, 073, 000

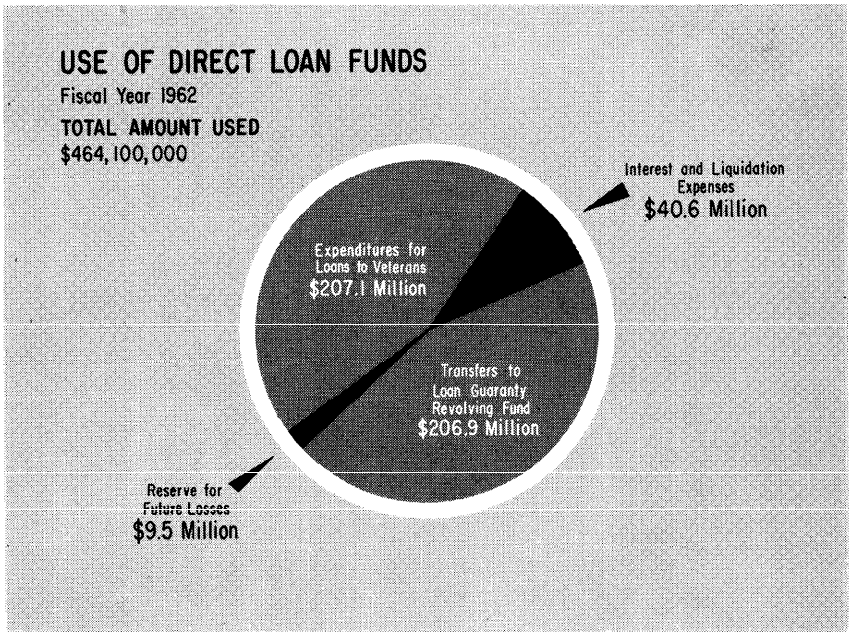
As of the end of June 1962, direct loan funds expended amounted to \$1,793,685,000, an additional \$39,598,000 had been reserved for loans in process, \$5,935,000 was outstanding in fund reservation commitments to builders or sponsors for direct loans on new houses they proposed to construct for veteran purchasers, and \$115,247,000 had been transferred to the Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund pursuant to Public Law 87-404, approved February 13, 1962. This left a balance of \$20,608,000 in unreserved funds.

To date, interest and other earnings from the direct loan program have been sufficient to pay \$184,221,000 in interest due to the U.S. Treasury on advances; to cover \$6,342,000 of expenses and losses which had been incurred; to transfer \$91,624,000 to the Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund pursuant to Public Law 87-141, approved August 17, 1961; and to provide a \$9,529,000 reserve against future losses.

During fiscal year 1962, funds in the Direct Loan Revolving Fund were used as shown in the chart below.

There were 19,699 direct loans closed and fully disbursed during fiscal year 1962, bringing the cumulative total to 208,581. As of the end of June 1962, a cumulative total of 32,672 direct loans had been terminated—19,226 by repayment in full, 11,166 by sale to private investors, and 2,280 by foreclosure or voluntary conveyance action on defaulted loans.

VA DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM

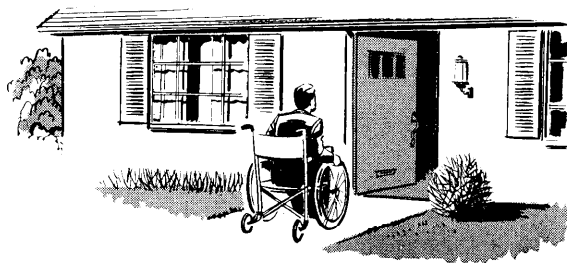


The foreclosed loans represented 1.1 percent of the total number of loans made. Of the 175,909 direct loans outstanding at the end of fiscal year 1962, there were 7,984 which were one or more installments in default, but only 0.4 percent which were considered to be in serious default.

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 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 Eight

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. chapter 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

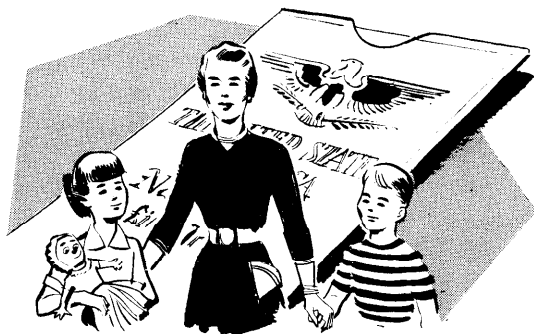
- 400 veterans were determined eligible during year—over 8,700 to date.
- More than 6,900 grants have been made—costs to Government were almost \$66 million to date.

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, 1962, a cumulative total of 11,119 veterans had submitted initial applications for benefits under this program. Of this number, 8,710 had established eligibility for grants, of whom 402 were determined eligible in fiscal year 1962.

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 specifically 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 8,710 veterans who had established eligibility for grants through June 30, 1962, a cumulative total of 7,007 had formulated definite plans and had filed final applications for grants for specific housing. Only 77 of the final applications filed resulted in cancellations, 14 were pending approval, and the remaining 6,916 had been approved for grants, totaling over \$65.9 million, an average of about \$9,500 per grant. Of the 6,916 final applications approved, 5,054 were for the purpose of buying a lot and building a house, 1,060 were made to build a house on a lot already owned by the veteran, 511 were made to remodel a house the veteran owned, and the remaining 291 were for the purpose of reducing the outstanding indebtedness on a suitable home which the veteran had previously purchased.



Chapter Nine

INSURANCE

Mission

The Veterans Administration administers four distinct life insurance programs for the benefit of veterans, servicemen and their beneficiaries. These are:

- (1) U.S. Government Life Insurance.
- (2) National Service Life Insurance
- (3) Veterans Special Life Insurance
- (4) Service Disabled Veterans Insurance

The first two programs (USGLI-NSLI) are generally associated with veterans of World Wars I and II, respectively. The latter two programs (VSLI-SDVI) are generally identified with veterans of the Korean conflict.

Highlights

- Productivity reached a new high of 1,760 policies serviced per employee.
- Preparations were made to convert the balance of the insurance accounts to a magnetic tape operation.
- A special dividend amounting to over \$36 million was paid to about 470,000 VSLI policyholders who had converted or exchanged their original policies.
- Beneficiaries of deceased policyholders were paid more than \$369 million.
- Total assets of all the insurance funds as of June 30, 1962, amounted to about \$7½ billion.

General

The first Government life insurance program was authorized 45 years ago. War Risk Insurance—Yearly Renewable Term—was established in October 1917. The U.S. Government life insurance program was initiated in May 1919. This program permitted policyholders of Yearly Renewable Term to convert their policies to permanent plans of insurance. In June 1926, term insurance was added to the USGLI program. Policyholders of USGLI participate in dividends (gains and savings derived from favorable mortality experience and excess interest earnings over and above the reserve requirements).

National Service Life Insurance was authorized on October 8, 1940. This insurance is also participating and provides both term and permanent plans. NSLI was available to servicemen who served in the Armed Forces between October 8, 1940, and April 25, 1951, and to veterans from August 1, 1946, through April 25, 1951.

In April 1951 two more programs were authorized. These were VSLI (Veterans Special Life Insurance), available until December 31, 1956, and SDVI (Service Disabled Veterans Insurance) which is still available. Both of these programs are normally nonparticipating although a special dividend was authorized by legislation for the VSLI program during fiscal year 1962. VSLI was generally provided for veterans without service-connected disabilities, while SDVI is available only to those with service-connected disabilities.

A separate fund has been established in the U.S. Treasury for each of these programs. Each fund is credited with its own premium and interest payments as well as other income, and each is similarly debited with its own disbursements.

The administrative cost of these programs is borne by the Government. Claims against USGLI and NSLI policies which are traceable to the extra hazards of military service are also paid by the Government.

Employment and Workload

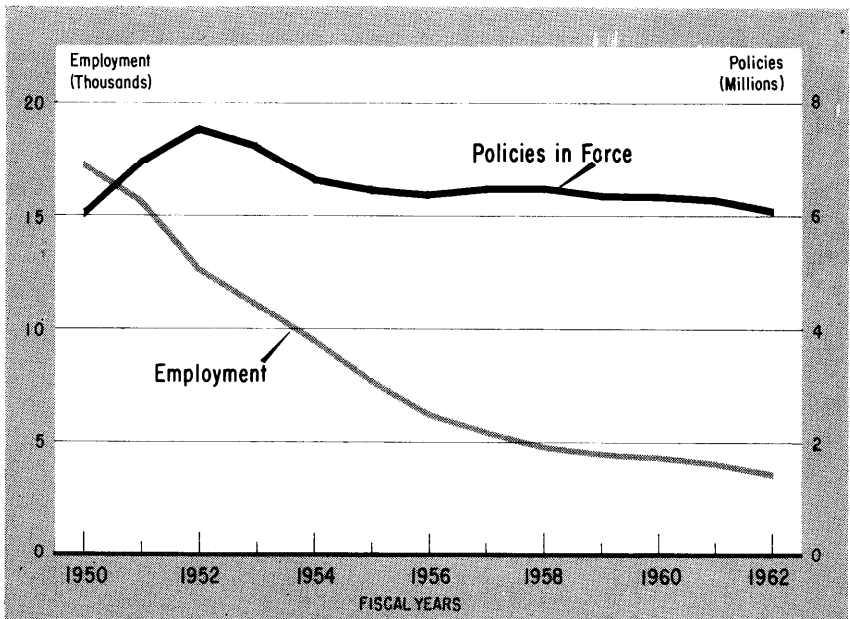
The magnitude of the VA's insurance operating workload is directly related to the number of policies maintained by field stations. Policies in force reached a peak of 16 million in 1945. However, with the start of demobilization in that year and during the next 5 years, many veterans allowed their insurance to lapse. In 1950 insurance in force had declined to about 6.1 million policies. From fiscal year 1950 through fiscal year 1962, except for the period of the Korean conflict when a large number of new issues were recorded, the number of policies in force from year to year was relatively stable. The average number of policies maintained for this 12-year period was over 6 million with a face value of \$40 billion.

During the same period, 1950–62, total insurance employment declined from an average of 17,432 in fiscal year 1950 to an average of 3,439 for fiscal year 1962. Thus, in 1950, 1 employee was needed to service about 350

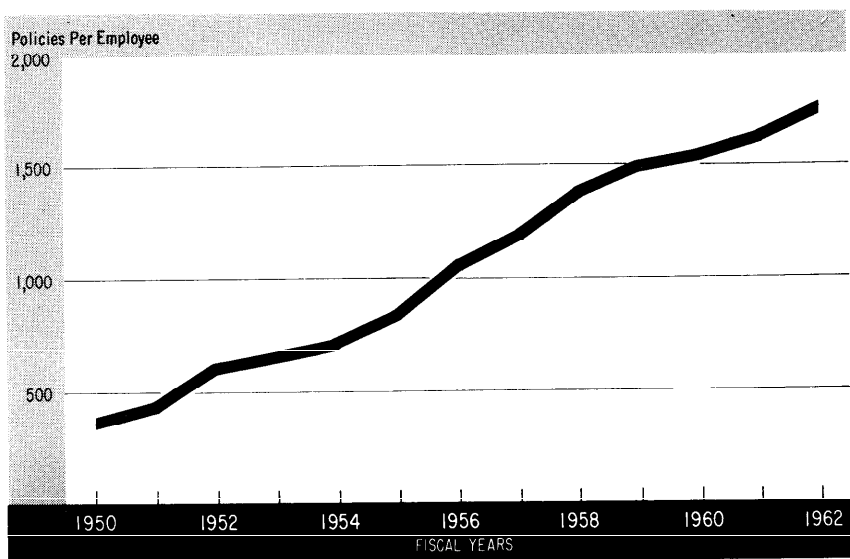
insurance accounts. Today, 1 employee services about 1,760 accounts—5 times the number serviced only 12 years ago. Several major factors contributed to this accomplishment:

- (1) Reorganizations combined with the consolidation of field stations.
- (2) The many improvements and refinements to operating procedures, systems, and methods, including the use of the latest mechanical and electronic equipment. The manual system gradually gave way to a combined manual-punched card mechanized system. This, in turn, was succeeded by a magnetic tape operation which services about 3.7 million accounts.
- (3) Increased employee productivity attained through training and experience.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORKLOAD TRENDS

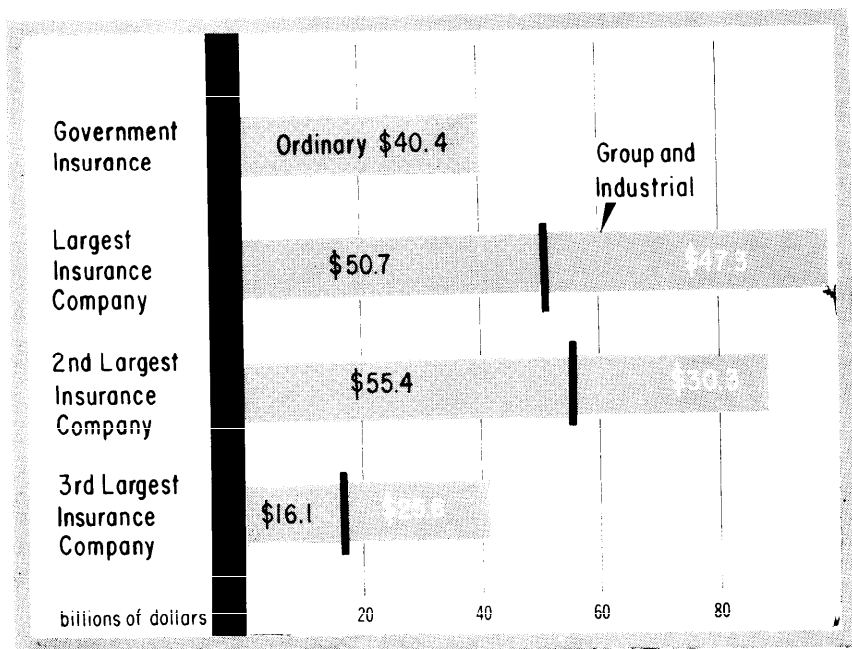


POLICIES SERVED PER EMPLOYEE



Based on total amounts of insurance in force, the Department of Insurance is the fourth largest insurance operation in the United States. With group and industrial insurance excluded from commercial company totals, the Department of Insurance ranks third.

COMPARISON OF INSURANCE IN FORCE



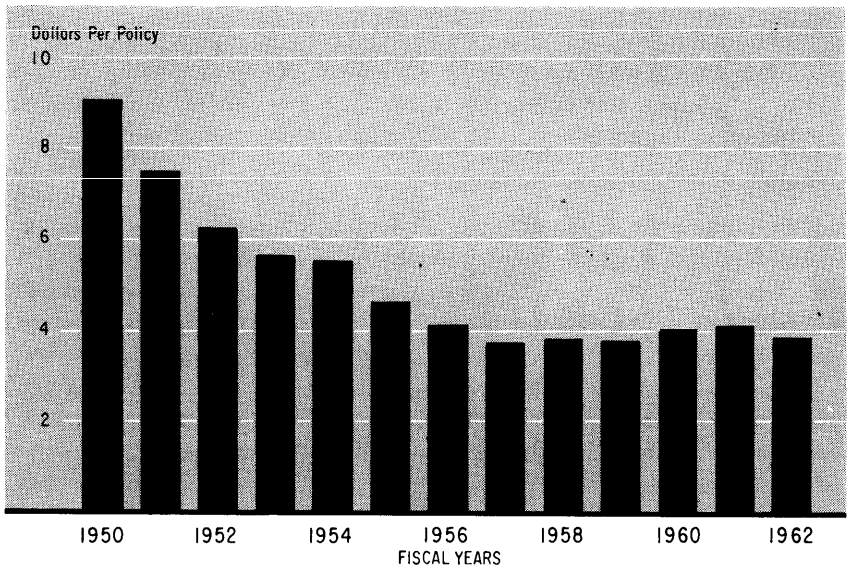
DECEMBER 31, 1961

Administrative Costs

The trend in administrative costs over the 1950–62 period has generally kept pace with the reduced employment. However, beginning with fiscal year 1958, the trend was reversed, to a small degree, despite lowered employment. The reasons for the rise in total operating costs are attributable to salary increases; the addition of contributions to the Civil Service Retirement Fund, printing and reproduction costs and employee health benefits costs; and the expense of converting the Philadelphia insurance center from a punched card mechanized system to a magnetic tape operation.

Administrative expenses are not expected to drop below the fiscal year 1958 level until fiscal year 1964 because of the large outlays which are contemplated for the purchase of automatic data-processing equipment and the added costs for converting the other two field offices (Denver and St. Paul) to a magnetic tape operation.

OPERATING COST PER POLICY



Automatic Data Processing

With the completion of the conversion of about 3.7 million NSLI accounts from a manual and punched card mechanized system to an automatic data-processing system at the Philadelphia insurance center in September of 1960, many operating problems were created. Workloads increased, primarily, because the conversion operation outpaced the training that clerical personnel required under the new system. The heavier workload caused backlogs to accumulate with some impairment to the normal service to policyholders.

During the past fiscal year, the problems at the Philadelphia insurance center have been largely dissipated. Service to policyholders has improved to the extent that all pre-ADP processing-time standards are being met or bettered. The resolution of problems was accompanied by a steady reduction in personnel.

Experience with the automatic data-processing system at Philadelphia led to the plans for extending the system to the other two field offices (Denver and St. Paul). This decision was made after an extensive agency ADP evaluation study.

During the last half of the fiscal year the preparations for converting the other two stations moved according to schedule. Actual conversion of the records was scheduled to start not later than October 1, 1962.

The plans involved the establishment of a data-processing center at Philadelphia equipped with a single large-scale computer to operate in conjunction with small-scale computers in the insurance offices at Philadelphia, Denver, and St. Paul. The latter two office systems will be linked with the data-processing center by high-speed magnetic tape-to-tape data transmission.

The full conversion operation is scheduled for completion by June 30, 1963. Following conversion, the three insurance offices will have compatible systems of operation with similar functional responsibilities.

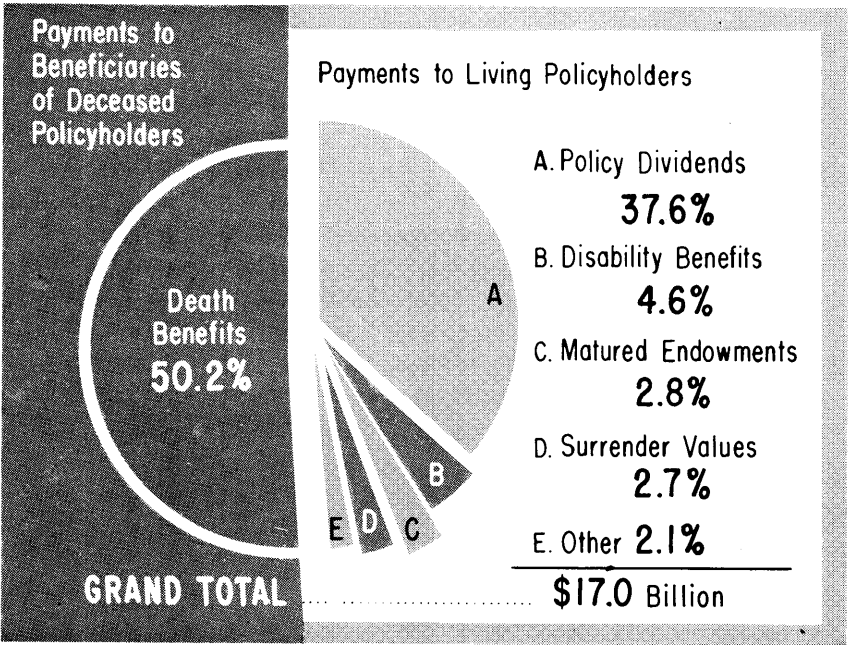
Payments of Insurance Benefits

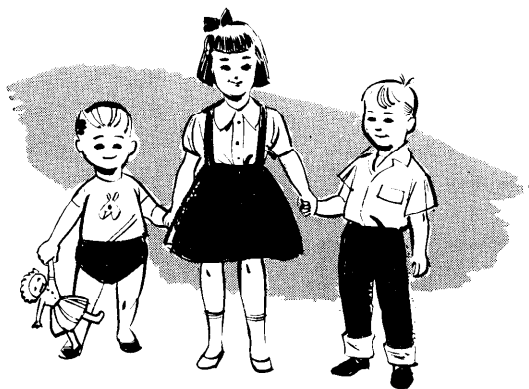
Payments in the form of policy dividends, matured endowments, cash surrenders, and disability benefits are made to policyholders of Government life insurance. Other payments are made to beneficiaries of deceased policyholders. These payments are substantial and, spread throughout each of the Nation's 50 States, have a significant effect on the national economy.

From the inception of the insurance programs through fiscal year 1962, payments in excess of \$17 billion have been made to living policyholders and beneficiaries. The chart shown below reflects the percentage distribution of the total amount.

During fiscal year 1962, \$369 million was paid to beneficiaries, \$337 million in dividends to policyholders (including the \$36 million special dividend payment on VSLI), \$30 million in benefits to disabled policyholders, \$25 million in surrendered policies, and \$20 million in matured endowments.

**BENEFIT PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES
(CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1962)**





Chapter Ten

GUARDIANSHIP

Mission

The guardianship program protects all VA beneficiaries under legal disability because of minority or mental illness, by safeguarding their estates, assuring use of their funds for their needs, and conserving unneeded funds for their future benefit.

Highlights

- Estates of 511,000 were safe-

guarded—51,000 more than a year ago.

- Assets of 395,000 beneficiaries accounted for during the year totaled \$757 million with receipts of \$279 million.
- Unsatisfactory conditions affecting beneficiaries were found and corrected in 8,549 cases during the course of 56,068 investigations (social surveys).

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.

The program has been geared, from its inception, to the application of benefit payments to the beneficiaries' needs. 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.

Federal benefit protection basically is afforded through a system of supervision which provides for 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.

The 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines are served from the offices of 65 regional chief attorneys. They supervise the administration by fiduciaries of the estates of minor and mentally ill beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration, and when appropriate, institute 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.

There was a net increase of 51,000 beneficiaries (wards) for the fiscal year. To achieve this increase, 139,000 new beneficiaries were received and 88,000 released.

Beneficiaries who have fiduciaries	On June 30, 1962	Percent of net increase during year
Total.....	510, 973	11. 0
Incompetents.....	120, 632	. 2
Minors.....	390, 341	14. 9

Income of these beneficiaries, derived from VA payments and earnings on investments accounted for during the fiscal year, amounted to \$279.3 million, an increase of \$29 million over the preceding year. Assets accounted for were \$757.1 million, an increase of \$7 million over fiscal year 1961. This is \$17 million less than the 1961 increase and is explained by the increase of minors who are pension beneficiaries and their immediate need for the funds received.

Losses and recoveries for beneficiaries were reported as follows:

Total losses-----	\$217, 696
Defalcations and embezzlements (guardians)-----	149, 816
Defalcations and embezzlements (legal custodians)-----	67, 880
<hr/>	
Recoveries for beneficiaries by offices of the chief attorney:	
Total recoveries-----	\$204, 934
Defalcations and embezzlements (guardians)-----	166, 049
Defalcations and embezzlements (legal custodians)-----	38, 885

Recoveries on behalf of the United States from escheated funds (including general post fund), overpayments, and other collections amounted to \$2.6 million.

As part of the supervision of VA beneficiaries under legal disability, 75,600 court actions were instituted. In other civil suits 3,500 court appearances were made.

Field examinations (investigations) in claims, guardianship activities, and other matters arising under the various acts administered by the Veterans Administration totaled 173,400, a decrease of 12,200 from the previous fiscal year. Included in these investigations were 56,068 social surveys in the course of which 8,549 unsatisfactory conditions affecting beneficiaries' health, general welfare, or financial interests were found and corrected.



Chapter Eleven

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

- 161 outlying VA offices were closed. Full-time contact locations were reduced 38.4 percent from 425 to 262 during the year.
- Almost 7 million individuals were assisted through personal interviews or by telephone.

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 submission 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.

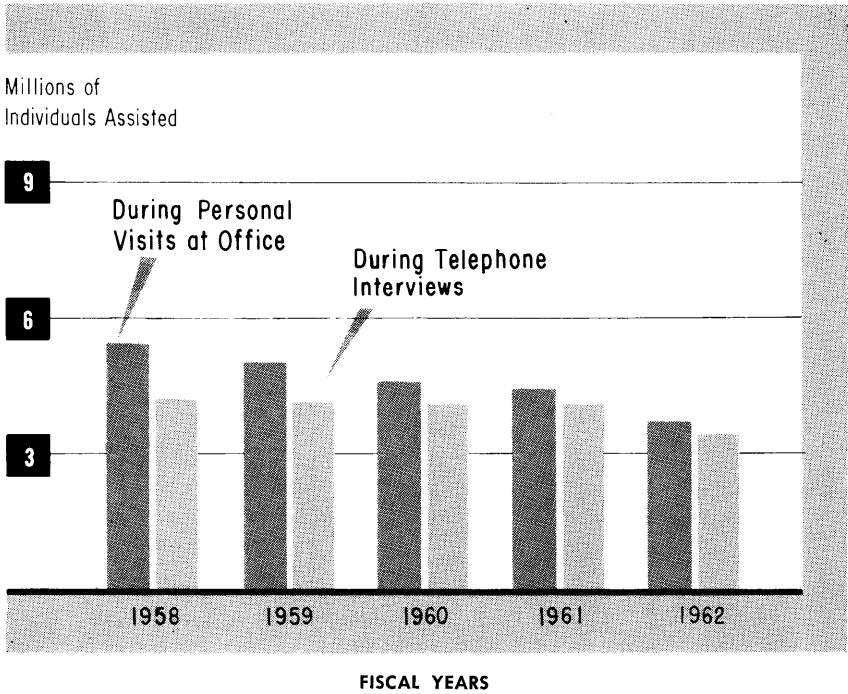
To accomplish the mission of the contact program, contact personnel are assigned to VA installations throughout the 50 United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines. Additionally, contact personnel are assigned to selected non-VA hospitals where particularly large numbers of veterans and their dependents are hospitalized.

Contact personnel were assigned to a total of 262 installations on June 30, 1962, as compared to 425 on June 30, 1961. This reduction was principally brought about by the closing of 161 VA offices, effective December 29, 1961, on the basis that they had served the purpose for which they were originally activated. These offices, located in outlying communities, were of the type established immediately following World War II, at the time the Veterans Administration expanded its facilities to cope with workload demands in assisting the millions of servicemen returning to civilian life on veterans' benefits matters. At their peak in February 1947, these offices numbered 1,049. With the closing of the 161 offices, there were only 35 VA offices remaining on June 30, 1962.

During fiscal year 1962, 3.6 million individuals were personally interviewed at contact locations; an additional 3.3 million persons were also assisted through telephone interviews during the same period. The chart below indicates the gradual decrease in the contact program workload during the past 5 years. Workload reductions in fiscal year 1962 coincided with the closing of 161 outlying VA offices during the year.

On-duty contact personnel strength showed a reduction from 1,426 to 1,103, June 30, 1961, compared to June 30, 1962.

PERSONAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH CONTACT OFFICES





Chapter Twelve

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 activi-

ties performed by the VA office in the Canal Zone; and for the administering of the grants program (38 U.S.C. 631-633) relating to hospitalization and outpatient treatment for Filipino veterans.

Highlight

- \$71 million in VA benefits paid to beneficiaries abroad, of which \$47 million paid to Philippine beneficiaries.

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 a regional Veterans Affairs Office in the American Consulate General, Frankfurt, Germany, which supervises the activities of Veterans Affairs Offices of the Department of State located in the American Embassies in Paris, London, and Rome. The Frankfurt 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. 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.

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 office, Balboa, Canal Zone, administers directly certain benefit programs, principally the educational benefits and hospitalization and treatment programs 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.

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 non-service-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 1962, the per diem rate was \$7.30 per patient day.

During fiscal year 1962, approximately \$71 million in benefits were paid to U.S. veterans and their beneficiaries residing in approximately 110 foreign countries. Of this amount, approximately \$47 million in benefits were paid to Philippine beneficiaries.



Chapter Thirteen

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 529 hearings in 22 field offices.
- 5 percent decrease occurred in the number of appeals filed.
- Complete conversion was made to more comprehensive decisions, with separately stated findings of fact and conclusions of law.
- 1 percent increase was made in number of appeals decided by Board.
- Increased time became available for consideration of individual appeals—14th board section was activated in fiscal year 1962.

All questions on claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration are subject to review on appeal. The Board of Veterans Appeals was established by law to decide such appeals. The scope of its statutory responsibility and authority is contained in 38 U.S.C. 4001-4008. Decisions of the Board are final except as to claims on insurance contracts (constituting approximately 1 percent of the appeals workload) which are subject to court review.

Procedures of the Board are specifically designed to make it easy for a claimant to secure appellate review where he disagrees with the factual determination or application of the law in the decision on his claim. The Board has published Rules of Practice, designed to insure due process. Hearings on appeal are held on the request of claimants, their representatives and attorneys, and Members of Congress. Transcripts of such hearings are placed in the case records and are carefully studied as a part of that record before any decision is rendered. Strict rules of evidence are not invoked and considerable freedom in argument is permitted, except that argument or testimony must be relevant to the issue involved.

Hearings may be before the Board of Veterans Appeals in Washington, D.C., 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 an extent practicable, traveling sections of the Board visit field offices periodically to conduct hearings in order to bring the Board closer to those served. During fiscal year 1962, sections of the Board conducted hearings in 22 field offices, located in 19 States.

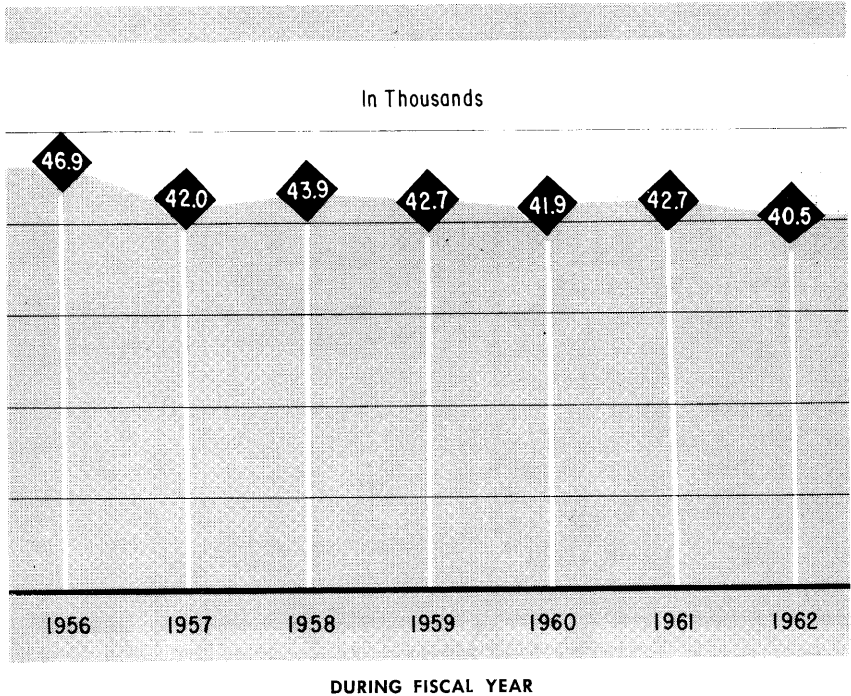
Although the decisions of the Board are final as to the issues considered and the evidence of record at the time of the appellate decision, the Board will reconsider a decision on request by a claimant or other interested party, accompanied by reasonable allegations of error of fact or law.

The Board does not participate in the formulation or promulgation of policy concerning the adjudication of claims for benefits, except those relating to appeals. However, when the Board feels, as a result of its review, that certain changes in VA regulations, procedures, and practices would be desirable to insure equitable determinations at all levels, appropriate recommendations are made.

There was a decrease of 5 percent over last year in the filing rate of appeals. This reversed an upturn of 2 percent in the filing rate which occurred during fiscal year 1961 and is considered normal fluctuation.

All appealed cases are reviewed in field offices before certification to the Board. As a result, 12 percent of appealed cases were allowed by the adjudicating activities of original jurisdiction in fiscal year 1962, eliminating the necessity for their 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 the agencies of original jurisdiction.

APPEALS FILED IN FIELD OFFICES



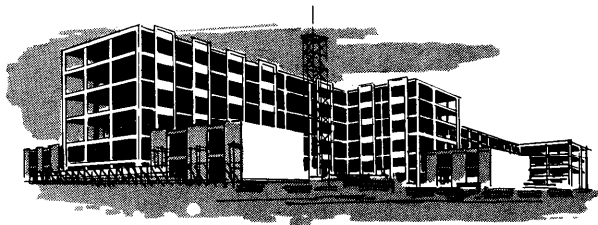
The Board entered decisions in approximately 35,000 cases. This was about 1 percent above fiscal year 1961. Conversion to the new format of decisions with separately stated findings of fact and conclusions of law was completed in December 1961. The new format facilitates understanding of the Board's decisions, and is generally recognized as an improvement in appellate decisions.

The number of sections of the Board deciding appeals was increased by the addition of a 14th section. This was in addition to the increase from 11 to 13 sections during fiscal year 1961. This increases the time available to members of the Board in the consideration of individual appeals.

	Fiscal year	
	1961	1962
Appealed cases disposed of.	34, 698	35, 003
Hearings held.	17, 951	16, 859

Approximately 9,000 cases were pending before the Board of Veterans Appeals at the end of the year. This was about 1,000 cases above last year. This was caused by increased man-hours per case required by new format decisions, with insufficient trained personnel to properly handle the additional load during the greater part of fiscal year 1962. Staffing authorized for fiscal year 1963 should reverse this trend.

An additional 8,500 appeals, not yet ready for certification to the Board, were in process of development in the various offices of original jurisdiction.



Chapter Fourteen

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 \$61 million of construction was designed.
- 31 construction contracts were awarded, amounting to \$53.7 million.
- Over \$43 million of construction was put into place.
- Construction was completed on 99 projects costing \$34 million, including 500-bed hospital at Jackson, Miss.

Long-Range Plan

An order of magnitude estimate indicates that approximately \$1.4 billion will be required for modernization and replacement of the VA hospital and domiciliary facilities. In fiscal years 1961 and 1962, \$75 and \$76.2 million, respectively, were appropriated as the first two increments in a long-range program expected to extend over at least 12 years.

Design and Construction

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

- (1) Develop 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 85 percent of the program.
- (3) Prepare working drawings and specifications for about 15 percent of the program.
- (4) Supervise construction at the jobsite with technical assistance provided by the architect-engineers as required.

Extensive analyses were carried out to develop methods of reducing construction costs and to adapt to the VA construction program new planning concepts and the use of new materials, equipment, and systems. A circular intensive care unit was designed for the new hospital at Memphis, Tenn. Automated conveyor systems were included in the plans for hospitals at Memphis, Atlanta, Miami, Wood, and Washington, D.C.

A new approach within Veterans Administration to patient rehabilitation led to the adoption of restoration centers for which designs were studied and costs were analyzed to evaluate the suitability of preengineered or prefabricated construction elements. Studies also were made of building arrangements which in a selected hospital could be used to experiment in space utilization.

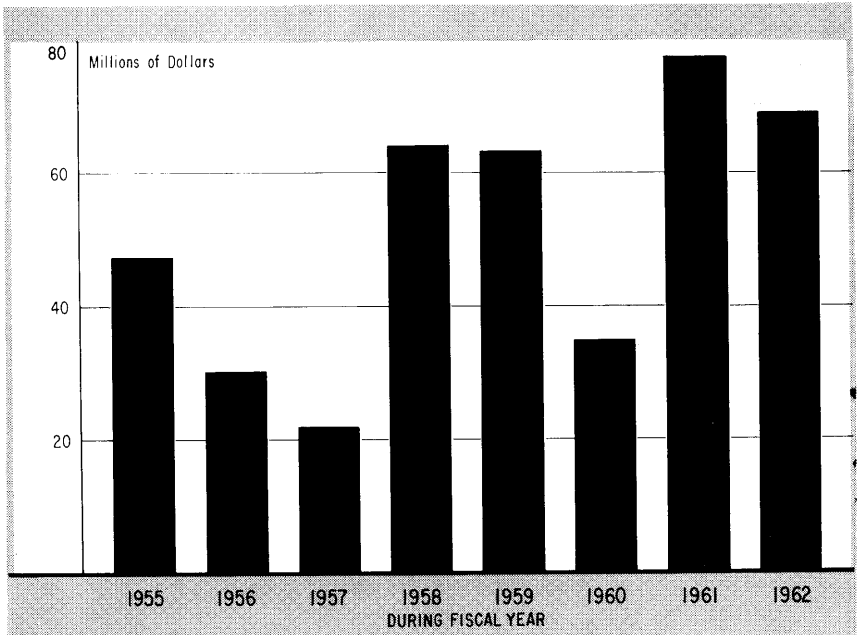
Preliminary planning by VA architects accounted for approximately \$90 million of construction, including \$31.5 million of construction on two hospitals developed in conjunction with hospital planning consultants.

During fiscal year 1962, working drawings and specifications were developed for \$61 million of construction.

Construction appropriation obligations incurred by the Veterans Administration amounted to about \$68.8 million. With the exception of fiscal year 1961, it is the largest amount obligated in any year since fiscal year 1951.

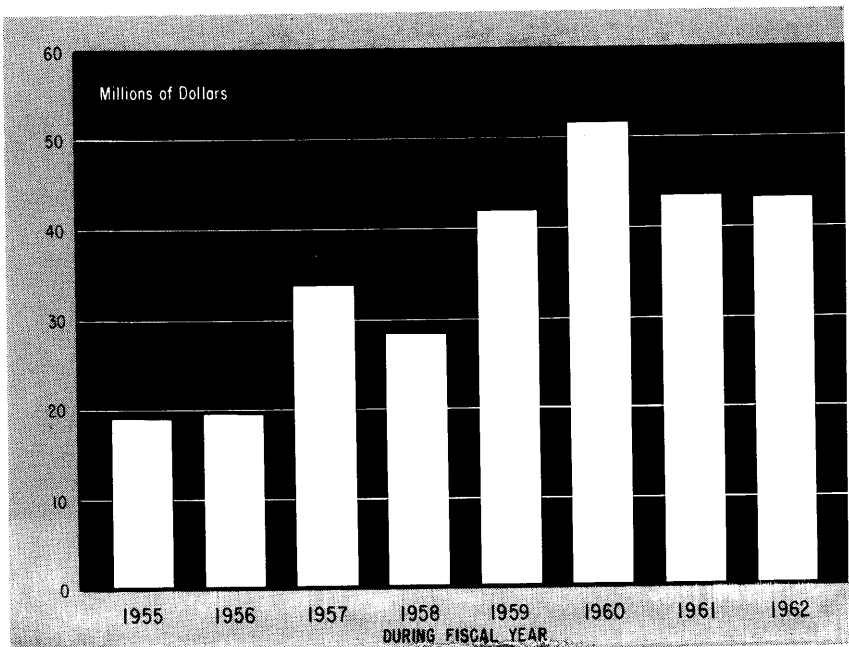
In fiscal year 1962, \$43.1 million of construction was put in place, about the same as fiscal year 1961.

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.

DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE



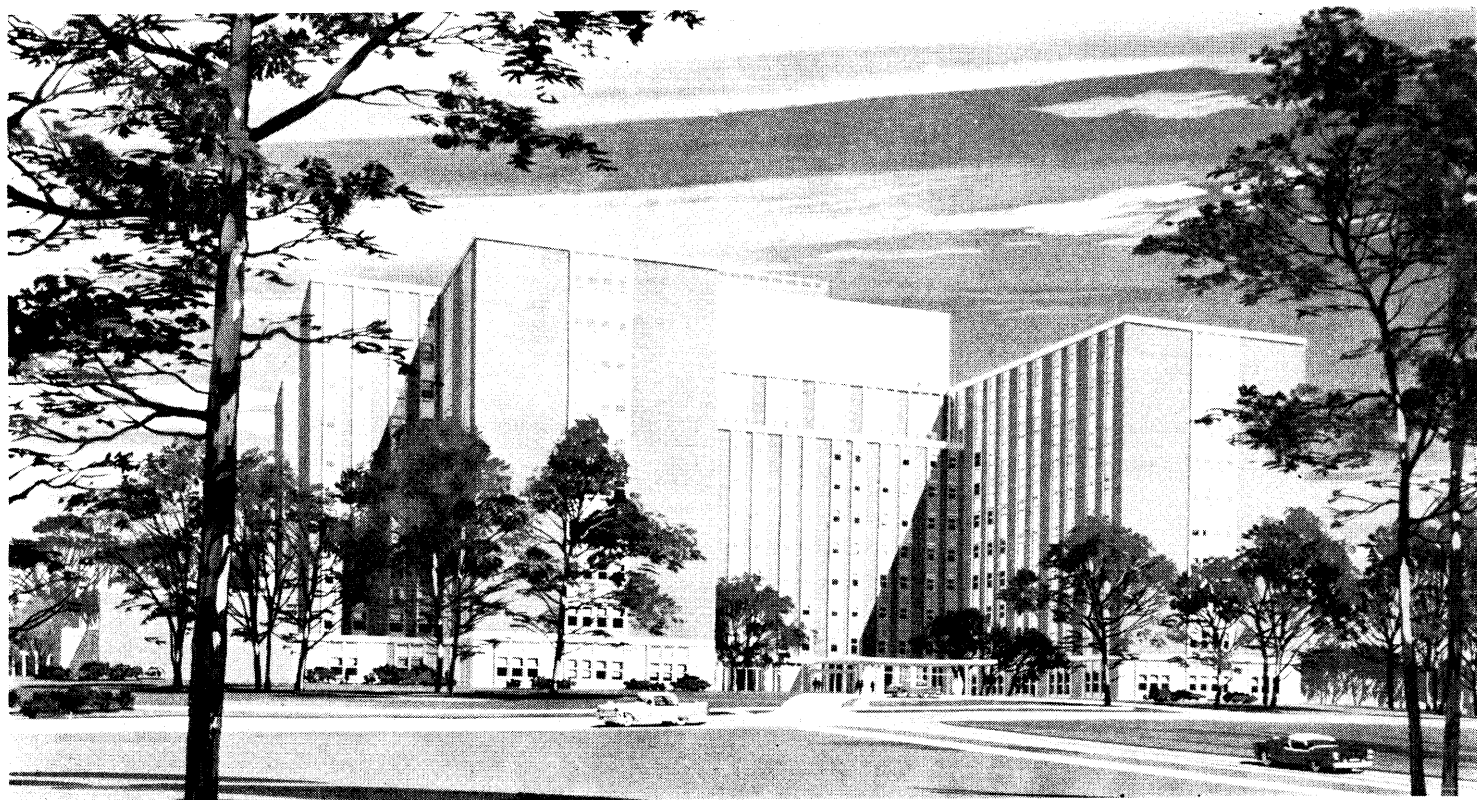
Thirty-one construction contracts with a dollar value of \$53.7 million were awarded by Central Office. Included in this number was a \$23.4 million contract for the 1,264-bed general medical and surgical hospital at Wood, Wis. (See photograph on opposite page.)

Construction was completed on 99 projects having a cost of \$34 million; the largest was the 500-bed hospital at Jackson, Miss., costing \$9.2 million. (See photograph on following page and tables 84 and 85.)

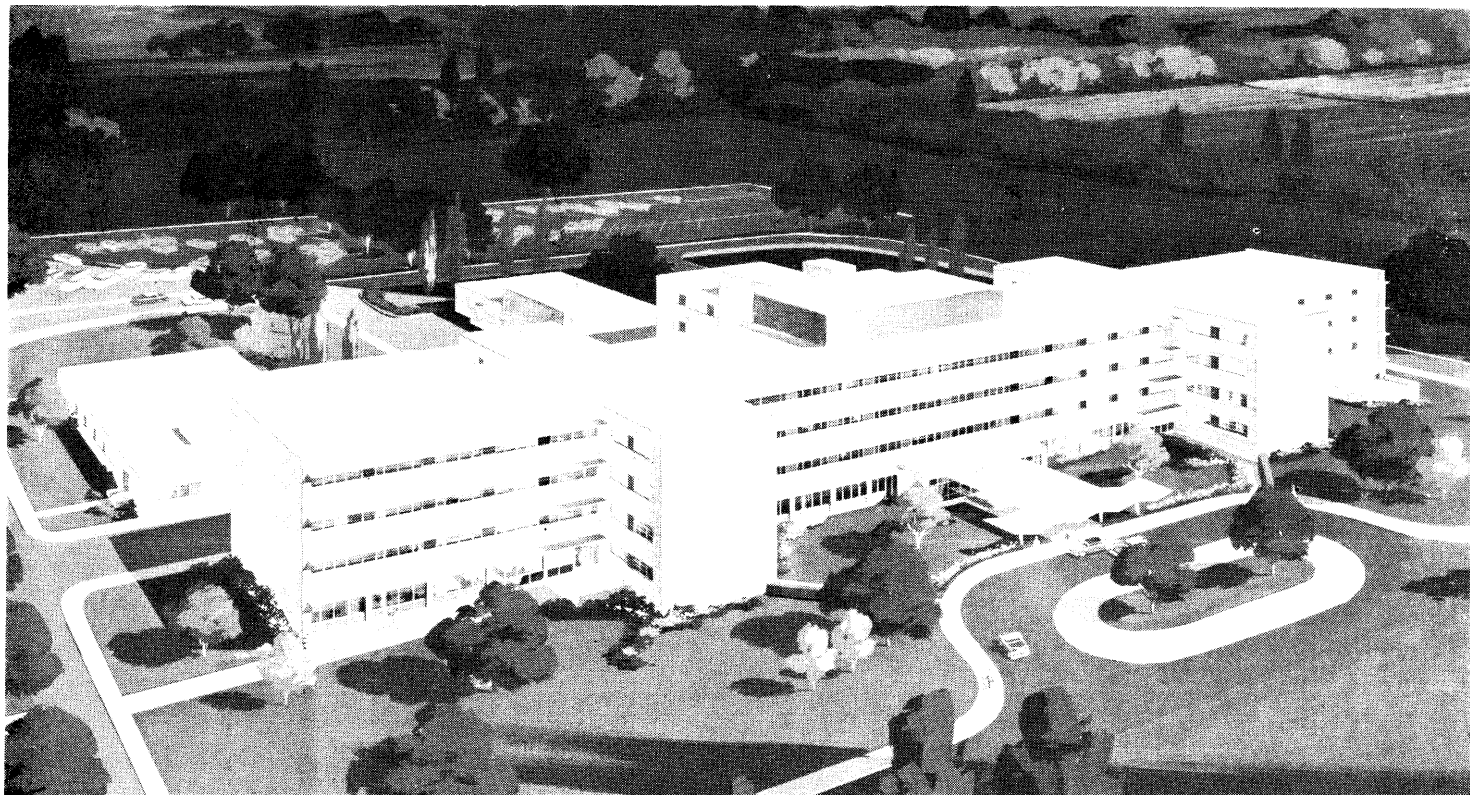
As of June 30, 1962, there remained 136 modernization and other improvements projects approved by the President, of which 94 were under construction at an estimated cost of \$77 million. (See table 86.) Contracts have not been awarded for the remaining 42 authorized projects for which the estimated construction cost is approximately \$19 million, but which are in various stages of development. (See table 87.)

Construction was underway on five hospital projects as of June 30, 1962. The estimated cost of this work is approximately \$77.4 million, with work in place valued at about \$22.7 million. (Table 84 lists the individual projects.)

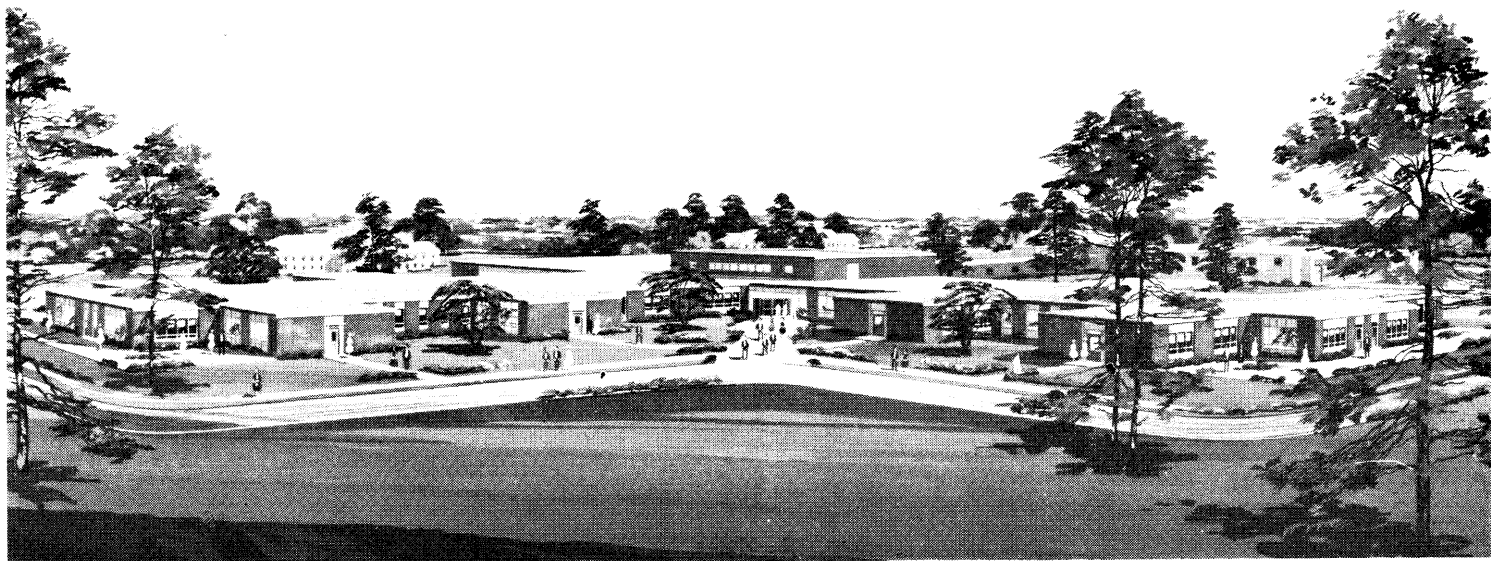
Ten of the hospital replacement projects currently in the long-range program are in preconstruction development, with funds appropriated for site acquisition, technical services, or construction.



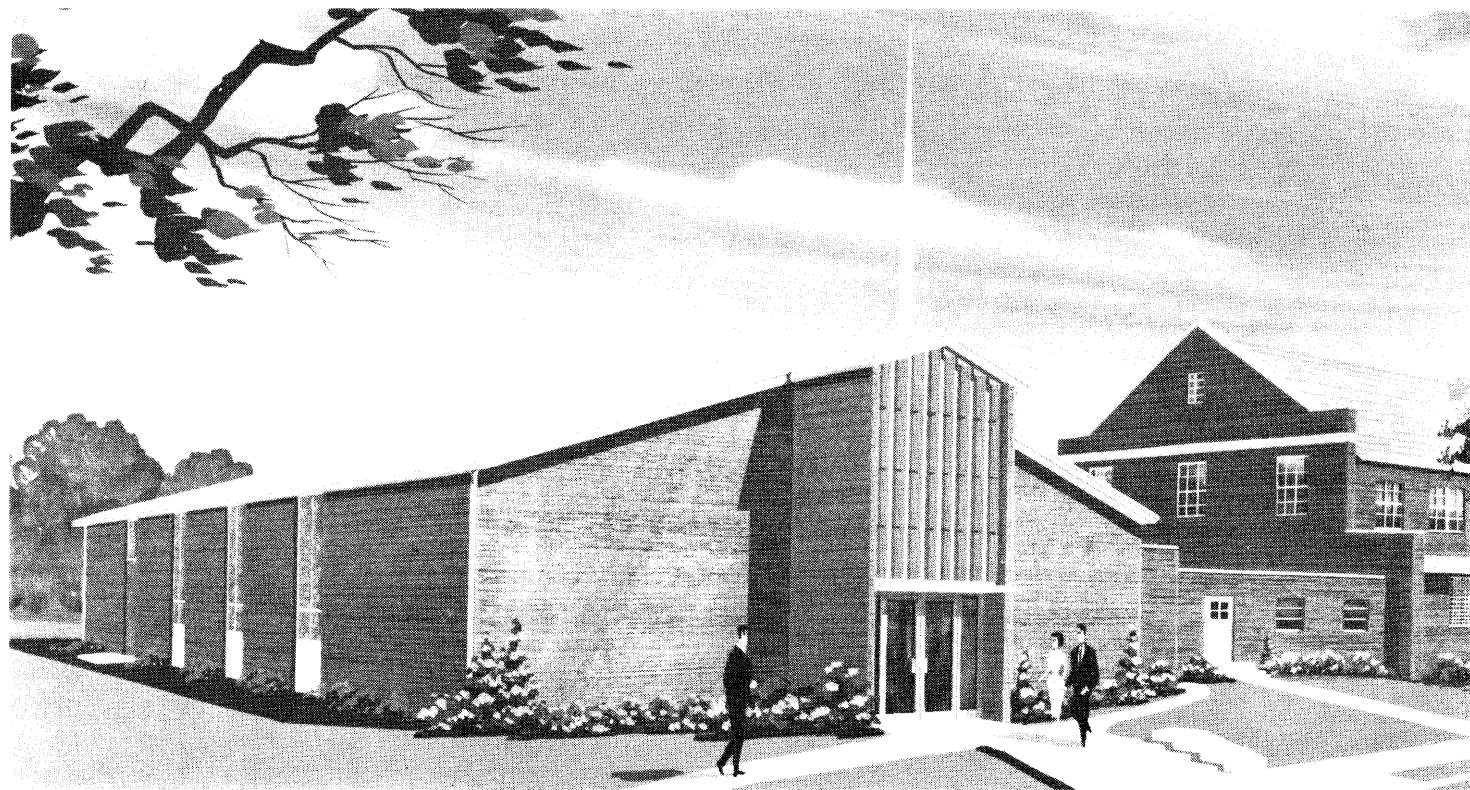
1,264-bed general hospital and regional office medical clinics, Wood, Wis.



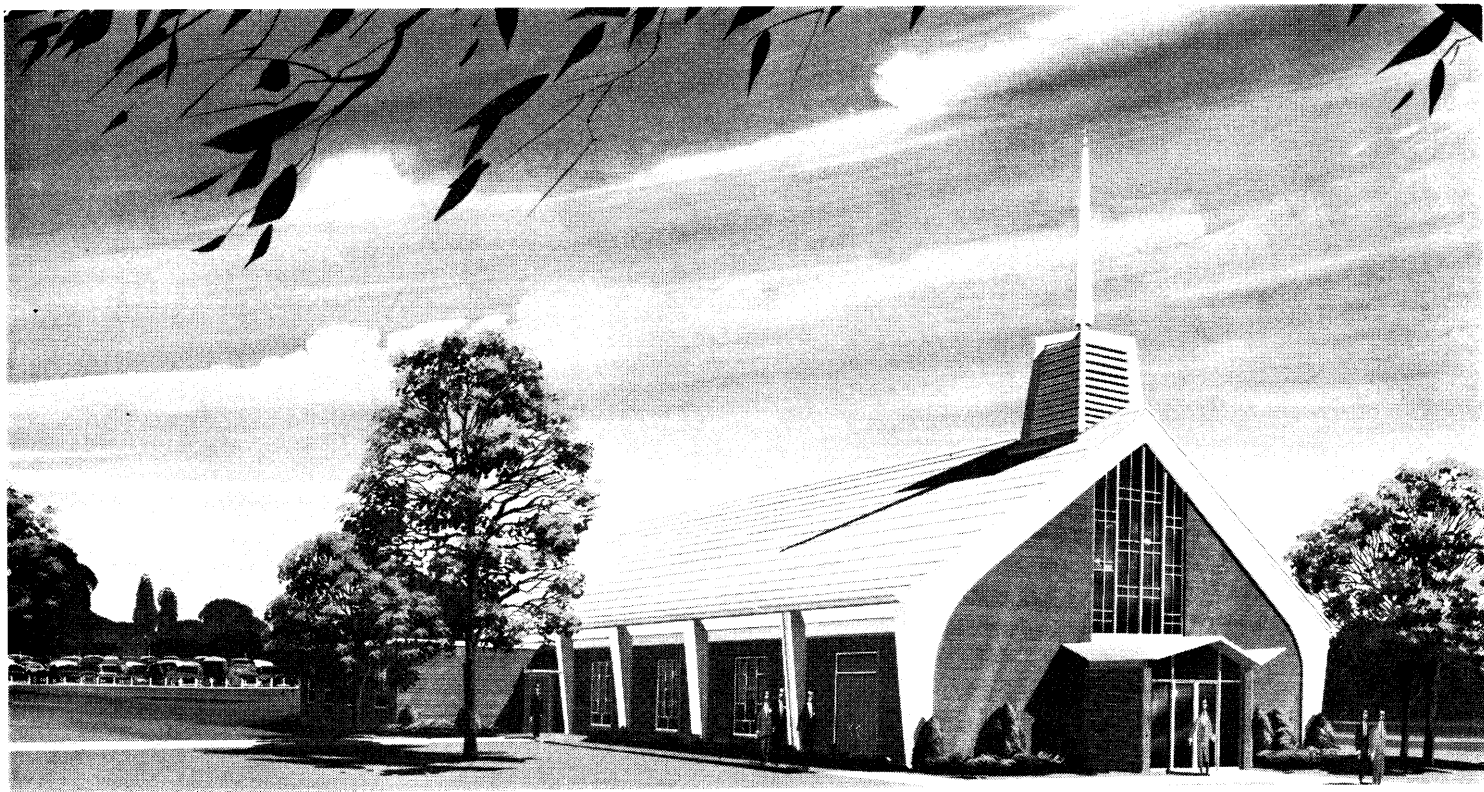
500-bed general hospital and regional office medical clinics, Jackson, Miss.



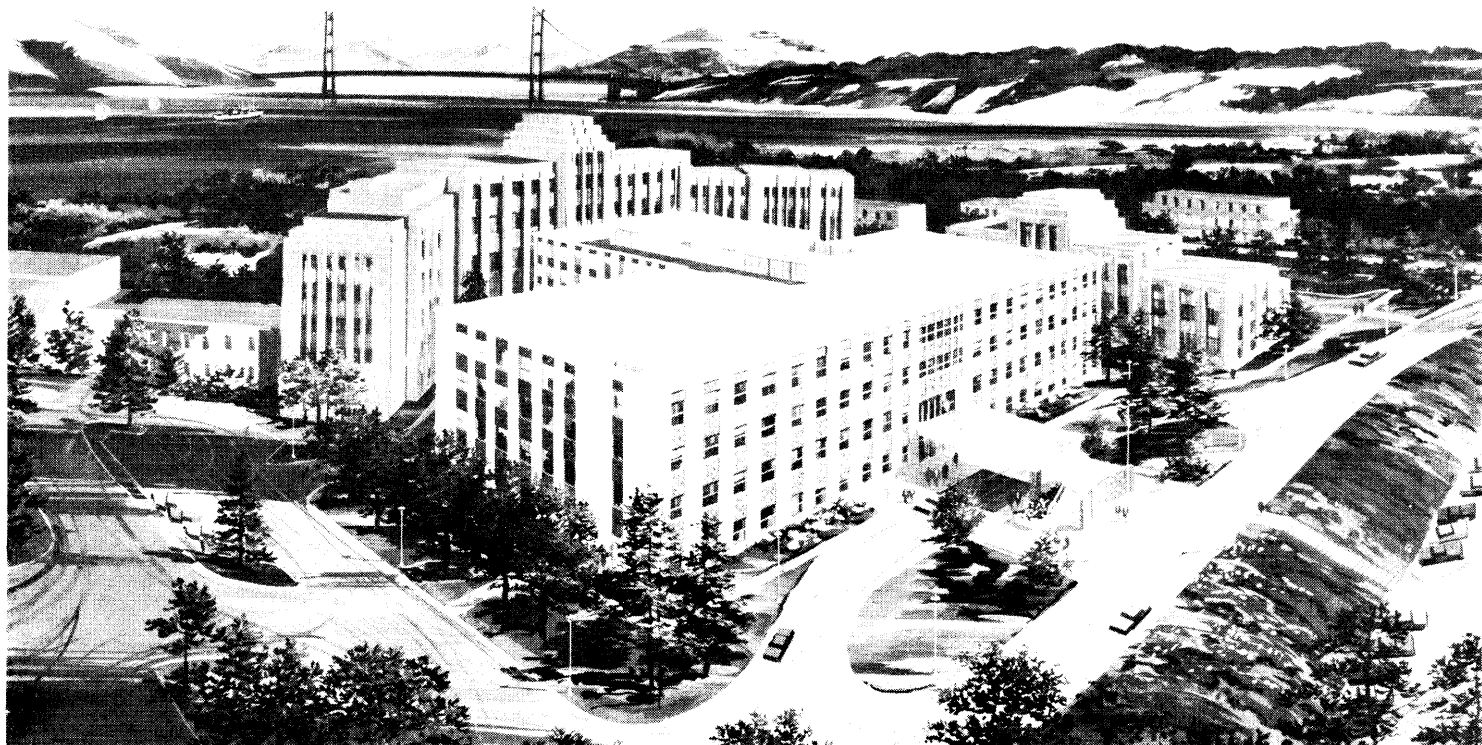
Chronic patients building, Kecoughtan, Va.



Chapel, Chillicothe, Ohio



Chapel, Knoxville, Iowa



Addition to general hospital and regional office clinics, San Francisco, Calif.

Real Estate

The VA real estate program involves the administration of Government-owned and Government-leased property under the jurisdiction of the VA, 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) Sites were acquired for a new hospital in Charleston, S.C., and replacement of the existing hospital in Atlanta, Ga., near Emory University campus.
- (2) Site studies and preliminary negotiations were undertaken for location of a new hospital in Gainesville, Fla., and future replacement of the existing hospital in San Juan, P.R.
- (3) Excess land and facilities at Coatesville, Pa., and Hines, Ill., were reported to GSA for disposal.
- (4) Some 88,000 square feet of office space were released at various field offices.

Safety and Fire Protection

The VA safety and fire protection program is directed at minimizing accidental injuries to beneficiaries, to visitors, and to employees; their protection against fire; and the safeguarding of VA owned and controlled property from fire and accidental damage.

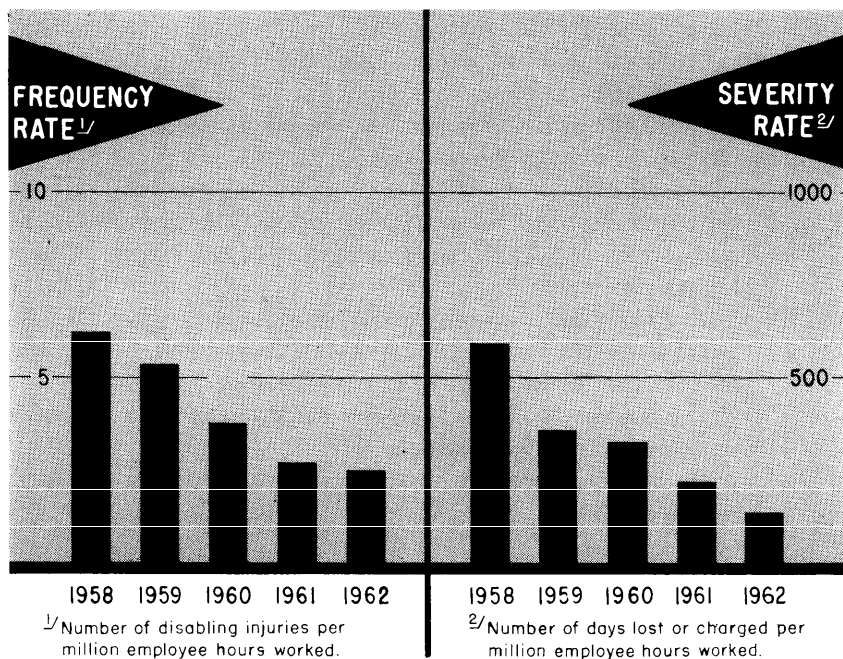
As a basic concept, each level of management is responsible for safety and fire protection. At the field station level, local management has responsibility under direct supervision of the operating departments. Technical assistance is provided by representatives of area medical offices strategically located throughout the country.

At top-staff level, the Assistant Administrator for Construction, assisted by a small engineering group, provides guidance for the program, formulating and recommending general program policies and plans for VA-wide application, as well as determining program effectiveness.

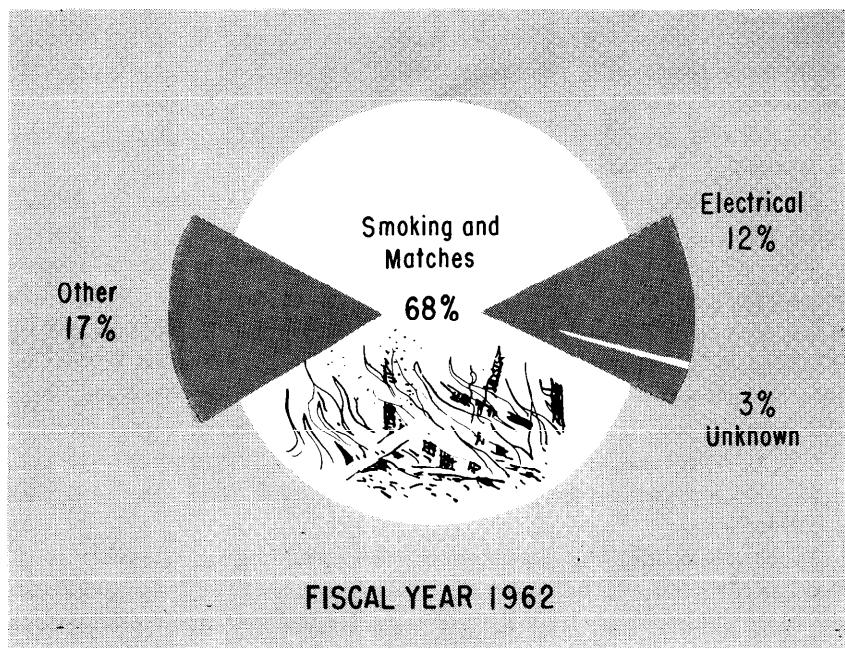
During fiscal year 1962, the Veterans Administration won national recognition in both accident and fire prevention activities. In the hospital safety contest sponsored by the American Hospital Association and the National Safety Council, 5 VA stations won first-place awards in their respective groups; 8 achieved perfect records; and 19 were judged best in the State in which they operate. Also, in the National Fire Protection Association International Fire Prevention Contest, VA stations were successful in winning second- and third-place awards and four honorable mentions.

In fiscal year 1962, VA accident experience continued a favorable downward trend. The chart shows a steady decline in both the frequency rate of disabling injuries and their severity or days lost per million man-hours worked. Improvement in severity of injuries was especially marked.

INJURY RATES DURING FISCAL YEAR



CAUSES OF VA FIRES



At the close of the fiscal year, 64 stations had operated 1 year or more without a disabling injury. Fifty-two stations had totaled over 1 million man-hours since the last disabling injury, three stations had achieved records of over 5 million man-hours, and one of these, the regional office at Cleveland, Ohio, topped the record with over 7 million man-hours without a disabling injury.

The number of fires reported during fiscal year 1962 dropped to 1,478, as compared with 1,503 for the previous year. As in the past, smoking and the use of smoking materials constituted the largest single cause of fires in the Veterans Administration. A breakdown of fire causes is shown in the chart.

Losses from fires were also down from \$97,980 in fiscal year 1961 to \$26,197 in 1962, a decrease of 73 percent. In view of the value of VA property, these losses are considered remarkably low—less than 1 mill per \$100 of valuation.

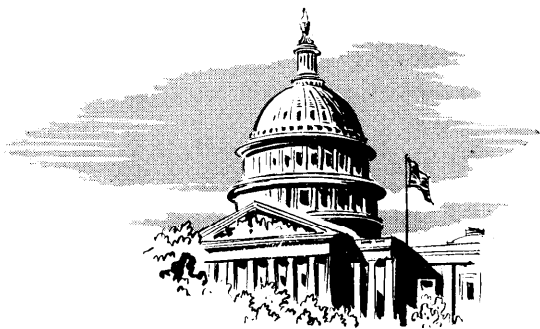
The program started in fiscal year 1952 to provide automatic sprinkler systems, suitable fire exits, additional fire alarm systems, and other features for the protection of patients and property in VA hospitals was continued. Since fiscal year 1952, there have been 226 projects with a total estimated construction cost of \$8,980,300. As of June 30, 1962, construction was completed on 216 projects having an estimated construction cost of \$8,416,800. There remain 10 projects with a total estimated construction cost of \$563,500 on which design or construction is underway. Construction totaling \$340,700 has been put in place on these projects, leaving a balance of \$222,800 of construction work to be done. The value of construction work in place as of June 30, 1962, amounts to 97.5 percent of the total estimated construction cost of the program.

During fiscal year 1962, a change was made in the VA Safety Award system. The Administrator's Award for Accomplishment in Safety was upgraded and new awards were established for presentation to stations by the heads of the operating departments. In addition to the special Administrator's safety award for the one outstanding station in each operating department, an Administrator's Decade Award was established for stations having outstanding records for 10 consecutive years. One station, the regional office at Juneau, Alaska, won this award for calendar year 1961.

During the year, an important forward step in motor vehicle safety was taken by requiring the installation and use of safety seat belts in all VA vehicles.

The following table, based on data supplied by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor, shows costs for VA employee accidental deaths, injuries, and occupational diseases for the past 5 calendar years compared with costs for all Federal employees. It will be noted that cost per VA employee is substantially lower than cost per employee Government-wide.

Calendar year	Cost per VA employee	Cost per employee, all government	Total VA costs	VA change from previous years
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
1961.....	9. 85	14. 35	1, 723, 420	—130, 568



Chapter Fifteen

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 2d session of the 87th Congress prior to Sept. 20, 1962.

Highlights

- Enrollment of war orphans in foreign educational institutions was authorized (Public Law 87-546).
- Special endowment at age 96, life insurance plan, was approved (Public Law 87-549).
- Assignment of National Service Life Insurance benefits is now permitted (Public Law 87-557).
- Basic increases in compensation rates for service-connected disabilities (Public Law 87-645).
- To restore certain children and widows to rolls upon annulment of their marriages or remarriages (Public Law 87-674).

Public Law 87-544, July 25, 1962.—This act amends section 3203(a)(2)(A), title 38, United States Code, to provide that compensation or retirement pay withheld from competent veterans who are receiving hospitalization, institutional, or domiciliary care from the Veterans Administration may only be paid upon death of the veteran to the spouse, children, or to the dependent parents. It removes brothers, sisters, and nondependent parents from the permitted class of beneficiaries. It also provides that this amendment shall apply to pension payments received by those who did not elect to receive pension under the Pension Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-211).

Public Law 87-546, July 25, 1962.—This act amends section 1723(c), title 38, United States Code, to permit enrollment in a foreign educational institution of persons eligible for war orphans' educational assistance if (1) the subjects to be taken at such institution are an integral part of and fully creditable toward completion of an approved course in which such person is enrolled at an institution located in a State or the Republic of the Philippines; (2) the tuition and fees for attendance at such institution are paid for by the principal institution; and (3) the principal institution agrees to assume responsibility for submitting to Veterans Administration the required certificates of enrollment and training.

Public Law 87-549, July 25, 1962.—This act amends section 742, title 38, United States Code, to provide that an insured who, on or after his 65th birthday, has a 5-year level premium term policy of U.S. Government life insurance in force by payment of premiums may exchange such policy for insurance on a special endowment at age 96 plan. This plan provides primarily for death protection; however, in those cases where the policy is in force on the anniversary date nearest the insured's 96th birthday, the insurance matures as an endowment. The new special endowment at age 96 plan of insurance would be offered on a voluntary basis upon written application, payment of the required premium, and surrender of the term policy and any total disability provision attached thereto with all rights, title, and interest thereunder. The new endowment policy will not mature because of the total permanent disability of the insured; however, the insured, upon application at the time of the exchange and payment of an extra premium, may be issued a provision which would provide for waiver of premiums on the new policy (including premiums on such a provision) during the total and permanent disability of the insured which commences after the date of application for the provision and while payment of premiums is not in default. If it is found after the exchange that prior thereto the 5-year term policy matured because of total permanent disability of the insured or that he was entitled to benefits under the total disability provision attached to his term policy, the insured shall have the right to elect to surrender the new endowment policy and any waiver of premium provisions attached thereto and to receive the benefits payable under the prior contract. In such cases, the cash value of the endowment policy, less any

indebtedness and any premiums paid on the waiver of premium provision, would be refunded.

Public Law 87-556, July 27, 1962.—This act amends section 3203(d), title 38, United States Code, to provide that there shall be no reduction of pension during hospitalization of certain veterans with a wife or child; continues reduction for a veteran who has a wife but whose pension is payable under section 521(b), relating to the pension rate payable to a veteran who is unmarried or married but not living with and not reasonably contributing to the support of his spouse and who has no child; provides for apportionment to the wife of amounts in excess of \$30 per month which would be payable to the veteran if pension were payable under section 521(c), relating to a higher pension rate for a veteran reasonably contributing to the support of the estranged wife.

Public Law 87-557, July 27, 1962.—This act amends section 718, title 38, United States Code, to permit any person entitled to NSLI benefits maturing on or after date of enactment of the bill, whether a principal or contingent beneficiary, to assign all or any part of his interest in such insurance (except gratuitous insurance under section 722(b)) and would permit such assignment whether it was delivered to the Veterans Administration before or after any payments of the insurance have been made.

Public Law 87-572, August 6, 1962.—This act amends section 216(c), title 38, United States Code, to authorize to be appropriated annually such funds as may be necessary, in lieu of the existing \$1 million limitation, to carry out the Veterans Administration research program in the field of prosthetic appliances.

Public Law 87-574, August 6, 1962.—This act amends title 38, United States Code, relating to adjustments in procedures applicable to the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans Administration. Among other things, it authorizes reimbursement of cost of repair and replacement of personal property damaged or destroyed in the performance of duty as the direct result of patients' actions. It also authorizes the utilization of services of patients and members in VA hospitals and domiciliaries for therapeutic and rehabilitative purposes without conferring an employment status. Section 3 extends the 15-percent specialty allowance, which is paid to certain doctors who have passed specialty boards, to temporary full- or part-time doctors who meet the necessary qualifications. Section 4 permits employment of nonmedical professional and technical personnel on a fee basis; relaxes the 90-day limitation upon temporary full-time appointments of physicians, dentists, and nurses; and authorizes appointment of noncitizens for certain positions when the Chief Medical Director determines it is not possible to recruit qualified citizens for such services. Section 5 authorizes the Administrator to designate a Director of the Chaplain Service for a period of 2 years, with redesignation for successive like periods permitted, so as to permit rotation of this position among the various faith groups.

Public Law 87-583, August 14, 1962.—This act amends chapter 17, title 38, United States Code, to authorize hospital and medical treatment for peacetime veterans suffering from noncompensable service-connected disabilities.

Public Law 87-591, August 16, 1962.—This act amends chapter 31, title 38, United States Code, to allow a blinded veteran of World War II or of the Korean conflict to obtain vocational rehabilitation training after the termination date otherwise applicable to him, but not beyond June 30, 1975, if (1) the veteran has not previously been rehabilitated (rendered employable) as the result of training furnished under this chapter; or (2) his blindness has worsened, or has developed as a result of the worsening of his service-connected disability, since he was declared rehabilitated so as to prevent him from pursuing the occupation for which he was trained.

Public Law 87-610, August 28, 1962.—This act amends subchapter VI, chapter 11, title 38, United States Code, by adding section 360 to provide that where any veteran has suffered blindness in one eye as a result of service-connected disability and has suffered blindness in the other eye as a result of non-service-connected disability or has suffered the loss or loss of use of one kidney as a result of service-connected disability, and has suffered severe involvement of the other kidney such as to cause total disability, as a result of non-service-connected disability, he shall be assigned and paid the applicable rate of disability compensation as if his blindness in both eyes or bilateral kidney involvement were the result of service-connected disability.

Public Law 87-645, September 7, 1962.—This act amends title 38 United States Code, in the following respects:

- (1) Increases the monthly rates of disability compensation for wartime and peacetime veterans who have a service-connected disability rated between 10 and 100 percent or are entitled to the higher statutory award rates (38 U.S.C. 314).
- (2) Provides, generally, for continuing payment of the monthly aid and attendance allowance to eligible veterans, during their hospitalization at Government expense (38 U.S.C. 314(r)), until the first day of the second calendar month after date of admission for such hospitalization (38 U.S.C. 3203(f)).
- (3) Extends from 3 to 7 years from date of separation from active wartime service the period during which presumptive service connection may be granted for multiple sclerosis (38 U.S.C. 312(4)).

Public Law 87-666.—This act, effective January 1, 1963, amends the provisions of chapter 71, title 38, United States Code, relating to consideration and final adjudication of disputed claims for veterans' benefits, so that the essential elements of the veterans' appellate procedures are—

- (1) A timely filing of a notice of disagreement (appeal period would not be changed);

- (2) Review and development of the case by the agency which denied the original claim to the extent proper, and the modification of the original decision to allow the claim, in whole or in part, if such action is found to be in order;
- (3) Preparation of a "statement of the case" by the agency of original jurisdiction if the disagreement is not resolved to the satisfaction of the claimant, such statement to contain a summary of the evidence in the case pertaining to the issue as to which there is dissatisfaction, a discussion of the pertinent law and regulations and, where applicable, the provisions of the Schedule for Rating Disabilities, and the decision on the issue and summary of the reasons therefor;
- (4) The furnishing of such statement to the claimant with notice of his right to perfect his appeal to the Board of Veterans Appeals; and
- (5) Consideration of the case by the Board of Veterans Appeals on the basis of the entire record, including the "statement of the case" and the claimant's response thereto as contained in his formal appeal.

Public Law 87-671.—Section 1 adds section 4009 to chapter 71, title 38, United States Code, to authorize the use of independent medical experts, when in the judgment of the Board of Veterans Appeals, their use is warranted by the medical complexity or controversy involved in an appeal case. The services of a medical expert or experts would be secured through arrangements with recognized medical schools, universities, or clinics; and such experts would be selected by an appropriate official of such institution. Section 2 amends section 3301, relating to the confidential nature of all files, records, etc., pertaining to any claim, to make such information available to an expert or experts rendering an advisory opinion on the claim. This act shall be effective January 1, 1963.

Public Law 87-674.—This act amends the provisions of title 38, United States Code, relating to payment of benefits to a widow, and to, or on account of, a child, of a veteran, (1) to terminate payments in the case of a widow who since the death of the veteran, and after enactment of the amendment, has lived with another man and held herself out to the public to be the wife of such other man; (2) to restore benefits in the case of a widow who has remarried or a child who has married, if such marriage has been annulled by a court with basic authority to render annulment decrees, absent fraud or collusion; and (3) to provide that the award of benefits upon annulment shall be the date the judicial decree of annulment becomes final if claim is filed within 1 year, and in all other cases, the date of claim.



Chapter Sixteen

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

- Supreme Court handed down decision of major significance to the Veterans Administration.
- An improved wage plan for wage administration employees was developed and adopted.
- A new procedure for processing construction projects through the Bureau of the Budget was approved by the President.
- Improvements were made in electronic data-processing systems.
- Increased emphasis was placed on manpower utilization.

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 1,497 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 775 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 2,746 as of June 30, 1961. During the fiscal year, 2,166 cases were added to the load existing at the beginning of the year and 3,300 were finally disposed of, leaving 1,612 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. Such cases totaling 2,915 were processed and disposed of during this fiscal year, while approximately 1,786 new cases were received.

Insurance cases continued to be the most numerous in the field of important litigation. To a pending figure of 166 there were added 99 new cases. Of this total of 265 cases, 105 were finally disposed of, leaving a balance pending of 160 cases on June 30, 1962.

Next in volume of major litigation were suits filed under the Federal Tort Claims Act. New suits numbering 53 were added to the 89 pending at the beginning of the year for a total of 142 suits. Of this number, 50 cases were closed, leaving a balance of 92 tort suits pending at the end of the fiscal year.

In connection with the vocational rehabilitation and education program, 14 new suits were added to the 85 pending at the beginning of the year. With the final closing of 40 cases, the 59 cases pending show that litigation in this area decreased slightly as compared to fiscal year 1961. 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 U.S. 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.

The U.S. Supreme Court in the case of *Porter v. Aetna Casualty and Surety Company* (No. 604, October Term, 1961) decided that benefit payments for Porter, an incompetent veteran, deposited by his committee in Federal savings and loan associations located in the District of Columbia, under the circumstances retained their exempt status provided in 38 U.S.C. 3101(a) and were not subject to attachment by Porter's judgment creditor. The Court noted that the funds were in fact subject to immediate and certain access by withdrawals and so utilized for Porter's support and maintenance, and held that the benefit funds actually had retained the qualities of moneys and had not been converted into permanent investments. At the request of the General Counsel of the Veterans Administration, the Department of Justice filed a brief and argued the case for the Government as *amicus curiae*. The case is important because of its possible applicability to recipients of VA monetary benefits, including those under legal disability, whose funds are deposited in associations of the type considered by the Court.

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 U.S. 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 field 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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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, 1961, there were 773 cases pending prosecutive consideration. During the fiscal year, 1,330 cases were received. Of this total of 2,103 cases, 49 were forwarded to the appropriate regional office chief attorneys for submission to the U.S. attorneys and 8 were submitted directly to the Department of Justice. Cases finally disposed of total 1,157, leaving 946 such cases requiring further action as of the end of the fiscal year.

Legislative Activities.—6,859 bills and resolutions were introduced in Congress during fiscal year 1962, 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, 395 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 31 hearings to assist the congressional committees in the consideration of these proposals and prepared 26 drafts of bills.

Congressional liaison activities were maintained through a special staff with offices in the Senate and House Office Buildings to advise and assist Members of Congress and their staffs concerning claims for benefits by veterans and their dependents under laws administered by the Veterans Administration, and related matters. In rendering this service approximately 5,600 personal and 66,000 telephone contacts were made and 21,000 miscellaneous letters and memoranda prepared. Also, more than 656 individual cases were reviewed and briefed.

Personnel

General.—In support of the primary management mission of administering programs for veterans and their dependents, the personnel program has a many-faceted role. The scope of this role—staffing, pay administration, training and development, merit promotion, motivation, employee com-

munications, performance evaluation, employee recognition, employee-management relations, and manpower utilization—is reflected in the following personnel program goals:

- (1) Recruitment and assignment of employees, based solely on merit and fitness;
- (2) Equitable compensation for employees;
- (3) Practical training and development of the work force, including supervisory personnel;
- (4) Retention and advancement of employees on the basis of individual competence, current and potential;
- (5) Effective manpower utilization—the best use of people for efficient performance of the VA mission of service to veterans;
- (6) Systematic and competitive opportunity for promotion;
- (7) Development of a reservoir of personnel for executive, administrative, and supervisory positions;
- (8) Promotion of an effective flow of information and ideas between employees and management;
- (9) Maintenance of a work environment conducive to good employee-management relationships;
- (10) Constructive and mutually satisfactory relationships between employee groups and management, at both local and national levels;
- (11) Stimulation and recognition of employee accomplishments; and
- (12) Prompt separation of ineffective employees.

Highlights of the progress and activities in fiscal year 1962 were as follows:

- Continued progress was made in broadening and accelerating general management training and development activities, so as to encompass all levels of supervision.
- Further significant increases were made in the number of supervisory and administrative personnel pursuing individual development plans tailored to meet specific training and development needs.
- Further decreases were accomplished in employment in two major operating departments with a very minimum use of reduction in force.
- Progress continued in employment of handicapped persons—an increase in number hired for fifth successive year.
- A new program was launched for employee-management cooperation through a nationwide series of workshops for top management and personnel officials.
- An improved wage plan for wage administration employees was developed and adopted.
- A more effective system for informing employees about agencywide personnel policies affecting their employment was initiated.

Employment Trend.—There were 176,562 employees (152,185 full time; 24,377 part time) in pay status as of June 30, 1962—an increase of 2,452, or about 1.4 percent, from June 30, 1961.

Continuing a long-term trend, there were further employment decreases during fiscal year 1962 in insurance and veterans benefits activities. In the Department of Insurance there was another major employment decrease of about 12.8 percent (451 employees). In the Department of Veterans Benefits there was a further employment decrease of about 3.4 percent (555 employees). These employment decreases stemmed from a variety of factors such as: management efforts to obtain effective manpower utilization in relation to workload declines in substantive programs; organizational and procedural improvements; conversions to automatic data processing; and improvements in employee effectiveness.

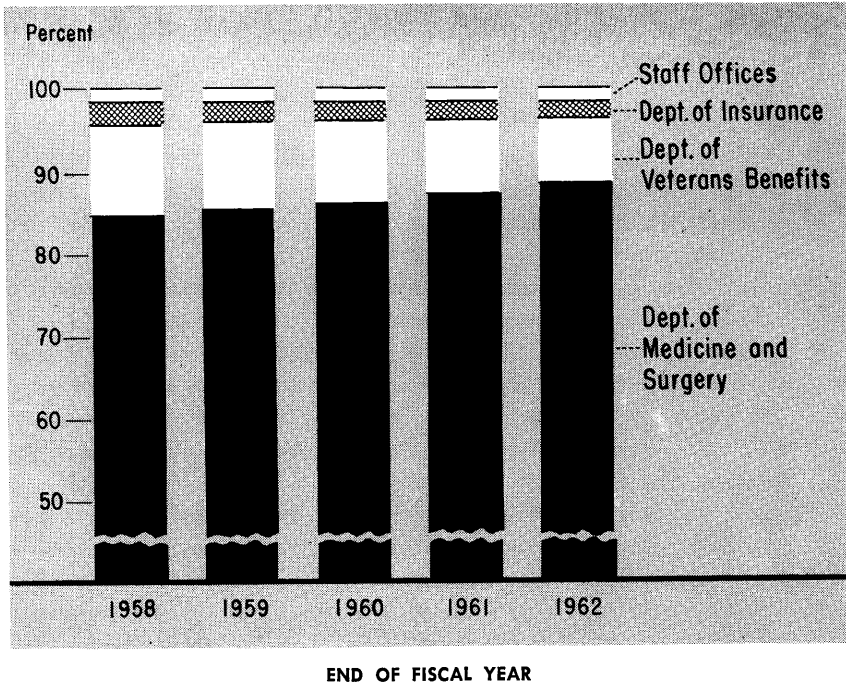
Again as in the past several years, the sizable decrease in employment in these two departments was effected with a very minimum need for the use of forced separations. Throughout the entire Veterans Administration, only 253 full-time employees were separated by reduction-in-force action. This illustrates both the effective planning for reducing employment through attrition, and the placement assistance furnished employees in obtaining employment at other VA stations, other Federal installations, and in private industry.

In the Department of Medicine and Surgery, employment as of June 30, 1962, was 3,404 (2,717 full time and 687 part time) higher than the level as of that date in 1961. A part of this increase was the result of the activation of new facilities and conversions of hospitals to obtain the best use of available bed facilities. In general, the staffing increase in fiscal year 1962, like that occurring in the previous fiscal year, is a part of a long-range program for planned staffing improvements at VA hospitals. The purposes of this program are to accelerate patient turnover, to increase the number of patients that can be treated within the existing bed capacity of the VA hospital system, to meet better the needs of aging psychiatric patients with multiple chronic medical infirmities, and to take advantage of the continuing development of new diagnostic and therapeutic techniques.

The total on-duty strength in the Veterans Administration as of June 30, 1962, was again a little over 1 percent (1.4 percent) higher than at the end of the previous year. This was the net effect of the employment increase of about 2.2 percent in medical program activities, offsetting the cited decreases for the Department of Insurance and for the Department of Veterans Benefits. Thus, the proportion of total agency employment required for the medical program continued to increase as that required for other major programs continued to decline. The next chart illustrates this trend which, based on long-range workload estimates, is expected to continue. Summarizing the data upon which that chart is based, during the 5-year period shown, employment decreased 27.8 percent in the Department of Insurance and 17.7 percent in the Department of Veterans

Benefits, and increased about 6.3 percent in the Department of Medicine and Surgery.

DISTRIBUTION OF VA EMPLOYMENT



Employee Development and Training.—During fiscal year 1962, intensive efforts were made to widen the VA program for increasing the management knowledges and skills of supervisory and management personnel. Contributing to these efforts was the increased participation by top-level program and operating officials in the planning, administration, and evaluation of development activities to insure that they are geared to both current and future operational needs.

Training programs designed to stimulate new ideas in general management, decision making, communications, and human relations were conducted at all levels of management, covering the full range of supervisory and management personnel from the top executive level down through the first-line supervisor. Representative examples are the following:

- A series of four management principles seminars for top-level executives in central office.
- Three 1-week national management institutes, in Washington, D.C., for 72 field station managers, hospital directors, chiefs of staff, and central office officials.

- Regional management institutes for key field officials, field stations providing development opportunities comparable to those offered at the national level.
- An administrative lecture and conference program for medical and key administrative personnel at hospitals, conducted at 67 installations of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, utilizing the services of authorities from universities and industry to supplement inservice management training resources.
- Individualized special training at the central office, for selected field station managers (10) and other personnel (11) of the Department of Veterans Benefits, ranging up to 3 weeks in duration in accordance with specific needs.
- Appropriate seminars and conferences for middle management and technical personnel located in central office.
- Participation of about 3,000 first- and second-line supervisors in central office and the field in two new courses, "Managing Your Work" and "The Role of the Supervisor in Effective Personnel Management," which were developed to improve the management abilities of lower level supervisors.

To assist operating management in the field in the conduct of training and development activities, based on training survey needs, aids in varying forms were provided. These included:

- A training guide for a new course, covering the role of the supervisor in effective personnel management.
- A leader's guide and 35-millimeter slides for use at field stations of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in furthering understanding of staff development and its relationship to improving the ongoing management process.
- A 30-minute motion picture, and two informational pamphlets, to familiarize employees in the Department of Veterans Benefits with the automatic data-processing system used in the payment of veterans' compensation and pension claims.

Throughout fiscal year 1962, there was continued emphasis on training of personnel for both existing and prospective automatic data-processing applications. Inservice training was used to develop additional systems analysts and programers, and to keep technical personnel up to date with changes occurring in "hardware" (equipment) and "software" (programming). Retraining was conducted to equip employees for new methods of operations under ongoing automatic data-processing systems for insurance, and compensation and pension activities. Orientation in automatic data-processing operations was provided for large numbers of management, supervisory, and nonsupervisory personnel to promote understanding of the management and operational uses of automatic data-processing equipment, and the potential of such equipment for improving manpower utili-

zation, providing more effective service to veterans, and conducting program planning and research.

Several years ago long-range goals were set for the systematic assessment of development needs of supervisory and administrative personnel, and the establishment of realistic individual development plans to meet these needs. During fiscal year 1962, further significant progress was made toward achieving the goal of active individual development plans for 12,500 supervisory and administrative personnel. As of June 30, 1962, about 8,700 individual development plans had been established, an increase of about 1,200 over the figure cited in last year's report.

The management personnel inventory for the appraisal and identification of employees for key positions throughout the Veterans Administration is now a well-integrated and well-accepted part of the total VA merit career program, with over 7,000 top and middle management personnel participating. In line with the major objective of obtaining improvements in the quality of appraisals of performance and potential, cited in last year's report, the internal management appraisal form, the keystone of the system for evaluating employees for key positions, was completely revised. A test study of the revised and simplified form revealed that it was most acceptable to employees in their dual roles as appraisers and as employees being appraised by others—colleagues and supervisors. In addition, the test study indicated that the revised appraisal form will provide agency officials with more and better information of the kind needed to aid in the making of selections for top and middle management positions at staff and operating levels.

Retention of Employees.—Corresponding to the experience for the Government as a whole in fiscal year 1962, the annual separation rate for all employees in pay status increased to 24.2 percent—2.7 percentage points higher than in fiscal year 1961. The annual separation rate for full-time employees was 17.8 percent—2.1 percentage points higher than in the preceding fiscal year, but only 0.4 of a percentage point higher than in fiscal year 1960. The significant gap of 6.4 percentage points between the respective annual separation rates for full-time employees and all employees in pay status was due to the large number of part-time employees in the total work force. Such personnel, comprising on the average, about 13.9 percent of the Veterans Administration work force, accounted for 36.5 percent of all separations for all causes.

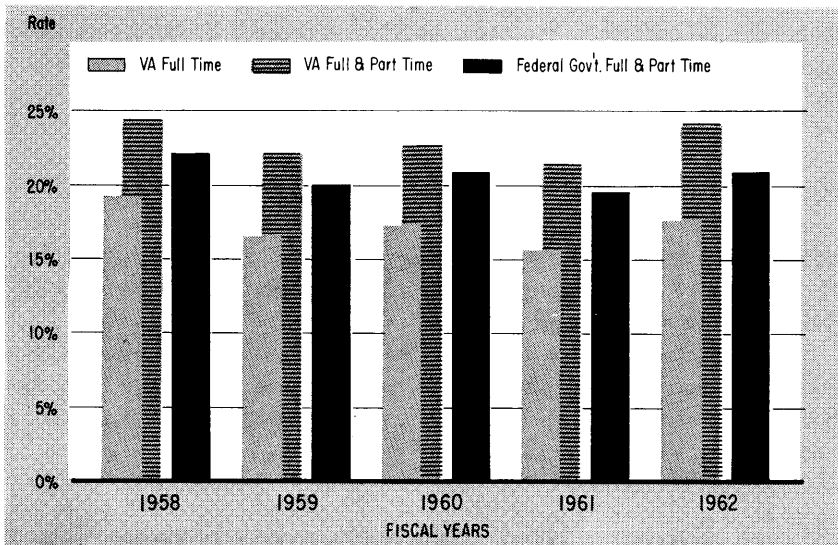
Special studies conducted by the Veterans Administration over the past several years, including fiscal year 1962, indicate that the VA separation rate for full-time employees compares very favorably with the separation rates for large departments and agencies which have a very small percentage of part-time employees in the total work force. Studies by occupational category continue to indicate that, as in private industry, high loss rates are

associated with occupations for which the educational and training requirements are minimal, or for which women are usually recruited.

In summary, the VA separation rate experience for all employees in pay status in fiscal year 1962 reversed the trend of the past several years during which there was a narrowing of the gap between the VA separation rate and the lower separation rate for the Government as a whole. However, considering the high percentage of part-time employees in the VA work force, and the many thousands of full-time employees in jobs in which the “turnover” experience is high in industry, a reasonable satisfactory degree of employment stability continued to be maintained, especially in the full-time segment of the VA work force.

The chart below summarizes annual separation rate experience for the past 5 fiscal years. This chart reflects the gap between separation rates for full-time employees as compared to that for all employees in pay status. This gap has ranged from a low of 5.2 percentage points in fiscal year 1958 to a high of 6.4 percentage points in fiscal year 1962, and indicates the effect of the large percentage of part-time employees in the total VA work force. Over this 5-year period the VA separation rate for full- and part-time employees has fluctuated between a high of 24.4 percent in fiscal year 1958 and a low of 21.5 percent in fiscal year 1961, and has been consistently higher than the comparable Federal Government rate. However, the annual VA separation for full-time employees only has been consistently lower than the Government rate, based on data published by the Civil Service Commission for all employees.

ANNUAL SEPARATION RATE



Recruitment.—The recruitment of full-time personnel for maintaining effective operational services to veterans continued to be a major workload factor in the VA personnel program. Full-time accessions averaged about 2,325 per month, and were about 385 per month higher than the preceding year. Vigorous recruitment operations were required to obtain the additional personnel for the planned staffing improvement in the medical program and to overcome the somewhat higher personnel turnover experience during fiscal year 1962. A considerable portion of the manpower resources of staff and operating personnel offices was devoted to the extensive job of meeting both the immediate recruitment needs and the long-range continuing effort to develop recruitment sources for meeting future needs, particularly in medical program activities and certain administrative, technical, and professional positions.

Illustrative of the scope of the major job of acquiring personnel to maintain an effective level of operations are data covering the diverse activities of the VA recruitment program in fiscal year 1962. Based on data for a 12-month period ending May 31, 1962, it is estimated that 180 VA Boards of U.S. Civil Service Examiners conducted some 2,000 different examinations, with approximately 15,000 persons hired for competitive service positions from registers established through such examinations. During the year, the central office VA Board of Civil Service Examiners rated 3,400 applicants for some 20 positions for which examinations are conducted on a nationwide basis; about 1,000 appointments were effected in the Veterans Administration for shortage-category professional, scientific, and technical positions as a result of such examinations. In addition, approximately 650 physicians and about 3,000 nurses were recruited under noncompetitive procedures for full-time positions. Recruitment for these positions, as well as for other professional personnel, e.g., social workers, psychologists, dietitians, therapists, architects, and engineers, involved an appreciable supportive effort from line and program officials in making visits to numerous colleges, universities, and professional schools to obtain prospective graduates for VA career positions.

Throughout fiscal year 1962, efforts were intensified to accelerate the intake of college-trained personnel and to meet the long-range needs for types of personnel in which there are, and will continue to be, nationwide shortages. Recruitment sources were developed through publicizing VA employment opportunities for qualified personnel in management, technical, scientific, and professional positions. Paid advertising ranged from an institutional advertisement in the College Placement Annual to advertisements in seven large newspapers for key engineering positions, and the use of professional journals to stimulate applications from specialists and trained personnel. Again, as in fiscal year 1961, teams of program and personnel representatives visited many colleges, universities, and professional schools to convey information about VA career fields to students and to offer employment to prospective graduates qualified for technical and critical

shortage positions. VA representatives participated in numerous Federal career day programs on college campuses, and an additional general recruitment exhibit, depicting VA employment opportunities, was developed and placed in circulation for use at career day programs at college and high school levels.

Equal Employment Opportunity.—A longtime, basic tenet of VA employment policy is that there “will be no discrimination in employment either in favor of or against applicants on grounds of sex, race, creed, color, national origin, marital status, nondisqualifying physical handicaps, or lawful political affiliation.” A corollary to this policy is affording equal opportunity to all persons, based solely on merit and fitness. During fiscal year 1962, additional emphasis was placed on the hiring of persons on the basis of individual competence, present and prospective, without regard to physical handicap, sex, or minority group characteristics.

Based on recent survey data, it is estimated that more than 25 percent of all VA employees are members of minority groups (Negro, Spanish American, Oriental, Puerto Rican, etc.). This high proportion of minority group members in the total VA work force reflects the long-established VA policy of selection on the basis of individual competence. In line with this policy, positive efforts were directed during the year to increase the intake of members of minority groups, particularly of persons qualified by formal training for administrative, technical, and professional positions. A goodly number of visits were made by both personnel and operating officials to schools and colleges where enrollments are predominantly Negro. These visits had the manifold purposes of conveying information to students, faculty members, and college placement officials, about the Veterans Administration, its employment opportunities, and its position as an “equal opportunity employer”; of acquainting students with civil service examination procedures; and of encouraging students to compete with other candidates in civil service examinations, particularly the Federal Service entrance examination, for employment with the Veterans Administration or other Government agencies.

Reiterating basic VA policy, the attention of management at all levels was directed to the review and prompt elimination of any practices that might be contrary to the principle of affording equal opportunity for all, not only with respect to initial hiring but also for merit promotion; training and development; and in all other respects.

Employment of the Handicapped.—In fiscal year 1962, the Veterans Administration continued to maintain its position of leadership as an employer of the handicapped, hiring 1,829 handicapped persons—327 more than in the previous fiscal year. With only about 7 percent of the total Federal civilian employment, the Veterans Administration added to its employment rolls approximately 16 percent of the 11,220 handicapped persons reported as hired by Federal agencies during the fiscal year.

The peak month for the hiring of handicapped persons is usually October, the month in which the National Employ the Handicapped Week is observed. In October 1961, the Veterans Administration hired 191 handicapped persons, surpassing the former peak month of October 1960, when 173 hires were made. Reflecting the continued year-round emphasis on the employment and utilization of handicapped persons is the increase in the number of handicapped persons hired over the past 5 fiscal years. For the fifth successive year there was a significant increase in the number of handicapped persons hired by the Veterans Administration, during a period in which there have been substantial staffing reductions in two major program activities and a relatively small overall increase in agency wide employment. The table below summarizes the percentage increases from year to year in the hiring of handicapped persons.

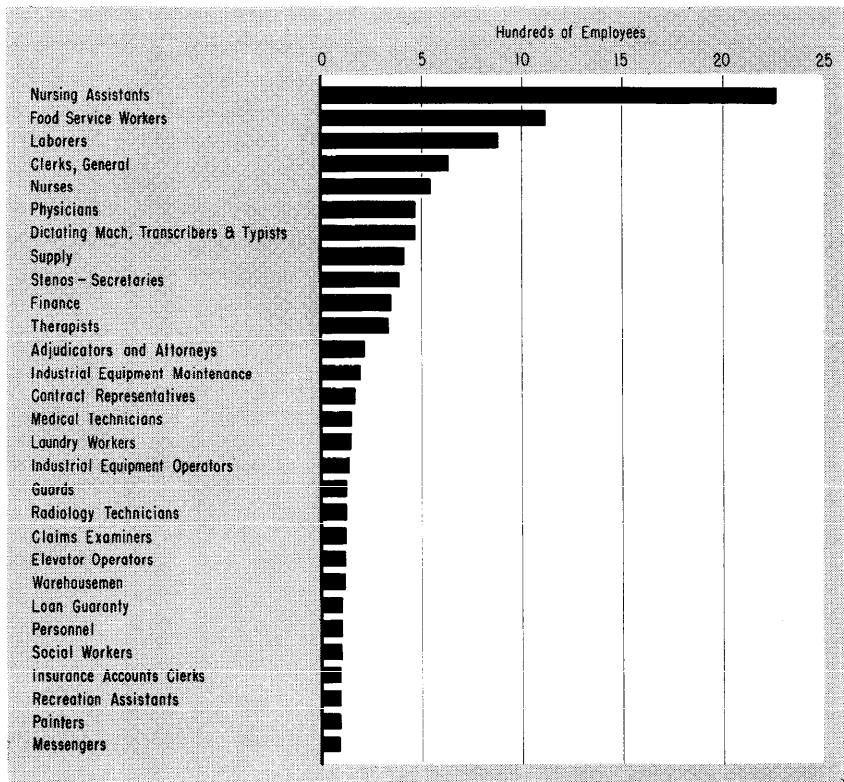
Fiscal year	Number of handicapped hired	Percent increase over previous year
1958.	647	21.6
1959.	839	29.7
1960.	1,249	¹ 48.9
1961.	1,502	20.3
1962.	1,829	21.8

¹ Increase due partially to the establishment of additional categories of disabling conditions by the Civil Service Commission.

As of October 31, 1961, 12,050 handicapped persons were employed full time in the Veterans Administration—an increase of 941, or about 8.5 percent, over the number employed as of the same date in 1960. The ratio of handicapped employees to nonhandicapped was 1 to 13, as compared to 1 to 14 in 1960.

Handicapped persons were employed, on a full-time basis, in numerous occupations, ranging through positions with high formal training requirements. The next chart provides a partial picture of the many positions in which handicapped persons are successfully employed. About 82 percent of VA's handicapped employees are represented by the 29 categories or activities listed. As indicated, most of the handicapped employees are in semiskilled positions not requiring extensive education and training, with over 25 percent employed as nursing assistants (the largest single group) and food service workers. However, a considerable number of handicapped persons occupy technical, administrative, and professional positions, with nurses and physicians—nationwide shortage-category positions—comprising about 8.5 percent of the total.

POSITIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF HANDICAPPED EMPLOYEES, OCTOBER 31, 1961



Incentive Awards.—During fiscal year 1962, there was increased emphasis on quality in the suggestion phase of the incentive awards program. In line with new criteria for monetary awards, attention was focused on suggestions with measurable benefits for improving the efficiency and economy of operations. The results of this quality approach are reflected in the following data:

- For each dollar paid in suggestion awards there was a measurable benefit of \$8—an increase of about \$2, or 33 percent, over fiscal year 1961.
- The measurable benefit for each suggestion award (cash and noncash) averaged \$101—an increase of almost \$20, or 25 percent, over the previous fiscal year.
- For cash awards only, the measurable benefit for each suggestion award was \$164—an increase of about \$45, or 38 percent, over fiscal year 1961.

As was expected with the emphasis on quality, and particularly the higher standard for a minimum cash award established by the Civil Service Commission, there was a decrease in the number of suggestions. A total of approximately 26,000 suggestions was received, a decline of about 10,000,

or 28 percent, from the preceding year. Even with higher quality standards, however, the adoption rate continued to be very good. Almost 13,000 suggestions, or 48 percent of those made by employees, were adopted in fiscal year 1962. This compares very favorably with the 50-percent adoption rate for the previous fiscal year. The estimated measurable benefits for first-year use of the suggestions adopted in fiscal year 1962 were approximately \$1.3 million.

The use of awards for superior performance and special achievements to recognize employees for exemplary performance of their day-to-day jobs was comparable to that of the previous fiscal year. More than 6,000 such awards were given.

The statistics above give only a partial picture. The superior performance of employees and the adoption of suggestions yielded extensive benefits which, in many instances, were not measurable in dollar savings. Almost 10,000 of the suggestions adopted in fiscal year 1962 were of this type. Nevertheless, they were significant in areas such as improving patient care and increasing safety and thereby valuable in helping to achieve the VA mission.

Other Significant Program Activities.—Revised personnel program evaluation standards, establishing and defining the adequate level of performance for a personnel management program at VA field stations, were issued early in fiscal year 1962 for use in the review and evaluation of all aspects of personnel management. Evaluation reports, prepared according to the reporting format furnished by the standards, were analyzed, and feedback information was furnished, in various media, to responsible staff, operating and field station officials for use in program planning and self-evaluation.

Based on the findings of a sample survey of materials issued at field installations to meet Civil Service Commission requirements for keeping employees informed about current policies affecting their employment, a new method was initiated for communicating this information to employees. Under the new plan for informing employees of personnel policies, central office headquarters develops and issues VA employee letters in appropriate program areas. These insure effective and uniform communication of significant personnel policies from the top management level of the VA directly to employees, and are expected to result in significant savings in man-hours at field stations. The new plan eliminates the need for each of about 230 field installations to develop and issue, separately, local communications on agencywide personnel policies. In addition to man-hour savings at the management levels of field stations, there should also be savings in reproduction costs. Five VA employee letters were issued during the last quarter of fiscal year 1962, with the remainder scheduled for release early in fiscal year 1963.

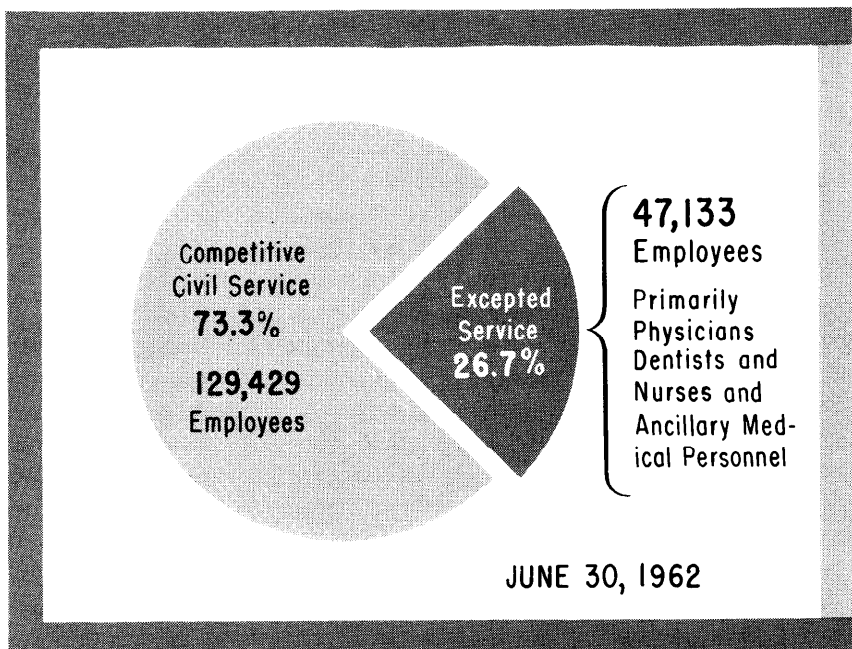
In order to launch the new program for employee-management cooperation, which provides for consultation and negotiation with eligible employee groups on matters affecting employment, a series of ten 2-day workshops

was held throughout the country for top management and personnel officials. This direct, face-to-face approach for orientation and training of responsible officials, in advance of the issuance of basic VA instructions for implementing Executive Order 10988, served to forestall the possible development of problems which might otherwise have required the diversion of a considerable number of man-hours to resolve. Early announcement of these workshops also served to minimize the development of a large correspondence workload between field installations and the central office. Also, many matters that might have become the subject of extensive correspondence were resolved at the field workshops.

Continuing a long record of constructive and mutually satisfactory relations with employee unions, there was active consultation with the national headquarters of the two major unions having fairly large VA employee membership on agency instructions covering highly important employee matters. These included the new agency instructions for implementing the Executive orders on employee-management cooperation and appeal rights of employees in adverse action cases. Formal recognition at the national level was accorded to both the American Federation of Government Employees and the National Federation of Federal Employees.

Employment Categories.—The number of employees in each of the respective employment categories, competitive service and excepted service, increased during the fiscal year 1962. This trend was consistent with the increase in the total number of employees in pay status by 2,452 over the

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY



level as of June 30, 1961. The chart on page 146 indicates the number and percent of employees in each of these respective categories. As of June 30, 1962, the increases over the previous June 30 were as follows: competitive civil service, 1,450 more; excepted service, 1,002 more.

The percentage changes in the respective categories were slight—a decrease of 0.2 percent for the competitive civil service and a corresponding increase in the excepted service. Although the percentage changes were minor, they reflect again the nature of the staffing changes that have been occurring in the past several years and which are expected to continue. The general patterns of these staffing changes are as follows: increased employment in the medical program, where a large percentage of the positions are in an excepted category; reduced employment in insurance and veterans benefits activities in which all except a few positions are filled through competitive civil service processes.

The percentage of VA employees in the excepted service, 26.7 percent as of June 30, 1962, was about 13 percentage points higher than the 14 percent last reported for the Government as a whole as of June 1961. This difference is an indicator of the extent of need in the VA personnel program for developing and administering diverse systems for the appointment, employment, and pay for excepted personnel required for the VA medical program.

There were minor changes in the tenure status of employees within the competitive service and the excepted service. These changes are summarized in the tables below:

Tenure—Competitive Civil Service

	Percent June 30, 1961	Percent June 30, 1962	Difference
Career status.....	79	77	—2
Career conditional.....	20	21	+1
Limited tenure.....	1	2	+1

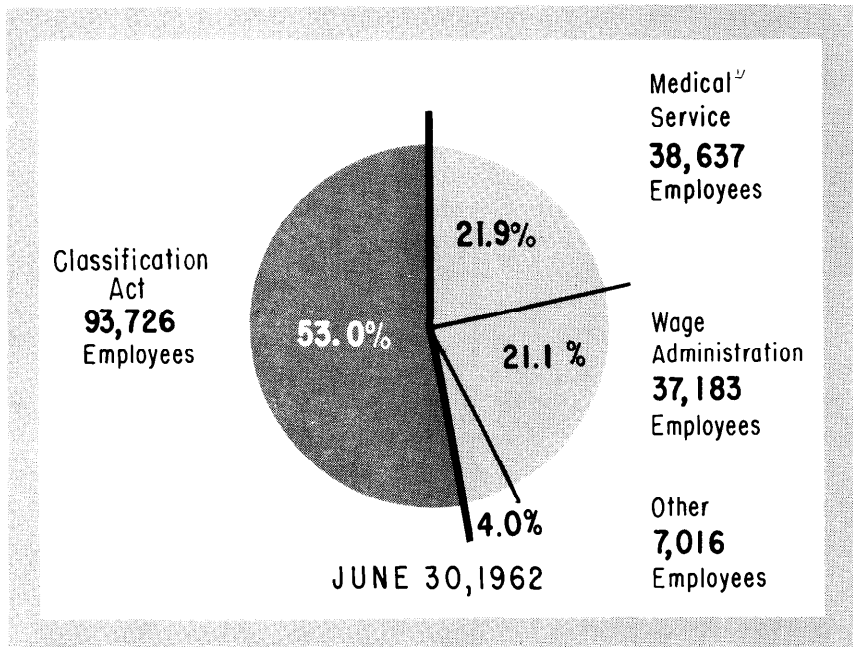
Tenure—Excepted Service

	Percent June 30, 1961	Percent June 30, 1962	Difference
Permanent.....	62	61	—1
Limited.....	38	39	+1

Pay Systems and Position Classification.—The distribution of employees, as of June 30, 1962, under the major pay systems required for

the compensation of the different types of personnel in the VA work force is illustrated below.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY PAY SYSTEM



^{1/2} Section 213 and Chapter 73, Title 38, U.S.C.

Small increases occurred in the number of employees in Classification Act positions, plus 945; medical service positions, plus 1,614; and wage administration positions, plus 547. These respective increases were the result of the overall increase in employment—2,452 higher than as of June 30, 1961. Employees compensated under other than the three cited major pay systems decreased by 654.

Percentage changes in the distribution of employees compensated under the diverse pay systems were generally of a minor order. The major percentage change occurred in the ratio of employees compensated under the statutory and administrative pay systems for medical service positions—an increase of 0.6 of 1 percentage point. Despite an increase in the total number of Classification Act positions, the percentage of employees in such positions decreased by 0.3 of 1 percentage point. These changes, like those for the distribution of employees in the competitive and excepted service, were the result of the staffing changes in program activities—a higher employment level in medical program activities and lower employment levels for insurance and veterans benefits activities. In the latter two program activities, practically all positions are Classification Act positions, whereas in medical program activities a high proportion of the positions are not

subject to the Classification Act: e.g., physicians; dentists; nurses; medical and dental residents; medical and dental consultants; and various trainees for ancillary medical positions.

During the year extensive study was devoted to developing an improved pay system for wage administration employees, and a new pay plan was adopted for implementation, on a staggered basis over about a 15-month period, as new wage schedules are placed into effect subsequent to June 30, 1962. The primary features of this new pay plan are: simplification of administrative procedures; elimination of pay disparities existing between employees in food service activities and those in other "service" type occupations; improved pay alignment for the various types of wage administration positions; more realistic pay differentials between supervisory and nonsupervisory wage administration positions; and redesign of wage surveys to elicit representative wage data for the "blue collar" occupations on wage administration schedules. It is anticipated that the new pay plan will serve to eliminate employee dissatisfactions with pay disparities, and to resolve management problems, viz, productivity, recruitment, and retention of high-quality employees, that stemmed from known pay anomalies.

Further substantial progress was made in reducing classification paperwork in the two largest operating departments. For example, in one department prototype descriptions were issued for centralized positions in five program areas (supply, registrar, personnel, fiscal, and engineering), replacing the need for the submission of approximately 1,000 individually prepared position descriptions. With the active participation of field station personnel, considerable progress was made toward the development of prototype descriptions, to serve in lieu of individualized submissions, for centralized positions in such professional fields as dietetics, pharmacy, psychology, and social service. In another large department, instructions for redescribing positions or adding addendum sheets were modified to eliminate the need for description changes when modifications in duties and responsibilities are of a relatively minor order and have no effect upon the classification of the positions. In the case of that latter department, major reporting requirements and operating procedures for maintaining a review of field classification activities were simplified or eliminated to reduce the flow of paperwork to the central office, and to achieve a greater degree of decentralization of position classification responsibility.

To obtain modernized position standards coverage and grade alignment for VA positions, the Veterans Administration participated actively with the Civil Service Commission in developing 15 different standards (fact-finding and recommending substantive changes in tentative standards) covering approximately 8,200 VA positions. Of particular importance was the development of an occupational standard for adjudicator positions in veterans benefits activities. This standard resolved a problem of long-

standing interest to VA management and VA employees, professional associations, and other Federal agencies with related type occupations.

Veterans Preference Eligibility.—As of June 30, 1962, about 57 percent of the VA work force was composed of employees with preference eligibility as ex-service persons, or as wives, widows, or mothers of deceased or totally disabled veterans. In fiscal year 1962, as in the past several years, there was a small decrease—1.4 percentage points—in the proportion of preference eligible employees. However, the proportion of VA employees with veterans' preference eligibility continued to be higher than the proportion for the entire Government, which was 51 percent as of December 31, 1961.

Among male employees (113,801), the percentage of male employees having veterans' preference decreased by 2.6 percentage points to 80.4 percent. This is still approximately 15 percentage points higher than the Government average of 65 percent for male employees as of December 31, 1961.

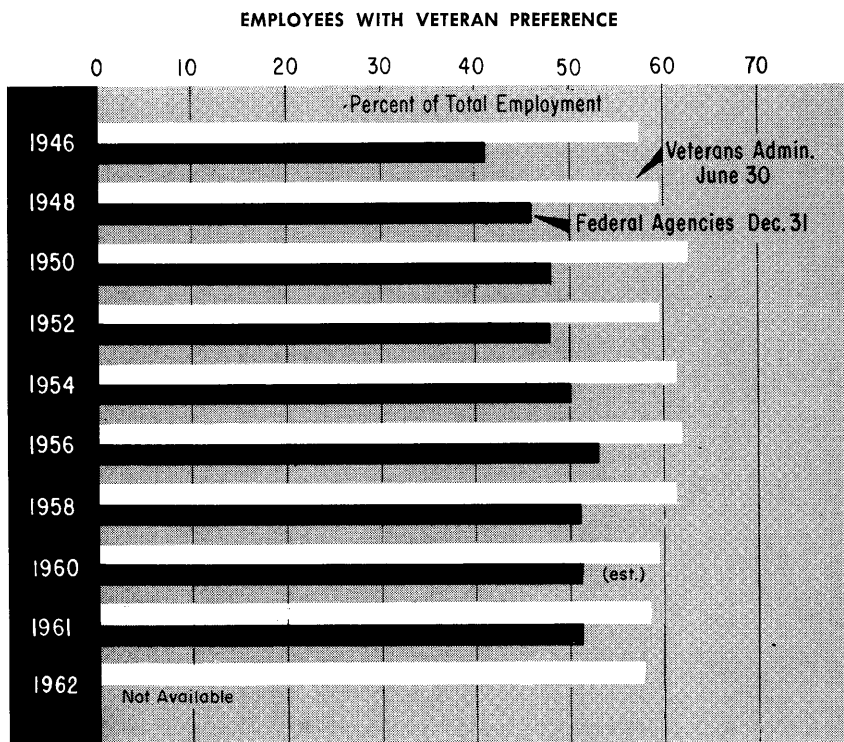
Among females (62,761), the proportion of employees with veterans' preference was 15.5 percent as of June 30, 1962—a decrease of one-half of a percentage point from the previous June 30. This continued to be almost double the 8-percent average for female employees throughout the Government as of December 31, 1961.

The chart on page 151 provides a historical summary of veterans' preference eligibility in the Veterans Administration. Despite recent small percentage point decreases in each year since June 30, 1956, the chart indicates the extended period during which the Veterans Administration has continued to have a much higher proportion of preference eligible employees than the Government as a whole.

Financial Management

VA's financial management program is intended to provide the agency with the most modern and efficient techniques in such management areas as budget, accounting, fiscal, auditing, statistical reporting, and research statistics.

The extensive scope of this program may be illustrated by the amount of funds under the Veterans Administration's control. Gross expenditures from all funds controlled by the agency totaled \$6.7 billion during the year, a decrease of \$93 million from the prior year. Expenditures from appropriated funds amounted to \$5.6 billion, an increase of \$69 million over the prior year. This increase reflected primarily the continued growth in compensation and pension payments to veterans and their survivors. Expenditures of \$1.1 million from trust and other funds were \$162 million lower than in fiscal year 1961. During fiscal year 1962, Veterans Administration budget expenditures made up about 6 percent of total Federal budget expenditures. Detailed information on our financial activities may



be found in the statistical tables section of this report beginning with table 93.

As shown in the following chart, cash benefit payments to veterans and their families made up most of the Veterans Administration's expenditures from appropriations. Administrative costs amounted to only 3.1 percent of the total expenditures.

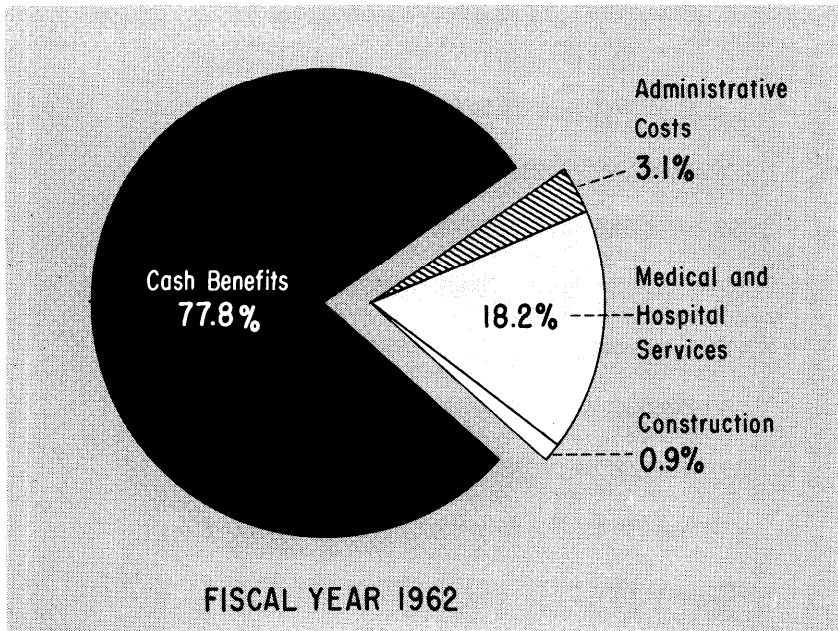
The continuing efforts to improve VA's financial management program resulted in significant achievements during fiscal year 1962. The most important accomplishments were in the following areas.

Accounting and Financial Reporting.—The accounting system for the Direct Loan Revolving Fund was revised to provide for concurrent advance of disbursing authority with the allotment of funds. This improvement simplifies accounting procedures and allows more timely utilization of unexpended amounts.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery decentralized the consolidation of general ledger trial balances and cost accounting reports to seven field stations; one within the confines of each area medical office. This relieves data-processing facilities in the central office and makes feedback data more readily available at the area office level.

Cost reporting in the Department of Veterans Benefits was streamlined by reducing the number of line items of information on the monthly report

EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATIONS



to 23, compared with about 75 previously required. Status of allotment information is now included on the monthly cost report in lieu of a separate report formerly prepared. Quarterly cost reports were simplified by requiring only a machine listing of the detailed budgetary cost accounts.

An additional 30 hospitals installed small complement punched-card equipment during the fiscal year under the continuing program to mechanize fiscal operations. This makes a total of 67, or approximately 67 percent of the larger VA hospitals—those having 500 or more full-time employees—having this equipment. The program has provided faster service and more timely and accurate fiscal data.

Accounting Controls for Electronic Computers.—Accounting and other controls over benefit payment interstation transactions between regional offices and the data-processing center in Hines, Ill., were strengthened and refined. This resulted in improved general ledger control over receivables and transfers of funds.

Budgeting.—Preview budget formulation and review processes were refined to place greater emphasis on the identification and examination of major issues and programs having long-range budgetary implications. Forward budget projections developed under this approach will provide a more meaningful frame of reference to guide future budgetary determinations and decisions.

A new procedure for processing construction projects through the Bureau of the Budget was approved by the President. The procedure will (1) re-

quire only one Presidential approval of a project; (2) provide for funding of projects through the apportionment procedure with the Bureau of the Budget; (3) expand the Administrator's Discretionary Fund from \$300,000 to \$500,000 and broaden the scope of use to urgent unprogramed projects, rather than emergency projects, as previously defined; (4) provide a systematic time schedule for project development and Bureau of the Budget review; and (5) provide for the approval of major bed projects in gross square footage and magnitude cost estimates at the master plan stage. Application of the revised procedure, which is effective July 1, 1962, should facilitate our ability to accomplish the construction program more expeditiously.

The 1963 budget submissions provide a separate appropriation for the medical and prosthetic research programs, with funding to be on a no-year basis. Heretofore, these programs were funded on an annual basis from the "Medical Administration and Miscellaneous Operating Expense" appropriation. This change will permit greater funding flexibility for the research programs.

Financial Auditing.—Agencywide fiscal audit policies relating to automatic data processing were published as a part of the Controller's policy manual.

The audit guide of the Department of Insurance was revised to provide published procedures and techniques for the comprehensive internal audit program of the Department's automatic data-processing system.

A site audit staff was established at the Hines, Ill., data-processing center. This permits a continuing independent audit evaluation of the computer output.

Management Reporting.—The project undertaken late in fiscal year 1961 to reevaluate VA's management information needs was substantially completed during the year, and the target date of August 1, 1962, for completion of the project will be met. This project has involved: (1) a reevaluation of the information, and its required frequency, needed at each level of management; (2) a determination of the uses made of information being received; (3) the disclosure of information not being reported that should be reported; and (4) a determination upon the best method for collecting needed information. To date, the review has disclosed some areas where too much or too little information is being received, and there are indications that substantial reductions will be made in detail or frequency in many of our reports.

The top management reporting system was refined by the elimination of the Administrator's Management Notebook—a series of analyses, charts, and tables—which was determined to be no longer serving a useful purpose.

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 outpatient clinics throughout the United States, the Republic of the Philippines, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The Veterans Administration prepared the Federal supply schedule for drug items in connection with its responsibilities for the procurement and distribution of drugs, biologicals, official reagents, and certain chemicals required by Federal civilian agencies. This included the establishment of contracts and the issuance of the contract schedule.

The discontinuance of the Denver, Colo., supply electric accounting machine (EAM) activities, October 1, 1961, completed the project of consolidating all former 22 central EAM stations into 3 data-processing divisions at VA supply depots. These divisions are now providing supply EAM service to stations in their respective depot distribution area, except for Los Angeles. Los Angeles was excluded from the consolidation to participate in a test of the 1401 computer application to all programs at that station.

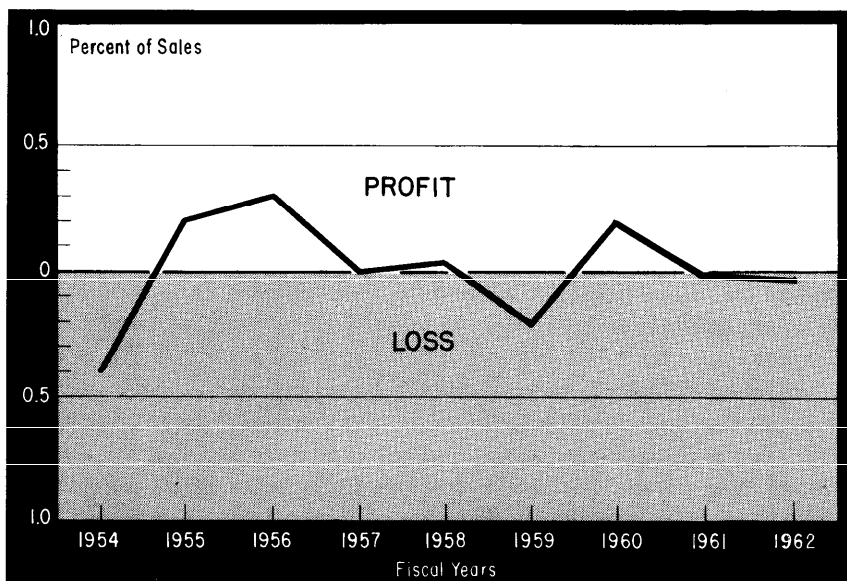
The equipment use standards program continued to receive emphasis. This program has as its goal the assurance that this agency's equipment investment is in balance with its needs. Standards for approximately 90 percent of the program have been completed. During the year, 236 new standards, covering mostly medical and surgical equipment, were published and standards for quarters furniture were revised. Additionally, 170 standards covering general classes of equipment have been developed and are being coordinated prior to publication.

In coordination with the Bureau of the Budget, the Veterans Administration developed equipment replacement criteria based on replacement and use standards. Field installations replacement needs can more accurately be assessed through the application of common criteria. The criteria were approved by the Bureau of the Budget and used in support of the fiscal year 1963 equipment budget.

Efforts were continued during fiscal year 1962 toward achieving greater economies through redistribution and utilization of personal property. Of the total usable personal property determined to be excess by field stations, approximately \$1.1 million, or 43 percent, was utilized within the Veterans Administration through redistribution. Approximately \$3.3 million of excess property was acquired from other Federal agencies.

Management of the agencywide supply fund continued throughout the ninth year on a break-even basis. The objective to operate the supply fund without profit or loss was achieved in fiscal year 1962 within six one-hundredths of 1 percent. The value of supplies and equipment provided using programs totaled \$164.3 million, an increase of 8 percent over the previous year. Supply fund inventory investment on June 30, 1962, was \$34.2 million.

SUPPLY FUND PROFIT OR LOSS



On July 1, 1961, the VA supply fund assumed the financing of supply depot operating expenses which were formerly charged to the appropriation, "Maintenance and Operations of Veterans Administration Supply Depots." The three supply depots maintained a high quality of service during fiscal year 1962, as well as making economical distribution of supply items to Veterans Administration and other agency activities. Ninety-one percent of all outbound tonnage moved in full carload or truckload lots, assuring economy and speed in transportation. Depot sales amounted to \$37.4 million, as compared to \$36.3 million in fiscal year 1961. Total operating cost of the supply depot system, including administration and centralized procurement, amounted to 7.4 percent of sales for the year. Service and reclamation shops were operated at the supply depots as a part of the maintenance program to extend the useful life of hospital equipment and other personal property.

Through cooperation with the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Veterans Administration continued to utilize surplus dairy products. The utilization of surplus whole milk increased from 4 million pounds in fiscal year 1961 to 4.1 million pounds in fiscal year 1962. Utilization of surplus

butter increased from 2.9 million pounds in fiscal year 1961 to 3.1 million pounds in fiscal year 1962 due to an increase in available surplus.

Participation in the small business program continued. In fiscal year 1962, 51.4 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 \$58.4 million in fiscal year 1962; 51 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 500-bed replacement hospital at Jackson, Miss., and substantially completing the equipment phase of the new 1,000-bed NP hospital at Brecksville, Ohio. Additional accomplishments include furnishing initial personal property required to activate 30 major modernization projects and 17 minor modernization, improvement, and repairs projects.

Continued attention was given toward improving the supply system in order to acquire needed supplies at lowest cost. For example, in fiscal year 1962, 36 drug items were added to depot stock. These items were previously on Federal supply schedule or local purchase. This action resulted in a net reduction of \$568,839 in the costs of these items purchased during the year.

In June 1962, the Veterans Administration published a policy to its field stations that no contracting officer for the Veterans Administration shall enter into a contract for funeral and burial services under which the contractor does not provide service for all eligible beneficiaries regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin.

During the year, the Veterans Administration assumed the General Services Administration's responsibilities for purchasing nonperishable subsistence for civilian agencies. The Veterans Administration and GSA are jointly developing the nationwide usage pattern for the most economical distribution system for all nonperishable subsistence requirements of civilian agencies.

A program for the recovery of silver from exhausted hypo and X-ray film was developed for agencywide use. An eventual income of \$100,000 per year, most of which was formerly lost to the Government, is anticipated.

The Veterans Administration participated in the Western Space Age Industries Exhibition, San Francisco Cow Palace, April 1962. An exhibit developed by the Veterans Administration, rated high by manufacturers and suppliers, illustrated the VA supply and equipment needs for its various programs. It achieved its objective of interesting potential suppliers, thereby expanding competition on VA requirements and broadening our own procurement horizons.

Automatic Data Processing (ADP)

General.—In the past year the Veterans Administration has modernized its ADP systems; exploited conventional punched-card equipment to a

greater degree; increased the use of electronic computer systems; and in general took advantage of the increasing array of powerful and versatile tools for automating paperwork operations.

Electronic Data Processing (EDP).—The large-scale EDP systems in the data-processing centers, Hines, Ill., and Philadelphia, Pa., were replaced by faster, transistorized computer systems. These new systems will not only provide increased capacity for additional work but will also be more economical. Comparisons of lease versus purchase costs indicated decided cost advantages through purchase of some of our ADP systems. In fiscal year 1962 we purchased the large-scale computer system in Hines; a medium-scale computer in Philadelphia; and a small-scale computer in the VA hospital, Omaha, Nebr. The large-scale computer system now being rented in Philadelphia and other medium- and small-scale computers are scheduled for purchase as funds become available.

The ADP conversion of the payment accounting and statistical functions of the disability and death benefit programs is nearing completion. Of the approximate 4,600,000 payees, the accounts of 3,800,000 were converted to ADP as of June 30, 1962. This ADP application, processed on the computer system in Hines, Ill., has provided improvements in several ways. The extensive machine audits of payment data and associated statistical data have provided greater assurance of more accurate payments. The creation of a single master record file and the expansion of statistical data have afforded a wider variety of accurate management data on a more timely basis. Timely receipt of recurring payments by the recipients is maintained and retroactive payments accelerated through reduction in processing times.

In September 1960, conversion to ADP of the approximate 3.7 million National Service Life Insurance (NSLI) accounts in the Philadelphia insurance center was completed. Computer program refinements, clerical improvements, and operational experience with the new system provided for a rapid recovery from conversion backlogs and problems. Before the end of 1961 the elapsed processing times for high-priority items had been reduced to preconversion levels or less. Our schedule calls for conversion of the remaining NSLI accounts (approximately 1.1 million at the Denver insurance center, and 1 million at the St. Paul insurance center), by June 30, 1963. The latter offices will be linked to the Philadelphia data-processing center by high-speed magnetic tape data transmission.

Medium-scale computers are being used to complement punched-card tabulating machine installations which operate on a service bureau basis in central office, Washington, D.C., and VA center, Los Angeles, Calif. The Veterans Administration plans to extend the use of electronic computers to other areas which prove feasible for reasons of economy or improved service.

The use of electronic computers in VA medical research is increasing. Analog computers are in operation in VA hospitals analyzing biological

data. Numerous research projects are utilizing programming services and electronic computer equipment of affiliated universities, other Government agencies, and VA ADP installations. The VA hospital, Washington, D.C., is involved in analysis of cardiovascular analog data by analog-digital conversion and digital computer analysis utilizing Bureau of Standards equipment. The Veterans Administration and Systems Development Corp. are conducting a joint research and development project investigating the use of electronic computers to automate patient data at the Los Angeles VA center. Investigation is being made of the use of computing devices to acquire, reduce, store, update, summarize, and display the myriad bits of data generated by a patient in a ward or clinic to serve the immediate needs of the medical team. Accomplishments to date have included the simulation of a small hospital on the Los Angeles center's medium-scale digital computer. Plans for fiscal year 1963 call for implementation of at least some part of the simulated study into an operational environment. These are examples of the numerous individual research projects which utilize tabulating and computer services.

Electric Accounting Machines (EAM) (Punched-Card Machines).—Mechanization of the Veterans Administration's data-processing activities through the use of punched-card machines continued. Among the areas in which mechanization was introduced or expanded were: fiscal accounting; payroll; personnel statistics; outpatient, supply, dietetics, and engineering data; and actuarial activities.

A medical information system is now in process of development. The system envisioned will capture, with minimum duplication, patient data necessary to all levels of management. At the VA hospital, Hines, Ill., a punched-card system is being tested. The test is designed to provide basic card records to record all patient data as it occurs and from these cards produce: (1) a hospital census updated daily; (2) a daily report of gains and losses; (3) administrative and sociological data for the stations' diagnostic index, operations index, and special therapy index; and (4) inpatient statistics to meet the needs of physicians, station management, and central office. As segments of the system become operational at the Hines hospital, they will be expanded to other selected hospitals.

A network of ADP centers in locations which will meet the needs of users agencywide is under development. Locations of ADP centers will be based on service required, existing facilities, and economies to be realized. A test of sharing of EAM equipment is being conducted in the San Francisco area where one office will provide ADP service to four other offices located within a 50-mile radius. It is planned to test EAM sharing plans in two additional areas. These tests will serve to develop the experience and patterns required for implementation of sharing plans throughout the Veterans Administration.

Telecommunications

The requirement for teletype service continued its upward trend that, except for a slight decrease in 1959, has been sustained each year since 1955. To accommodate this increase, and to prepare for other developing requirements related to ADP, high-speed automated teletype systems were installed in 3 more net control areas, bringing to 215 the number of stations having access to this improved service. Only the Denver net control area remains to be improved to complete the modernization project. Over 1.7 million messages were transmitted, about 90 percent of which dealt directly with veterans cases then being processed, thus expediting the action.

The agency began to feel the impact of the Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) developed by the General Services Administration. Planning and coordination for implementation of the System required additional technical and administrative manpower. Thirty-four regional offices and the Philadelphia insurance center, which are provided telephone service by the General Services Administration, are being jointly studied for possible greater mechanization and inclusion in the FTS. In addition, other regional offices which now operate their own telephone system are undergoing joint VA-GSA study for similar, potential inclusion in the proposed system. The potential impact on VA budget and service to veterans is being evaluated. This type of interagency activity is expected to increase during the next 3 or more years until the development of the FTS approaches its practical cost and service limits.

Important strides were made during the year in the field of high-speed data transmission by the implementation of Project Westcon (the conversion to ADP operations of Denver and St. Paul) in the Department of Insurance. A system is being installed to transmit information from the insurance centers at St. Paul and Denver to the Philadelphia insurance center at electronic speeds. Success of this program will open up many possibilities for the integration of departmentwide and agencywide data-processing needs through advanced telecommunications techniques.

The test of closed-circuit TV as an aid in psychiatric training and therapy was completed at the Oklahoma City hospital. The results indicate that this form of communications can be a valuable tool in the treatment of psychiatric patients and in the training of personnel in psychiatric service. In addition, it shows potential in a number of other medical applications, such as, for example, an educational technique in surgical training.

Significant progress was made during the year in the transmission of physiological data over standard telephone lines. Test transmissions of electrocardiograms between VAH, Brooklyn, and VAH, Baltimore, over telephone lines were so successful that plans are underway to extend similar transmitting techniques to other physiological measurements. Such transmissions offer the possibility of near-instantaneous, long-distance consultations between specialists at any location and medical officials in any VA facility, regardless of its location.

In a related research effort, plans are being made to test the possibility of transmitting vectorcardiograms over long-distance telephone lines and analyzing them in a high-speed digital computer. Greater accuracy, lower costs, and better utilization of skilled medical manpower are only a few of the benefits which would accrue to the agency and to the veteran through the success of this research endeavor.

Office Operations and Administration

General.—The Veterans Administration believes in constantly striving to improve operations and administration. This is a fundamental factor in steadily improving the quality, economy, and efficiency of service to veterans and their dependents. The following paragraphs contain some highlights from the year's activities which emphasize the variety and effectiveness of this endeavor.

Improvement efforts were carefully reviewed to insure compliance with both the spirit and letter of the President's November 10, 1961, memorandum to heads of departments and agencies on increasing the effectiveness and economy of Federal agencies. Management gave vigorous support to the request for critical appraisal of field organizations and management, and for active participation in Federal executive boards. Reports from boards reveal plans which should result in maximum utilization of available experiences and capabilities. The Veterans Administration is making an unprecedented effort to learn in which activities a special critical appraisal might be advisable, and to develop appropriate plans for studies or surveys to be conducted.

During the year the central office operational elements of Management Services were separated from the staff elements and relocated organizationally in a newly established office designated Administrative Services. The manager, Administrative Services, under the Associate Deputy Administrator, is responsible for office services support for the central office in the areas of claimant identification and folder location, records development, language translation, printing, reproduction and distribution, visual aids, fiscal and data processing, mail and messenger, supply, building management, safety and fire protection. This change established a single line of responsibility and authority for office support services in central office. Concentrated management and direction of the operations has resulted in improved service.

Paperwork Management.—Administration depends heavily on paperwork management. Systems, analysis, training, guidelines—these and other tools all play their proper role in the tireless search for improvement. VA efforts have been very successful in this area, as evidenced by the following statement made on May 9, 1962, in a letter from the Assistant Archivist of the United States for Records Management: “. . . VA has one of the best paperwork programs in the Federal Government. . . .”

The relatively constant level of records holding has been continued into a fourth fiscal year, rising only 800 cubic feet, equivalent to less than one tenth of 1 percent, to a total of 1,158,000 cubic feet. Maintenance of this level, accompanied by continuing improvements in the quality of VA records and the effectiveness of maintenance and reference systems, is a reflection of very active paperwork management programs. The coordination of efforts in paperwork management held down the creation of records to 108,600 cubic feet during the year. This volume of new records added to VA's mandatory documentary files and other operating papers was almost offset by the 107,800 cubic feet of records removed from active office space for either immediate authorized destruction or for low-cost storage in the Federal records centers of the General Services Administration pending a later destruction date. The close of the fiscal year found the Veterans Administration on schedule in projects for retirement of inactive portions of four major records series: death claims folders; rehabilitation, education, and training folders; loan guaranty folders; and hospital patients clinical records.

Over the years the agencywide form and form letter program has reduced costs and improved service by: (1) holding the number of different forms and form letters in check; and (2) assuring that those required are designed and written to meet quality standards. On June 30, 1962, the total number of VA forms and form letters was 8,736, of which almost one-half were standardized for VA-wide use. During the year, 239 standardized forms and form letters were eliminated as no longer necessary, 227 were created to meet new requirements, and 629 were updated and improved.

Positive efforts were made to insure quality writing in letters, forms, form letters, and publications. Posters were distributed VA-wide emphasizing the value of good writing. Many "Best Letter" contests were held and winning writers were recognized with awards and honors. A pamphlet was issued providing guidelines to writers, analysts, and reviewers responsible for the format and contents of form letters. VA conducts one of the longest sustained and successful writing-improvement programs in Government.

An illustrated guide entitled "Managing Your Paperwork" was developed and distributed VA-wide. It emphasizes first that essential as paperwork may be, the Veterans Administration's main mission is service to veterans and their beneficiaries. Goals in this area, therefore, must be the economical creation of essential paperwork only, and the efficient management of such paperwork from creation to disposition. This pamphlet was well received within the Veterans Administration. It also drew a request from General Services Administration to adapt it to Government-wide use, and the following comment from the same official already quoted above: "It is one of the best prepared, most easily read, publications to cross my desk in a long time."

Office Methods and Systems.—A steady improvement in office operations and administration also resulted from progress in the area of methods and systems. New mechanical systems were introduced and older ones improved; new procedures were introduced, and existing ones simplified.

Keeping pace with an accelerated automation program, pneumatic tube systems and conveyor systems continued to be included in plans for future hospital construction. Various combinations of these systems will be installed in seven hospitals now under construction. They are included in 10 hospitals now on the planning boards.

The first fully automatic pneumatic tube system was installed and activated at the new VA center, Jackson, Miss., for use by administrative elements in the regional office and the hospital, as well as by the ancillary services and at all nursing stations. A training course was developed covering operation and maintenance of pneumatic tube systems.

Plans were completed for the conversion of conventional pneumatic tube systems to fully automatic operation. All cutting, patching, and installation of equipment will be confined to the central control desk room. Such conversion, if proven successful in a pilot installation, will eliminate the need to manually transfer the pneumatic tube carriers. Continued effort was made to simplify mechanical conveying systems (including pneumatic tube systems) by using simple mechanical locking devices, by combining locations, and by using automatic lubricating and cleaning devices. This will reduce initial installation and maintenance costs.

A study was initiated to determine packaging and handling techniques for bulk mail and supplies, the types of containers needed, and the schedule for deliveries required for use with the complex automatic conveying systems at the new VA hospital in Washington, D.C., which is now under construction. Results from this prototype will be applied to future installations.

Work simplification training still plays a major role in efforts to profitably use the knowledge of VA employees in improving work procedures. A unit—Trainer's Guide and Student's Handbook—designed to stimulate creativity in problem solving was added to our training package. Work simplification courses were given to 7,221 employees—nearly double the number trained during fiscal year 1961. There were 29,000 trained employees on duty on June 30, 1962, a net increase of 3,000 for the year.

Publications designed to aid management at all levels in improving operations were distributed. The application of analytical techniques was emphasized in issues such as "Guide to Analytical Methods" and "Evaluation Digest." Other bulletins, program guides, pamphlets, and general work improvement information were aimed at stimulating our improvement effort. Examples are specialized material such as "A Study of Outpatient Clinics" and general administrative issues such as "Management Notes."

Audiovisuals.—The utilization of VA audiovisuals continued to increase during fiscal year 1962. Improved methods and techniques were adopted

in choice of media, design, and production to assure visuals which are unified, informative, multiuse, and long lived.

Ninety-six exhibits were presented at educational institutions; professional, industrial, and technical group meetings; national service organization conventions; and VA stations. These presentations were in addition to the medical and scientific exhibits.

Two feature films were produced during the year, one in collaboration with the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped for national television use; the other on the Department of Veterans Benefits automatic data-processing program for internal orientation and training. Production of films of the "Veterans Corner" series and television spot announcements was continued to provide benefit entitlement information to veterans and their dependents.

Manpower Utilization

In order to more effectively and efficiently coordinate for the Administrator the total effort of the Veterans Administration in the improvement of management at all levels through the best possible utilization of manpower, additional functions were added to the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Management Services. These include the application of progressive techniques in the following areas: management standards and control; quality standards and control; evaluation standards and control; work measurement and productivity measurement; and manpower planning and forecasting.

Formal activation of the Manpower Utilization Service, Management Services, is scheduled for early fiscal year 1963 to handle the manpower planning, manpower utilization, and performance improvement activities. To facilitate the implementation of the President's memorandum of November 10, 1961, to heads of departments and agencies and Bureau of the Budget Bulletin No. 62-7 of January 15, 1962, concerning special critical appraisals of field management, this service was established informally on February 8, 1962. During the remainder of fiscal year 1962, its significant activities included: the development and promulgation of the general plan of the Veterans Administration for implementation of Bureau of the Budget Bulletin No. 62-7; the conduct of a special study of Administrative Services in central office; evaluation of performance measurement and standards activities in the Department of Medicine and Surgery; development of the Veterans Administration system for productivity measurement; the development of a manpower utilization control system for Administrative Services in central office; and the development of procedures for conduct of a manpower utilization study in Management Services in the first quarter of fiscal year 1963.

In the course of developing the general plan of the Veterans Administration for implementation of Bureau of the Budget Bulletin 62-7, a total of 121 functional surveys or special studies were selected as being sufficiently

significant for inclusion in the submission of the plan to the Bureau of the Budget. Of this number, 68 were reported as accomplished during the past year, 38 as underway, and 15 as tentative. The first critical appraisal under Bureau of the Budget Bulletin 62-7 was a special study of Administrative Services in central office. This study was activated during the third quarter of fiscal year 1962, with completion scheduled for the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 1963. A functional survey of the agency's financial management activities will be started during the first quarter of fiscal year 1963, with special emphasis and priority being placed on the budget phase.

Functional surveys and special studies reported during the year revealed management improvements resulting from improved manpower utilization, organization structure, work measurement, methods, procedures, and systems.

Appraisal

The appraisal program is charged with responsibility for the conduct of management appraisals, surveys, special studies, preliminary inquiries, investigations, and internal audits of all VA activities and elements, and the administration of VA's personnel and document security program. This office also assures conformity of VA's employment practices with Federal policy and a fuller realization of the national policy of equal employment opportunity within the agency. One of appraisal's major objectives is to assist management in adhering to VA policies.

The Investigation Service, with a small staff of highly trained investigators in central office, conducts investigations throughout the United States of management and administration as well as employee conduct and irregularities in the several programs administered by the Veterans Administration. The Service operates a technical laboratory servicing the entire agency to examine and evaluate questioned documents, fingerprints, and other material subject to laboratory analysis. It also disseminates data on missing veterans and on lost or stolen employee credentials. During fiscal year 1962, this service conducted 141 full investigations and preliminary inquiries. Laboratory opinions were rendered in 242 cases. Information was circularized on 103 veterans reported as missing and 96 were located.

During fiscal year 1962, seven audits of the overall management and operations effectiveness were completed at major VA field activities. Audits of VA-related activities were conducted at three State soldiers' homes. A study of workloads in central office data operations division was also completed. Special studies covering the broad functional areas of chief attorney activities, VA area medical offices, and VA appraisal programs were accomplished. A study of loan service and claims activities was conducted jointly with the Department of Veterans Benefits. The ADP audit group prepared guidelines for audit payments being made

by the Hines, Ill., data-processing center and was engaged in testing their audit programs at the close of the fiscal year.

Security Service's workload remained constant during fiscal year 1962. Cases totaling 816 were closed. Inventories of classified material were reduced to a minimum by improved document controls and disposal programs.

Liaison is maintained between the office of appraisal and field management in security, investigation, internal audit, and equal employment opportunity matters by five field representatives located in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, and San Francisco. Each field representative has about 10 States within his territorial jurisdiction. During fiscal year 1962, 244 stations were visited and 93 preliminary inquiries or special surveys were completed, resulting in considerable savings in many instances and often resolving situations without requiring a formal central office investigation.

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Table 1.—Estimated age of veterans in civil life

[In thousands, June 30, 1962]

Age in 1962	Total veterans ¹	World War II ²	Korean conflict		World War I	Spanish-American War	Other ³
			Total ²	No service in World War II			
All ages.....	22, 275	15, 126	5, 586	4, 546	2, 455	26	122
Under 20 years.....	(⁴) 20	-----	7	7	-----	-----	(⁴) 13
20 to 24 years.....	1, 426	-----	1, 390	1, 390	-----	-----	36
25 to 29 years.....	3, 502	643	2, 972	2, 835	-----	-----	24
30 to 34 years.....	4, 773	4, 485	666	281	-----	-----	7
35 to 39 years.....	4, 839	4, 807	304	21	-----	-----	11
40 to 44 years.....	2, 765	2, 746	141	10	-----	-----	9
45 to 49 years.....	1, 461	1, 453	62	2	-----	-----	6
50 to 54 years.....	676	671	29	(⁴) 2	(⁴)	-----	5
55 to 59 years.....	555	254	11	-----	295	-----	6
60 to 64 years.....	1, 478	52	3	-----	1, 424	-----	2
65 to 69 years.....	641	11	1	-----	628	(⁴)	2
70 to 74 years.....	101	3	(⁴)	-----	96	-----	1
75 to 79 years.....	24	1	(⁴)	-----	10	-----	(⁴) 13
80 to 84 years.....	13	(⁴)	-----	-----	2	-----	(⁴) 11
85 to 89 years.....	1	-----	-----	-----	(⁴)	-----	(⁴) 1
90 years and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average age in years ⁵	43. 3	43. 0	32. 7	30. 8	68. 1	84. 4	36. 8

¹ Veterans with service in both World War II and the Korean conflict are counted once. A small but unknown number of veterans are included more than once if their service was in 2 or more other periods.

² Includes 1,040,000 veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.

³ Former members of the (peacetime) Regular Establishment receiving VA disability compensation (and 30 veterans of the Indian wars).

⁴ Less than 500.

⁵ Computed from 1-year age groups.

Table 2.—Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by regional office ¹

[In thousands, June 30, 1962]

Regional office	All veterans ²	World War II ³	Korean conflict		World War I	Other ⁴
			Total ³	No service in World War II		
Total.....	22, 275	15, 126	5, 586	4, 546	2, 455	148
Alabama: Montgomery.....	316	214	84	67	33	2
Alaska: Juneau.....	24	17	8	6	1	(⁵)
Arizona: Phoenix.....	170	115	47	37	17	1
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	175	118	34	26	29	2
California:						
Los Angeles.....	1, 428	976	415	308	134	10
San Francisco.....	892	609	248	185	92	6
Colorado: Denver.....	223	151	58	45	25	2
Connecticut: Hartford.....	358	248	90	73	35	-----
Delaware: Wilmington.....	56	39	15	12	5	(⁴)
District of Columbia: Washington.....	288	201	83	57	26	4
Florida: St. Petersburg.....	683	452	180	132	93	6
Georgia: Atlanta.....	381	264	99	78	36	3
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	51	34	17	14	3	(⁵)
Idaho: Boise.....	76	52	17	14	9	1
Illinois: Chicago.....	1, 390	944	333	285	156	5
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	475	313	119	102	57	3
Iowa: Des Moines.....	317	201	78	68	46	2
Kansas: Wichita.....	188	124	45	37	26	1
Kentucky: Louisville.....	314	210	74	63	38	3
Louisiana:						
New Orleans.....	242	168	61	50	23	1
Shreveport.....	94	65	21	16	12	1
Maine: Togus.....	117	77	28	23	16	1
Maryland: Baltimore.....	304	209	80	65	29	1
Massachusetts: Boston.....	645	434	158	129	75	7
Michigan: Detroit.....	947	642	233	203	97	5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands, June 30, 1952]

Regional office	All veterans ²	World War II ³	Korean conflict		World War I	Other ⁴
			Total ⁵	No service in World War II		
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	385	247	100	85	51	2
Mississippi: Jackson.....	184	127	41	32	24	1
Missouri:						
Kansas City.....	287	191	71	56	38	2
St. Louis.....	318	208	79	67	41	2
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	81	54	19	16	10	1
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	156	100	41	35	20	1
Nevada: Reno.....	29	20	7	6	3	(⁵)
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	82	55	21	17	9	1
New Jersey: Newark.....	868	605	204	172	86	5
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	110	76	31	24	9	1
New York:						
Albany.....	200	138	43	37	24	1
Brooklyn.....	317	210	78	70	34	3
Buffalo.....	324	221	77	65	36	2
New York.....	1,103	773	242	206	118	6
Syracuse.....	225	154	55	46	24	1
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	436	300	110	92	41	3
North Dakota: Fargo.....	84	54	21	18	12	(⁵)
Ohio:						
Cincinnati.....	553	379	136	116	55	3
Cleveland.....	690	478	165	141	67	4
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	277	185	69	52	38	2
Oregon: Portland.....	243	165	54	42	34	2
Pennsylvania:						
Philadelphia.....	578	403	135	111	61	3
Pittsburgh.....	597	419	136	115	59	4
Wilkes-Barre.....	340	235	81	67	35	3
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	90	39	46	42	8	1
Rhode Island: Providence.....	179	124	43	34	20	1
South Carolina: Columbia.....	212	146	55	44	21	1
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	73	44	19	17	11	1
Tennessee: Nashville.....	382	259	94	78	42	3
Texas:						
Dallas.....	340	241	82	63	34	2
Houston.....	293	204	75	61	26	2
Lubbock.....	175	124	46	36	14	1
San Antonio.....	189	132	49	36	20	1
Waco.....	108	71	25	20	16	1
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	101	67	29	24	9	1
Vermont: White River Junction.....	45	29	12	10	6	(⁵)
Virginia: Roanoke.....	370	256	98	76	36	2
Washington: Seattle.....	376	251	99	75	47	3
West Virginia: Huntington.....	181	122	41	35	23	1
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	458	293	115	100	62	3
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	45	30	11	9	6	(⁵)
Philippines: Manila.....	16	10	2	1	3	2
All other ⁶	21	10	4	2	9	(⁵)

¹ Regional office estimates of World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict veterans for offices whose jurisdiction covers only part of a State or extends into another State are computed by applying ratio factors for the counties and urban places involved. These factors were developed from the Eighteenth Decennial Census statistics on the geographic distribution of male veterans as of April 1960. VA statistics on regional office residence of compensation and pension recipients are used for "Other" veterans.

² 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 if their service was in two or more other periods.

³ Includes 1,040,000 veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.

⁴ Spanish-American War veterans (26,000); former members of the (peacetime) Regular Establishment receiving VA disability compensation (122,000); and Indian wars veterans (30).

⁵ Less than 500.

⁶ Includes all places outside regional office areas.

Table 3.—Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by State ¹

[In thousands, June 30, 1962]

State	All veterans ²	World War II ³	Korean conflict		World War I	Other ⁴
			Total ⁵	No service in World War II		
Total.....	22, 275	15, 126	5, 586	4, 546	2, 455	148
State total.....	22, 148	15, 067	5, 534	4, 501	2, 435	145
Alabama.....	316	214	84	67	33	2
Alaska.....	24	17	8	6	1	(⁵)
Arizona.....	170	115	47	37	17	1
Arkansas.....	171	116	33	25	28	2
California.....	2, 303	1, 573	658	490	224	16
Colorado.....	223	151	58	45	25	2
Connecticut.....	358	248	90	73	35	2
Delaware.....	56	39	15	12	5	(⁵)
District of Columbia.....	104	66	30	22	14	2
Florida.....	683	452	180	132	98	6
Georgia.....	381	264	99	78	36	3
Hawaii.....	51	34	17	14	3	(⁵)
Idaho.....	76	52	17	14	9	1
Illinois.....	1, 306	886	311	266	149	5
Indiana.....	559	371	141	121	64	3
Iowa.....	317	201	78	68	46	2
Kansas.....	258	172	62	50	34	2
Kentucky.....	314	210	74	63	38	3
Louisiana.....	336	233	82	66	35	2
Maine.....	117	77	28	23	16	1
Maryland.....	411	288	109	85	36	2
Massachusetts.....	709	478	173	141	83	7
Michigan.....	947	642	233	203	97	5
Minnesota.....	412	264	106	90	56	2
Mississippi.....	184	127	41	32	24	1
Missouri.....	535	351	133	110	71	3
Montana.....	81	54	19	16	10	1
Nebraska.....	156	100	41	35	20	1
Nevada.....	46	32	12	9	5	(⁵)
New Hampshire.....	82	55	21	17	9	1
New Jersey.....	868	605	204	172	86	5
New Mexico.....	110	76	31	24	9	1
New York.....	2, 169	1, 496	495	424	236	13
North Carolina.....	436	300	110	92	41	3
North Dakota.....	57	37	15	13	7	(⁵)
Ohio.....	1, 243	857	301	257	122	7
Oklahoma.....	277	185	69	52	38	2
Oregon.....	243	165	54	42	34	2
Pennsylvania.....	1, 492	1, 041	346	288	153	10
Rhode Island.....	115	80	28	22	12	1
South Carolina.....	212	146	55	44	21	1
South Dakota.....	73	44	19	17	11	1
Tennessee.....	382	259	94	78	42	3
Texas.....	1, 109	774	278	217	111	7
Utah.....	101	67	29	24	9	1
Vermont.....	45	29	12	10	6	(⁵)
Virginia.....	447	312	122	91	41	3
Washington.....	376	251	99	75	47	3
West Virginia.....	204	138	47	40	25	1
Wisconsin.....	458	293	115	100	62	3
Wyoming.....	45	30	11	9	6	(⁵)
Other United States ⁶	90	39	46	42	8	1
Foreign.....	37	20	6	3	12	2

¹ State estimates of World War I, World War II, and Korean-conflict veterans are the product of distribution factors applied to the U.S. veteran population. These factors were developed by adjusting the April 1960 distribution of male veterans of these wars, as computed from Eighteenth Decennial Census data, for interstate migration between that date and June 1962. VA statistics on State of residence of compensation and pension recipients are used for "Other" veterans.

² 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 if their service was in two or more other periods.

³ Includes 1,040,000 veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.

⁴ Spanish-American War veterans (26,000); former members of the (peacetime) Regular Establishment receiving VA disability compensation (122,000); and Indian wars veterans (30).

⁵ Less than 500.

⁶ Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, possessions, and other outlying areas.

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 1931-62]

Fiscal year	Average daily patient and member load ¹							Average operating beds ²	
	Total patients and members	Patients			Members			VA hospitals	VA domiciliaries ³
		Total	VA hospitals ³	Non-VA hospitals ³	Total	VA domiciliaries ⁴	State homes		
1962	139,226	113,764	110,884	2,880	25,462	16,400	9,062	120,945	16,866
1961	140,518	114,321	111,351	2,970	26,197	16,812	9,385	120,580	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	111,599	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	25,786	17,047	8,739	120,649	17,759
1955	136,507	110,733	106,682	4,051	25,774	16,972	8,802	117,643	17,700
1954	134,235	108,944	103,491	5,453	25,291	16,945	8,346	114,244	17,635
1953	129,517	104,482	97,975	6,507	25,035	16,919	8,116	108,967	17,783
1952	129,902	105,110	98,024	7,086	24,792	16,892	7,900	109,790	17,718
1951	128,955	104,391	96,305	8,086	24,564	16,790	7,774	107,568	17,568
1950	132,345	108,038	96,643	11,395	24,307	16,870	7,437	106,012	17,466
1949	128,985	106,985	94,539	12,446	22,000	15,288	6,712	103,854	16,539
1948	126,434	105,882	92,891	12,991	20,552	14,402	6,150	102,383	16,009
1947	116,885	98,248	85,715	12,533	18,637	13,113	5,524	96,431	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	16,696	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	15,296	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	4,160	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	66,694	42,606	32,568	10,038	24,388	18,688	5,700	28,278	19,988
1931	52,472	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 1962]

Hospital	Average operating beds by type ¹					Average daily patient load by type ²				
	Total	Psychiatric	Tuberculosis	Neurological	General medical and surgical	Total	Psychiatric	Tuberculosis	Neurological	General medical and surgical
All hospitals.....	120,945	59,257	8,502	3,911	49,276	110,884	56,781	7,373	4,459	42,271
Neuropsychiatric hospitals ³	56,173	52,026	759	662	2,726	52,986	49,716	716	666	1,888
Tuberculosis hospitals ⁴	2,079	—	1,665	—	414	1,771	—	1,421	—	348
General hospitals ^{3 4 5}	62,694	7,231	6,078	3,249	46,136	56,127	7,063	5,236	3,793	40,035
Neuropsychiatric hospitals:										
Alabama:										
Tuscaloosa.....	964	924	—	—	40	933	904	—	—	29
Tuskegee.....	1,912	1,430	42	19	421	1,787	1,369	46	38	334
Arkansas: North Little Rock.....	2,062	1,938	—	25	99	1,981	1,881	—	35	65
California:										
Los Angeles (Neuropsychiatric Division).....	2,027	2,017	—	—	10	1,953	1,947	—	—	6
Palo Alto (Palo Alto Division).....	980	676	—	83	220	854	605	—	57	192
Palo Alto (Menlo Park Division).....	1,194	1,194	—	—	—	1,122	1,122	—	—	—
Sepulveda.....	956	704	82	—	170	889	667	74	—	148
Colorado: Fort Lyon.....	681	681	—	—	—	653	653	—	—	—
Illinois:										
Danville.....	1,729	1,665	—	—	64	1,597	1,548	—	—	49
Downey.....	2,487	2,088	251	37	111	2,304	1,941	241	36	86
Indiana: Marion.....	1,650	1,650	—	—	—	1,545	1,539	—	—	6
Iowa: Knoxville.....	1,515	1,515	—	—	—	1,421	1,421	—	—	—
Kansas: Topeka.....	1,011	783	—	67	161	948	776	—	68	104
Kentucky: Lexington.....	1,171	1,122	—	—	49	1,083	1,024	—	39	20
Maine: Togus.....	869	557	—	45	267	767	524	2	26	215
Maryland: Perry Point.....	1,624	1,474	—	—	150	1,523	1,408	—	18	97
Massachusetts:										
Bedford.....	1,603	1,603	—	—	—	1,515	1,515	—	—	—
Brockton.....	988	906	82	—	—	936	861	75	—	—
Northampton.....	1,105	1,027	—	—	78	1,076	1,012	—	—	64
Michigan: Battle Creek.....	2,051	1,964	—	—	87	1,925	1,924	—	—	1
Minnesota: St. Cloud.....	1,379	1,379	—	—	—	1,306	1,288	—	18	—
Mississippi: Gulfport.....	908	908	—	—	—	871	871	—	—	—
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks.....	815	596	71	49	99	770	587	57	45	81
New Jersey: Lyons.....	2,009	1,944	—	65	—	1,942	1,935	—	5	2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[During fiscal year 1962]

Hospita	Average operating beds by type ¹					Average daily patient load by type ²				
	Total	Psychi- atric	Tubercu- losis	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical	Total	Psychi- atric	Tubercu- losis	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
Neuropsychiatric hospitals—Continued										
New York:										
Canandaigua.....	1,700	1,700				1,608	1,608			
Montrose.....	1,819	1,535	78	37	169	1,753	1,608	88	44	13
Northport.....	2,488	2,468		4	16	2,381	2,361		4	16
North Carolina: Salisbury.....	994	984			10	952	942			10
Ohio:										
Brecksville ⁶	319	309		11		302	291		11	
Chillicothe.....	2,113	2,070	43			1,980	1,949	30		1
Oregon: Roseburg.....	670	670				598	588		1	9
Pennsylvania:										
Coatesville.....	1,602	1,408	110	84		1,542	1,360	103	79	
Lebanon.....	1,065	795		32	238	997	779		30	188
Pittsburgh.....	951	871		80		902	816		86	
South Dakota: Fort Meade.....	720	623			97	670	646		2	22
Tennessee: Murfreesboro.....	1,275	1,275				1,193	1,192			1
Texas: Waco.....	2,040	2,040				1,958	1,958			
Virginia: Salem.....	1,938	1,788			150	1,855	1,743			112
Washington: American Lake.....	904	904				844	844			
Wisconsin: Tomah.....	1,176	1,132		24	20	1,114	1,073		24	17
Wyoming: Sheridan.....	707	707				636	636			
Tuberculosis hospitals:										
California: San Fernando.....	519		415		104	482		384		98
Kentucky: Outwood.....	98		98			62		62		
Maryland: Baltimore.....	291		232		59	273		239		34
Missouri: Excelsior Springs.....	135		135			88		88		
New York: Castle Point.....	258		195		63	231		172		59
Ohio: Brecksville.....	278		214		64	188	2	164		22
Pennsylvania: Butler.....	500		376		124	447		312		135
General hospitals:										
Alabama:										
Birmingham.....	479	79	40		360	423	71	32	27	293
Montgomery.....	285	7		4	274	241	2		2	237
Arizona:										
Phoenix.....	192	24			168	192	25		2	165
Tucson.....	354	8	92		254	277	6	75		196
Whipple.....	315		96		220	272	10	78	2	182

Arkansas:									
Fayetteville.....	254				254	227	4		223
Little Rock.....	471		40	15	416	428		50	366
California:									
Fresno.....	250	21		4	225	229	14	1	212
Livermore.....	478		214		264	426		202	224
Long Beach.....	1,583	62	290	319	912	1,449	55	175	299
Los Angeles (General Division).....	1,496			33	1,463	1,411			32
Oakland.....	667	40	56	64	507	590	31	48	58
San Francisco.....	426			20	406	389			21
Colorado:									
Denver.....	528	86	25	74	343	469	83	20	67
Grand Junction.....	152				152	114	2	1	3
Connecticut:									
Newington.....	250				250	166			5
West Haven.....	823	183	134	40	466	706	167	112	91
Delaware: Wilmington.....	300	36			264	253	32		10
District of Columbia: Washington.....	335	18		15	302	301	15	9	14
Florida:									
Bay Pines.....	641	73			568	596	70		526
Coral Gables.....	450	52	30	21	347	454	56	26	352
Lake City.....	363		34		329	332		31	1
Georgia:									
Atlanta.....	300				300	278			278
Augusta.....	1,744	1,275	221		248	1,607	1,196	192	219
Dublin.....	500				486				486
Idaho: Boise.....	204				204	170	1	1	18
Illinois:									
Chicago West Side.....	504	84		21	400	463	71		17
Chicago Research.....	516	29		29	458	447	26	10	26
Dwight.....	215			31	184	191	7	1	25
Hines.....	2,108	110	359	409	1,230	1,905	117	335	382
Marion.....	174				174	168			9
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne.....	200	24			176	174	22	1	8
Indianapolis.....	727	78	185	37	427	644	73	165	29
Iowa:									
Des Moines.....	386				386	330	16	1	18
Iowa City.....	478	75	40	39	324	409	51	27	33
Kansas:									
Wadsworth.....	819	295	62	26	436	752	292	48	10
Wichita.....	252			12	240	228		4	11
Kentucky:									
Fort Thomas.....	254				254	245	66	2	42
Louisville.....	494	69	40	41	344	441	52	40	38
Louisiana:									
Alexandria.....	492		74		419	431		73	
New Orleans.....	492	38	39	16	399	485	46	39	26
Shreveport.....	449	24	36		389	420	17	46	9
Maryland: Fort Howard.....	377	6		44	328	334	3		54

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[During fiscal year 1962]

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 hospitals—Continued										
Massachusetts:										
Boston.....	920	193		167	560	820	174		148	498
Rutland Heights ⁴	527		272		256	443		227		216
West Roxbury.....	304			129	175	259			114	145
Michigan:										
Ann Arbor.....	477	78	35	36	328	428	66	37	38	287
Dearborn.....	914	18	205	34	657	784	51	162	70	501
Iron Mountain.....	269				269	235				235
Saginaw.....	217				217	197				197
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	1,008	102	91	85	730	925	93	52	82	698
Mississippi:										
Biloxi.....	209	17	2	5	185	193	11	1	5	176
Jackson.....	532	27	58		447	458	26	49	16	367
Missouri:										
Kansas City.....	500	65	40	55	341	459	60	35	51	313
Poplar Bluff.....	196				196	176	11	2	1	162
St. Louis.....	507	82	39		386	466	80	34		352
Montana:										
Fort Harrison.....	165				165	141	6	1	10	124
Miles City.....	96				96	76	1		3	72
Nebraska:										
Grand Island.....	201				201	165			29	136
Lincoln.....	250	22		15	213	218	30	2	10	176
Omaha.....	486	88	40	40	318	421	81	38	35	267
Nevada: Reno.....	165				165	154	2	1	4	147
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	149				149	132				132
New Jersey: East Orange.....	950	110	160	241	439	904	99	163	214	428
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque.....	500	8	96		396	473	13	89	27	344
Fort Bayard.....	215		45	13	156	180		31	6	143
New York:										
Albany.....	1,005	309	44	78	574	898	316	31	108	443
Batavia.....	256		33		223	221		29	2	190
Bath.....	273	41			232	235	40	1	16	178
Bronx.....	1,372	172	80	56	1,064	1,227	146	86	56	939
Brooklyn.....	1,000	120	80	120	680	909	98	78	124	609

Buffalo	951	164	68		719	874	130	50	34	660
New York	1,236	195	91	72	878	1,092	173	91	70	758
Sunmount	433		234		199	349		69		280
Syracuse	488	96	40	40	312	440	88	27	46	279
North Carolina:										
Durham	489	81	40	19	349	450	80	36	15	319
Fayetteville	390	74			316	338	68			270
Oteen *	850		400		450	813	4	382		427
North Dakota: Fargo	228				228	201	2		15	184
Ohio:										
Cincinnati	463	78	39	44	302	415	65	34	44	272
Cleveland	771	25		25	721	636	26		24	586
Dayton	819	66	59		694	688	102	57	93	436
Oklahoma:										
Muskogee	383				383	348	24	1	31	292
Oklahoma City	488	74	44	36	334	426	68	40	26	292
Oregon: Portland	549	1	111	31	406	508	8	93	51	356
Pennsylvania:										
Altoona	200				200	184	19	1		164
Erie	204				204	176	22		10	144
Philadelphia	488	52	10		426	453	36	9		408
Pittsburgh *	1,140	27			1,113	1,024	129		10	885
Wilkes-Barre	500	149	38	36	277	465	106	39	77	243
Puerto Rico: San Juan	200	10		10	180	187	8		8	171
Rhode Island: Providence	393	39	43	33	278	351	39	42	28	242
South Carolina: Columbia	600	42		25	533	557	28	3	15	511
South Dakota:										
Hot Springs	251				251	193	16	1	14	162
Sioux Falls	270	41	2	52	175	212	27		41	144
Tennessee:										
Memphis	1,278	80	230		968	1,163	75	196		892
Mountain Home	571	33	3		535	539	30	2		507
Nashville	514	40	70		404	465	33	84		348
Texas:										
Amarillo	156	6		18	132	135	11	1	13	110
Big Spring	250	28			222	230	40		1	189
Bonham	56				56	49	3		6	40
Dallas	777	80	90	22	585	724	73	77	21	553
Houston	1,155	387	129	64	575	1,094	368	125	58	543
Kerrville	449		172		277	404		143	20	241
Marlin	201				201	194	22		3	169
McKinney	271				271	251	5			246
Temple	800	201	91		508	704	198	79	37	390
Utah: Salt Lake City *	602	316	12	45	229	515	299	9	44	163
Vermont: White River Junction	188	12	2		174	153	9	2		142
Virginia:										
Kecoughtan	570	117		22	431	534	128	3	8	395
Richmond	1,046	131	200	55	660	873	92	161	54	566

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[During fiscal year 1962]

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 hospitals—Continued										
Washington:										
Seattle.....	320	80		22	218	289	71		24	194
Spokane.....	200				200	183	25		6	152
Vancouver.....	501	73		61	367	445	52		45	348
Walla Walla.....	323		59		264	275	2	56	7	210
West Virginia:										
Beckley.....	196	24			172	172	23		6	143
Clarksburg.....	200				200	172				172
Huntington.....	180				180	162	1		10	151
Martinsburg.....	840		251		589	709	4	224		481
Wisconsin:										
Madison.....	475		75	66	334	409	6	62	58	283
Wood.....	1,218	162	48	64	944	1,010	122	43	121	724
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	131				131	110			7	103

¹ Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13 consecutive months (June 1961–June 1962). 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 On Feb. 15, 1962, the VA Gen. hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah, was closed. On the same day, the (Fort Douglas) NP division was redesignated as a Gen. hospital.

⁴ The VA hospitals at Oteen, N.C., and Rutland Heights, Mass., were redesignated from TB to Gen. hospitals on July 1, 1961.

⁵ Includes data for the TB hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

⁶ New hospital opened Sept. 5, 1961.

⁷ 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 1931–62]

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
1962.....	589,975	561,808	28,167	588,133	563,417	24,716	107,883	105,350	2,533
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	102,333	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	155,027	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	125,860	21,578	50,640	47,255	3,385
1937.....	144,861	126,366	18,495	136,937	113,733	18,204	46,235	43,234	3,001
1936.....	125,224	109,814	15,410	121,422	103,455	14,967	41,251	38,539	2,712
1935.....	114,150	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	91,069	46,241	146,736	91,130	55,605	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 1947–62; 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 1962]

Item	All hospitals	VA hospitals				Non-VA hospitals			
		Total	Type of hospital			Total	Federal ²	State and local government ³	Nonpublic
			Tuberculosis	Neuropsychiatric	General ¹				
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1961.....	114,321	111,351	3,587	52,773	54,991	2,970	1,284	703	983
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1961.....	108,083	105,460	1,707	51,825	51,928	2,623	1,245	491	886
Total bed-occupant gains during fiscal year 1962.....	819,351	786,019	6,046	103,457	676,516	33,332	15,209	5,043	13,080
Admissions.....	589,975	561,808	3,717	44,260	513,831	28,167	13,323	4,380	10,464
Transfers from other hospitals ⁴	18,839	18,480	632	7,519	10,329	359	44	111	204
From extramural status ⁵	142,740	138,213	1,170	44,759	92,284	4,527	1,757	468	2,302
Changes in status.....	67,797	67,518	527	6,919	60,072	279	85	84	110
Total bed-occupant losses during fiscal year 1962.....	819,551	786,129	6,101	103,463	676,565	33,422	15,212	5,100	13,100
Deaths.....	42,813	41,550	397	3,657	37,496	1,263	941	104	218
Regular discharges.....	503,408	480,615	2,651	28,213	449,751	22,793	11,958	2,141	8,694
Irregular discharges.....	20,973	20,313	892	2,867	16,554	660	120	154	386
Transfers to other hospitals ⁴	19,749	16,190	368	4,204	11,618	3,559	277	2,065	1,217
To extramural status ⁶	164,811	159,943	1,266	57,603	101,074	4,868	1,831	552	2,485
Changes in status.....	67,797	67,518	527	6,919	60,072	279	85	84	110
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1962.....	107,883	105,350	1,652	51,819	51,879	2,533	1,243	434	856
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1962.....	113,764	110,884	1,771	52,986	56,127	2,880	1,274	657	949
Regular discharges while on extramural status.....	(7)	15,950	28	10,050	5,872	(7)	-----	-----	-----
Irregular discharges while on extramural status.....	(7)	4,518	56	1,939	2,523	(7)	-----	-----	-----
Died while in extramural status.....	(7)	471	1	201	269	(7)	-----	-----	-----
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1962—total.....	(7)	125,434	402	15,450	109,582	(7)	-----	-----	-----
Trial visit.....	(7)	12,525	1	10,359	2,165	(7)	-----	-----	-----
Leave of absence.....	(7)	6,536	51	1,866	4,619	(7)	-----	-----	-----
Elopement.....	(7)	679	-----	607	72	(7)	-----	-----	-----
Non-bed-occupant status.....	(7)	105,694	350	2,618	102,726	(7)	-----	-----	-----

¹ Includes data for the tuberculosis hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.² 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.³ Includes hospitals operated by State, county, and municipal governments.⁴ Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.⁵ Includes patients on leave, trial visit, and elopement who returned to hospital as bed occupants.⁶ Includes patients going on leave or trial visit, or eloping.⁷ Data for non-VA hospitals not available.

Table 8.—VA patient turnover in VA and non-VA hospitals

[By type of patient, fiscal year 1962]

Item	Type of patient									
	VA hospitals					Non-VA hospitals				
	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1961.....	111,351	8,153	56,977	4,464	41,757	2,970	297	1,559	20	1,094
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1961.....	105,460	7,517	55,716	4,335	37,892	2,623	289	1,333	20	981
Total bed-occupant gains during fiscal year 1962.....	786,019	28,933	117,266	27,751	612,069	33,332	1,896	8,497	358	22,581
Admissions.....	561,808	18,186	49,279	20,758	473,585	28,167	649	4,967	351	22,200
Transfers from other hospitals ¹	18,480	1,775	7,995	786	7,924	359	30	177	6	146
From extramural status ²	138,213	5,977	49,898	2,590	79,748	4,327	1,163	3,266	-----	98
Changes in status.....	67,518	2,995	10,094	3,617	50,812	279	54	87	1	137
Total bed-occupant losses during fiscal year 1962.....	786,129	29,707	117,607	27,789	611,026	33,422	1,898	8,577	364	22,583
Deaths.....	41,550	1,278	2,562	2,008	35,762	1,263	39	58	13	1,153
Regular discharges.....	480,615	14,522	31,286	17,469	417,338	22,793	429	2,064	291	20,009
Irregular discharges.....	20,313	3,696	5,038	758	10,821	660	93	364	1	202
Transfers to other hospitals ¹	16,190	1,251	5,569	709	8,661	3,559	52	2,494	59	954
To extramural status ³	159,943	6,491	65,138	2,875	85,439	4,868	1,267	3,492	-----	109
Changes in status.....	67,518	2,469	8,014	3,970	53,065	279	18	105	-----	156
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1962.....	105,350	6,743	55,375	4,297	38,935	2,533	287	1,253	14	979
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1962.....	110,884	7,373	56,781	4,459	42,271	2,880	286	1,510	23	1,061
Regular discharges while on extramural status.....	15,950	138	12,038	182	3,592	(4)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Irregular discharges while on extramural status.....	4,518	354	2,152	44	1,968	(4)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Died while in extramural status.....	471	5	238	11	217	(4)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1962—total.....	125,434	5,461	16,633	4,469	98,871	(4)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Trial visit.....	12,525	70	12,254	73	128	(4)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Leave of absence.....	6,536	262	1,895	188	4,191	(4)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Elopement.....	679	7	669	3	-----	(4)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Non-bed-occupant status.....	105,694	5,122	1,815	4,205	94,552	(4)	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.

² Includes patients on leave, trial visits, 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 ¹

[Fiscal year 1962]

Domiciliary	Average daily member load ²	Average operating beds ³
Total—VA and State.....	⁴ 25,462	—
Total—VA.....	16,400	16,866
Arizona: Whipple.....	157	160
California: Los Angeles.....	2,535	2,600
Florida: Bay Pines.....	382	417
Georgia:		
Dublin.....	460	484
Thomasville.....	760	803
Illinois: Hines (Restoration Center).....	27	60
Iowa: Clinton.....	544	555
Kansas: Wadsworth.....	937	1,000
Mississippi: Biloxi.....	770	818
New York: Bath.....	1,060	1,128
Ohio: Dayton.....	1,540	1,690
Oregon: White City.....	941	1,025
South Dakota: Hot Springs.....	449	548
Tennessee: Mountain Home.....	1,585	1,776
Texas:		
Bonham.....	392	327
Temple.....	340	392
Virginia: Kecoughtan.....	1,134	1,203
West Virginia: Martinsburg.....	480	500
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1,324	1,470
Members in VA hospitals.....	613	—
State homes—Total.....	9,062	—
California: Napa County.....	1,822	—
Colorado: Homelake.....	70	—
Connecticut: Rocky Hill.....	719	—
Georgia: Atlanta.....	168	—
Idaho: Boise.....	107	—
Illinois: Quincy.....	616	—
Indiana: Lafayette.....	232	—
Iowa: Marshalltown.....	295	—
Kansas: Fort Dodge.....	92	—
Massachusetts:		
Chelsea.....	633	—
Holyoke.....	174	—
Michigan: Grand Rapids.....	745	—
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	385	—
Missouri: St. James.....	67	—
Montana: Columbia Falls.....	51	—
Nebraska: Grand Island.....	142	—
New Hampshire: Tilton.....	37	—
New Jersey:		
Menlo Park.....	75	—
Vineland.....	109	—
New York: Oxford.....	4	—
North Dakota: Lisbon.....	78	—
Ohio: Erie County.....	666	—
Oklahoma:		
Ardmore.....	151	—
Norman.....	196	—
Sulphur.....	172	—
Pennsylvania: Erie.....	180	—
Rhode Island: Bristol.....	243	—
South Dakota: Hot Springs.....	132	—
Vermont: Bennington.....	40	—
Washington:		
Orting.....	153	—
Retsil.....	216	—
Wisconsin: King.....	277	—
Wyoming: Buffalo.....	16	—

¹ Includes data for the VA Restoration Center, Hines, Ill.; opened Dec. 1, 1961.

² Based on total member days during year divided by number of days in year.

³ Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13 consecutive months (June 1961–June 1962).

⁴ 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 1962]

Item	Total	VA domiciliary members ¹	VA hospital member employees
Average daily member load, fiscal year 1961.....	16,812	16,237	575
Members remaining June 30, 1961.....	16,168	15,560	608
Total gains during fiscal year 1962.....	38,672	37,541	1,131
Admissions from hospitals.....	10,210	9,335	875
Other admissions.....	12,529	12,431	98
Transfers from other VA domiciliaries.....	747	736	11
Returns from furlough or AWOL status.....	15,186	15,039	147
Total losses during fiscal year 1962.....	38,860	37,756	1,104
Deaths.....	421	420	1
Discharges to hospitals.....	9,275	8,845	430
Other discharges.....	11,497	11,003	494
Transfers to other VA domiciliaries.....	540	516	24
Furlough or AWOL status ²	17,127	16,972	155
Members remaining June 30, 1962.....	15,980	15,345	635
Average daily member load, fiscal year 1962.....	16,400	15,787	613

¹ Includes data for the VA Restoration Center at Hines, Ill.; opened Dec. 1, 1961.² Includes disciplinary exclusions.

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

[By diagnostic category and age group, calendar year 1961]

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, 137, 596	544, 780	592, 816	5, 206	61, 223	142, 534	101, 008	66, 008	168, 801
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	29, 685	17, 028	12, 657	284	2, 928	5, 309	3, 398	1, 804	3, 305
Pulmonary tuberculosis..... 002	11, 110	9, 990	1, 120	170	1, 252	3, 153	2, 325	1, 325	1, 765
Tuberculosis, other forms..... 003-019	2, 197	881	1, 316	25	196	263	145	61	191
Venereal diseases (except chronic brain syndrome due to syphilis)..... 020-024, 026-039	5, 494	1, 212	4, 282	7	124	190	110	134	647
Amebiasis..... 046	194	105	89	20	51	27	27	40	7
Infectious hepatitis..... 092	1, 064	941	123	25	404	345	89	40	37
Malaria..... 110-117	13	8	5	5	3				
Other infective and parasitic diseases 040-045, 047-091, 093-096, 100-108, 120-138	9, 612	3, 891	5, 721	52	929	1, 307	702	244	658
II. Neoplasms.....	58, 673	43, 576	15, 097	291	2, 636	5, 759	6, 559	6, 596	21, 735
Neoplasms, malignant..... 140-205	43, 213	37, 045	6, 168	151	1, 363	3, 965	5, 412	6, 010	20, 144
Neoplasms, benign..... 210-229	14, 426	5, 951	8, 475	140	1, 230	1, 678	1, 060	516	1, 326
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature..... 230-239	1, 034	580	454		43	116	87	70	265
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	62, 095	20, 210	41, 885	130	1, 871	5, 625	4, 133	2, 659	5, 792
Asthma..... 241	7, 019	3, 457	3, 562	17	325	1, 067	870	419	758
Other allergic diseases..... 240, 242-245	2, 747	734	2, 013	20	151	291	112	58	105
Diabetes mellitus..... 260	28, 710	9, 937	18, 773	69	772	2, 481	1, 782	1, 396	3, 436
Diseases of other endocrine glands..... 250-254, 270-277	4, 474	2, 461	2, 013	16	370	837	517	215	506
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases..... 280-289	19, 145	3, 621	15, 524	8	252	949	852	571	987
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs 290-299	11, 243	2, 928	8, 315	22	243	609	344	472	1, 235
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	106, 820	65, 126	41, 694	919	12, 163	27, 091	13, 055	4, 195	7, 700
Psychotic disorders..... 318-322, 688.1	22, 473	20, 904	1, 569	570	5, 578	9, 065	3, 492	859	1, 349
Chronic and acute brain syndrome with psychotic reaction, nonsyphilitic..... 300-317 (except 309)	16, 993	9, 837	7, 156	35	824	2, 404	1, 828	1, 144	3, 602
Chronic and acute brain syndrome with psychotic reaction due to syphilis..... 025, 309	491	411	80		5	25	26	112	243
Psychoneurotic disorders..... 323, 324, 781.9	34, 492	22, 792	11, 700	127	3, 648	10, 698	5, 261	1, 388	1, 670
Alcoholism..... 311. X ⁰ , 326.3	19, 476	4, 365	15, 111	12	401	1, 851	1, 298	370	433

Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence 325-329 (except 326.3)	11, 851	6, 084	5, 767	150	1, 629	2, 886	1, 060	218	141
Chronic brain syndrome with neurotic or behavioral reaction, except due to alcoholism									
308-318 with X superimposed over 4th digit (except 311.X/0)	1, 045	733	312	25	81	162	90	104	271
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs....	93, 464	37, 231	56, 233	318	3, 867	8, 579	5, 816	4, 483	14, 168
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system..... 330-334	19, 660	9, 380	10, 280	3	92	648	1, 033	1, 653	5, 952
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system..... 340-345	2, 556	1, 954	602	22	386	923	407	89	126
Epilepsy..... 353	5, 649	2, 529	3, 120	52	605	970	579	141	183
Other diseases of the central nervous system..... 350-357 (except 353)	20, 924	5, 457	15, 467	140	777	1, 585	991	588	1, 375
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia..... 360-369	9, 874	3, 619	6, 255	24	429	1, 295	881	337	653
Diseases of eye..... 370-389	25, 477	10, 710	14, 767	51	856	1, 688	1, 336	1, 417	5, 362
Diseases of ear and mastoid process..... 390-398	9, 324	3, 582	5, 742	26	722	1, 470	589	258	517
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	170, 315	76, 525	93, 790	142	3, 391	13, 439	13, 858	12, 096	33, 599
Rheumatic fever, without heart involvement, chorea.... 400, 402.0	169	158	11	10	57	74	15	2	-----
Rheumatic heart disease..... 401, 402.1, 410-416	6, 090	3, 880	2, 210	31	438	1, 300	850	386	875
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease..... 420-422	66, 394	33, 195	33, 199	4	217	3, 029	5, 173	5, 894	18, 878
Other diseases of heart..... 430-434	7, 841	2, 215	5, 626	15	136	489	524	393	658
Hypertensive heart disease..... 442, 443	21, 517	8, 868	12, 649	-----	144	1, 189	1, 712	1, 611	4, 212
Other hypertensive disease..... 446, 447	11, 578	3, 848	7, 730	10	273	1, 217	1, 021	515	812
General arteriosclerosis..... 450	18, 403	5, 818	12, 585	-----	26	272	606	1, 147	3, 767
Other disease of arteries..... 451-456	5, 511	2, 589	2, 922	5	179	553	442	401	1, 009
Varicose veins of lower extremities..... 460	7, 781	3, 972	3, 809	15	261	1, 073	972	523	1, 128
Hemorrhoids..... 461	12, 920	7, 797	5, 123	33	1, 258	3, 154	1, 694	606	1, 052
Other diseases of the circulatory system..... 462-468	12, 111	4, 185	7, 926	19	402	1, 089	849	618	1, 208
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	101, 769	40, 164	61, 605	297	3, 648	7, 660	6, 976	6, 557	15, 028
Acute upper respiratory infections including influenza. 470-483	6, 257	2, 910	3, 347	70	650	902	468	258	562
Pneumonia..... 490-493	21, 348	8, 506	12, 782	58	708	1, 938	1, 528	1, 115	3, 220
Bronchitis..... 500-502	24, 883	11, 612	13, 271	29	377	1, 531	2, 117	2, 514	5, 044
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids..... 510	1, 384	1, 052	332	24	576	368	67	11	6
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract..... 511-517	8, 828	3, 829	5, 199	60	670	1, 173	762	317	648
Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity..... 518-527	39, 069	12, 395	26, 674	56	667	1, 748	2, 034	2, 342	5, 548
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....	186, 022	77, 956	108, 066	639	8, 367	21, 467	16, 288	9, 155	22, 037
Diseases of teeth and buccal cavity..... 530-538	58, 477	2, 574	55, 903	28	321	754	477	246	748
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and jejunum..... 540-542	29, 720	21, 590	16	106	2, 512	6, 597	4, 756	2, 397	5, 161
Inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract... 543, 571, 572	15, 043	8, 850	6, 193	155	1, 404	2, 829	1, 638	860	1, 963
Diseases of esophagus, and other diseases of stomach and duodenum..... 539, 544, 545	7, 811	3, 569	4, 242	15	354	1, 004	757	458	982
Diseases of appendix..... 550-553	2, 428	1, 972	456	94	500	565	243	174	396

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 1961]

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
Hernia of abdominal cavity..... 560, 561	27,959	17,744	10,215	61	1,421	3,614	3,447	2,585	6,616
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum..... 570, 573-578	16,760	8,744	8,016	85	1,129	2,448	1,525	908	2,648
Cirrhosis of liver..... 581	12,971	5,952	7,019	12	205	1,758	2,084	793	1,099
Other diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas... 580, 582-587	14,853	6,961	7,892	23	521	1,898	1,361	734	2,424
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	75,000	30,976	44,024	155	2,693	5,609	3,838	3,819	14,863
Nephritis..... 590-594	2,946	1,410	1,536	27	320	500	226	104	233
Other diseases of urinary system..... 600-609	37,641	13,813	23,828	68	1,444	3,173	2,173	1,725	5,230
Diseases of prostate..... 610-612	23,938	10,966	12,972	15	258	603	675	1,534	7,881
Other diseases of male genital organs..... 613-617	8,805	3,950	4,855	45	541	986	633	401	1,344
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions..... 620-637	1,669	837	832	-----	130	347	131	55	175
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperium..... 640-689 (except 688.1)	34	19	15	-----	8	10	-----	-----	-----
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	38,858	16,945	21,913	178	2,632	5,239	3,327	1,658	3,911
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 690-698	13,570	6,643	6,927	77	1,151	2,165	1,313	637	1,300
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 700-716	25,288	10,302	14,986	101	1,481	3,074	2,014	1,021	2,611
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement....	66,587	33,472	33,115	420	4,466	10,996	7,706	3,681	6,203
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever... 720-727	34,990	14,859	20,131	52	1,168	3,554	3,536	2,270	4,279
Displacement of intervertebral disc..... 735	4,860	4,064	796	32	594	2,061	1,026	191	160
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint... 730-734	15,698	9,174	6,524	228	1,835	3,663	1,848	601	999
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system..... 736-738	11,038	5,375	5,663	108	869	1,718	1,296	619	765
(except 742)									
XIV. Congenital malformations..... 750-759	5,043	2,359	2,684	34	444	807	507	208	359
XVI-a. Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions... 742, 780-792, 794, 795 (except 781.9)	20,640	10,717	9,923	153	1,900	3,734	2,048	929	1,953
XVI-b. Observation and examination cases and special admissions.....	49,397	38,546	10,851	472	4,570	10,313	7,174	4,814	11,203
Observation and/or examination, TB..... 793.2, 797.2	548	356	192	7	58	132	85	28	46
Observation and/or examination, psychiatric..... 793.0, 797.0	625	578	47	34	122	240	121	47	14

Observation and/or examination, GM&S.....	793. 1,								
	793. 8, 793. 9, 797. 1, 797. 8, 797. 9	12, 332	7, 975	4, 357	155	1, 309	2, 652	1, 600	
Special admissions.....	Y01-Y18	35, 892	29, 637	6, 255	276	3, 081	7, 289	5, 368	834
									3, 905
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....		61, 952	31, 002	30, 950	752	5, 390	10, 288	5, 981	2, 882
									5, 710
Fracture of skull.....	800-803	2, 454	1, 626	828	71	460	585	260	108
Fracture of spine, and trunk.....	805-808	3, 930	2, 193	1, 737	58	256	595	446	278
Fracture of limbs.....	810-826	11, 165	8, 049	3, 116	158	1, 192	2, 199	1, 513	866
Dislocation without fracture.....	830-839	1, 319	995	324	43	262	329	181	60
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles.....	840-848	4, 557	3, 294	1, 263	59	616	1, 428	683	174
Head injuries (excluding skull fractures).....	850-856	2, 952	1, 693	1, 259	75	384	587	271	117
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis.....	860-869	1, 291	520	771	21	142	153	103	30
Lacerations and open wounds.....	870-898	5, 689	3, 151	2, 538	126	757	1, 211	523	221
Burns.....	940-949	1, 735	1, 248	487	27	227	501	216	78
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury.....	950-959	495	164	331	6	42	61	37	9
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	910-936, 960-996	16, 482	5, 986	10, 496	89	739	2, 033	1, 309	702
Reactions to therapeutic and prophylactic procedures.....	997-999	9, 883	2, 083	7, 800	19	313	606	439	239

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths. Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a variable systematic random sample of records for patients discharged during the year. 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 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.

NOTE.—The figures shown do not necessarily equal the sum of subtotals due to rounding.

TECHNICAL NOTE

VARIABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH SAMPLING

Frequencies shown in tables 11 through 21 for VA patients discharged or remaining in the patient census are estimates derived from a sample which varied, by hospital, from 20 percent to 60 percent. For some 525,000 discharges (*N*), the variable sample yielded approximately 35 percent of the total number of discharges, or *n*=175,000. For the census of patients, *N* was 115,000 and the sampling procedure yielded approximately 26 percent of total census, or *n*=30,000. For admissions, *N* was 541,000 and the sample proportion was 12 percent with *n*=62,000. Numbers observed with given characteristics or medical conditions in the various samples were multiplied by appropriate

(Footnote continued on page 194)

(Footnote continued from page 193)

factors to obtain estimated frequencies in the total VA patient load. The various samples were inflated to 100 percent in the tabulation process.

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 have been computed 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 total frequency	95-percent confidence limits ¹		
	Hospital discharges	Census population	Hospital admissions
0.....	0- 17	0- 17	-----
5.....	1- 26	1- 26	-----
10.....	2- 34	2- 34	-----
25.....	9- 55	9- 55	-----
50.....	26- 88	26- 88	-----
100.....	64- 146	64- 146	-----
250.....	206- 294	198- 302	-----
500.....	441- 559	427- 573	-----
1,000.....	914- 1,086	896- 1,104	-----
2,500.....	2,362- 2,638	2,337- 2,663	2,231- 2,769
5,000.....	4,808- 5,192	4,772- 5,228	4,621- 5,379
10,000.....	9,729- 10,271	9,685-10,315	9,466- 10,534
25,000.....	24,570- 25,430	24,524-25,476	24,167- 25,833
50,000.....	49,417- 50,583	49,442-50,558	48,850- 51,050
100,000.....	99,221-100,779	-----	98,459-101,541
250,000.....	249,010-250,990	-----	248,020-251,980

¹ 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:

$$\text{Estimated frequency} = \left(\frac{N}{n}\right) np \pm 1.96N \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n} \left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right)}$$

where

N = total population

n = sample population

p = probability of the characteristic in the sample population

$q = 1 - p$

Table 12.—Average and median length of stay of VA patients discharged from VA hospitals ¹

[By type of patient and age group, calendar year 1961]

Type of patient and age group	Total discharges ²	Average length of stay (days) ³	Median length of stay (days) ⁴
All patients.....	544,780	74.8	20.8
Under 35.....	66,429	50.9	15.9
35-44.....	142,534	65.0	18.9
45-54.....	101,008	65.7	21.5
55-64.....	66,008	79.4	23.3
65-74.....	151,320	96.2	23.5
75 and over.....	17,481	95.2	23.2
Tuberculous—total.....	18,638	138.7	56.8
Under 35.....	2,673	101.9	39.9
35-44.....	5,886	125.8	47.6
45-54.....	4,221	148.6	70.8
55-64.....	2,357	159.8	82.2
65-74.....	3,280	159.5	48.6
75 and over.....	221	207.4	74.7
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	9,990	235.5	171.9
Under 35.....	1,422	168.1	138.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[By type of patient and age group, calendar year 1961]

Type of patient and age group	Total discharges ²	Average length of stay (days) ³	Median length of stay (days) ⁴
35-44.....	3,153	216.9	171.9
45-54.....	2,325	244.8	187.2
55-64.....	1,325	261.0	192.6
65-74.....	1,641	288.2	166.5
75 and over.....	124	339.8	165.6
Psychotic.....	31,152	662.8	85.8
Under 35.....	7,012	226.9	89.4
35-44.....	11,494	398.1	80.7
45-54.....	5,346	535.7	75.0
55-64.....	2,115	1,165.7	88.2
65-74.....	4,355	1,898.8	134.1
75 and over.....	830	1,063.0	132.3
Other psychiatric.....	34,582	55.7	25.5
Under 35.....	6,240	44.9	22.4
35-44.....	15,851	51.6	26.4
45-54.....	7,833	54.8	27.4
55-64.....	2,130	80.0	23.2
65-74.....	2,376	80.0	23.6
75 and over.....	152	253.7	34.3
Neurological—total.....	25,656	84.5	28.9
Under 35.....	3,221	76.0	24.0
35-44.....	6,388	84.4	25.5
45-54.....	4,385	69.9	29.0
55-64.....	2,993	81.8	32.4
65-74.....	7,705	95.0	33.7
75 and over.....	964	103.5	32.7
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	9,787	79.0	34.0
Under 35.....	180	37.5	21.9
35-44.....	793	56.0	25.5
45-54.....	1,134	69.4	36.2
55-64.....	1,671	73.5	35.1
65-74.....	5,250	85.8	35.6
75 and over.....	759	93.0	32.6
Other neurological.....	15,869	87.9	27.0
Under 35.....	3,041	78.3	24.2
35-44.....	5,595	88.5	25.5
45-54.....	3,251	70.1	27.6
55-64.....	1,322	92.4	29.7
65-74.....	2,455	114.9	30.2
75 and over.....	205	142.7	33.0
General medical and surgical.....	434,752	30.8	18.8
Under 35.....	47,283	20.9	12.8
35-44.....	102,915	25.1	15.9
45-54.....	79,223	30.4	19.2
55-64.....	56,413	35.1	21.9
65-74.....	133,604	36.2	22.3
75 and over.....	15,314	39.0	21.7

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.

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.—Percent of VA patients admitted ¹ to VA hospitals who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization

[By type of patient and age group, calendar year 1961]

Type of patient and age group	Estimated number of admissions, calendar year 1961 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.....	541,764	21.0	100.0	94.5	80.7	62.4	48.0	36.1	26.6	20.5	16.5	10.2	7.3	5.7	4.6	3.9
Under 35.....	65,637	16.8	100.0	94.1	74.7	53.5	39.7	30.4	23.8	19.7	16.9	12.2	9.1	7.2	6.0	4.9
35-44.....	141,675	19.4	100.0	94.8	78.7	58.8	44.7	33.8	25.2	19.9	16.5	10.7	7.9	6.3	5.2	4.3
45-54.....	101,562	21.6	100.0	95.2	82.3	63.9	49.3	37.1	27.2	21.1	16.9	10.7	7.6	6.0	4.9	4.2
55-64.....	66,183	23.0	100.0	94.7	82.5	65.6	51.6	38.6	28.6	21.5	17.2	10.0	6.9	5.3	4.2	3.5
65-74.....	148,905	23.2	100.0	94.1	83.2	67.1	51.9	39.0	27.7	20.3	15.6	8.6	5.9	4.4	3.6	3.0
75 and over.....	17,805	22.2	100.0	94.3	83.3	65.4	50.4	38.2	28.9	21.8	17.7	10.4	7.1	6.4	5.0	4.6
Tuberculous—total.....	19,608	58.4	100.0	85.5	70.6	65.6	61.6	58.0	54.6	52.0	49.6	42.1	35.4	30.9	27.1	23.8
Under 35.....	2,727	51.5	100.0	84.2	73.1	67.0	60.1	56.9	53.1	50.5	47.1	41.6	35.9	29.1	25.9	22.0
35-44.....	6,492	55.0	100.0	85.0	67.5	63.7	59.2	56.7	53.3	50.6	49.4	40.9	33.9	30.2	26.7	23.0
45-54.....	4,509	69.9	100.0	86.5	73.5	68.1	64.7	60.6	57.6	56.1	52.4	45.2	37.7	32.5	29.5	27.4
55-64.....	2,373	67.9	100.0	87.0	73.6	66.5	64.4	60.2	56.9	55.0	52.0	44.5	36.2	31.5	26.6	23.3
65-74.....	3,348	45.5	100.0	84.9	68.3	63.9	61.0	56.3	52.5	47.9	45.9	39.0	35.2	31.9	27.5	23.4
75 and over.....	159	115.5	100.0	94.3	84.9	84.9	84.9	79.3	75.5	75.5	75.5	66.1	47.2	47.2	37.7	37.7
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	10,332	175.8	100.0	99.5	97.3	94.9	91.8	89.7	86.7	83.8	80.9	72.0	63.0	55.6	49.1	43.4
Under 35.....	1,512	146.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	94.8	88.1	86.1	81.4	77.8	74.4	68.5	60.1	48.8	43.1	37.1
35-44.....	3,381	175.5	100.0	98.9	96.2	95.0	92.0	89.7	87.2	84.4	82.3	70.9	61.3	55.3	49.1	42.7
45-54.....	2,517	200.6	100.0	99.9	98.7	96.5	94.4	92.5	90.7	88.9	83.4	75.1	65.2	56.9	52.6	48.8
55-64.....	1,218	179.2	100.0	99.0	97.8	94.6	93.4	90.9	87.0	86.5	84.8	77.4	65.3	58.2	49.8	43.8
65-74.....	1,584	190.8	100.0	100.0	95.3	92.4	89.6	87.9	84.3	78.6	78.4	70.5	67.1	61.4	52.4	45.7
75 and over.....	120	174.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	85.0	60.0	60.0	47.5	47.5
Psychotic.....	29,520	96.1	100.0	98.9	94.3	88.1	82.4	76.8	71.2	66.7	62.2	51.7	43.2	36.7	32.1	27.8
Under 35.....	7,140	108.3	100.0	98.5	95.4	90.2	85.2	80.0	73.9	70.8	67.5	57.0	45.6	39.2	33.5	27.4
35-44.....	11,307	93.6	100.0	99.0	94.6	88.6	83.2	78.7	73.4	68.0	62.7	51.0	42.5	35.6	30.2	26.1
45-54.....	5,175	85.6	100.0	99.4	92.8	86.8	78.8	71.9	65.9	62.5	58.0	48.6	39.9	33.4	30.0	26.6
55-64.....	1,914	90.1	100.0	100.0	92.8	83.1	79.0	73.0	70.2	62.5	59.2	50.0	44.4	38.2	37.0	33.3
65-74.....	3,183	96.4	100.0	99.1	96.0	89.0	83.2	76.1	69.8	64.8	59.6	50.9	46.7	40.7	37.8	33.9
75 and over.....	804	98.2	100.0	96.3	89.2	82.1	76.5	71.3	64.6	62.3	61.2	51.1	47.0	43.3	35.1	35.1
Other psychiatric.....	34,224	25.4	100.0	98.4	87.7	69.2	55.3	42.8	32.2	25.8	21.0	13.7	9.0	6.7	5.2	4.2

Under 35.....	6,282	22.3	100.0	98.3	85.3	66.1	50.4	39.0	32.8	26.1	20.4	13.8	7.9	4.8	4.1	3.8
35-44.....	15,531	26.8	100.0	98.4	87.9	69.6	57.0	45.5	34.2	27.4	22.7	14.1	9.0	6.6	5.1	4.1
45-54.....	7,881	27.2	100.0	98.6	90.2	73.1	59.2	45.0	33.3	26.7	21.9	15.3	11.0	8.9	6.8	5.2
55-64.....	2,199	23.2	100.0	98.9	87.7	65.1	52.2	37.8	24.5	20.3	17.4	13.8	11.4	9.7	7.2	5.8
65-74.....	2,238	20.7	100.0	98.4	84.9	66.1	46.2	33.8	22.7	17.1	12.9	9.0	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.2
75 and over.....	93	29.4	100.0	83.9	77.4	71.0	71.0	48.4	45.2	45.2	45.2	12.9	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Neurological.....	25,254	29.2	100.0	96.1	85.5	72.4	60.3	48.9	38.7	32.5	27.7	19.1	14.3	11.6	9.3	7.9
Under 35.....	3,270	24.2	100.0	95.5	83.0	65.5	52.9	42.5	33.7	27.3	24.0	16.4	13.1	11.8	9.6	8.2
35-44.....	6,402	26.0	100.0	95.4	86.1	70.3	56.7	43.4	32.1	27.7	23.8	16.1	12.4	10.3	8.7	7.3
45-54.....	4,290	31.7	100.0	97.3	87.7	76.0	63.9	51.6	42.1	35.0	29.7	18.7	13.3	10.6	8.4	6.9
55-64.....	3,081	32.7	100.0	97.1	86.8	74.8	64.6	52.3	43.8	37.5	32.6	23.6	17.4	13.4	10.6	9.7
65-74.....	7,242	33.4	100.0	96.0	85.3	75.1	63.5	53.6	42.9	35.8	29.8	21.7	16.5	13.0	10.4	9.2
75 and over.....	969	31.9	100.0	94.7	77.7	67.2	57.9	52.0	41.2	36.2	32.2	22.9	17.0	16.4	13.6	10.2
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	9,126	36.1	100.0	95.3	83.8	74.9	64.9	55.4	46.6	40.3	34.7	24.8	17.8	13.6	10.4	9.0
Under 35.....	126	26.0	100.0	92.9	69.1	57.2	52.4	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6	26.2	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1
35-44.....	567	28.7	100.0	87.3	76.2	68.8	59.8	48.2	40.7	38.1	30.7	21.7	15.9	13.8	9.5	9.5
45-54.....	1,062	46.4	100.0	94.9	90.1	79.7	73.5	63.0	55.1	47.2	41.3	30.5	20.9	17.8	12.7	9.6
55-64.....	1,692	38.6	100.0	96.3	86.0	78.2	68.6	55.5	49.1	44.7	39.4	28.4	19.9	13.1	10.6	9.8
65-74.....	4,914	36.3	100.0	96.1	84.1	75.7	64.3	55.9	46.5	38.9	33.0	23.8	17.8	13.3	10.5	9.7
75 and over.....	765	31.7	100.0	95.3	77.6	66.3	57.6	52.2	39.2	37.6	34.1	25.9	19.6	18.8	15.3	11.0
Other neurological.....	16,131	26.9	100.0	96.5	86.4	71.0	57.7	45.2	34.3	28.1	23.8	15.9	12.4	10.6	8.8	7.4
Under 35.....	3,144	24.3	100.0	95.6	83.6	65.9	53.1	42.4	33.2	26.5	23.1	16.1	12.9	11.5	9.2	7.7
35-44.....	5,835	25.9	100.0	96.2	87.2	70.6	56.6	43.2	31.5	26.9	23.4	15.9	12.5	10.4	9.0	7.5
45-54.....	3,228	28.9	100.0	98.1	87.1	75.1	61.1	48.2	38.3	31.5	26.5	15.4	11.4	8.9	7.8	6.9
55-64.....	1,389	29.0	100.0	98.1	87.7	70.6	59.6	48.6	37.8	29.4	25.1	18.6	15.3	14.7	11.5	10.8
65-74.....	2,331	29.3	100.0	95.8	87.8	74.0	62.0	48.9	35.5	29.6	23.6	17.5	14.3	12.9	10.7	8.7
75 and over.....	204	40.0	100.0	92.7	79.4	72.1	60.3	52.9	50.0	33.8	27.9	14.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
General medical and surgical.....	433,158	19.2	100.0	94.3	79.5	59.4	43.7	31.1	21.2	14.8	10.9	5.2	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1
Under 35.....	46,218	13.5	100.0	93.3	69.6	44.5	29.2	19.2	12.5	8.7	6.4	3.3	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.6
35-44.....	101,940	16.3	100.0	94.3	75.8	52.9	36.8	25.0	16.3	11.1	8.0	3.6	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.7
45-54.....	79,707	19.7	100.0	94.9	81.1	60.6	44.7	32.0	21.6	15.3	11.2	5.5	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.2
55-64.....	56,613	21.8	100.0	94.5	82.1	64.5	49.5	35.8	25.3	17.9	13.5	6.4	3.8	2.6	1.8	1.4
65-74.....	132,894	22.3	100.0	94.0	83.1	66.3	50.4	37.0	25.4	17.8	13.0	6.2	3.7	2.4	1.8	1.4
75 and over.....	15,783	21.2	100.0	94.2	83.4	64.4	48.2	35.3	25.9	18.4	14.1	7.3	4.4	3.8	2.9	2.6

¹ Does not include hospital gains by interhospital transfer of VA patients.

² Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a variable systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1961. The sample varies from 20 to 60 percent depending upon the type of hospital and the number of patients discharged.

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.

NOTE.—The figures shown do not necessarily equal the sum of subtotals due to rounding.

Table 14.—*Chronicity and compensation and pension status of VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals*¹

[By diagnostic groupings, Oct. 31, 1961]

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 ⁵	Filed claim for VA compensation ⁵	Filed no claim for VA compensation or pension ⁵	
All patients.....	114,307	35,197	11,201	38,842	14,582	454	13,739	292
Tuberculosis.....	6,496	990	742	4,706				58
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	6,106	891	710	4,455				50
Other tuberculosis.....	390	99	32	251				8
Psychoses.....	56,194	27,964	2,975	25,220				37
Functional.....	43,650	25,985	1,746	15,885				
Organic.....	12,544	1,979	1,229	9,335				37
Other psychiatric.....	5,424	1,754	822	1,114	324	44	1,355	10
Neurological.....	7,128	958	802	2,886	1,456	41	954	31
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	2,290	84	267	981	646	8	300	4
Other neurological.....	4,838	874	535	1,905	810	33	654	27
General medical and surgical.....	39,065	3,531	5,860	4,916	12,802	369	11,430	156
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	568	49	105	103	110	3	194	5
Malignant neoplasms.....	5,175	172	729	820	2,297	44	1,112	
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	482	33	73	77	127	9	163	
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2,292	318	400	253	629	25	664	3
Heart diseases.....	4,537	327	691	576	1,904	30	1,001	9
Vascular diseases.....	3,267	310	452	625	1,027	33	813	7
Respiratory diseases ⁶	4,144	413	516	681	1,498	21	993	21
Digestive diseases ⁶	6,375	611	1,101	346	1,771	76	2,440	29
Genitourinary diseases ⁶	2,449	157	358	153	1,094	7	676	2
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,468	209	215	153	333	15	531	12
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ⁶	3,525	664	537	511	618	63	1,118	16
Accidents, poisoning, and violence ⁷	2,706	96	424	502	641	3	994	46
All other.....	2,077	172	259	115	753	40	731	6

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a variable systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1961. 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 non-service-connected psychoses or tuberculosis, and those hospitalized for the treatment of other non-service-connected disabilities for 90 or more days as of the census date.

⁴ This group of presumed "nonchronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for non-service-connected other psychiatric, neurological, and general medical and surgical disabilities for less than 90 days as of the census date.

⁵ For a total estimate of these subgroups regardless of chronicity, see table 16.

⁶ Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately in table 19 in class XVI-a.

⁷ Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

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, 1961]

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 ⁵	Filed claim for VA compensation ⁵	Filed no claim for VA compensation or pension ⁵	
All patients.....	111, 887	34, 497	11, 086	37, 902	14, 297	454	13, 359	292
Tuberculosis.....	6, 291	925	737	4, 571				58
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	5, 906	826	705	4, 325				50
Other tuberculosis.....	385	99	32	246				8
Psychoses.....	54, 924	27, 454	2, 935	24, 500				37
Functional.....	42, 680	25, 520	1, 711	15, 415				37
Organic.....	12, 244	1, 934	1, 224	9, 085				
Other psychiatric.....	5, 354	1, 734	817	1, 084	324	44	1, 340	10
Neurological.....	7, 068	948	802	2, 886	1, 426	41	934	31
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	2, 255	84	257	981	621	8	290	4
Other neurological.....	4, 813	864	535	1, 905	805	33	644	27
General medical and surgical.....	38, 250	3, 436	5, 795	4, 861	12, 547	369	11, 085	156
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	543	39	105	103	105	3	184	5
Malignant neoplasms.....	5, 105	172	709	815	2, 267	44	1, 097	
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	477	33	73	77	122	9	163	
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2, 237	308	400	243	614	25	644	3
Heart diseases.....	4, 452	317	691	571	1, 864	30	971	9
Vascular diseases.....	3, 207	305	447	615	1, 002	33	798	7
Respiratory diseases ⁶	4, 064	413	511	676	1, 473	21	948	21
Digestive diseases ⁶	6, 250	586	1, 081	346	1, 751	76	2, 380	29
Genitourinary diseases ⁶	2, 379	137	353	153	1, 074	7	651	2
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1, 428	209	210	148	323	15	511	12
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ⁶	3, 445	659	532	501	608	63	1, 068	16
Accidents, poisonings, and violence ⁷	2, 656	96	424	502	626	3	959	46
All other.....	2, 007	162	259	111	718	40	711	6

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a variable systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1961. 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 non-service-connected psychoses or tuberculosis, and those hospitalized for the treatment of other non-service-connected disabilities for 90 or more days as of the census date.

⁴ This group of presumed "nonchronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for non-service-connected other psychiatric, neurological, and general medical and surgical disabilities for less than 90 days as of the census date.

⁵ For a total estimate of these subgroups regardless of chronicity, see table 16.

⁶ Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately in table 19 in class XVI-a.

⁷ Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

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, Oct. 31, 1961]

Hospital group and compensation and pension status	All patients	Type of patient				
		Tuber- culous	Psy- chotic	Other psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	General medical and surgical
VA and non-VA hospitals	114,307	6,496	56,194	5,424	7,128	39,065
Received care for a service-connected disability	35,197	990	27,964	1,754	958	3,531
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:						
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	11,201	742	2,975	822	802	5,860
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	806	79	154	93	58	422
And on VA pension rolls	38,219	2,456	17,303	585	3,318	14,557
And having a claim for VA pension pending	3,470	731	325	186	412	1,816
And having no claim filed	25,122	1,440	7,438	1,973	1,549	12,722
Nonveterans	292	58	37	10	31	156
VA hospitals	111,887	6,291	54,924	5,354	7,068	38,250
Received care for a service-connected disability	34,497	925	27,454	1,734	948	3,436
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:						
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	11,086	737	2,935	817	802	5,795
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	776	79	134	93	58	412
And on VA pension rolls	37,229	2,361	16,723	575	3,293	14,277
And having a claim for VA pension pending	3,425	721	315	181	407	1,801
And having no claim filed	24,582	1,410	7,328	1,943	1,529	12,372
Nonveterans	292	58	37	10	31	156

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a variable systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1961. 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, 1961]

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.....	111,887	41.8	58.2	43.5	37.3	28.3	21.0	9.1
Tuberculosis.....	6,291	37.9	62.1	19.2	9.9	3.1	1.0	0.2
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	5,906	36.0	64.0	20.0	10.2	3.1	1.0	0.2
Other tuberculosis.....	385	68.1	31.9	7.8	4.7	3.9	1.3	0.0
Psychoses.....	54,924	10.4	89.6	77.4	69.3	55.3	42.0	18.4
Functional.....	42,680	9.5	90.5	78.6	71.4	58.7	45.2	18.9
Organic.....	12,244	13.3	86.7	73.4	61.8	43.4	30.6	16.7
Other psychiatric.....	5,354	61.4	38.6	16.5	10.4	4.9	2.9	1.4
Neurological.....	7,068	46.3	53.7	30.2	21.0	8.8	2.5	0.1
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	2,255	49.0	51.0	21.1	14.0	3.9	1.3	0.1
Other neurological.....	4,813	45.0	55.0	34.4	24.3	11.1	3.1	(4)
General medical and surgical.....	38,250	84.1	15.9	5.0	2.8	.7	.2	.1
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	543	75.7	24.3	14.5	11.4	8.5	5.7	2.6
Malignant neoplasms.....	5,105	81.0	19.0	2.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	477	70.2	20.8	9.2	4.4	1.0	0.0	0.0
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2,237	86.6	13.4	4.0	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.0
Heart diseases.....	4,452	84.1	15.9	7.5	4.9	0.9	0.4	0.1
Vascular diseases.....	3,207	76.7	23.3	9.1	5.5	2.3	0.3	0.1
Respiratory diseases ²	4,064	79.3	20.7	9.2	5.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Digestive diseases ²	6,250	92.8	7.2	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Genitourinary diseases ²	2,379	92.0	8.0	2.6	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.2
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,428	85.5	14.5	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ²	3,445	79.8	20.2	7.3	4.2	0.9	0.1	0.0
Accidents, poisonings, and violence ³	2,656	77.3	22.7	4.7	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
All other.....	2,007	93.2	6.8	1.9	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.2

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a variable systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1961. 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.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 18.—Number and percent of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals ¹

[By age group, and diagnostic groupings, Oct. 31, 1961]

Diagnostic composition of patients	All patients		Age distribution					
			Under 55		55-64		65 and over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All patients.....	111,887	100.0	62,804	100.0	14,470	100.0	34,613	100.0
Tuberculosis.....	6,291	5.6	4,027	6.4	939	6.5	1,325	3.8
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	5,906	5.3	3,768	6.0	893	6.2	1,245	3.6
Other tuberculosis.....	385	0.3	259	0.4	46	0.3	80	0.2
Psychoses.....	54,924	49.1	33,102	52.7	6,556	45.3	15,266	44.1
Functional.....	42,680	38.1	29,816	47.5	4,269	29.5	8,595	24.8
Organic.....	12,244	10.9	3,286	5.2	2,287	15.8	6,671	19.3
Other psychiatric.....	5,354	4.8	4,576	7.3	317	2.2	461	1.3
Neurological.....	7,068	6.3	3,642	5.8	1,002	6.9	2,424	7.0
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	2,255	2.0	441	0.7	420	2.9	1,394	4.0
Other neurological.....	4,813	4.3	3,201	5.1	582	4.0	1,030	3.0
General medical and surgical.....	38,250	34.2	17,457	27.8	5,656	39.1	15,137	43.7
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	543	0.5	291	0.5	63	0.4	189	0.5
Malignant neoplasms.....	5,105	4.6	1,602	2.6	859	5.9	2,644	7.6
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	477	0.4	272	0.4	52	0.4	153	0.4
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2,237	2.0	1,150	1.8	326	2.3	761	2.2
Heart diseases.....	4,452	4.0	1,357	2.2	790	5.5	2,305	6.7
Vascular diseases.....	3,207	2.9	1,345	2.1	484	3.3	1,378	4.0
Respiratory diseases ²	4,064	3.6	1,391	2.2	786	5.4	1,887	5.5
Digestive diseases ²	6,250	5.6	3,555	5.7	797	5.5	1,898	5.5
Genitourinary diseases ²	2,379	2.1	715	1.1	363	2.5	1,301	3.8
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,428	1.3	930	1.5	187	1.3	311	0.9
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ²	3,445	3.1	2,275	3.6	407	2.8	763	2.2
Accidents, poisonings, and violence ³	2,656	2.4	1,554	2.5	287	2.0	815	2.4
All other.....	2,007	1.8	1,020	1.6	255	1.8	732	2.1

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a variable systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1961. 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 19.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals¹

[By diagnostic category, period of service, and age group, Oct. 31, 1961]

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.....	111,887	11,519	54,830	39,060	6,478	1,071	11,738	30,158	19,837	14,470	34,613
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	6,721	678	3,979	1,830	236	43	690	2,015	1,503	987	1,483
Pulmonary tuberculosis..... 002	5,906	545	3,622	1,546	193	37	542	1,789	1,400	893	1,245
Tuberculosis, other forms..... 003-019	261	42	133	73	13	3	48	100	32	29	49
Venereal diseases (except chronic brain syndrome due to syphilis)..... 020-024, 026-039	204	5	51	140	10	3	2	21	17	41	122
Amebiasis..... 046	17	5	8	3	—	—	5	5	3	—	3
Infectious hepatitis..... 092	72	30	38	4	—	—	34	22	9	4	2
Malaria..... 110-117	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other infective and parasitic diseases 040-045, 047-091, 093-096, 100-108, 120-138	258	51	127	61	20	—	59	78	42	20	59
II. Neoplasms.....	5,582	241	2,190	2,972	179	37	182	701	954	911	2,797
Neoplasms, malignant..... 140-205	5,105	195	1,943	2,797	170	34	132	604	832	859	2,644
Neoplasms, benign..... 210-229	329	40	178	103	8	3	41	70	94	18	103
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature..... 230-239	148	6	69	72	1	—	9	27	28	34	50
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	2,237	179	1,108	891	59	8	143	503	496	326	761
Asthma..... 241	297	31	152	100	12	—	30	82	58	40	85
Other allergic diseases..... 240, 242-245	52	17	24	11	—	—	8	16	17	10	2
Diabetes mellitus..... 260	1,212	83	541	554	34	5	56	240	261	174	474
Diseases of other endocrine glands..... 250-254, 270-277	272	31	161	71	11	3	32	74	64	31	70
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases..... 280-289	404	17	230	155	2	—	17	91	96	71	130
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs 290-299	369	18	126	218	8	3	18	62	46	24	217
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	60,269	7,291	30,368	18,132	4,478	596	7,909	19,134	10,033	6,873	15,724
Psychotic disorders..... 318-322, 688.1	42,680	5,835	23,090	10,175	3,580	545	6,624	15,309	7,338	4,269	8,595
Chronic and acute brain syndrome with psychotic reaction, nonsyphilitic..... 300-317 (except 309)	9,534	490	3,305	5,061	678	25	449	1,270	1,305	1,606	4,879

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals¹—Continued

[By diagnostic category, period of service, and age group, Oct. 31, 1961]

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
Chronic and acute brain syndrome with psychotic reaction due to syphilis..... 025-309	2,710	2	283	2,365	60			99	138	681	1,792
Psychoneurotic disorders..... 323, 324, 781.9	3,506	598	2,474	329	105	23	516	1,588	873	213	293
Alcoholism..... 311. X/0, 326.3	434	49	340	40	5		28	216	122	33	35
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence 325-329 (except 326.3)	1,405	317	876	162	50	3	292	652	257	71	130
Chronic brain syndrome with neurotic or behavioral reaction, except due to alcoholism											
308-318 with X superimposed over 4th digit (except 311. X/0)											
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.	7,417	644	3,283	3,183	318	112	679	1,582	1,175	1,128	2,765
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system... 330-334	2,255	55	593	1,519	88		45	127	269	420	1,394
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system... 340-345	731	75	566	75	16	3	103	352	167	48	65
Epilepsy..... 353	325	67	199	54	5	3	69	124	67	17	44
Other diseases of the central nervous system... 350-357 (except 353)	2,795	312	1,343	991	158	91	349	677	453	431	805
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia..... 360-369	441	44	270	119	9	4	42	144	110	63	81
Diseases of eye..... 370-389	740	63	257	387	33	6	52	115	93	119	359
Diseases of ear and mastoid process..... 390-398	130	28	55	38	9	5	19	43	16	30	17
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.	7,659	296	3,046	3,960	359	20	228	1,078	1,373	1,278	3,686
Rheumatic fever, without heart involvement, chorea 400, 402.0											
Rheumatic heart disease..... 401, 402.1, 410-416	347	23	210	98	18		22	131	71	42	84
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease..... 420-422	3,027	58	914	1,885	170		16	226	437	595	1,752
Other diseases of heart..... 430-434	309	21	172	107	9	5	15	93	49	55	93
Hypertensive heart disease..... 442, 443	769	24	320	403	22		23	107	159	102	379
Other hypertensive disease..... 445, 447	379	28	225	124	2		22	86	104	70	97
General arteriosclerosis..... 450	1,152	17	268	767	100		5	17	137	192	801
Other disease of arteries..... 451-456	462	30	233	190	9	7	44	91	100	66	154
Varicose veins of lower extremities..... 460	428	25	232	158	13	8	17	80	118	64	141
Hemorrhoids..... 461	388	44	251	88	5		44	165	84	30	65
Other diseases of the circulatory system..... 462-468	398	26	221	140	11		20	82	114	62	120
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.	3,985	181	1,561	2,091	153	10	158	553	652	775	1,857
Acute upper respiratory infections including influenza 470-483	92	11	54	28			9	31	19	11	23
Pneumonia..... 490-493	705	28	336	307	53	8	41	153	127	86	292

Bronchitis.....	500-502	1,063	28	366	636	34	19	106	151	236	561
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids.....	510	8	6	2			6	2			
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract.....	511-517	166	32	76	51	6	31	44	23	17	52
Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity.....	518-527	1,951	76	727	1,069	80	52	217	332	425	929
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....											
		6,118	550	3,310	2,102	153	25	398	1,635	1,407	1,865
Diseases of teeth and buccal cavity.....	530-538	137	15	73	46	3	3	5	28	44	39
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and jejunum.....	540-542	1,842	195	1,018	589	36	12	143	546	424	504
Inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.....	543, 571, 572	558	70	331	141	19	3	71	190	107	132
Diseases of esophagus, and other diseases of stomach and duodenum.....	539, 544, 545	294	25	157	103	9		18	75	71	83
Diseases of appendix.....	550-553	71	9	34	28			6	24	3	24
Hernia of abdominal cavity.....	560, 561	1,082	56	458	521	47	2	34	194	192	472
Other diseases of intestines and peritonenum.....	570, 573-578	634	72	368	180	14	3	49	190	151	161
Cirrhosis of liver.....	581	851	57	571	214	12		27	236	294	180
Other diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas.....	580, 582-587	649	51	300	280	18	2	45	152	121	270
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....											
		2,312	151	703	1,357	104	16	137	254	276	1,286
Nephritis.....	590-594	115	24	62	21	8	6	19	23	35	16
Other diseases of urinary system.....	600-609	967	94	441	384	51	10	99	174	168	379
Diseases of prostate.....	610-612	1,021	11	117	853	40		6	22	23	799
Other diseases of male genital organs.....	613-617	174	22	59	88	5		13	28	39	81
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions.....	620-637	35		24	11			7	11	6	11
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium.....											
(except 688.1)		3		3				3			
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....											
		1,428	238	775	355	60	33	207	417	273	311
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	690-698	465	80	232	133	20	11	63	142	83	107
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	700-716	963	158	543	222	40	22	144	275	190	204
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....											
		3,375	423	2,015	833	108	50	377	930	873	755
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever.....	720-727	1,535	136	847	514	41	5	115	292	421	477
Displacement of intervertebral disc.....	735	367	53	268	34	10	2	58	170	87	24
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint.....	730-734, 736-738	1,029	172	616	200	40	32	158	326	255	177

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals¹—Continued
 [By diagnostic category, period of service, and age group, Oct. 31, 1961]

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
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system..... 740-749 (except 742)	444	62	284	85	17	11	46	142	110	59	77
XIV. Congenital malformations..... 750-759	195	38	121	19	16	8	36	82	39	10	18
XVI-a. Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions..... 742, 780-792, 794, 795 (except 781.9)	756	97	470	178	15	-----	107	234	168	87	162
XVI-b. Observation and examination cases and special admissions.....	438	41	241	142	17	6	42	136	79	65	115
Observation and/or examination, TB..... 793.2, 797.2	19	-----	19	-----	-----	-----	-----	13	2	3	3
Observation and/or examination, psychiatric... 793.0, 797.0	9	4	2	3	-----	-----	4	2	-----	-----	3
Observation and/or examination, G.M.&S..... 793.1, 793.8, 793.9, 797.1, 797.8, 797.9	195	22	128	42	3	-----	21	75	41	26	32
Special admissions..... Y01-Y18	215	15	92	97	14	6	17	46	36	36	77
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	3,023	453	1,547	813	210	102	432	836	518	306	842
Fracture of skull..... 800-803	123	29	72	18	5	8	29	41	23	13	10
Fracture of spine, and trunk..... 805-808	294	45	152	72	25	18	42	86	56	15	75
Fracture of limbs..... 810-826	1,305	147	557	510	93	30	133	245	186	164	546
Dislocation without fracture..... 830-839	102	29	66	5	2	7	19	45	28	2	3
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles... 840-848	157	16	105	31	6	2	18	65	37	15	23
Head injuries (excluding skull fractures)..... 850-856	256	62	129	22	42	24	74	96	34	10	21
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis..... 860-869	32	13	10	8	-----	3	9	7	3	-----	9
Lacerations and open wounds..... 870-898	184	44	102	25	13	5	48	58	37	20	18
Burns..... 940-949	138	19	95	19	5	2	19	51	35	8	26
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury 950-959	41	13	26	2	-----	3	10	10	8	8	2
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence... 910-936, 960-996	236	18	143	63	12	-----	14	73	51	34	67
Reactions to therapeutic and prophylactic procedures 997-999	155	18	90	38	7	-----	17	59	20	17	42

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a variable systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1961. 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 hospitals ¹

[By hospital group, type of patient, and sex, Oct. 31, 1961]

Hospital group and type of patient	All patients	Sex	
		Male	Female
VA and non-VA hospitals.....	114,307	112,254	2,053
Tuberculous.....	6,496	6,469	27
Psychotic.....	56,194	54,830	1,363
Other psychiatric.....	5,424	5,258	165
Neurological.....	7,128	7,058	69
General medical and surgical.....	39,065	38,639	429
VA hospitals.....	111,887	109,974	1,913
Tuberculous.....	6,291	6,269	22
Psychotic.....	54,924	53,660	1,263
Other psychiatric.....	5,354	5,198	155
Neurological.....	7,068	7,003	64
General medical and surgical.....	38,250	37,844	409
Non-VA hospitals.....	2,420	2,280	140
Tuberculous.....	205	200	5
Psychotic.....	1,270	1,170	100
Other psychiatric.....	70	60	10
Neurological.....	60	55	5
General medical and surgical.....	815	795	20

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a variable systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1961. 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 residence¹

[By type of patient, Oct. 31, 1961]

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		
		Number	Percent										
Total.....	114,307	89,394	78.2	39,065	85.8	6,496	77.5	56,194	72.4	5,424	82.3	7,128	79.8
United States.....	112,948	88,169	78.1	38,592	85.6	6,304	76.8	55,569	72.3	5,385	82.3	7,088	79.8
Alabama.....	2,531	2,103	83.1	761	86.5	146	37.7	1,335	87.6	157	91.7	130	59.2
Alaska.....	47	25	53.2	28	71.4	8	62.5	10	0.0	-----	0.0	-----	0.0
Arizona.....	878	621	70.7	451	94.5	114	100.0	241	16.6	35	57.1	38	55.3
Arkansas.....	1,831	1,530	83.6	610	76.9	113	41.6	934	92.3	94	87.2	80	90.0
California.....	10,113	9,570	94.6	3,681	97.0	755	97.0	4,425	91.7	429	96.7	822	97.0
Colorado.....	970	783	80.7	343	88.0	43	86.0	438	73.1	57	91.2	89	82.0
Connecticut.....	1,580	827	52.3	464	96.6	85	100.0	823	15.3	60	60.0	148	89.2
Delaware.....	203	109	53.7	87	94.3	8	0.0	88	17.0	3	100.0	17	47.1
District of Columbia.....	1,022	536	52.4	280	65.4	75	0.0	609	53.0	33	60.6	26	38.5
Florida.....	2,409	1,382	57.4	1,182	86.5	72	43.1	889	16.1	116	50.9	149	84.6
Georgia.....	2,378	1,592	66.9	901	80.1	106	45.3	1,095	58.9	110	65.5	166	63.9
Hawaii.....	125	120	96.0	55	100.0	-----	0.0	55	100.0	-----	0.0	15	66.7
Idaho.....	405	160	39.5	200	69.9	10	0.0	142	0.0	12	16.7	40	50.0
Illinois.....	6,918	5,822	84.2	2,364	86.2	416	75.2	3,495	82.8	240	91.7	403	89.1
Indiana.....	2,476	1,805	72.9	693	70.4	139	77.0	1,399	74.7	132	89.4	112	42.0
Iowa.....	1,723	1,384	80.3	639	74.5	37	54.1	873	88.5	91	71.4	82	61.0
Kansas.....	1,407	995	70.7	533	73.4	33	30.3	664	66.4	72	93.1	105	81.9
Kentucky.....	2,004	1,248	62.3	593	55.0	115	52.2	1,051	68.7	142	72.5	102	36.3
Louisiana.....	2,005	1,086	54.2	793	91.0	146	88.4	864	11.3	98	49.0	103	85.4
Maine.....	620	520	83.9	237	90.7	13	0.0	292	83.9	40	75.0	38	78.9
Maryland.....	1,595	1,180	74.0	530	68.9	125	88.0	766	76.8	63	95.2	111	52.3
Massachusetts.....	4,097	3,796	92.7	900	85.1	181	90.6	2,398	95.2	341	93.5	278	95.0
Michigan.....	3,678	3,220	87.5	1,008	94.0	220	93.6	2,143	84.2	147	81.6	160	88.1
Minnesota.....	1,935	1,735	89.7	565	86.7	39	89.7	1,115	91.0	109	96.3	107	84.1
Mississippi.....	1,268	784	61.8	540	69.3	100	67.0	464	47.2	114	82.5	50	60.0
Missouri.....	2,944	1,384	47.0	941	66.4	169	76.9	1,531	30.6	137	53.3	166	53.0
Montana.....	485	184	37.9	174	89.7	9	22.2	237	0.8	31	19.4	34	55.9
Nebraska.....	1,035	553	53.4	389	93.8	38	73.7	511	14.9	34	79.4	64	90.6

Nevada.....	226	77	34.1	110	63.6	17	0.0	70	0.0	9	22.2	21	23.8
New Hampshire.....	435	107	24.6	140	64.3	13	0.0	236	1.3	14	0.0	31	41.9
New Jersey.....	3,166	2,455	77.5	809	65.3	160	64.4	1,827	85.7	126	77.8	243	67.1
New Mexico.....	719	486	67.6	388	93.6	65	100.0	201	10.9	22	54.5	43	55.8
New York.....	12,094	11,364	94.0	4,005	97.5	544	96.1	6,431	91.5	403	96.3	712	93.0
North Carolina.....	2,665	1,939	72.8	882	83.7	202	92.1	1,225	62.2	157	82.8	199	61.8
North Dakota.....	388	170	43.8	156	91.7	13	0.0	169	2.4	17	11.8	33	63.6
Ohio.....	4,474	3,416	76.4	1,254	82.7	252	83.7	2,404	70.6	249	74.3	314	90.8
Oklahoma.....	1,401	739	52.7	684	85.2	43	69.8	508	7.9	97	61.9	69	39.1
Oregon.....	1,258	921	73.2	547	64.2	70	100.0	551	80.4	29	79.3	60	55.0
Pennsylvania.....	6,913	5,504	79.6	1,976	86.8	417	69.3	3,817	76.4	263	81.7	439	83.8
Rhode Island.....	518	268	51.7	190	92.1	37	89.2	223	1.3	38	86.8	29	79.3
South Carolina.....	1,249	510	40.8	586	73.4	96	10.4	449	2.2	48	35.4	70	61.4
South Dakota.....	676	555	82.1	269	86.2	3	0.0	317	78.5	36	88.9	53	77.4
Tennessee.....	2,364	2,003	84.7	849	95.4	165	70.9	1,051	75.2	145	91.7	153	100.0
Texas.....	6,244	5,597	89.6	2,457	93.4	441	89.3	2,638	86.0	429	97.2	279	79.9
Utah.....	347	294	84.7	124	85.5	9	44.4	168	82.1	22	100.0	24	100.0
Vermont.....	234	110	47.0	107	84.1	10	0.0	95	0.0	8	100.0	14	85.7
Virginia.....	2,794	2,186	78.2	893	76.5	212	62.7	1,325	80.3	116	87.1	246	83.3
Washington.....	1,666	1,523	91.4	651	92.6	45	62.2	810	91.0	94	94.7	66	100.0
West Virginia.....	1,502	591	39.3	552	74.8	107	49.5	670	7.6	48	16.7	124	54.0
Wisconsin.....	2,675	2,100	78.5	932	85.1	63	95.2	1,362	73.1	109	79.8	209	78.9
Wyoming.....	258	200	77.5	88	70.4	5	0.0	134	85.1	9	100.0	22	68.2
Outside United States.....	1,361	1,225	90.0	471	94.9	190	100.0	622	83.9	38	86.8	40	82.5
Republic of Philippines.....	260	250	96.2	85	94.1	110	100.0	35	85.7	10	100.0	20	100.0
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	1,002	975	97.3	367	100.0	80	100.0	512	96.1	23	100.0	20	65.0
Others.....	99	-----	0.0	19	0.0	-----	0.0	75	0.0	5	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, 1961. 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 1962]

Applications	Hospitali- zation	Domiciliary care
Pending beginning of year.....	6,086	413
Total received during year.....	1,044,597	30,111
From veteran or his representative.....	937,005	23,032
By transfer or reinstatement.....	107,592	7,079
Total dispositions.....	1,044,406	30,143
By transfer.....	79,120	5,950
Eligible and in need of care.....	629,708	19,977
Not eligible or not in need of care.....	306,661	3,229
Withdrawn or cancelled.....	28,917	987
Pending end of year.....	6,277	381

Table 23.—Visits for outpatient medical care

[During fiscal year 1962]

Purpose of visit	Total	Staff	Fee
Total.....	3,656,104	2,429,229	1,226,875
Compensation or pension.....	368,930	311,207	57,723
Determine need for hospital or domiciliary care.....	176,903	170,204	6,699
Outpatient treatment.....	2,932,203	1,771,469	1,160,734
Vocational rehabilitation.....	5,557	5,077	480
Insurance.....	10,699	10,370	329
Other ¹	161,812	160,902	910

¹ 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.—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 physician.

Table 24.—Applications for outpatient dental treatment

[Fiscal years 1959-62]

Applications	Fiscal year			
	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total received during year.....	102,970	89,328	86,346	82,541
Total dispositions during year.....	106,994	90,529	86,488	83,982
Treatment authorized.....	29,616	28,298	28,211	29,757
Treatment not authorized ¹	77,378	62,231	58,277	54,225
Pending authorization for treatment, end of year ²	9,991	8,790	8,648	7,207

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 1948-62]

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
1962.....	36,159	32,143	4,016	\$15.06	28,443	21,081	7,362	\$137.58
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.....	440,039	242,322	197,717	13.42	362,236	60,589	301,647	96.66
1951.....	424,807	261,503	163,304	13.21	348,392	76,036	272,356	90.12
1950.....	527,487	322,732	204,755	13.47	430,065	87,088	342,977	86.85
1949.....	578,839	315,689	263,150	13.20	513,742	83,372	430,370	82.12
1948.....	701,187	280,560	420,627	13.17	655,815	53,198	602,617	74.16

Table 26.—Cost of operation of Department of Medicine and Surgery programs ¹

[Major program totals, fiscal year 1962]

Program	Cost
Total.....	² \$1,046,925,506
Central and area offices.....	9,836,961
Office of the Assistant Administrator for Construction.....	1,654,186
Medical research.....	26,660,606
Prosthetic testing and development.....	1,090,644
Education and training.....	1,689,355
Inpatient care.....	² 910,773,574
Hospitals:	
Total.....	² 873,923,702
VA hospitals.....	² 858,264,012
Non-VA hospitals.....	15,659,690
Domiciliary care:	
Total.....	² 36,849,872
VA domiciliaries.....	² 29,483,935
State homes.....	7,365,937
Outpatient care.....	92,511,525
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	2,708,655

¹ Net budgeted applied costs (including asset acquisitions) accumulated during fiscal year 1962 irrespective of fiscal year appropriated; therefore, not reconcilable to fiscal year 1962 appropriations or obligations.

² Includes payments by employees for quarters, subsistence, and laundry in the amounts of \$8,564,984 for VA hospitals and \$228,946 for VA domiciliaries.

Table 27.—Net cost of operation of Department of Medicine and Surgery programs
[Inpatient care in VA stations, fiscal year 1962]

Program	Type of hospital				Domicili- aries
	Total	Tuberculosis	Neuropsychi- atric	General	
Total cost of operation ¹	\$858, 264, 012	\$17, 391, 896	\$274, 921, 244	\$565, 950, 872	\$29, 483, 935
Direct cost of inpatient care.....	844, 706, 608	17, 211, 007	272, 338, 616	555, 246, 085	20, 019, 446
Other operating expenses ²	13, 467, 404	180, 889	2, 582, 628	10, 703, 887	464, 489
Care of patients:					
Total.....	584, 356, 513	10, 576, 240	190, 301, 183	383, 479, 090	16, 413, 887
Direct and ancillary medical serv- ices ³	207, 244, 738	3, 365, 698	53, 979, 841	149, 899, 199	4, 495, 578
Nursing service.....	244, 322, 303	4, 048, 965	88, 380, 092	151, 893, 246	857, 537
Religious service.....	3, 669, 648	96, 337	1, 322, 273	2, 251, 038	283, 125
Dietetic service.....	115, 921, 252	2, 725, 449	43, 063, 528	70, 132, 275	9, 687, 305
Dental care.....	13, 090, 198	339, 791	3, 555, 449	9, 194, 958	1, 025, 415
Special treatment services ⁴	108, 374			108, 374	64, 927
General administration.....	99, 633, 964	2, 070, 778	28, 249, 015	69, 314, 171	4, 066, 705
Housekeeping division ⁵	46, 391, 363	1, 050, 848	14, 923, 662	30, 416, 853	1, 220, 698
Operation of plant and facility.....	54, 390, 237	1, 721, 874	18, 491, 440	34, 170, 923	3, 615, 935
Maintenance and repair of plant and facility.....	44, 748, 780	1, 450, 581	15, 626, 190	27, 672, 009	3, 204, 023
Asset acquisitions.....	15, 275, 751	340, 686	4, 747, 126	10, 187, 939	498, 198

¹ Includes payments by employees for quarters, subsistence, and laundry in the amount of \$8,564, 984 for VA hospitals and \$228,946 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 1953–62 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1952, and 1962, for each war and for the Regular Establishment

Fiscal year	Total				Unclassified ¹	War of 1812		Mexican War		
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans			Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount						Amount
Total to June 30, 1962.....	\$59,338,507,786.95				\$86,513,425.54	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,198,654.09	\$28,748,117.32	\$33,049,803.11	
1962.....	3,150,210	\$2,687,995,344.32	1,122,048	\$964,602,884.26					2	\$2,017.47
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.....	2,796,512	2,099,718,748.35	862,955	728,797,257.48					9	3,179.00
1956.....	2,738,505	2,054,993,120.19	836,800	693,996,166.32					9	3,991.80
1955.....	2,668,786	1,969,835,136.09	808,303	664,457,400.91					9	4,681.50
1954.....	2,590,411	1,838,328,426.16	777,988	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 and prior years.....	\$29,476,392,668.76				\$86,513,425.54	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,198,654.09	\$28,748,117.32	\$33,015,605.78	

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, 1962.....	\$60,299,455.93		\$55,761,814.37		\$8,207,260,947.49				\$3,211,612,717.41		\$1,240,487,420.41	
1962.....	30	\$43,176.32	509	\$414,431.01	0	0	2,850	\$2,392,610.96	24,426	\$34,032,284.43	71,980	\$58,192,550.20
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	63,880,891.67
1958.....	87	125,000.42	862	559,971.94			3,680	2,450,207.26	44,483	59,529,481.32	81,779	54,628,915.49
1957.....	130	186,727.27	1,139	636,231.95			5,361	2,831,555.63	50,513	66,686,860.16	85,861	54,902,285.28
1956.....	154	228,216.94	1,198	708,768.61	1	*5,290.55	5,669	3,238,914.85	56,305	74,015,706.14	85,567	55,406,289.65
1955.....	188	286,735.69	1,234	765,594.42	1	1,696.42	6,020	3,672,806.69	60,125	81,268,267.70	81,883	55,072,316.81
1954.....	226	337,014.39	1,298	802,647.10	1	1,634.67	6,892	4,087,237.35	66,315	87,964,515.79	82,054	53,210,185.71
1953.....	278	397,179.38	1,401	875,783.96	1	2,580.00	7,729	4,710,055.48	72,447	94,364,939.03	81,681	52,978,516.27
1952 and prior years.....	\$58,458,600.62		\$49,405,041.85		\$8,174,639,143.85				\$2,576,253,571.52		\$669,445,765.70	

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 1953-62 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1952, and 1962, for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued*

Fiscal year	Regular Establishment				World War I					
					Living veterans					
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Total		Service-connected ³		Emergency officer's retirement ⁴	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1962.....	\$1,011,521,891.29		\$477,344,017.48		\$15,148,779,860.68		\$7,526,429,272.50		\$154,708,139.03	
1962.....	122,208	\$86,094,479.45	37,358	\$56,100,504.81	1,154,412	\$1,145,912,541.77	146,678	\$181,375,561.78	1,201	\$2,960,809.13
1961.....	113,124	79,335,866.63	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 and prior years.....	\$427,395,508.43		\$149,168,534.85		\$6,949,114,124.05		\$5,377,040,149.65		\$119,447,450.09	

Fiscal year	World War I—Continued								
	Living veterans—Con.		Deceased veterans						
	Disability allowance or nonservice-connected		Total		Service-connected		Nonservice-connected		
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Total to June 30, 1962.....	\$7, 467, 642, 449. 15		\$4, 920, 509, 015. 68		\$1, 892, 815, 368. 41		\$3, 027, 693, 647. 27		
1962.....	1, 006, 533	\$961, 576, 170. 86	507, 939	\$349, 491, 992. 72	42, 975	\$61, 751, 384. 87	464, 964	\$287, 740, 607. 85	
1961.....	964, 084	924, 710, 800. 38	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 and prior years.....	\$1, 452, 626, 524. 31		\$2, 132, 831, 162. 63		\$1, 307, 277, 118. 58		\$825, 554, 044. 05		

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 1953–62 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1952, and 1962, for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Living veterans							
	Total		Service-connected ⁵		Reserve officers' retirement		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1962.....	-----	\$17,902,855,260.18	-----	\$16,824,307,824.76	-----	\$325,490,423.09	-----	\$753,057,012.33
1962.....	1,628,460	\$1,228,838,136.06	1,506,465	\$1,109,232,374.17	5	\$14,619.60	121,990	\$119,591,142.29
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	14,619.60	89,526	79,512,855.07
1959.....	1,645,946	1,204,220,886.10	1,564,557	1,132,841,878.94	5	12,384.12	81,384	71,366,623.04
1958.....	1,647,056	1,171,424,613.93	1,575,786	1,108,458,977.83	5	28,765.91	71,265	62,936,870.19
1957.....	1,656,622	1,085,192,291.74	1,591,217	1,028,414,007.13	5	6,932.79	65,400	56,771,351.82
1956.....	1,667,657	1,094,057,713.25	1,607,938	1,040,623,071.45	5	12,205.62	59,714	53,422,436.18
1955.....	1,673,939	1,085,023,492.15	1,619,498	1,038,215,688.40	5	*59,561.45	54,436	46,867,365.20
1954.....	1,676,995	1,046,158,311.99	1,628,952	1,006,563,201.24	5	*88,979.39	48,038	39,684,090.14
1953.....	1,675,230	1,047,333,229.94	1,633,645	1,012,398,612.54	5	*1,264.63	41,580	34,935,882.03
1952 and prior years.....	-----	\$6,527,987,232.06	-----	\$6,114,958,365.24	-----	\$325,543,163.19	-----	\$87,485,703.63

Fiscal year	World War II—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected ⁵		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1962.....	-----	\$4,982,051,046.43	-----	\$4,500,231,571.89	-----	\$481,819,474.54
1962.....	448,331	\$436,334,972.86	256,545	\$286,919,236.01	191,786	\$149,415,736.85
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	38,002	24,488,252.06
1956.....	308,653	319,270,335.69	275,956	297,724,092.40	32,697	21,546,243.29
1955.....	304,459	307,331,149.51	275,453	288,646,986.98	29,006	18,584,162.53
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 and prior years.....	-----	\$1,546,044,162.48	-----	\$1,514,803,426.98	-----	\$31,240,735.50

Fiscal year	Korean conflict					
	Living veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1962.....	\$1,464,238,804.77		\$1,427,131,738.49		\$37,107,066.28	
1962.....	220,674	\$193,074,726.29	211,737	\$184,020,788.58	8,937	\$9,053,937.71
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	183,310,843.03	204,612	178,504,304.74	5,386	4,752,538.29
1958.....	204,589	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	652,064.93
1953.....	63,359	40,451,146.79	62,858	40,148,221.49	501	302,925.30
1952 and prior years.....	\$7,546,923.35		\$7,480,404.86		\$66,518.49	

Fiscal year	Korean conflict—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1962.....	\$461,255,798.29		\$437,331,281.70		\$23,924,516.59	
1962.....	53,079	\$61,673,804.23	38,926	\$50,227,935.54	14,153	\$11,445,868.69
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 and prior years.....	\$13,607,358.16		\$13,605,846.16		\$1,512.00	

¹ Includes \$70 million expended for the Revolutionary War. Confederate.
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).
^{*} Credit.

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, 1958-62]

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
1962.....	\$844.42	\$841.42	\$852.84	-----	\$462.00	-----	\$462.00	\$801.02	\$1,445.20	\$763.05
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	1,374.90	632.10

Fiscal year	Civil War veterans			Spanish-American War veterans			Regular Establishment veterans		
	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
1962.....	\$787.71	-----	\$787.71	\$925.37	\$1,312.42	\$794.02	\$891.00	\$705.88	\$1,496.59
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

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
1962.....	\$891.86	\$982.07	\$1,201.33	\$948.45	\$2,381.60	\$686.82	\$1,426.88	\$618.42
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

¹ Includes average annual value for cases paid under special acts.

² Includes average annual value for provisional, probationary, or temporary officers.

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, 1958-62]

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
1962-----	\$789.38	\$741.81	\$724.33	\$957.63	\$2,923.20	\$962.14	\$1,107.19	\$768.10
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

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	
1962-----	\$918.99	\$863.55	\$858.85	\$974.92	\$1,149.47	\$1,275.86	\$801.85	
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	

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, 1962]

Wars and Regular Establishment	Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Total.....	4, 272, 258	\$3, 610, 220, 952	3, 150, 210	\$2, 651, 447, 100	1, 122, 048	\$958, 773, 852
Service-connected.....	2, 363, 668	1, 988, 080, 176	1, 987, 028	1, 535, 826, 264	376, 640	452, 253, 912
Compensation.....	2, 193, 974	1, 725, 274, 404	1, 987, 028	1, 535, 826, 264	206, 946	189, 448, 140
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	149, 981	224, 162, 448	-----	-----	149, 981	224, 162, 448
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	19, 713	38, 643, 324	-----	-----	19, 713	38, 643, 324
Non-service-connected.....	1, 906, 945	1, 619, 150, 484	1, 161, 765	1, 112, 695, 908	745, 180	506, 454, 576
Public Law 86-211.....	690, 880	571, 357, 560	338, 228	320, 713, 932	352, 652	250, 643, 628
Prior law.....	1, 216, 065	1, 047, 792, 924	823, 537	791, 981, 976	392, 528	255, 810, 948
Special acts.....	439	115, 380	211	50, 016	228	65, 364
Retired emergency officers ¹	1, 201	2, 860, 296	1, 201	2, 860, 296	-----	-----
Retired reserve officers ²	5	14, 616	5	14, 616	-----	-----
World War II.....	2, 076, 791	1, 639, 680, 744	1, 628, 460	1, 208, 106, 888	448, 331	431, 573, 856
Service-connected.....	1, 763, 010	1, 375, 223, 712	1, 506, 465	1, 091, 179, 440	256, 545	284, 044, 272
Compensation.....	1, 672, 238	1, 239, 549, 564	1, 506, 465	1, 091, 179, 440	165, 773	148, 370, 124
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	75, 351	106, 196, 724	-----	-----	75, 351	106, 196, 724
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	15, 421	29, 477, 424	-----	-----	15, 421	29, 477, 424
Non-service-connected.....	313, 776	264, 442, 416	121, 990	116, 912, 832	191, 786	147, 529, 584
Public Law 86-211.....	228, 896	192, 352, 308	61, 898	62, 479, 320	166, 998	129, 872, 988
Prior law.....	84, 880	72, 090, 108	60, 092	54, 433, 512	24, 788	17, 656, 596
Retired reserve officers ²	5	14, 616	5	14, 616	-----	-----
World War I.....	1, 662, 351	1, 484, 879, 892	1, 154, 412	1, 134, 408, 816	507, 939	350, 471, 076
Service-connected.....	189, 651	237, 525, 576	146, 676	176, 205, 468	42, 975	61, 320, 108
Compensation.....	154, 828	183, 879, 108	146, 676	176, 205, 468	8, 152	7, 673, 640
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	34, 576	53, 059, 068	-----	-----	34, 576	53, 059, 068
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	247	587, 400	-----	-----	247	587, 400
Non-service-connected.....	1, 471, 497	1, 244, 490, 420	1, 006, 533	955, 339, 452	464, 964	289, 150, 968
Public Law 86-211.....	443, 426	362, 220, 336	270, 913	252, 085, 596	172, 513	110, 134, 740
Prior law.....	1, 028, 071	882, 270, 084	735, 620	703, 253, 856	292, 451	179, 016, 228
Special acts.....	2	3, 600	2	3, 600	-----	-----
Retired emergency officers ¹	1, 201	2, 860, 296	1, 201	2, 860, 296	-----	-----
Regular Establishment.....	159, 566	142, 173, 528	122, 208	86, 264, 088	37, 358	55, 909, 440
Service-connected.....	159, 301	142, 116, 492	122, 006	86, 221, 080	37, 295	55, 895, 412
Compensation.....	131, 077	94, 605, 636	122, 006	86, 221, 080	9, 071	8, 384, 556
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	27, 078	45, 139, 824	-----	-----	27, 078	45, 139, 824
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	1, 146	2, 371, 032	-----	-----	1, 146	2, 371, 032
Special acts.....	265	57, 036	202	43, 008	63	14, 028

¹ Retirement paid by the Veterans Administration to retired emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I.

² Retirement paid by the Veterans Administration to Retired Reserve officers of the Army under provisions of Public Law 262, 77th Cong.

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, 1962]

Wars and Regular Establishment	Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Korean conflict.....	273,753	\$251,598,276	220,674	\$190,566,852	53,079	\$61,031,424
Service-connected.....	250,663	231,514,584	211,737	181,850,388	38,926	49,664,196
Compensation.....	235,642	206,819,676	211,737	181,850,388	23,905	24,969,288
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	12,122	18,487,440	-----	-----	12,122	18,487,440
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	2,899	6,207,468	-----	-----	2,899	6,207,468
Non-service-connected.....	23,090	20,083,692	8,937	8,716,464	14,153	11,367,228
Public Law 86-211.....	17,802	15,374,004	4,661	4,738,104	13,141	10,635,900
Prior law.....	5,288	4,709,688	4,276	3,978,360	1,012	731,328
Spanish-American War.....	96,406	89,210,856	24,426	32,057,100	71,980	57,153,756
Service-connected.....	963	1,595,376	144	369,888	819	1,225,488
Compensation.....	183	414,648	144	369,888	39	44,760
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	780	1,180,728	-----	-----	780	1,180,728
Non-service-connected.....	95,405	87,604,716	24,275	31,683,804	71,130	55,920,912
Public Law 86-211.....	755	1,408,992	755	1,408,992	-----	-----
Prior law.....	94,650	86,195,724	23,520	30,274,812	71,130	55,920,912
Special acts.....	38	10,764	7	3,408	31	7,356
Civil War.....	2,850	2,244,984	-----	-----	2,850	2,244,984
Service-connected.....	79	102,720	-----	-----	79	102,720
Compensation.....	6	5,772	-----	-----	6	5,772
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	73	96,948	-----	-----	73	96,948
Non-service-connected.....	2,644	2,101,632	-----	-----	2,644	2,101,632
Special acts.....	127	40,632	-----	-----	127	40,632
Indian Wars.....	539	431,748	30	43,356	509	388,392
Service-connected.....	1	1,716	-----	-----	1	1,716
Compensation.....	0	0	-----	-----	0	0
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	1	1,716	-----	-----	1	1,716
Non-service-connected.....	532	426,828	30	43,356	502	383,472
Public Law 86-211.....	1	1,920	1	1,920	-----	-----
Prior law.....	531	424,908	29	41,436	502	383,472
Special acts.....	6	3,204	-----	-----	6	3,204
Mexican War.....	2	924	-----	-----	2	924
Non-service-connected.....	1	780	-----	-----	1	780
Special acts.....	1	144	-----	-----	1	144

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, 1953-62]

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												
1962.....	1,987,028	100.0	\$127,985,522	\$64.41	1,880,217	94.5	\$98,483,878	\$52.38	106,811	5.4	\$29,501,644	\$276.20
1961.....	1,999,531	100.0	128,095,755	64.06	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	63.86	1,916,392	94.6	99,623,043	51.98	110,429	5.4	29,810,199	269.95
1959.....	2,052,981	100.0	131,098,117	63.86	1,937,045	94.4	100,391,262	51.83	115,936	5.6	30,706,855	264.86
1958.....	2,063,728	100.0	131,317,639	63.63	1,949,629	94.5	101,077,885	51.84	114,099	5.5	30,239,754	265.03
1957.....	2,074,471	100.0	118,236,932	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
TUBERCULOSIS												
1962.....	82,051	4.1	\$8,276,636	\$100.87	72,169	3.6	\$5,933,354	\$82.21	9,882	0.5	\$2,343,282	\$237.13
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.....	92,240	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

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1962.....	410,404	20.7	\$35,372,922	\$86.19	357,344	18.0	\$20,496,370	\$57.36	53,060	2.7	\$14,876,552	\$280.37
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	12,385,298	219.64
1955.....	450,944	21.7	32,571,311	72.23	395,512	19.1	20,409,858	51.60	55,432	2.6	12,161,453	219.39
1954.....	451,757	22.0	30,792,898	68.16	397,929	19.4	19,504,800	49.02	53,828	2.6	11,288,098	209.71
1953.....	449,479	22.3	30,362,508	67.55	397,361	19.7	19,489,253	49.05	52,118	2.6	10,873,255	208.63

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1962.....	1,494,573	75.2	\$84,335,964	\$56.43	1,450,704	73.0	\$72,054,154	\$49.67	43,869	2.2	\$12,281,810	\$279.97
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	9,003,062	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

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, 1953-62]

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												
1962	1,506,465	100.0	\$90,931,620	\$60.36	1,446,429	96.0	\$73,645,695	\$50.92	60,036	4.0	\$17,285,925	\$287.93
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	94,333,705	59.00	1,527,207	96.0	69,606,275	45.58	64,010	4.0	14,727,430	230.08
1956	1,607,938	100.0	85,389,065	53.10	1,541,087	95.8	70,026,287	45.44	66,851	4.2	15,362,778	229.81
1955	1,619,498	100.0	86,138,831	53.19	1,549,940	95.7	70,228,920	45.31	69,558	4.3	15,909,911	228.73
1954	1,628,952	100.0	82,886,748	50.88	1,556,366	95.5	67,041,745	43.08	72,586	4.5	15,845,003	218.29
1953	1,633,645	100.0	83,360,003	51.03	1,556,527	95.3	66,665,005	42.83	77,118	4.7	16,694,998	216.49
TUBERCULOSIS												
1962	40,218	2.7	\$4,161,474	\$103.47	35,936	2.4	\$3,139,023	\$87.35	4,282	0.3	\$1,022,451	\$238.78
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	97.81	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

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1962-----	322,361	21.4	\$24,980,598	\$77.49	290,738	19.3	\$15,792,181	\$54.32	31,623	2.1	\$9,188,417	\$290.56
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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1962-----	1,143,886	75.9	\$61,789,548	\$54.02	1,119,755	74.3	\$54,714,491	\$48.86	24,131	1.6	\$7,075,057	\$293.19
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	51,295,070	43.30	20,738	1.3	5,147,516	248.22
1955-----	1,212,117	74.8	56,323,955	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

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, 1953-62]

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												
1962-----	146,676	100.0	\$14,683,789	\$100.11	126,265	86.1	\$9,479,204	\$75.07	20,411	13.9	\$5,204,585	\$254.99
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	253.65
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
TUBERCULOSIS												
1962-----	24,001	16.4	\$2,198,767	\$91.61	20,837	14.2	\$1,420,853	\$68.19	3,164	2.2	\$777,914	\$245.86
1961-----	25,694	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	826,528	199.89
1956-----	35,751	15.7	2,962,949	82.88	31,427	13.8	2,096,436	66.71	4,324	1.9	866,513	200.40
1955-----	37,428	15.6	3,098,383	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	3,263,948	81.31	35,416	13.6	2,349,541	66.34	4,725	1.8	914,407	193.53

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1962	28,632	19.5	\$3,810,325	\$133.08	21,146	14.4	\$1,925,478	\$91.06	7,486	5.1	\$1,884,847	\$251.78
1961	30,895	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	195.26

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1962	94,043	64.1	\$8,674,697	\$92.24	84,282	57.5	\$6,132,873	\$72.77	9,761	6.6	\$2,541,824	\$260.41
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

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, 1953-62]

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												
1962.....	122,006	100.0	\$7,185,090	\$58.89	109,558	89.8	\$4,359,516	\$39.79	12,448	10.2	\$2,825,574	\$226.99
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
TUBERCULOSIS												
1962.....	5,247	4.3	\$559,731	\$106.68	3,776	3.1	\$269,533	\$71.38	1,471	1.2	\$290,198	\$197.28
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

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1962.....	22,954	18.8	\$2,219,949	\$96.71	16,944	13.9	\$834,921	\$49.28	6,010	4.9	\$1,385,028	\$230.45
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	4,035	6.4	659,976	163.56
1953.....	13,822	22.3	1,101,984	79.73	9,707	15.7	432,269	44.53	4,115	6.6	669,715	162.75

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1962.....	93,805	76.9	\$4,405,410	\$46.96	88,838	72.8	\$3,255,062	\$36.64	4,967	4.1	\$1,150,348	\$231.60
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	791,775	231.77
1959.....	70,461	74.4	3,205,138	45.49	67,219	71.0	2,467,830	36.71	3,242	3.4	737,308	227.42
1958.....	61,909	74.0	2,881,880	46.55	58,993	70.5	2,233,255	38.86	2,916	3.5	648,625	222.44
1957.....	54,023	73.5	2,343,563	43.38	51,326	69.8	1,838,428	35.82	2,697	3.7	505,135	187.30
1956.....	47,301	72.4	2,141,944	45.28	44,814	68.6	1,683,747	37.57	2,487	3.8	458,197	184.24
1955.....	45,307	72.1	2,106,145	46.49	42,873	68.2	1,658,531	38.68	2,434	3.9	447,614	183.90
1954.....	45,073	71.8	2,014,124	44.69	42,565	67.8	1,573,741	36.97	2,508	4.0	440,383	175.59
1953.....	44,151	71.4	1,994,321	45.17	41,517	67.1	1,534,978	36.97	2,634	4.3	459,343	174.39

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, 1953-62]

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												
1962.....	211,737	100.0	\$15,154,199	\$71.57	197,908	93.5	\$10,990,834	\$55.54	13,829	6.5	\$4,163,365	\$301.06
1961.....	208,084	100.0	14,829,118	71.27	193,934	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	191,752	92.9	10,495,692	54.74	14,636	7.1	4,217,275	288.14
1959.....	204,612	100.0	14,818,053	72.42	188,279	92.0	10,197,776	54.16	16,333	8.0	4,620,277	282.88
1958.....	200,402	100.0	14,485,237	72.28	183,340	91.5	9,816,174	53.54	17,062	8.5	4,669,063	273.65
1957.....	194,279	100.0	12,550,093	64.60	176,017	90.6	8,427,271	47.88	18,262	9.4	4,122,822	225.76
1956.....	181,437	100.0	11,945,340	65.84	162,160	89.4	7,652,737	47.19	19,277	10.6	4,292,603	222.68
1955.....	153,831	100.0	10,395,191	67.58	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
TUBERCULOSIS												
1962.....	12,583	5.9	\$1,356,168	\$107.78	11,620	5.5	\$1,103,945	\$95.00	963	.4	\$252,223	\$261.91
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.....	12,505	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

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1962.....	36,437	17.2	\$4,357,198	\$119.58	28,514	13.5	\$1,943,453	\$68.16	7,923	3.7	\$2,413,745	\$304.65
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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1962.....	162,717	76.9	\$9,440,833	\$58.02	157,774	74.5	\$7,943,436	\$50.35	4,943	2.4	\$1,497,397	\$302.93
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	6,824,063	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	1,002,969	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

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, 1953-62]

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												
1962.....	144	100.0	\$30,824	\$214.06	57	39.6	\$8,629	\$151.39	87	60.4	\$22,195	\$255.11
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
TUBERCULOSIS												
1962.....	2	1.4	\$496	\$248.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1.4	\$496	248.00
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

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1962.....	20	13.9	\$4,852	\$242.60	2	1.4	\$337	\$168.50	18	12.5	\$4,515	\$250.83
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	1,701	176.10	36	10.6	7,252	201.44
1955.....	51	12.7	9,881	193.75	10	2.6	1,505	155.50	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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1962.....	122	84.7	\$25,476	\$208.82	55	38.2	\$8,292	\$150.76	67	46.5	\$17,184	\$256.48
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	140.60	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

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, 1962]

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	1,987,028	100.0	\$127,985,522	\$64.41	82,051	100.0	4.1	\$8,276,636	\$100.87	410,404	100.0	20.7
No disability	9,481	.5	583,180	61.51	7,468	9.1	78.8	490,279	65.65	154,737	37.7	19.0
10 percent	813,102	40.9	15,517,999	19.08	853	1.0	.1	37,134	43.53	27,581	6.7	8.7
20 percent	317,647	16.0	12,022,859	37.85	17,756	21.7	5.6	1,158,980	65.27	78,088	19.0	25.4
30 percent	307,556	15.5	17,420,514	56.68	26,964	32.9	8.8	1,772,990	65.75	25,225	6.1	15.5
40 percent	162,043	8.1	12,210,934	75.39	2,382	2.9	1.5	179,055	75.17	33,072	8.1	31.0
50 percent	106,556	5.4	12,791,496	120.04	10,133	12.3	9.5	1,164,784	114.95	15,110	3.7	17.7
60 percent	85,605	4.3	12,831,680	149.89	2,094	2.6	2.4	300,669	166.28	15,080	3.7	34.1
70 percent	44,190	2.2	7,709,264	174.46	1,822	2.2	4.1	302,954	193.36	1,600	1.7	26.0
80 percent	26,371	1.3	5,461,551	207.10	2,481	3.0	9.4	479,721	216.61	53,060	12.9	49.7
90 percent	7,866	.4	1,928,401	245.16	216	.3	2.7	46,788	237.13			
100 percent	106,811	5.4	29,501,644	276.20	9,882	12.0	9.2	2,343,282				

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total—Continued		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.....	\$35,372,922	\$86.19	87,282	\$11,824,480	323,122	\$23,548,442	1,494,573	100.0	75.2	\$84,335,964	\$56.43
No disability.....							2,013	.1	21.2	92,901	46.15
10 percent.....	2,937,911	18.99	19,213	358,925	135,524	2,578,986	657,512	44.0	80.9	12,542,954	19.08
20 percent.....	1,034,657	37.51	809	29,421	26,772	1,005,236	272,310	18.2	85.7	9,829,222	36.10
30 percent.....	4,272,721	54.72	13,039	702,983	65,049	3,599,738	202,304	13.6	65.8	11,374,803	56.23
40 percent.....	1,858,458	73.68	1,767	129,974	23,458	1,728,484	134,436	9.0	83.0	10,179,421	75.72
50 percent.....	3,878,392	117.27	9,938	1,116,863	23,134	2,761,529	63,351	4.2	59.5	7,748,320	122.31
60 percent.....	2,226,828	147.37	1,463	204,282	13,647	2,022,546	68,401	4.6	79.9	10,304,183	150.64
70 percent.....	2,504,363	166.07	7,972	1,234,580	7,108	1,299,783	27,288	1.8	61.8	4,901,947	179.64
80 percent.....	1,390,395	202.95	558	104,884	6,293	1,285,511	17,039	1.2	64.6	3,591,435	210.78
90 percent.....	392,645	245.40	78	17,012	1,522	375,633	6,050	.4	76.9	1,488,968	246.11
100 percent.....	14,876,552	280.37	32,445	7,925,556	20,615	6,950,996	43,869	2.9	41.1	12,281,810	279.97

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, 1962]

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.....	1,506,465	100.0	\$90,931,620	\$60.36	40,218	100.0	2.7	\$4,161,474	\$103.47	322,361	100.0	21.4
No disability.....	7,241	.5	469,267	64.81	6,447	16.0	89.0	431,949	67.00	135,947	42.2	20.7
10 percent.....	655,890	43.5	12,580,998	19.18	715	1.8	.1	31,680	44.31	20,367	6.4	8.9
20 percent.....	232,254	15.4	8,382,904	36.09	271	.7	.1	15,234	56.21	64,301	20.0	27.1
30 percent.....	237,518	15.8	13,479,364	56.75	18,350	45.6	7.7	1,211,927	66.05	19,465	6.0	15.8
40 percent.....	122,884	8.2	9,269,820	75.44	1,151	2.9	.9	85,051	73.89	23,262	7.2	32.0
50 percent.....	72,576	4.8	8,918,675	122.89	3,762	9.4	5.2	441,671	117.40	10,781	3.3	17.5
60 percent.....	61,770	4.1	9,439,338	152.81	1,376	3.4	2.2	260,895	146.00	10,315	3.2	33.4
70 percent.....	30,969	2.0	5,529,524	178.55	1,429	3.5	4.6	240,870	168.56	4,774	1.5	24.6
80 percent.....	19,421	1.3	4,104,462	211.34	2,248	5.6	11.6	438,780	195.19	1,226	.4	20.8
90 percent.....	5,906	.4	1,471,343	249.13	187	.5	3.2	40,963	219.07	31,623	9.8	52.7
100 percent.....	60,036	4.0	17,285,925	287.93	4,282	10.6	7.1	1,022,451	238.78			

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases--Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total--Continued		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.....	\$24,980,598	\$77.49	59,473	\$7,726,239	262,888	\$17,254,359	1,143,886	100.0	75.9	\$61,789,548	\$54.02
No disability.....							794	.1	11.0	37,318	47.00
10 percent.....	2,595,062	19.09	14,770	281,431	121,177	2,313,631	519,228	45.4	79.2	9,954,256	19.17
20 percent.....	746,517	36.12	599	21,611	20,068	724,906	211,316	18.5	91.0	7,621,153	36.07
30 percent.....	3,539,286	55.04	9,822	539,916	54,479	2,999,370	154,867	13.5	65.2	8,728,151	56.36
40 percent.....	1,431,146	73.52	1,211	88,442	18,254	1,342,704	102,268	8.9	83.3	7,753,623	75.82
50 percent.....	2,791,890	120.02	6,745	780,972	16,518	2,010,918	45,552	4.0	62.8	5,685,114	124.80
60 percent.....	1,623,360	150.58	970	138,484	9,811	1,484,876	49,613	4.3	80.3	7,615,083	153.49
70 percent.....	1,761,128	170.73	5,315	846,135	5,000	914,993	19,225	1.7	62.0	3,527,526	183.49
80 percent.....	999,874	209.44	409	77,885	4,365	921,979	12,399	1.1	63.8	2,665,808	215.00
90 percent.....	303,918	247.89	59	12,969	1,167	290,919	4,493	.4	76.6	1,126,459	250.71
100 percent.....	9,188,417	290.56	19,574	4,938,354	12,049	4,250,063	24,131	2.1	40.2	7,075,057	293.19

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, 1962]

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	146,676	100.0	\$14,683,789	\$100.11	24,001	100.0	16.4	\$2,198,767	\$91.61	28,632	100.0	19.5
No disability	1,010	.7	51,297	50.79	188	.8	18.6	12,596	67.00	-----	-----	-----
10 percent	22,465	15.3	542,075	24.13	23	.1	.1	976	42.43	1,502	5.2	6.7
20 percent	56,480	24.9	1,978,464	54.23	17,384	72.4	47.7	1,138,653	65.50	4,096	14.3	11.2
30 percent	19,083	13.0	1,171,164	61.36	1,794	7.5	9.4	120,904	67.39	3,431	12.0	18.0
40 percent	14,677	10.0	1,156,257	78.78	779	3.2	5.3	61,187	78.55	2,668	9.3	18.2
50 percent	13,456	9.2	1,537,387	114.25	402	1.7	3.0	45,163	112.35	4,652	16.3	34.6
60 percent	10,269	7.0	1,465,534	142.71	148	.6	1.4	21,146	142.88	2,032	7.1	19.8
70 percent	5,066	3.5	842,385	166.28	76	.3	1.5	12,145	159.80	1,613	5.6	31.8
80 percent	3,119	2.1	592,585	189.99	28	.1	.9	5,099	182.11	1,080	3.8	34.6
90 percent	635	.4	142,056	223.71	15	.0	2.4	2,984	198.93	72	.3	11.3
100 percent	20,411	13.9	5,204,585	254.99	3,164	13.2	15.5	777,914	245.86	7,486	26.1	36.7

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total—Continued		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.....	\$3,810,325	\$133.08	6,569	\$1,322,007	22,063	\$2,488,318	94,043	100.0	64.1	\$8,674,697	\$92.24
No disability.....							822	9	81.4	38,701	47.08
10 percent.....	37,132	24.72	127	2,456	1,375	34,666	20,940	22.3	93.2	503,967	24.07
20 percent.....	192,481	46.99	50	2,351	4,046	190,130	15,000	16.0	41.1	647,330	43.16
30 percent.....	208,502	60.77	116	6,658	3,315	201,844	13,863	14.7	72.6	841,758	60.72
40 percent.....	209,744	78.61	274	21,496	2,394	188,248	11,230	11.9	76.5	885,326	78.84
50 percent.....	528,591	113.63	702	78,419	3,950	450,172	8,402	8.9	62.4	963,633	114.69
60 percent.....	278,506	137.06	231	30,816	1,801	247,690	8,089	8.6	78.8	1,165,882	144.13
70 percent.....	259,843	161.09	489	74,821	1,124	185,022	3,377	3.6	66.7	570,397	168.91
80 percent.....	194,757	180.33	53	9,304	1,027	185,453	2,011	2.1	64.5	392,729	195.29
90 percent.....	15,922	221.14	3	537	69	15,335	548	.6	86.3	123,150	224.73
100 percent.....	1,884,847	251.78	4,524	1,095,039	2,962	789,758	9,761	10.4	47.8	2,541,824	260.41

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, 1962]

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.....	144	100.0	\$30,824	\$214.06	2	100.0	1.4	\$496	\$248	20	100.0	13.9
No disability.....	2	1.4	27	13.50								
10 percent.....												
20 percent.....												
30 percent.....	1	.7	102	102.00								
40 percent.....	2	1.4	240	120.00								
50 percent.....	2	1.4	259	129.50								
60 percent.....	24	16.7	3,408	142.00								
70 percent.....	9	6.2	1,497	166.33						1	5.0	4.2
80 percent.....	15	10.4	2,623	174.87						1	5.0	11.1
90 percent.....	2	1.4	473	236.50								
100 percent.....	87	60.4	22,195	255.11	2	100.0	2.3	496	248	18	90.0	20.7

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total—Continued		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, 852	\$242. 60	7	\$1, 644	13	\$3, 208	122	100. 0	84. 7	\$25, 476	\$208. 82
No disability.....											
10 percent.....							2	1. 6	100. 0	27	13. 50
20 percent.....											
30 percent.....							1	. 8	100. 0	102	102. 00
40 percent.....							2	1. 6	100. 0	240	120. 00
50 percent.....							2	1. 6	100. 0	259	129. 50
60 percent.....	181	181. 00			1	181	23	18. 9	95. 8	3, 227	140. 30
70 percent.....	156	156. 00			1	156	8	6. 6	88. 9	1, 341	167. 63
80 percent.....							15	12. 3	100. 0	2, 623	174. 87
90 percent.....							2	1. 6	100. 0	473	236. 50
100 percent.....	4, 515	250. 83	7	1, 644	11	2, 871	67	55. 0	77. 0	17, 184	256. 48

Table 41.—*Regular Establishment veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of disability, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1962]

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	Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total.....	122,006	100.0	\$7,185,090	\$58.89	5,247	100.0	4.3	\$559,731	\$106.68	22,954	100.0	18.8
No disability.....	957	.8	48,485	50.66	768	14.6	80.3	41,379	53.88	6,747	29.4	13.0
10 percent.....	51,907	42.6	794,487	15.31	76	1.5	.1	3,263	42.93	885	3.8	5.3
20 percent.....	16,580	13.6	489,082	29.50	82	1.6	.5	4,207	51.30	4,194	18.3	22.9
30 percent.....	18,295	15.0	866,103	47.34	1,375	26.2	7.5	74,523	54.20	927	4.0	12.5
40 percent.....	7,415	6.1	477,948	64.46	45	.9	.6	2,689	59.76	2,038	8.9	34.6
50 percent.....	5,888	4.8	549,036	93.25	1,119	21.3	19.0	101,542	90.74	683	3.0	15.1
60 percent.....	4,531	3.7	542,347	119.70	106	2.0	2.3	11,925	112.50	1,141	5.0	44.4
70 percent.....	2,572	2.1	351,133	136.52	89	1.7	3.4	11,751	132.03	284	1.2	24.9
80 percent.....	1,142	.9	187,192	163.92	109	2.1	9.5	17,020	156.15	45	.2	16.6
90 percent.....	271	.2	53,703	198.17	7	.1	2.6	1,234	176.29	6,010	26.2	48.3
100 percent.....	12,448	10.2	2,825,574	226.99	1,471	28.0	11.8	290,198	197.28			

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total—Continued		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.....	\$2,219,949	\$96.71	9,039	\$1,030,890	13,915	\$1,189,059	93,805	100.0	76.9	\$4,405,410	\$46.96
No disability.....							189	.2	19.7	7,106	37.60
10 percent.....	102,677	15.22	1,895	28,692	4,852	73,985	45,084	48.1	86.9	688,547	15.27
20 percent.....	25,795	29.15	43	1,247	842	24,548	15,613	16.6	94.2	459,080	29.40
30 percent.....	185,325	44.19	1,311	57,724	2,883	127,601	12,726	13.6	69.6	606,255	47.64
40 percent.....	55,534	59.91	68	4,012	859	51,522	6,443	6.9	86.9	419,725	65.14
50 percent.....	185,332	90.94	1,073	95,075	965	90,257	2,731	2.9	46.4	262,162	95.99
60 percent.....	79,929	117.03	66	7,178	617	72,751	3,742	4.0	82.6	450,493	120.39
70 percent.....	146,279	128.20	859	106,760	282	39,519	1,342	1.4	52.2	193,103	143.89
80 percent.....	45,272	159.41	19	3,058	265	42,214	749	.8	65.6	124,900	166.76
90 percent.....	8,778	195.07	1	179	44	8,599	219	.2	80.8	43,691	199.50
100 percent.....	1,385,028	230.45	3,704	726,965	2,306	658,063	4,967	5.3	39.9	1,150,348	231.60

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, 1962]

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.....	211,737	100.0	\$15,154,199	\$71.57	12,583	100.0	5.9	\$1,356,168	\$107.78	36,437	100.0	17.2
No disability.....	273	.1	14,131	51.76	65	.5	23.8	4,355	67.00	-----	-----	-----
10 percent.....	82,838	39.1	1,600,412	19.32	39	.3	.1	1,215	31.15	10,541	28.9	12.7
20 percent.....	32,333	15.3	1,172,409	36.26	19	.1	.1	886	46.63	1,933	5.3	5.9
30 percent.....	32,454	15.3	1,903,781	58.66	5,445	43.3	16.8	365,636	67.15	6,162	16.9	19.0
40 percent.....	17,065	8.1	1,312,669	76.92	407	3.2	2.4	30,128	74.02	2,165	5.9	12.7
50 percent.....	14,634	6.9	1,786,139	122.05	4,850	38.5	33.2	576,408	118.85	3,120	8.6	21.3
60 percent.....	9,011	4.3	1,381,053	153.26	464	3.7	5.1	66,703	143.76	1,613	4.4	17.9
70 percent.....	5,574	2.6	984,725	176.66	228	1.8	4.1	38,188	167.49	2,010	5.5	36.1
80 percent.....	2,674	1.3	574,689	214.92	96	.8	3.6	18,822	196.06	713	2.0	26.7
90 percent.....	1,052	.5	260,826	247.93	7	.1	.7	1,604	229.14	257	.7	24.4
100 percent.....	13,829	6.5	4,163,365	301.06	963	7.7	7.0	252,223	261.91	7,923	21.8	57.3

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total—Continued		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.....	\$4,357,198	\$119.58	12,194	\$1,743,700	24,243	\$2,613,498	162,717	100.0	76.9	\$9,440,833	\$58.02
No disability.....							208	.1	76.2	9,776	47.00
10 percent.....	203,040	19.26	2,421	46,336	8,120	156,704	72,258	44.4	87.2	1,396,157	19.32
20 percent.....	69,864	36.14	117	4,212	1,816	65,652	30,381	18.7	94.0	1,101,659	36.26
30 percent.....	339,608	55.11	1,790	98,685	4,372	240,923	20,847	12.8	64.2	1,198,537	57.49
40 percent.....	162,034	74.84	214	16,024	1,951	146,010	14,493	8.9	84.9	1,120,507	77.31
50 percent.....	372,579	119.42	1,419	162,397	1,701	210,182	6,664	4.1	45.5	837,152	125.62
60 percent.....	244,852	151.80	196	27,804	1,417	217,048	6,934	4.3	77.0	1,069,498	154.24
70 percent.....	336,957	167.64	1,309	206,864	701	130,093	3,336	2.1	59.8	609,580	182.73
80 percent.....	150,492	211.07	77	14,627	636	135,865	1,865	1.1	69.7	405,375	217.36
90 percent.....	64,027	249.13	15	3,247	242	60,780	788	.5	74.9	195,195	247.71
100 percent.....	2,413,745	304.65	4,636	1,163,504	3,287	1,250,241	4,943	3.0	35.7	1,497,397	302.93

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, 1962]

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.....	1,987,028	\$127,985,522	\$64.41	1,506,465	\$90,931,620	\$60.36	146,676	\$14,683,789	\$100.11
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	1,609,633	57,762,313	35.89	1,255,787	44,182,353	35.18	93,720	4,899,257	52.28
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	377,395	70,223,209	186.07	250,678	46,749,267	186.49	52,956	9,784,532	184.77
Without dependents.....	85,135	14,278,111	167.71	47,793	7,920,381	165.72	16,211	2,832,307	174.72
With dependents.....	292,260	55,945,098	191.42	202,885	38,828,886	191.38	36,745	6,952,225	189.20
Wife only.....	82,768	15,241,390	184.15	38,982	7,112,700	182.46	33,332	6,262,576	187.88
Wife, child or children.....	174,247	33,507,826	192.30	137,990	26,439,986	191.61	2,767	560,529	202.58
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	6,492	1,409,629	217.13	4,959	1,057,481	213.24	14	2,964	211.71
Wife, parent or parents.....	2,065	462,584	224.01	1,503	339,582	225.94	128	27,975	218.55
Child or children only.....	14,391	2,655,976	184.56	10,700	1,975,099	184.59	318	60,508	190.28
Child or children and parent or parents.....	1,059	243,326	229.77	755	174,844	231.58	3	569	189.67
Parent or parents only.....	11,238	2,424,367	215.73	7,996	1,729,194	216.26	183	37,104	202.75
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid.....	790,482			603,016			41,415		
Wives.....	259,549			176,972			36,241		
Children.....	506,237			408,225			4,835		
Parents.....	24,696			17,819			339		

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.....	211,737	\$15,154,199	\$71.57	144	\$30,824	\$214.06	122,066	\$7,185,090	\$58.89
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	164,963	6,003,402	36.39	9	1,196	132.89	95,154	2,676,105	28.12
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	46,774	9,150,797	195.64	135	29,628	219.47	26,852	4,508,985	167.92
Without dependents.....	11,035	1,946,582	176.40	55	11,284	205.16	10,041	1,567,557	156.12
With dependents.....	35,739	7,204,215	201.58	80	18,344	229.30	16,811	2,941,428	174.97
Wife only.....	5,177	984,106	190.09	74	16,946	229.00	5,203	865,062	166.26
Wife, child or children.....	24,621	4,942,332	200.74	5	1,278	255.60	8,864	1,563,701	176.41
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	1,184	282,188	238.33				335	66,996	199.99
Wife, parent or parents.....	290	66,457	229.16				144	28,570	198.40
Child or children only.....	2,278	432,039	189.66				1,095	188,330	171.99
Child or children and parent or parents.....	225	52,381	232.80				76	15,532	204.37
Parent or parents only.....	1,964	444,712	226.43	1	120	120.00	1,094	213,237	194.91
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid.....	105,523			81			40,447		
Wives.....	31,272			74			14,990		
Children.....	69,710			6			23,461		
Parents.....	4,541			1			1,996		

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, 1962]

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.....	1,161,765	100.0	\$92,658,856	\$79.76	121,990	100.0	\$9,735,088	\$79.80	1,006,533	100.0	\$79,553,765	\$79.04
Service pensions.....	24,305	2.1	2,643,930	108.78								
Non-service-connected disabilities.....	1,137,460	97.9	90,014,926	79.14	121,990	100.0	9,735,088	79.80	1,006,533	100.0	79,553,765	79.04
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	21,322	1.9	1,644,208	77.11	9,320	7.6	689,539	73.98	11,417	1.1	909,799	79.69
Psychiatric and neurological diseases..	131,660	11.3	11,142,282	84.63	42,094	34.5	3,476,154	82.58	84,381	8.4	7,254,619	85.97
Psychoses.....	35,299	3.0	2,691,554	76.25	19,267	15.8	1,428,069	74.12	12,719	1.3	1,028,656	80.88
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	96,361	8.3	8,450,728	87.70	22,827	18.7	2,048,085	89.72	71,662	7.1	6,225,963	86.88
General medical and surgical conditions.....	984,478	84.7	77,228,436	78.45	70,576	57.9	5,569,395	78.91	910,735	90.5	71,389,347	78.39

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	8,937	100.0	\$726,073	\$81.24	24,275	100.0	\$2,640,317	\$108.77	30	100.0	\$3,613	\$120.43
Service pensions.....					24,275	100.0	2,640,317	108.77	30	100.0	3,613	120.43
Non-service-connected disabilities.....	8,937	100.0	726,073	81.24								
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	585	6.6	44,870	76.70								
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	5,185	58.0	411,509	79.37								
Psychoses.....	3,313	37.1	234,829	70.88								
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	1,872	20.9	176,680	94.38								
General medical and surgical conditions.....	3,167	35.4	269,694	85.16								

Table 45.—*Veterans who were receiving special monthly pension for aid and attendance for non-service-connected disabilities, showing monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1962]

Service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	38, 280	\$5, 364, 507	\$140. 14
World War I.....	23, 597	3, 310, 526	140. 29
World War II.....	9, 076	1, 274, 232	140. 40
Korean conflict.....	1, 043	146, 379	140. 34
Spanish-American War.....	4, 564	633, 370	138. 78

Table 46.—*Veierans who were receiving pensions under special acts, showing monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1962]

Service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	211	\$4, 168	\$19. 75
Regular Establishment.....	202	3, 584	17. 74
World War I.....	2	300	150. 00
Spanish-American War.....	7	284	40. 57

Table 47.—*Age groups of veterans of all wars and Regular Establishment who were receiving compensation or pension benefits*

[As of June 20, 1962]

Age group	Total	World War II		World War I		Regular Establish-ment	Korean conflict	Spanish-American War	Indian wars
		Service-con-nected ¹	Non-service-con-nected	Service-con-nected ²	Non-service-con-nected				
Average age.....	53. 0	44. 4	49. 9	67. 9	69. 2	37. 5	33. 9	84. 4	92. 8
Total veterans.....	3, 150, 210	1, 506, 470	121, 990	147, 879	1, 006, 533	122, 208	220, 674	24, 426	30
Under 20.....	173					173			
20 to 24.....	12, 346					12, 315	31		
25 to 29.....	65, 915					35, 048	30, 867		
30 to 34.....	166, 007	10, 511	1, 636			22, 046	131, 814		
35 to 39.....	402, 574	344, 824	17, 274			9, 568	30, 908		
40 to 44.....	569, 254	524, 373	22, 428			10, 158	12, 295		
45 to 49.....	359, 556	324, 548	19, 266			8, 926	6, 816		
50 to 54.....	220, 642	191, 079	19, 521			6, 340	3, 702		
55 to 59.....	107, 164	80, 818	18, 329	38	242	5, 647	2, 090		
60 to 64.....	111, 392	22, 164	18, 279	22, 841	40, 129	6, 702	1, 277		
65 to 69.....	640, 554	6, 262	4, 571	83, 828	543, 108	2, 070	715		
70 to 74.....	391, 751	1, 443	558	33, 957	354, 067	1, 561	156	9	
75 to 79.....	71, 874	366	104	6, 074	63, 017	1, 103	3	1, 207	
80 to 84.....	18, 111	78	21	897	5, 088	450		11, 576	1
85 to 89.....	11, 172	4	3	212	740	71		10, 138	4
90 to 94.....	1, 579			31	126	19		1, 386	17
95 and over.....	146			1	16	11		110	8

¹ Includes Reserve officers in receipt of retirement pay under Public Law 262, 77th Cong.

² Includes emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers in receipt of retirement pay, and special act cases.

Table 48.—Terminations of compensation or pension disability awards, showing reason for termination

[During fiscal year 1962]

Reason for termination	Total	World War II		World War I		Korean conflict		Regular Estab- lishment	Spanish- American War	Indian wars
		Service- connected	Nonservice- connected	Service- connected	Nonservice- connected	Service- connected	Nonservice- connected			
Total.....	168, 113	31, 753	20, 224	6, 237	91, 715	6, 411	2, 058	5, 470	4, 240	5
Veteran on active duty, or in receipt of retirement pay.....	1, 307	444	20		2	372	3	466		
Death of veteran.....	76, 268	9, 151	6, 866	5, 330	48, 773	846	251	1, 124	3, 923	4
Disability less than 10 percent.....	13, 687	10, 242		30		2, 056		1, 359		
Disability less than permanent total.....	3, 504		2, 446		738		320			
Estate in excess of \$1,500.....	6, 908	2, 604	1, 273	415	1, 104	686	188	571	67	
Further payment not desired.....	723	175	87	8	250	163	16	84		
Income provision.....	40, 394		6, 210		33, 349		835			
Misconduct.....	24	7	5		8		2			
Service connection severed.....	1, 630	1, 537		4		38		51		
Veterans in receipt of other benefits.....	716	264	13	24	21	230	6	158		
Excess corpus of estate.....	495		17		474		4			
Person entitled incarcerated.....	93		49		40		4			
Miscellaneous ¹	22, 364	7, 329	3, 238	426	6, 556	2, 078	429	1, 657	250	1

¹ Includes temporary terminations.

Table 49.—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, 1962]

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.....	376,640	\$37,687,826	\$100.06	256,545	\$23,670,356	\$92.27	42,975	\$5,110,009	\$118.91	38,926	\$4,138,683	\$106.32
Compensation.....	206,946	15,787,345	76.29	165,773	12,364,177	74.58	8,152	639,470	78.44	23,905	2,080,774	87.04
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	149,981	18,680,204	124.55	75,351	8,849,727	117.45	34,576	4,421,539	127.88	12,122	1,540,620	127.09
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....	19,713	3,220,277	163.36	15,421	2,456,452	159.29	247	48,950	198.18	2,899	517,289	178.44
Widow alone.....	101,472	13,859,785	136.59	44,413	6,073,034	136.74	34,797	4,393,459	126.26	5,476	847,247	154.72
Widow and children.....	9,814	1,456,759	148.44	5,643	796,491	141.15	530	90,577	170.90	1,852	292,670	158.03
Widow, children and mother.....	2,007	396,038	197.33	1,187	213,806	180.12	6	1,415	235.83	507	115,711	228.23
Widow, children and father.....	527	94,135	178.62	372	59,331	159.49	4	1,038	264.50	102	23,475	230.15
Widow, children, mother and father.....	930	185,666	199.64	512	91,312	178.34				253	59,091	233.56
Widow and mother.....	9,733	1,856,664	190.76	7,140	1,310,896	183.60	316	62,438	197.68	880	188,314	213.99
Widow and father.....	1,997	342,647	171.58	1,599	262,085	163.91	19	3,702	194.84	146	29,976	205.32
Widow, mother and father.....	3,121	590,354	189.16	2,191	389,972	177.99	6	1,214	202.33	302	64,089	212.22
Children alone.....	27,742	2,234,418	80.54	17,547	1,322,875	75.39	543	48,913	90.08	5,020	440,949	87.84
Children and mother.....	6,812	976,548	143.36	4,632	634,402	136.96	9	1,480	164.44	1,334	211,430	158.46
Children and father.....	1,363	183,419	134.57	963	121,031	125.08	2	315	157.50	253	40,203	158.91
Children, mother and father.....	3,220	485,205	150.68	1,971	279,174	141.64				798	131,827	165.20
Mother alone.....	125,287	8,918,529	71.18	101,570	7,223,173	71.12	5,911	441,992	74.77	11,487	855,187	74.45
Father alone.....	25,264	1,709,027	67.65	21,510	1,444,467	67.15	676	50,411	74.57	1,971	145,270	73.70
Mother and father.....	57,351	4,398,632	76.70	45,235	3,448,307	76.13	156	13,025	83.49	8,545	693,244	81.13
Total dependents.....	510,243			346,419			44,338			63,257		
Widows.....	129,601			63,057			35,678			9,518		
Children.....	78,408			44,451			1,393			17,263		
Mothers.....	208,461			164,498			6,404			24,106		
Fathers.....	93,773			74,413			863			12,370		

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.....	819	\$102, 124	\$124. 69	37, 295	\$4, 657, 951	\$124. 89	79	\$8, 560	\$108. 35	1	\$143	\$143. 00
Compensation.....	39	3, 730	95. 64	9, 071	698, 713	77. 03	6	481	80. 17			
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	780	98, 394	126. 15	27, 078	3, 761, 652	138. 92	73	8, 079	110. 67	1	143	143. 00
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....				1, 146	197, 586	172. 41						
Widow alone.....	794	99, 013	124. 70	15, 948	2, 441, 608	153. 10	43	5, 271	122. 58	1	143	143. 00
Widow and children.....	10	1, 706	170. 60	1, 778	275, 220	154. 79	1	95	95. 00			
Widow, children and mother.....				307	65, 106	212. 07						
Widow, children and father.....				49	10, 271	209. 61						
Widow, children, mother and father.....				165	35, 263	213. 72						
Widow and mother.....				1, 397	294, 986	211. 16						
Widow and father.....				233	46, 884	201. 22						
Widow, mother and father.....				622	135, 079	217. 17						
Children alone.....	14	1, 330	95. 00	4, 583	417, 157	91. 02	35	3, 194	91. 26			
Children and mother.....				837	129, 236	154. 40						
Children and father.....				145	21, 870	150. 83						
Children, mother and father.....				451	74, 204	164. 53						
Mother alone.....	1	75	75. 00	6, 318	398, 132	63. 02						
Father alone.....				1, 107	68, 879	62. 22						
Mother and father.....				3, 355	244, 056	72. 74						
Total dependents.....	830			55, 318			80			1		
Widows.....	804			20, 499			44			1		
Children.....	25			15, 240			36					
Mothers.....	1			13, 452								
Fathers.....				6, 127								

Table 50.—*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, 1953-62]

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	
1962.....	376,640	\$100.06	510,243	129,601	78,408	302,234	256,545	\$92.27	346,419	63,657	44,451	238,911	
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	

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	
1962.....	42,975	\$118.91	44,338	35,678	1,393	7,267	38,926	\$106.32	63,257	9,518	17,263	36,476	
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	

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
1962.....	819	\$124. 69	830	804	25	1	37, 295	\$124. 89	55, 318	20, 499	15, 240	19, 579
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

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
1962.....	79	\$108. 35	80	44	36	1	\$143. 00	1	1	1
1961.....	93	111. 32	94	56	38	1	143. 00	1	1	1
1960.....	97	111. 57	97	61	36	1	143. 00	1	1	1
1959.....	105	112. 26	105	68	37	1	143. 00	1	1	1
1958.....	129	109. 06	129	87	42	3	131. 67	3	3	3
1957.....	146	102. 64	147	100	47	3	131. 67	3	3	3
1956.....	168	80. 73	169	114	55	5	87. 00	5	5	5
1955.....	205	81. 35	207	144	63	5	87. 00	5	5	5
1954.....	212	72. 70	212	151	61	5	75. 00	5	5	5
1953.....	212	73. 19	214	155	59	5	75. 00	5	5	5

Table 51.—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions on account of non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1962]

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-----	745, 180	\$42, 050, 964	\$56. 43	191, 786	\$12, 275, 942	\$64. 01	464, 964	\$23, 962, 074	\$51. 54	14, 153	\$945, 715	\$66. 82
Widow alone-----	528, 094	27, 921, 150	52. 87	31, 417	1, 631, 485	51. 93	423, 952	21, 553, 720	50. 84	739	38, 871	52. 60
Widow and children-----	108, 099	8, 824, 937	81. 64	75, 891	6, 421, 692	84. 62	24, 785	1, 770, 991	71. 45	6, 610	571, 242	86. 42
Children alone-----	108, 987	5, 304, 877	48. 67	84, 478	4, 222, 765	49. 99	16, 227	637, 363	39. 28	6, 804	335, 602	49. 32
Total dependents-----	1, 084, 991	-----	-----	466, 057	-----	-----	506, 591	-----	-----	36, 917	-----	-----
Widows-----	636, 193	-----	-----	107, 308	-----	-----	448, 737	-----	-----	7, 349	-----	-----
Children-----	448, 798	-----	-----	358, 749	-----	-----	57, 854	-----	-----	29, 568	-----	-----

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.....	71,130	\$4,660,076	\$65.51	2,644	\$175,136	\$66.24	502	\$31,956	\$63.66	1	\$65	\$65.00
Widow alone.....	69,393	4,530,455	65.29	2,110	136,066	64.49	482	30,488	63.25	1	65	65.00
Widow and children.....	800	60,063	75.08	11	803	73.00	2	146	73.00	-----	-----	-----
Children alone.....	937	69,558	74.23	523	38,267	73.17	18	1,322	73.44	-----	-----	-----
Total dependents.....	72,254	-----	-----	2,666	-----	-----	505	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Widows.....	70,193	-----	-----	2,121	-----	-----	484	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Children.....	2,061	-----	-----	545	-----	-----	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Table 52.—*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, 1953-62]

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
1962.....	745,180	\$56.43	1,084,991	636,193	448,798	191,786	\$64.01	466,057	107,308	358,749
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	55,955	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	139,919	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	29,005	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

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
1962.....	464,964	\$51.54	506,591	448,737	57,854	14,153	\$66.82	36,917	7,349	29,568
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

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
1962.....	71,130	\$65.51	72,254	70,193	2,061	2,644	\$66.24	2,666	2,121	545
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	76,502	2,295	3,601	65.78	3,629	3,052	577
1959.....	76,862	65.62	78,270	75,896	2,374	4,151	65.64	4,173	3,585	588
1958.....	80,702	54.87	82,118	79,720	2,398	3,304	52.90	3,327	2,715	612
1957.....	84,806	54.82	83,470	83,720	2,750	4,833	52.94	4,873	4,167	706
1956.....	84,387	54.89	83,219	83,330	2,889	5,100	52.96	5,144	4,438	706
1955.....	80,632	54.92	82,574	79,548	3,026	5,390	52.97	5,434	4,723	711
1954.....	80,773	52.90	82,800	79,699	3,101	6,199	50.89	6,250	5,501	749
1953.....	80,397	52.95	82,566	79,370	3,196	6,969	50.92	7,026	6,260	766

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
1962.....	502	\$63.66	505	484	21	1	\$65.00	1	1	0
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	-----

Table 53.—*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, 1962]

Class of beneficiary	Total			Regular Establishment			Spanish-American War		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	228	\$5, 447	\$23. 89	63	\$1, 169	\$18. 56	31	\$613	\$19. 77
Widow alone.....	116	2, 883	24. 85	60	1, 084	18. 07	22	457	20. 77
Widow and children.....	1	40	40. 00						
Children alone.....	109	2, 488	22. 83	1	49	49. 00	9	156	17. 33
Mother alone.....	2	36	18. 00	2	36	18. 00			
Total dependents.....	231			63			31		
Widows.....	117			60			22		
Children.....	112			1			9		
Mothers.....	2			2					

[illegible]

Table 54.—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions under special acts, showing monthly value of awards and dependents*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1953-62]

Fiscal year	Total						Regular Establishment						Spanish-American War					
	Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents			
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents
1962-----	228	\$23.89	231	117	112	2	63	\$18.56	63	60	1	2	31	\$19.77	31	22	9	0
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

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
1962-----	127	\$26.66	130	30	100	6	\$44.50	6	5	1	1	\$12.00	1	0	1
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

Table 55.—*Terminations of compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or pension death awards, showing reason for termination*

[During fiscal year 1962]

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.....	125,291	27,824	35,947	2,432	46,417	2,044	2,518	2,972	4,582	481	73	1
Dependency not established, or discontinued....	27,458	13,268	7,125	248	5,521	460	197	564	75			
Payee incarcerated.....	16		9		6		1					
Death of payee.....	23,141	6,659	1,029	1,766	7,486	656	51	767	4,193	464	69	1
Income provisions.....	28,580		7,592		20,441		544		3			
Excess corpus of estate.....	294		103		185		6					
Widow remarried.....	8,870	1,037	3,207	135	2,756	319	518	820	78			
Miscellaneous ¹	36,932	6,860	16,882	283	10,022	609	1,201	821	233	17	4	

¹ Includes temporary terminations.

Table 56.—*Emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I receiving full retirement pay*

[As of June 20, 1962]

Branch of service and military rank at time of discharge from service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	1, 201	\$238, 358	\$198. 47
Total, Army.....	1, 162	230, 929	198. 73
Colonel.....	4	1, 430	357. 50
Lieutenant colonel.....	11	3, 897	354. 27
Major.....	47	13, 464	286. 47
Captain.....	218	50, 049	229. 58
1st lieutenant.....	490	95, 411	194. 72
2d lieutenant.....	392	66, 678	170. 10
Total, Navy.....	29	5, 585	192. 59
Commander.....	1	323	323. 00
Lieutenant commander.....	0		
Lieutenant.....	8	1, 717	214. 63
Lieutenant (jg).....	12	2, 112	176. 00
Ensign.....	8	1, 433	179. 13
Total, Marine Corps.....	10	1, 844	184. 40
Captain.....	3	625	208. 33
1st lieutenant.....	5	903	180. 60
2d lieutenant.....	2	316	158. 00

Table 57.—*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, 1962.....	616, 430	807	120	574	79	34
Nov. 30, 1961.....	615, 872	664	119	445	64	36
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, 647	1, 461	367	771	238	85
Nov. 30, 1956.....	611, 797	1, 793	542	915	245	91
Nov. 30, 1955.....	610, 290	7, 676	1, 853	3, 284	1, 283	1, 256
Nov. 30, 1954.....	606, 310	12, 642	3, 205	4, 122	2, 460	2, 855
Nov. 30, 1953.....	600, 959	18, 152	4, 811	3, 684	3, 909	5, 748
Nov. 30, 1952.....	594, 831	32, 300	7, 898	5, 295	6, 512	12, 595
Nov. 30, 1951.....	586, 230	60, 457	14, 745	9, 362	12, 300	24, 050
Nov. 30, 1950.....	567, 388	110, 906	28, 652	18, 866	25, 412	37, 976
Nov. 30, 1949.....	532, 656	184, 894	53, 869	31, 613	56, 012	43, 400
Nov. 30, 1948.....	472, 774	233, 265	75, 723	34, 827	86, 864	25, 851
Nov. 30, 1947.....	375, 117	253, 422	85, 820	35, 135	109, 038	23, 429
Nov. 30, 1946.....	216, 497	178, 497	69, 336	24, 805	78, 156	6, 200
Nov. 30, 1945.....	45, 294	35, 353	16, 816	6, 859	11, 227	451
Nov. 30, 1944.....	10, 682	8, 765	4, 584	1, 751	2, 278	152

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, March 1943.

Table 58.—*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, 1962	69,463	3,309	784	1,756	598	171
Nov. 30, 1961	68,260	4,955	1,659	2,315	750	231
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	825
Nov. 30, 1957	52,003	14,752	6,964	3,691	2,914	1,183
Nov. 30, 1956	44,826	17,317	8,140	4,215	3,489	1,473
Nov. 30, 1955	34,957	17,782	8,141	4,782	3,422	1,437
Nov. 30, 1954	23,308	14,851	6,515	4,502	2,769	1,065
Nov. 30, 1953	11,251	8,009	3,686	2,138	1,720	465
Nov. 30, 1952	3,018	2,373	1,104	694	451	124
Nov. 30, 1951	52	46	13	20	11	2

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, December 1950.

Table 59.—*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, 1962	2,374,900	35,239	14,494	19,137	766	842
Nov. 30, 1961	2,369,689	142,580	101,119	38,243	1,505	1,713
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	13,694
Nov. 30, 1958	2,211,239	588,209	380,183	165,016	19,470	23,540
Nov. 30, 1957	2,000,023	703,251	445,942	185,588	39,855	31,866
Nov. 30, 1956	1,696,687	760,628	473,488	192,239	56,998	37,903
Nov. 30, 1955	1,271,434	696,660	408,893	191,233	60,965	35,569
Nov. 30, 1954	795,588	527,653	286,154	161,799	53,605	26,095
Nov. 30, 1953	337,238	251,928	142,133	64,567	36,386	8,842
Nov. 30, 1952	43,121	41,947	34,942	5,773	1,231	1

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, August 1952.

Table 60.—*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, 1962.....	2 7,800,000	7				
Nov. 30, 1961.....	2 7,800,000	6				
Nov. 30, 1960.....	2 7,800,000	15	11	4	0	0
Nov. 30, 1959.....	2 7,800,000	34	26	7	0	1
Nov. 30, 1958.....	2 7,800,000	156	88	63	0	5
Nov. 30, 1957.....	2 7,800,000	625	406	195	6	18
Nov. 30, 1956.....	2 7,800,000	1,869	1,169	524	73	103
Nov. 30, 1955.....	7,814,562	87,768	41,987	44,206	454	1,121
Nov. 30, 1954.....	7,813,219	180,518	78,491	79,560	3,819	18,648
Nov. 30, 1953.....	7,809,691	356,037	138,131	146,035	14,870	57,001
Nov. 30, 1952.....	7,802,044	719,589	231,708	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 61.—*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 ¹	Orphans in training			
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Special restorative training
June 30, 1962.....	43,024	3,740	1,582	2,131	27
Nov. 30, 1961.....	39,038	19,330	16,085	3,210	35
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

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, June 1956.

Table 62.—*Counseling provided veterans and orphans*

[Fiscal year 1962]

Type of counseling	Total	VA	Fee basis
Counseling provided—Total.....	35,434	25,228	10,206
Veterans.....	17,157	15,230	1,927
Orphans.....	18,277	9,998	8,279
Vocational adjustment counseling sessions.....	3,577		

Table 63.—*Employment objectives of disabled Korean conflict veterans who entered vocational rehabilitation training prior to December 1, 1961 (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.....	68,300	Clerical and kindred.....	7,400
Professional.....	18,200	Sales and kindred.....	1,100
Semiprofessional.....	5,600	Service.....	3,400
Managerial.....	4,000	Agricultural.....	3,600
		Trade and industrial.....	25,000

Table 64.—*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.)*

[Percentage distribution]

Major occupational group	Korean-conflict veterans (prior to Dec. 1, 1961)	Male labor force (January 1962)	Major occupational group	Korean-conflict veterans (prior to Dec. 1, 1961)	Male labor force (January 1962)
Total.....	<i>Percent</i> 100	<i>Percent</i> 100	Clerical and kindred.....	<i>Percent</i> 11	<i>Percent</i> 7
Professional.....	27	12	Sales and kindred.....	1	6
Semiprofessional.....	8	7	Service.....	5	7
Managerial and official....	6	15	Agricultural.....	5	8
			Trade and industrial.....	37	45

Table 65.—*Types of readjustment training pursued by Korean conflict veterans prior to Dec. 1, 1961 (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	5.0	Medicine and related programs (including premedical, predental, and preveterinarian)	2.6
Accounting and auditing	3.4	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	5.0
Clerical and sales	4.2	Social studies and welfare work	1.9
Craft, trade and industrial	24.6	Theology6
Education (preparation for teaching)	5.9	Other types of training	5.1
Engineering	7.9		
Flight training	2.5		
Humanities and other undergraduate college programs (not shown elsewhere)	11.9		

Table 66.—*Types of training pursued by orphans prior to Dec. 1, 1961 [ch. 35, title 38, U.S.C.]*

Training program	Number entered	Distribution by sex	
		Male	Female
Total	39,038	20,005	19,033
Agricultural and related	430	398	32
Accounting and auditing	546	365	181
Art and design	527	365	162
Business administration and managerial	3,180	2,243	937
Clerical and sales	2,887	370	2,517
Craft, trade and industrial	3,230	2,523	707
Education (preparation for teaching)	4,870	1,599	3,271
Engineering	2,036	1,990	46
Humanities and other undergraduate college programs (not shown elsewhere)	12,415	6,314	6,101
Law (including prelaw)	433	395	38
Medical and related programs (including premedical, predental, and preveterinarian)	2,699	897	1,802
Music and public speaking	455	187	268
Physical and natural science	871	645	226
Social studies and welfare work	1,060	559	501
Theology	249	189	60
Other types of training	3,150	966	2,184

Table 67.—*Number and amount of guaranteed and insured loans reported closed and disbursed, by purpose of loan*

[Cumulative at end of each fiscal year, 1953-62]

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
1962-----	6,102,777	5,793,783	71,582	237,412	\$28,528,387,841	\$28,217,884,984	\$120,382,464	\$190,120,393	\$53,179,955,689	\$52,228,208,817	\$284,251,946	\$667,494,926
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	49,947,641,635	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	48,251,514,655	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	36,832,063,283	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	267,539,530	577,684,688
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	251,703,753	552,365,010
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		

Table 68.—*Receipt and disposition of guaranteed and insured loan defaults and claims by purpose of loan*

[Cumulative at end of each fiscal year, 1953-62]

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
1962-----	1,098,230	1,037,604	16,903	43,723	55,534	931,849	889,429	14,463	27,957	121,699	102,929	2,528	16,152	110,847	93,282	2,302	15,263
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	2,283	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	2,263	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	2,458	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	36,308	296,264	268,144	9,914	18,206	34,846	21,536	2,120	11,190	28,523	16,469	1,897	10,157

Table 69.—*Number and amount of direct loans closed and fully disbursed*

[Cumulative at end of each fiscal year, 1953-62]

Fiscal year	Number	Amount	Fiscal year	Number	Amount
1962	208,581	\$1,792,077,975	1957	92,567	\$671,544,515
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

Table 70.—*Exhibit of insurance in force*

[For fiscal year 1962]

	U.S. Government life insurance		Participating national service life insurance		Nonparticipating national service life insurance			
	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Service-disabled veterans insurance		Veterans special life insurance	
					Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
In force at beginning of year.....	304,668	\$1,348,508,637	5,197,999	\$34,022,902,583	46,594	\$407,738,444	658,853	\$5,842,932,504
Insurance issued during year.....					4,283	37,287,000		
Insurance reinstated during year.....	160	1,085,384	12,292	72,761,500	266	2,003,185	7,245	58,567,500
Insurance terminated during year by—								
Death.....	6,656	31,402,792	18,981	122,195,679	508	4,550,293	650	5,797,250
Maturity as endowment.....	2,163	9,927,427	1,930	8,746,593				
Permanent total disability.....	2,638	13,355,192						
Lapse, expiry and net changes.....	535	2,798,768	179,172	1,391,260,660	874	8,164,208	15,100	135,070,023
Cash surrender.....	1,622	5,472,577	8,482	35,938,110	184	1,418,233	375	2,533,612
Total terminated.....	13,614	62,956,756	208,565	1,558,141,042	1,566	14,132,734	16,125	143,400,885
In force at end of year.....	291,214	1,286,637,265	5,001,726	32,537,523,041	49,577	432,895,895	649,973	5,758,099,119
Selected yearend items:								
In force on 5-year term plan.....	13,143	83,158,058	2,788,732	21,380,709,500	27,710	258,088,500	533,053	4,855,679,000
In force on all other plans.....	278,071	1,203,479,207	2,212,994	11,156,813,541	21,867	174,807,395	116,920	902,420,119
In force with disability income rider.....	14,950	101,211,662	683,030	5,145,881,500			93,992	859,490,000
In force under disability waiver (sec. 712).....			77,799	530,030,500	8,797	81,030,000	1,656	14,421,000
Average in-force amount per policy.....		4,418		6,505		8,732		8,859
Classification of in-force by plan of insurance:								
5-year term.....	13,143	83,158,058	2,788,732	21,380,709,500	27,710	258,088,500	533,053	4,855,679,000
Ordinary life.....	104,385	532,075,931	490,220	3,019,446,500	7,275	61,040,500	36,639	307,215,000
20-payment life.....	139,459	514,019,119	969,216	4,320,676,500	6,120	46,890,000	24,739	170,274,500
30-payment life.....	21,140	110,190,994	411,850	2,247,954,500	5,063	41,901,500	30,219	242,363,500
20-year endowment.....	3,014	13,647,231	135,396	511,500,500	895	4,820,000	5,778	32,788,500
30-year endowment.....	2,309	10,936,024						
Endowment at 60.....			91,989	507,575,000	903	7,056,000	8,664	65,481,500
Endowment at 62.....	1,465	8,549,962						
Endowment at 65.....			60,794	367,750,000	759	6,413,000	8,303	66,781,000
Extended insurance.....	3,031	5,964,725	50,461	176,547,496	843	6,678,383	2,572	17,512,580
Paid-up insurance.....	3,268	8,045,221	3,068	5,363,045	9	8,012	6	3,539

1 Includes adjustment of 125,125 policies for \$1,024,972,000 as a result of reconciliation and sec. 724 waiver projects.

Table 71.—Government life insurance in force

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1925-62]

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					
									National service life insurance 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
1962.....	5,999,125	\$40,051,309,104	-----	-----	291,214	\$1,286,637,265	5,001,726	\$32,537,523,041	6,635	\$36,153,784	49,577	\$432,895,895	649,973	\$5,758,099,119
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.....	16,512,099	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	1,142,314	648,044	3,041,601,101	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1925.....	552,340	2,865,028,729	177,328	1,372,091,391	375,012	1,492,937,338	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Table 72.—*Applications and terminations under art, IV, Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended*

[Through June 30, 1962]

Item	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
Applications adjudicated.....	107,405	\$273,082,371
Applications approved.....	90,865	231,445,648
Terminations.....	90,154	227,466,793
Terminated during fiscal year 1962:		
By automatic expiry.....	13	44,375
By death.....	0	0
By maturity of policy.....	9	16,189
By voluntary withdrawal.....	45	246,044
Remaining under protection of act.....	711	3,978,855

Table 73.—*U.S. Government life insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1962*

ASSETS	
U.S. Treasury securities.....	\$1,027,809,000
<i>These are U.S. Treasury securities issued to the USGLI fund.</i>	
Policy loans.....	102,294,525
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables.....	90,194
Cash.....	2,548,426
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	
Accrued interest.....	2,045,891
<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.....	534
<i>This is the amount due from the U.S. Government on extra hazard claims.</i>	
Total assets.....	1,134,788,570
LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves.....	829,113,332
<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.....	216,095,337
<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.....	14,864,949
<i>This is the reserve for the total disability income benefit.</i>	
Reserve for reported claims in process of settlement.....	8,321,196
<i>This is the amount set aside for claims in the process of settlement.</i>	
Reserve for dividends.....	15,700,000
<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 undelivered checks and payments due.....	98,608
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit.....	10,874,951
<i>This is the amount of dividends (with interest) left as a credit or on deposit.</i>	
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....	3,363,500
<i>This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>	
Unassigned funds (surplus).....	36,356,697
<i>These are funds in excess of regular reserves. They provide an additional safety margin against unexpected contingencies.</i>	
Total liabilities.....	1,134,788,570

Table 74.—*U.S. Government life insurance fund—statement of income and disbursements for fiscal year 1962*

INCOME	
Premiums -----	\$17, 475, 525
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits, including premiums waived because of disability.</i>	
Interest -----	40, 173, 387
<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 -----	21, 828, 338
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Dividends left on credit or deposit -----	826, 547
<i>These dividends were left as a credit or were deposited to accumulate at interest.</i>	
Contributions from the U.S. Government -----	156, 670
<i>These are amounts incurred by the U.S. Government for death and disability claims due to the extra hazard of military or naval service, and for other obligations.</i>	
Total income -----	<u>80, 460, 467</u>
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits -----	33, 227, 232
<i>These are the face amounts of death claims incurred during the year. Some are paid in a lump sum, others are left to be paid in installments under optional income settlement provisions.</i>	
Payments under optional income settlements -----	28, 154, 313
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits -----	17, 809, 199
<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 -----	10, 263, 507
<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 -----	3, 309, 063
<i>These are cash surrender values paid on surrendered contracts.</i>	
Dividends to policyholders -----	16, 827, 750
<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, 336, 752
<i>These are the dividends previously credited or left on deposit and now withdrawn.</i>	
Interest paid or credited on dividend accumulations -----	139, 764
<i>This is the interest added on dividend credits and deposits.</i>	
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables -----	11, 850
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries -----	<u>111, 079, 430</u>

Table 75.—*National service life insurance trust fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1962*

ASSETS	
U.S. Treasury securities.....	\$5, 803, 529, 000
<i>These are U.S. Treasury securities issued to the NSLI fund.</i>	
Policy loans.....	418, 162, 684
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables.....	1, 007, 430
Cash.....	2, 607, 642
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	
Accrued interest.....	8, 195, 989
<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.....	235, 344
<i>This is the amount due from the U.S. Government on extra hazard claims.</i>	
Total assets.....	6, 233, 738, 089
LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves.....	3, 177, 877, 543
<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, 151, 490, 448
<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, 876, 527
<i>These are the reserves for the premium waiver benefits.</i>	
Total disability income reserves.....	24, 509, 279
<i>These are the reserves for the disability income benefits.</i>	
Reserve for reported claims in process of settlement.....	20, 050, 918
<i>This is the amount set aside for claims in the process of settlement.</i>	
Reserve for dividends.....	225, 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 undelivered checks and payments due.....	2, 755, 317
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit.....	196, 879, 852
<i>This is the amount of dividends (with interest) left as a credit or on deposit.</i>	
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....	91, 981, 403
<i>This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>	
Unassigned funds (surplus).....	201, 316, 802
<i>These are funds in excess of regular reserves. They provide an additional safety margin against unexpected contingencies.</i>	
Total liabilities.....	6, 233, 738, 089

Table 76.—*National service life insurance trust fund—statement of income and disbursements for fiscal year 1962*

INCOME	
Premiums -----	\$509, 523, 051
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits, including premiums waived because of disability.</i>	
Interest -----	190, 061, 033
<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, 497, 482
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Dividends left on credit or deposit -----	44, 565, 713
<i>These dividends were left as a credit or were deposited to accumulate at interest.</i>	
Contributions from the U.S. Government -----	6, 806, 017
<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 -----	790, 453, 296
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits -----	129, 360, 005
<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 -----	237, 629, 907
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits -----	12, 396, 030
<i>These disability benefits are premiums waived and monthly income payments made.</i>	
Matured endowments -----	8, 990, 093
<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 -----	21, 158, 900
<i>These are cash surrender values paid on surrendered contracts.</i>	
Dividends to policyholders -----	231, 498, 835
<i>This is the amount of dividends. Some of these dividends are left by the policyholders on the deposit or credit to accumulate at interest.</i>	
Dividend credits and deposits withdrawn -----	42, 915, 643
<i>These are the dividends previously credited or left on deposit and now withdrawn.</i>	
Interest paid or credited on dividend accumulations -----	3, 215, 734
<i>This is almost entirely the interest added on dividend credits and deposits.</i>	
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables -----	79, 146
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries -----	687, 244, 293

Table 77.—Veterans special life insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1962

ASSETS	
U.S. Treasury certificates-----	\$87,956,000
<i>These are U.S. Certificates of indebtedness issued to this fund.</i>	
Policy loans-----	909,453
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables-----	21,644
Cash-----	499,052
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	
Accrued interest-----	17,825
<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-----	89,403,974
LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves-----	41,808,270
<i>This amount together with future premiums and reserve interest is considered necessary to assure the payment of all future policy benefits. It is determined in accordance with accepted actuarial principles.</i>	
Reserve for payments under optional income settlements-----	4,799,539
<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-----	4,325,680
<i>These are the reserves for the premium waiver benefits.</i>	
Total disability income reserves-----	1,535,018
<i>These are the reserves for the disability income benefits.</i>	
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30-----	7,209,493
<i>This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>	
Reserve for undelivered checks and payments due-----	56,805
Reserve for reported claims in process of settlement-----	813,079
<i>This is the amount set aside for claims in the process of settlement.</i>	
Reserve for unpaid special dividend-----	19,714,813
Unassigned funds (surplus)-----	9,141,277
<i>These are funds in excess of regular reserves.</i>	
Total liabilities-----	89,403,974

Table 78.—Veterans special life insurance fund—statement of income and disbursements for fiscal year 1962

INCOME	
Premiums-----	\$26,200,885
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits, including premiums waived because of disability.</i>	
Interest-----	2,762,880
<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-----	1,302,752
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Total income-----	30,266,517
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits-----	5,838,971
<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-----	1,250,699
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits-----	164,563
<i>These disability benefits are premiums waived and monthly income payments made.</i>	
Cash surrenders-----	448,671
<i>These are cash surrender values paid on surrendered contracts.</i>	
Dividends to policyholders-----	36,285,187
<i>These are special dividends authorized by Congress.</i>	
Transfers to general fund—Treasury-----	4,000,000
Transfers to general operating expenses-----	220,512
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables-----	220
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total disbursements to policyholders, beneficiaries and transfers-----	48,208,823

Table 79.—*Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance Fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1962*

ASSETS	
Cash-----	\$232, 369
<i>This is the unexpended cash balance.</i>	
Policy loans-----	2, 118, 233
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables-----	6, 671
Accrued interest-----	41, 517
<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-----	2, 398, 790
LIABILITIES ¹	
Cash values-----	17, 248, 954
<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, 846, 461
<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-----	349, 898
<i>This is the present value of premiums paid beyond June 30.</i>	
Reserve for undelivered checks and payments due-----	3, 291
Reserve for reported claims in process of settlement-----	628, 520
<i>This is the amount set aside for claims in the process of settlement.</i>	
Total liabilities-----	22, 077, 124

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, 1962.

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 80.—*Service-disabled veterans insurance fund—statement of income and disbursements for fiscal year 1962*

INCOME	
Premiums-----	\$4, 559, 294
<i>These are premiums for insurance including premiums waived because of disability.</i>	
Interest-----	75, 066
<i>This is interest earned on policy loans, on liens and on premiums paid in arrears.</i>	
Amounts left under optional income settlements-----	807, 864
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Congressional appropriation-----	1, 300, 000
Total income-----	6, 742, 224
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits-----	4, 894, 024
<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-----	680, 589
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits-----	937, 072
<i>These disability benefits are premiums waived.</i>	
Cash surrenders-----	255, 128
<i>These are cash surrender values paid on surrendered contracts.</i>	
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables-----	102
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries-----	6, 766, 915

Table 81.—*Incompetent and minor wards under guardianship*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1953-62]

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								
1962-----	510, 973	104, 469	58, 921	1, 351	6, 812	26, 436	10, 949	390, 341	95, 671	294, 670	16, 163	11, 150	5, 013	
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	

Table 82.—Summary of fiduciary accounts

[Fiscal years 1953-62]

Fiscal year	Total amount of receipts	Guardians' commissions allowed	Attorneys' fees allowed	Amount of estates				Amount embezzled or misappropriated	Amount lost on legal investments
				Total estates	Investments		Cash balances (funds on deposit in banking institutions or otherwise not included in invested amounts)		
					Total	U.S. bonds			
1962	\$279,250,821	\$5,681,440	\$2,382,617	\$757,120,430	\$678,368,637	\$396,546,484	\$78,751,793	\$217,696	\$57,928
1961	250,275,538	5,797,013	2,274,493	750,169,157	704,068,374	424,775,218	46,100,783	221,788	57,266
1960	243,559,146	5,845,759	2,161,420	725,722,101	679,809,692	419,213,478	45,912,409	165,579	37,206
1959	238,679,275	5,451,241	1,983,133	686,011,046	640,624,436	402,706,541	45,086,610	225,264	29,159
1958	219,225,408	5,055,863	1,873,011	637,186,719	592,540,594	387,299,735	44,646,125	199,220	32,106
1957	204,020,366	4,763,316	1,823,679	585,117,299	541,327,824	359,030,056	43,789,475	200,203	31,110
1956	199,355,703	4,484,112	1,595,306	543,599,044	499,362,533	337,891,313	44,236,511	265,024	25,504
1955	187,555,628	4,195,319	1,513,361	496,664,861	455,509,287	310,879,856	41,155,574	275,210	21,209
1954	179,337,554	4,007,125	1,456,482	448,527,666	409,335,813	281,375,506	39,191,853	217,938	24,493
1953	163,280,593	3,513,828	1,291,605	406,223,426	367,826,484	255,717,030	38,396,942	194,792	37,338

Table 83.—*Analysis of cases disposed of by Board of Veterans Appeals, fiscal year 1962*

Claims involved	Cases					
	Total	Allowed	Denied	Remanded	Withdrawn	Dismissed
Total.....	35, 003	3, 753	27, 803	3, 021	227	199
Disability.....	29, 602	3, 309	23, 345	2, 588	181	179
Death.....	2, 804	260	2, 259	263	15	7
Insurance and indemnity.....	448	57	327	56	6	2
Education and training.....	1, 509	70	1, 358	67	11	3
Waivers and forfeitures.....	249	22	198	19	6	4
Medical treatment and reimburse- ment.....	385	35	310	28	8	4
Miscellaneous.....	6	0	6	0	0	0

Table 84.—*New hospitals and replacement of existing hospitals*

Location	Number of beds and type	Estimated construction cost ¹	Value of work in place	Percent complete ²	Date construction completed (C) ³ or contract awarded (A)
Total.....	10, 697		(⁴)		
Completed ³ in fiscal year 1962, total.....	500 Gen	\$9, 215, 800	(⁴)	100	
Mississippi: Jackson.....	500 Gen	9, 215, 800	(⁴)	100	October 1961 (C).
Under construction, ⁵ total.....	3, 750 Gen	77, 417, 800	\$22, 715, 500	30	
California: Martinez.....	500 Gen	10, 425, 000	6, 657, 300	65	October 1960 (A).
District of Columbia: Washing- ton.....	700 Gen	17, 925, 500	2, 839, 700	16	June 1961 (A).
Ohio: Cleveland.....	800 Gen	15, 180, 200	4, 924, 600	33	May 1961 (A).
Tennessee: Nashville.....	500 Gen	9, 807, 100	8, 244, 400	85	June 1960 (A).
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1, 250 Gen	24, 080, 000	39, 500		June 1962 (A).
Authorized ⁶ not under construction, total, ⁷	6, 447 Gen				
California:					
Los Angeles.....	1, 040 Gen				
Long Beach (phase II).....	1, 040 Gen				
Florida:					
Bay Pines.....	500 Gen				
Gainesville.....	480 Gen				
Miami (Coral Gables).....	800 Gen				
Georgia: Atlanta.....	587 Gen				
Illinois: Downey (phase II) ⁸					
North Carolina: Oteen.....	500 Gen				
South Carolina: Charleston ⁹	500 Gen				
Tennessee: Memphis.....	1, 000 Gen				

¹ Based on construction issued or awarded, including contingencies.

² Based on general construction only.

³ Major general construction contract completed. Minor construction and landscaping may remain to be accomplished.

⁴ Same as value of construction issued or awarded when project is financially complete.

⁵ Under construction when major general construction contract has been awarded.

⁶ Authorized when funds are appropriated for construction, technical services, or site acquisition.

⁷ Total does not include replacement projects for Long Island, N.Y., Temple, Tex., and phase II of Wood, Wis., approved by the President for future construction, subject to appropriation of funds.

⁸ Modernize existing buildings.

⁹ Advance construction contract for earth fill and drainage, \$466,100 awarded May 1962.

NOTE:—Gen—General.

Table 85.—Modernization, other improvements projects

[Projects completed, fiscal year 1962]

Location	Description	Construction cost ¹	Date construction completed
Total.....	98 projects.....	\$24,680,700	
Modernization projects, total.....	18 projects.....	20,999,100	
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	18 projects.....	20,999,100	
Alabama: Tuskegee.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	983,100	December 1961.
California: Palo Alto.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	² 311,100	September 1961.
Connecticut: Newington.....	Consolidation of regional office medical activities at Hartford with Newington hospital.....	457,200	June 1962.
Iowa: Des Moines.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	2,467,900	May 1962.
Kansas:			
Topeka.....	Air condition buildings Nos. 1, 4, and 5	952,800	March 1962.
Wadsworth.....	New theater and library building No. 132.....	550,400	October 1961.
Maryland: Perry Point.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	3,879,100	January 1962.
Massachusetts: West Roxbury.....	New research laboratory, building No. 1.....	410,800	February 1962.
Michigan:			
Battle Creek.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	1,444,000	October 1961.
Battle Creek.....	New theater building No. 138.....	498,700	July 1961.
Mississippi:			
Biloxi.....	New administration building and alterations to building No. 1.....	914,500	October 1961.
Biloxi (Gulfport).....	Modernization program, phase III.....	1,189,900	September 1961.
Missouri: Kansas City.....	Consolidate regional office medical clinics with hospital.....	751,800	Do.
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	772,300	November 1961.
Oregon: Portland.....	do.....	1,051,600	September 1961
Pennsylvania: Coatesville.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	604,600	October, 1961
South Dakota: Fort Meade.....	Additional buildings and utilities.....	² 2,824,400	February 1962.
Wisconsin: Tomah.....	New dining hall and kitchen building No. 424.....	² 934,900	November 1961.
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	None.....		
Other improvements projects, total.....	80 projects.....	\$3,681,600	
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	None.....		
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	80 projects.....	3,681,600	

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.

² These 3 projects totaling \$4,070,400 were shown as "Under construction" in last year's report because they had been reopened for minor adjustments after completion.

Table 86.—*Modernization, other improvements projects*[Projects under construction ¹ as of June 30, 1962]

Location	Description	Date contract awarded ¹	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place
Total.....	94 projects ²		\$77,024,600	\$36,302,200
Modernization projects, total.....	35 projects.....		60,611,900	34,635,900
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	27 projects.....		58,819,100	33,840,300
Alabama: Tuskegee.....	Modernization program, phase IV.....	December 1961.....	1,400,000	313,900
Arizona:				
Tucson.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	December 1960.....	1,636,000	1,611,600
Tucson.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	February 1962.....	1,331,300	262,300
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Alterations and additions to buildings Nos. 162, 163, and 164.....	January 1959.....	7,212,000	7,160,200
Palo Alto.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	February 1962.....	3,494,600	405,700
San Francisco.....	do.....	June 1962.....	4,401,800	
Florida: Lake City.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	March 1961.....	646,000	596,700
Illinois:				
Danville.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	January 1960.....	2,940,000	2,927,900
Danville.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	May 1962.....	3,412,200	29,600
Iowa: Des Moines.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	April 1962.....	3,159,700	29,600
Maryland: Perry Point.....	Alterations and additions to buildings and utilities.....	March 1961.....	1,320,000	588,700
Massachusetts:				
Bedford.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	February 1959.....	3,056,700	3,036,700
Bedford.....	Modernization program, phase IV.....	December 1959.....	1,229,800	1,183,000
Bedford.....	Modernization program, phase V.....	September 1960.....	1,418,200	1,319,600
Bedford.....	Modernization program, phase VI.....	do.....	637,100	621,000
Mississippi: Biloxi (Gulfport).....	Modernization program, phase IV.....	August 1961.....	1,310,000	741,200
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	June 1961.....	4,129,000	1,296,500
New York: Montrose.....	Attendants' quarters building No. 52.....	October 1959.....	660,800	654,500
Ohio:				
Chillicothe.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	February 1961.....	1,235,000	1,184,400
Dayton.....	do.....	June 1961.....	2,203,000	1,721,000
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	Addition and improvement to dining hall and kitchen.....	June 1962.....	443,400	
Pennsylvania:				
Coatesville.....	Modernization program, phase IV.....	September 1961.....	531,500	158,100
Lebanon.....	Alterations to buildings Nos. 2 and 17 for dining facilities.....	February 1961.....	605,000	559,600
South Dakota: Fort Meade.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	August 1960.....	1,300,700	1,260,300
Texas:				
Houston.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	June 1960.....	4,715,800	3,454,000
McKinney.....	Alterations, rehabilitation and modernization of buildings and utilities.....	October 1957.....	1,750,500	1,742,200

Virginia: Kecoughtan	Modernization program, phase III	June 1961	2,639,000	982,000
Projects \$300,000 or under, total	8 miscellaneous projects		1,792,800	795,600
Other improvements projects, total	59 projects		16,412,700	1,666,300
Projects over \$300,000, total	12 projects		13,011,900	542,900
California: Los Angeles	New animal laboratory	October 1961	419,300	294,000
Alabama: Birmingham	Air-condition hospital	June 1962	820,000	
Georgia: Dublin	do	do	1,050,000	
Maryland: Baltimore	do	do	886,000	
Missouri:				
Kansas City	do	do	1,183,000	
St. Louis	do	do	1,338,000	
Pennsylvania:				
Altoona	do	do	669,000	
Butler	do	do	1,265,000	
Wilkes-Barre	do	do	1,095,000	
Texas:				
Big Spring	do	do	552,000	
Marlin	do	do	469,000	
Utah: Salt Lake City	Hospital consolidation	July 1961	3,265,600	248,900
Projects \$300,000 or under, total	47 projects		3,400,800	1,123,400

¹ Projects to be accomplished by contract are considered under construction when contract has been awarded; purchase and hire projects, the date the station is authorized to proceed with construction.

² Excludes projects for construction of fallout shelters being financed with non-V.A (Department of Defense) funds.

Table 87.—Modernization, other improvements projects[Projects authorized,¹ not under construction, as of June 30, 1962]

Location	Description	Estimated construction cost
Total.....	42 projects ²	\$18,973,500
Modernization projects, total.....	9 projects.....	9,586,100
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	7 projects.....	9,336,200
Florida: Lake City.....	Modernization program, phase IV.....	³ 1,231,600
Maine: Togus.....	New boiler plant.....	³ 457,400
Maryland: Perry Point.....	Addition and alterations to GM&S building.....	³ 1,559,400
Michigan: Battle Creek.....	Modernization program, phase III.....	325,100
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	Modernization program, phase II.....	³ 582,700
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	do.....	³ 2,842,000
North Carolina: Oteen.....	Modernization program, phase I.....	³ 2,338,000
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	2 miscellaneous projects.....	249,900
Other improvements projects, total.....	33 projects.....	9,387,400
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	10 projects.....	7,259,600
Delaware: Wilmington.....	Air-condition hospital.....	863,600
Louisiana: Shreveport.....	do.....	1,186,000
Missouri: Kansas City.....	Animal research laboratory.....	339,000
Ohio: Cincinnati.....	Air-condition hospital.....	1,154,500
Pennsylvania:		
Philadelphia.....	Air-condition 2d floor and operating suite, building No. 1.....	496,500
Philadelphia.....	Air-condition hospital.....	904,000
Pittsburgh.....	Alterations and additions building No. 6.....	³ 453,300
Texas: Dallas.....	Addition and alterations to buildings Nos. 1, 2, and 3.....	³ 544,600
West Virginia:		
Beckley.....	Air-condition hospital.....	654,500
Clarksburg.....	do.....	663,600
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	23 miscellaneous projects.....	2,127,800

¹ Projects considered authorized when funds are appropriated for construction and/or technical services.² Excludes projects for construction of fallout shelters being financed with non-VA (Department of Defense) funds.³ Technical service funds only, appropriated. Remaining individually listed projects have total funds appropriated for project.**Table 88.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by function**

[June 30, 1962]

	Total	Departmental	Field
Total.....	¹ 176,562	3,838	172,724
Staff offices.....	2,088	2,067	21
Department of Veterans Benefits.....	15,859	639	15,220
Department of Insurance.....	3,078	274	2,804
Department of Medicine and Surgery.....	² 155,537	858	154,679

¹ Excludes 57,344 employees working on a "without compensation" basis.² Includes 38,637 employees appointed under title 38, U.S.C., sec. 213 and ch. 73.

Table 89.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by type of installation

[June 30, 1962]

Type of installation	Number	Type of installation	Number
Total	176,562	Field—continued	
Departmental: Central office, Wash- ington, D.C.	3,838	Foreign, Manila, Philippines.....	355
Field.....	172,724	Regional offices (separate).....	15,643
Miscellaneous activities.....	¹ 1,023	Hospitals (separate).....	121,939
Data-processing center (Hines).....	148	Outpatient clinics (separate).....	1,101
Insurance center (Philadelphia).....	1,853	Regional office and insurance centers.....	1,783
Veterans Benefits Office, Washing- ton, D.C.	819	Regional office and hospital centers.....	7,303
		Domiciliary and hospital centers..	19,154
		Domiciliaries.....	1,015
		Supply depots.....	588

¹ Includes information, Canal Zone, area medical, and veterans canteen service offices.**Table 90.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by pay system**

[June 30, 1962]

Pay system	Number	Pay system	Number
Total	176,562	Member.....	3,204
Classification act.....	93,726	Nationals (Manila).....	327
Title 38, U.S.C., ch. 2 and ch. 73.....	38,637	Purchase and hire.....	241
Wage administration.....	37,183	Canteen.....	2,966
		Other.....	278

Table 91.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by employment category

[June 30, 1962]

Employment category	Number	Employment category	Number
Total	176,562	Excepted service—Continued	
Competitive civil service.....	129,429	Title 38, U.S.C., sec. 213.....	1,210
Excepted service.....	47,133	Canteen.....	2,966
Title 38, U.S.C., ch. 73.....	37,427	Other.....	5,530

Table 92.—Incentive awards

[June 30, 1962]

	Fiscal year 1961		Fiscal year 1962	
	VA	Federal Government	VA	Federal Government
Ideas for improvement:				
Total number submitted.....	35,948	473,791	29,371	361,595
Number submitted per 1,000 employees.....	235	210	¹ 176	155
Percent of ideas approved.....	49	23	48	29
Number approved per 1,000 employees.....	118	49	¹ 82	45
Recognition for superior performance:				
Number of performance awards given.....	6,127	79,072	6,000	76,029
Number awards per 1,000 employees.....	40	35	¹ 39	33
Cash savings directly attributable to the incentive awards program.....	\$1,624,558	\$101,467,831	\$1,503,273	\$136,387,499

¹ Rates per 1,000 employees based on average full-time employees for the 12 months of fiscal year 1962.

Table 93.—Appropriations and other

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Grand total.....	\$146,113,235,242.06	\$119,520,376,534.55	\$26,592,858,707.51
General and special fund appropriations, total.....	117,253,620,416.18	115,811,035,551.12	1,442,584,865.06
Administration and other benefits, total.....	17,963,425,575.79	17,867,648,176.60	95,777,399.19
General operating expenses, 1962.....	162,088,331.99	161,745,982.00	342,349.99
General operating expenses, 1961.....	164,508,182.64	164,350,000.00	158,182.64
General operating expenses, 1960.....	165,480,944.08	165,373,000.00	107,944.08
General operating expenses, prior years.....	425,088.09	423,852.88	1,235.21
General operating expenses, 1954-59.....	1,020,972,745.45	1,020,036,972.45	935,773.00
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1962.....	42,868,612.00	42,841,680.00	26,932.00
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1961.....	34,241,982.86	34,165,000.00	76,982.86
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1960.....	28,354,858.90	28,349,000.00	5,858.90
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, prior years.....	175,818.38	175,718.38	100.00
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954-59.....	113,550,145.24	113,522,800.00	27,345.24
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses (prosthetic research).....	5,000,172.00	5,000,000.00	172.00
Medical care, 1962.....	992,951,993.41	989,354,117.00	3,597,876.41
Medical care, prior years.....	1,320,464.52	599,975.81	720,488.71
Outpatient care, 1961.....	90,309,351.24	90,034,000.00	275,351.24
Outpatient care, 1960.....	84,125,123.04	83,866,000.00	259,123.04
Outpatient care, 1954-59.....	508,447,125.40	507,018,322.00	1,428,803.40
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1961.....	2,814,391.63	2,643,000.00	171,391.63
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1960.....	2,411,508.24	2,266,500.00	145,008.24
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, prior years.....	13,159.98	13,159.98	-----
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1954-59.....	11,480,284.87	10,705,893.00	774,391.87
Inpatient care, 1961.....	867,883,932.63	862,206,000.00	4,677,932.63
Inpatient care, 1960.....	805,582,490.26	800,889,000.00	4,693,490.26
Inpatient care, 1955-59.....	3,447,295,212.88	3,415,995,061.06	31,300,151.82
Maintenance and operation of hospitals, 1954.....	555,923,901.53	548,000,000.00	7,923,901.53
Contract hospitalization, 1954.....	20,645,838.67	20,583,100.00	62,738.67
Maintenance and operation of domiciliary facilities.....	24,272,839.66	24,248,200.00	24,639.66
Administrative, medical, hospital and domiciliary services, 1952-53.....	1,774,039,443.77	1,758,720,522.00	15,318,921.77
Salaries and expenses, 1918-51.....	6,947,064,750.16	6,924,344,437.77	22,720,312.39
Administrative facilities.....	3,100,000.00	3,100,000.00	-----
Emergency fund for the president, national defense (allotment to the Veterans Administration), 1942-47.....	7,174,000.00	7,174,000.00	-----
Increase of compensation, 1920-24.....	12,584,784.00	12,584,784.00	-----
Printing and binding, 1924-49.....	24,416,787.72	24,416,787.72	-----
Administrative expenses, adjusted compensation, 1924-25.....	1,188,500.00	1,188,500.00	-----
Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936-37.....	5,500,000.00	5,500,000.00	-----
Penalty mail, 1945-48.....	9,415,875.00	9,415,875.00	-----
Federal tort claims, 1948-50.....	56,500.00	56,500.00	-----
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1962.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-----
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, 1950-58.....	21,740,435.55	21,740,435.55	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

receipts versus expenditures

June 30, 1962]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1962	Cumulative through June 30, 1962				
\$6,708,715,173.86	\$137,230,367,182.43	\$589,245.97	\$1,006,383,250.93	\$7,426,402,421.44	\$449,493,141.29
¹ 5,636,632,036.25	² 115,963,255,129.47	589,237.95	953,899,852.55	*65,407,792.18	401,283,988.3
1,196,349,243.32	17,589,137,504.25	589,237.95	332,322,465.89	-----	41,376,367.70
155,466,129.73	155,466,129.73	-----	1,135,129.07	-----	5,487,073.19
5,306,510.42	164,184,267.75	-----	301,121.30	-----	22,793.59
145,662.80	164,281,157.72	1,684.12	1,198,102.24	-----	-----
82,752.47	516,352.52	-----	*92,525.76	-----	1,261.33
-----	1,006,842,892.54	374,456.81	13,755,386.10	-----	-----
37,332,393.82	37,332,393.82	-----	2,767,138.43	-----	2,769,079.75
2,350,011.46	33,932,149.62	-----	295,991.95	-----	13,841.29
26,055.55	28,132,167.22	230.82	222,460.86	-----	-----
2,387.62	115,986.33	-----	48,565.21	-----	11,266.84
-----	111,805,561.65	114,799.24	1,629,784.35	-----	-----
1,143,725.17	4,676,514.06	-----	-----	-----	323,657.94
960,249,168.98	960,249,168.98	-----	46,037.22	-----	32,656,787.21
*717.50	³ 154,305.24	-----	1,474,769.76	-----	-----
3,915,504.16	89,699,745.12	-----	575,098.20	-----	34,507.92
26,279.95	83,457,158.91	13,565.76	654,398.37	-----	-----
-----	500,949,202.07	69,031.65	7,428,891.68	-----	-----
105,580.36	2,777,468.35	-----	36,923.28	-----	-----
*103.13	2,398,803.63	-----	12,704.61	-----	-----
-----	943.39	-----	12,216.59	-----	-----
-----	11,185,724.04	2.58	294,558.25	-----	-----
29,787,948.71	866,515,167.64	-----	1,363,239.15	-----	5,525.84
58,356.74	⁴ 803,357,811.01	-----	2,224,679.25	-----	-----
-----	⁵ 3,439,657,820.62	15,456.97	⁵ 7,621,935.29	-----	-----
-----	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	-----	-----
-----	⁶ 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	-----	-----
309,038.25	309,038.25	-----	640,692.85	-----	50,268.90
42,557.76	497,172.25	-----	502,523.85	-----	303.90
-----	709,786.09	-----	1,290,213.91	-----	-----
-----	13,785,982.43	-----	7,954,453.12	-----	-----

Table 93.—*Appropriations and other*

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Medical and hospital services, 1921-31 and prior years.....	\$489,082,088.12	\$488,184,592.00	\$897,496.12
Maintenance and expenses for pensions, total.....	153,161,969.75	153,161,969.75	
Maintenance and expenses, Bureau of Pensions, 1931.....	1,839,241.59	⁷ 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	⁸ 151,212,728.16	
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	⁹ 1,269,181.23	
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1867-1931.....	250,312,883.84	⁹ 250,312,883.84	
State and territorial homes, total.....	38,584,437.43	38,584,437.43	
State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, 1931-33.....	1,728,317.03	1,728,317.03	
State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, 1867-1931.....	36,856,120.40	36,856,120.40	
Operation of canteens—appropriated fund.....	4,965,000.00	4,965,000.00	
Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction), total.....	1,533,369,287.21	¹⁰ 1,533,171,744.00	197,543.21
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	371,047,297.05	371,021,976.15	25,320.90
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	1,057,813,425.67	¹⁰ 1,057,652,945.64	160,480.03
Hospital and domiciliary facilities, liquidation of contract authorizations.....	21,185,664.00	21,185,664.00	
Hospital facilities and services, 1924-29.....	18,850,000.00	18,850,000.00	
Hospital facilities and services, no year.....	38,000,000.00	38,000,000.00	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for construction and equipping of hospitals.....	9,400,000.00	9,400,000.00	
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	17,072,900.49	17,061,158.21	11,742.28
National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1933-39).....	3,041,650.00	3,041,650.00	
Public Works Administration Act of 1938 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1938-43).....	13,268,200.00	13,268,200.00	
Compensation and pensions, total.....	61,157,675,108.43	61,157,675,108.43	
Compensation and pensions, no year.....	44,324,802,000.00	44,324,802,000.00	
Military and naval compensation, no year, 1933 and prior years.....	2,545,634,895.55	2,545,634,895.55	
Army and Navy pensions, 1933-45, and prior years.....	5,415,211,301.00	5,415,211,301.00	
Army and Navy pensions, 1931-33.....	702,225,000.00	702,225,000.00	
Army and Navy pensions, 1790-1931 (Bureau of Pensions).....	8,169,801,911.88	⁸ 8,169,801,911.88	
Veterans miscellaneous benefits.....	419,514,107.74	419,514,107.74	
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, total.....	73,134,058.57	73,134,058.57	
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans.....	30,343,858.57	30,343,858.57	
Automobiles and other conveyances for 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, 1962]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1962	Cumulative through June 30, 1962				
	\$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				
\$53,008,051.19	¹¹ 1,318,298,434.71		50,458,938.81		\$164,611,913.69
53,008,051.19	206,435,383.36				164,611,913.69
	¹¹ 1,007,754,478.78		50,058,946.89		(¹²)
	21,185,664.00		391,483.98		
	18,458,516.02		8,469.39		
	37,991,530.61				
	9,399,961.45		38.55		
	17,072,900.49				(¹³)
	3,018,704.79		22,945.21		
	13,198,826.79		69,373.21		
3,707,536,447.53	61,031,145,553.31		123,453,659.82		3,075,895.30
3,707,536,447.53	44,321,726,104.70				3,075,895.30
	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				(¹⁴)
	72,350,316.41		783,742.16		
	30,343,858.57				(¹⁵)
	41,998,489.46		676,510.54		
	7,968.38		107,231.62		

Table 93.—*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-----	23,991,989,403.69	23,991,989,403.69	-----
Refund of repayments of subsistence allowances-----	30,000.00	30,000.00	-----
Direct loans to veterans and reserves-----	2,078,773,265.17	1,530,077,996.00	¹⁷ \$548,695,269.17
Loan guaranty revolving fund-----	276,422,541.14		¹⁹ 276,422,541.14
Veterans insurance and indemnities-----	197,571,325.49	194,837,035.79	2,734,289.70
Military and naval insurance, total-----	²⁰ 2,398,244,842.29	1,942,331,875.49	455,912,966.80
Military and naval insurance, no year-----	563,006,707.84	²¹ 107,093,771.04	455,912,936.80
Military and naval insurance, 1923-45, prior years-----	1,835,238,134.45	1,835,238,104.45	30.00
National service life insurance appropriation, total-----	²⁰ 4,862,367,024.01	4,855,597,948.74	6,769,075.27
National service life insurance appropriation, no year-----	4,612,367,024.01	4,605,597,948.74	6,769,075.27
National service life insurance appropriated fund, 1943-44-----	250,000,000.00	250,000,000.00	-----
Servicemen's indemnities-----	172,623,144.43	172,623,144.43	-----
Payment to veterans special term insurance fund-----	²⁰ 250,000.00	250,000.00	-----
Payment to service-disabled veterans insurance fund-----	²⁰ 250,000.00	250,000.00	-----
Rental maintenance, and repair of quarters-----	922,046.76		922,046.76
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief-----	3,503,090.00	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-----	28,859,614,825.88	3,709,340,983.43	25,150,273,842.45
Supply fund-----	1,333,034,339.87	²³ 53,683,945.83	1,279,350,394.04
U.S. Government life insurance fund-----	²⁰ 3,636,400,102.00		3,636,400,102.00
National service life insurance fund-----	²⁰ 18,650,803,619.00		18,650,803,619.00
Veterans special term insurance fund-----	²⁰ 176,160,852.00		176,160,852.00
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund-----	²⁰ 35,217,154.00	²⁶ 4,250,000.00	30,967,154.00
Canteen Service revolving fund-----	19,043,246.07		19,043,246.07
Prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, etc., veterans loans-----	160,791.60		160,791.60
Adjusted service certificate fund-----	3,828,639,026.60	3,645,157,956.40	183,481,070.20
General post fund-----	23,631,982.75		23,631,982.75
General post fund, auxiliary account-----	748,030.42		748,030.42
Horatio Ward fund-----	21,742.33		21,742.33
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries-----	44,432,843.92		44,432,843.92
Personal funds of patients-----	531,780,198.85		531,780,198.85
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, 1962]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1962	Cumulative through June 30, 1962				
*\$11,760.28	¹⁶ \$84,643.75		\$1,600,000.00		\$315,356.25
150,504,739.18	23,989,978,013.39				2,011,390.30
	19,871.35		10,128.65		
252,827,007.87	2,001,855,020.13			¹⁸ *\$44,288,743.99	121,206,989.03
234,992,484.17	234,992,484.17			¹⁸ *21,114,265.15	62,544,322.12
41,321,017.04	191,526,216.69				6,045,108.80
	² 2,312,241,269.69		86,003,572.60		
	563,006,707.84				(22)
	1,749,234,561.85		86,003,572.60		
	² 4,716,145,954.24		146,221,069.77		
	4,612,367,024.01				(23)
	103,778,930.23		146,221,069.77		
	172,623,144.43				(24)
	² 250,000.00				
	² 250,000.00				
87,539.45	862,062.34		54,486.66	¹⁸ *184.78	5,682.54
17,266.78	1,916,635.60		1,500,000.00	¹⁸ *4,598.26	90,962.66
	55,661,050.75		75,347.25		
	76,103.36		23,896.64		
	644,787,113.17		63,918,552.25		
	636,792,466.84		63,413,170.28		
	7,993,451.29		6,577.01		
	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		
1,072,083,137.61	21,267,112,052.96	8.02	52,483,398.38	7,491,810,213.62	48,209,152.90
171,260,058.37	1,277,778,175.01		15,395,281.31	¹⁸ 29,883,790.62	9,977,092.93
111,079,430.30	2,505,952,308.00			1,134,788,570.00	²⁷ * 4,340,776.00
687,244,292.87	12,453,384,432.00			6,233,738,089.00	²⁷ * 36,318,902.00
44,208,822.12	84,927,980.00		4,250,000.00	89,403,974.00	²⁷ * 2,421,102.00
6,766,915.00	33,220,123.00		6,900,103.00	2,398,790.00	²⁷ * 401,759.00
	160,609.23		182.37		12,143,143.07
116,511.23	²⁸ 3,819,772,539.04		6,000,000.00		2,866,487.56
1,609,314.27	²⁹ 20,760,586.53		386.57	1,597,000.00	1,274,009.65
	748,030.42				
	21,742.33				
59,183.29	43,395,612.58		571.50		1,036,659.84
48,522,768.30	468,346,115.34		2,871.88		63,431,211.63
	131,543.41				
	78,060.98		83.52		
	300,856,796.88		19,669,278.12		

Table 93.—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 Aug. 31, 1934.....	\$ 249,620,791.07		\$ 249,620,791.07
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to Aug. 31, 1934.....	\$ 1,158,146.76		\$ 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), 1962.....	10,415.84	10,415.84	
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), 1957-59.....	16,302.39	16,302.39	
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1962.....	1,005,000.00	1,005,000.00	
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), prior years.....	8.02	8.02	
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1957-59.....	1,125,500.00	1,125,500.00	
Civil defense medical stockpile activities, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1962.....	203,000.00	203,000.00	
Salaries and expenses, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1960.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	
Emergency supplies and equipment, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1962.....	20,323.26	20,323.26	
Emergency supplies and equipment, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1961.....	257,030.00	257,000.00	30.00
Emergency supplies and equipment, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1960.....	273,280.00	273,280.00	
Emergency supplies and equipment, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-59.....	789,881.82	668,298.00	121,583.82
Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of federal agencies, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1962.....	16,700.00	16,700.00	
Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of federal agencies, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1961.....	16,800.00	16,800.00	
Civil defense, Department of Defense (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1962.....	940,992.00	940,992.00	
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 moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown.....	576.30		576.30

See footnotes at end of table.

receipts versus expenditures—Continued
June 30, 1962]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1962	Cumulative through June 30, 1962				
	\$249,620,791.07				
	1,158,146.76				
	297,716.76		\$14.61		
\$9,515.51	9,515.51		900.33		
88.03	9,298.03				
	10,410.58		176.65		
	15,314.51		987.88		
844,531.76	844,531.76		22,284.96		\$138,183.28
82,957.96	795,357.10		32,587.90		55.00
	674,439.12		21,060.88		
			8.02		
	1,068,363.36	\$8.02	57,128.62		
200,230.27	200,230.27		337.41		2,432.32
	14,962.10		37.90		
20,323.26	20,323.26				
4,089.63	252,646.63		4,383.37		
	272,853.98		426.02		
	777,757.58		12,124.24		
16,496.58	16,496.58				203.42
466.83	16,653.05		146.95		
37,142.03	37,142.03		81,636.77		822,213.20
	51,425.49				
	9,840.63				
	12,126.93				
	13,642.92				
	1,377,412.20		29,821.30		
			576.30		

¹ Includes the transfer of \$8,351,267.41 from the appropriation veterans insurance and indemnities to the following trust and revolving funds from which expenditures are made: \$6,885,153.31 to the national service life insurance fund; \$166,114.10 to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$1,300,000.00 to the service disabled veterans insurance fund.

² Includes transfers of \$4,889,399,765.65 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; \$37,823,050.73 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$902,701.85 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$250,000 from payment to veterans special term insurance fund appropriation to the veterans special term insurance fund; \$250,000 from payment to service-disabled veterans insurance fund appropriation to service-disabled veterans insurance fund; \$3 million from insurance and indemnities appropriation to service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

³ Cumulative expenditures through June 30, 1962, increased by \$25.95 as a prior year adjustment.

⁴ Cumulative expenditures through June 30, 1962, reduced by \$1,164.76 as a prior year adjustment.

⁵ Cumulative expenditures through June 30, 1962, increased and covered into U.S. Treasury or restored decreased by \$600.08 as a prior year adjustment.

⁶ Transferred to Federal Works Administration.

⁷ Available balance transferred from Department of Interior.

⁸ Represents expenditures only.

⁹ Available balance June 30, 1931.

¹⁰ Includes \$2 million returned to the Veterans Administration on SF 1151 in October 1955 by Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers.

¹¹ Includes \$436,623,691.97 transferred to Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, for the following fiscal years: 1946, \$7,500,000; 1947, \$135,250,000; 1949, \$90 million; 1950, \$100 million; 1951, \$42,573,691.97; 1952, \$40 million; and 1953, \$21,300,000.

¹² Balance of \$163,188,134.36 on June 30, 1958, transferred to construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities—Public Law 85-844, approved Aug. 28, 1958.

¹³ Balance of \$5,629,841.79 on June 30, 1958, transferred to construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities—Public Law 85-844, approved Aug. 28, 1958.

¹⁴ Balance of \$7,178,062.26 on June 30, 1954, transferred to readjustment benefits—SF 1151, docket order No. 27854, effected Aug. 12, 1954.

¹⁵ Balance of \$506,141.43 on June 30, 1958, transferred to readjustment benefits—Public Law 85-844, approved Aug. 28, 1958.

- ¹⁶ Cumulative expenditures through June 30, 1962, reduced by \$10.00 as a prior year adjustment.
- ¹⁷ Receipts reduced by \$206,871,000 transferred to loan guaranty revolving fund—Public Law 86-665, approved July 14, 1960; Public Law 87-65, approved June 30, 1961.
- ¹⁸ Represents "Other working capital."
- ¹⁹ Receipts increased by \$206,871,000 transferred from direct loans to veterans and reserves—Public Law 86-665, approved July 14, 1960; Public Law 87-65, approved June 30, 1961.
- ²⁰ Insurance activities shown under both appropriations and trust and working funds.
- ²¹ 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.
- ²² Balance of \$493,866.96 on June 30, 1958, transferred to veterans insurance and indemnities—Public Law 85-844, approved Aug. 28, 1958.
- ²³ Balance of \$516,051.26 on June 30, 1958, transferred to veterans insurance and indemnities—Public Law 85-844, approved Aug. 28, 1958.
- ²⁴ Balance of \$1,727,097.57 on June 30, 1958, transferred to veterans insurance and indemnities—Public Law 85-844, approved Aug. 28, 1958.
- ²⁵ 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, plus authorized change during fiscal year 1962 of \$316,525.12.
- ²⁶ Includes \$1 million transferred August 1953 from readjustment benefits by authority of Public Law 207.
- ²⁷ Expenditures reported on an accrual basis rather than a cash basis results in a negative balance.
- ²⁸ Represents payments made on "adjusted service certificates" and amounts reimbursed to the 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.
- ²⁹ Other receipts increased by \$173,534.59 and cumulative expenditures through June 30, 1962, increased by \$167,181.33 as prior year adjustments.
- * 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 94.—*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, 1962	\$137,230,367,182.43	\$115,963,255,129.47	\$21,267,112,052.96	\$17,589,137,504.25	\$426,586,208.90	\$153,103,707.16	\$251,411,623.26
1962	6,708,715,173.86	5,636,632,036.25	1,072,083,137.61	1,196,349,243.32			
1961	6,801,760,448.80	5,567,530,520.77	1,234,229,928.03	1,155,819,210.85			
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	994,534,623.83			
1957	5,707,960,691.55	4,884,505,799.15	823,454,892.40	836,436,067.23			
1956	5,609,241,578.32	4,801,885,610.49	807,355,967.83	837,102,368.63			
1955	5,330,468,067.18	4,483,136,711.42	847,331,355.76	869,576,296.85			
1954	5,232,574,988.43	4,232,591,739.78	999,983,248.65	904,620,873.45			
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	104,096,156.19	*2,071.40		\$5.60
1941	614,357,411.24	553,012,915.45	61,344,495.79	99,544,923.28	*2,772.50		*164.67
1940	639,126,696.89	557,690,076.80	81,436,620.09	94,456,132.45	*2,535.57		
1939	600,221,534.14	555,175,467.02	45,046,067.12	87,613,433.68	*13,013.69		
1938	629,829,721.73	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	77,009,130.79	*4,030.20	1,750.00	*87.52
1934	594,022,058.08	496,215,520.02	97,806,538.06	66,338,627.82	*6,064.05	4.40	*25.00
1933	868,638,479.42	770,758,260.06	87,930,219.36	89,656,627.40	84,361.84	1,008.97	11,647.16
1932	869,099,937.38	779,250,632.68	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, 1962.....	\$38,549,236.59	\$4,965,000.00	\$1,318,298,434.71	\$3,018,704.79	\$13,198,826.79	\$61,031,145,553.31	\$299,838.75	\$59,338,507,786.95
1962.....			53,008,051.19			3,707,536,447.53	2,200.00	3,652,598,228.58
1961.....			51,427,938.83			3,621,607,974.66	4,000.00	3,568,395,606.38
1960.....			56,854,194.44			3,367,449,928.96	4,800.00	3,314,761,383.25
1959.....			45,145,198.90			3,275,612,572.62	4,800.00	3,225,526,577.51
1958.....			32,903,714.10			3,102,798,452.95	4,800.00	3,062,211,267.86
1957.....			36,342,386.54			2,871,105,455.86	4,600.00	2,828,516,005.83
1956.....			26,881,592.75			2,797,006,657.11	1,650.00	2,748,989,286.51
1955.....			32,510,158.34			2,681,726,076.86	1,500.00	2,634,292,537.00
1954.....			51,043,060.99			2,481,503,017.36	1,500.00	2,450,517,692.41
1953.....			88,183,082.13			2,419,245,173.52	1,875.00	2,376,306,532.86
1952.....		*11,050.77	113,011,396.13			2,180,268,787.63	3,875.00	2,105,973,072.57
1951.....			103,878,104.83			2,171,172,166.08	4,750.00	2,035,987,965.40
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	1,731,972,782.52
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		7,639,254.93	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.

Table 94.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

[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, 1962.....	\$419, 514, 107. 74	\$96, 082, 554. 25	\$249, 800, 973. 69	\$40, 380, 054. 35	\$33, 250, 525. 45	\$72, 350, 316. 41	\$84, 643. 75
1962.....							*11, 760. 28
1961.....							9, 061. 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	*102, 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. 51	12, 681, 272. 00	62, 099, 801. 12	10, 903, 816. 58	527, 857. 80	6, 620, 035. 74	146, 586. 55
1948.....	80, 064, 675. 72	12, 051, 439. 55	56, 101, 431. 18	11, 911, 804. 99		9, 898, 579. 11	102, 187. 30
1947.....						21, 798, 248. 40	254, 648. 74
1946.....							479, 523. 34
1945.....							99, 978. 51
1944.....							13, 645. 00
1943.....							
1942.....							
1941.....							
1940.....							
1939.....							
1938.....							
1937.....							
1936.....							
1935.....							
1934.....							
1933.....							
1932.....							
1931.....							
1930 and prior years.....							

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 94.—*Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.*—Continued

Fiscal year	Readjustment benefits *						
	Total	Education and training (Public Law 346)			Education and training allowance (Public Law 550)	Loan guaranty (Public Law 346)	
		Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies, equipment, and fees ¹¹		4-percent gratuity	Other
Total to June 30, 1962...	¹⁰ \$23, 989, 978, 013. 39	\$10, 067, 071, 942. 74	\$3, 947, 798, 029. 60	\$497, 671, 974. 39	\$4, 413, 156, 797. 54	\$403, 997, 257. 65	\$730, 437, 815. 91
1962.....	¹⁰ 150, 504, 739. 18	*15, 709. 14	32, 534. 77	2, 178. 69	121, 172, 197. 27	560. 00	
1961.....	¹⁰ 405, 938, 564. 47	*17, 870. 68	170, 725. 54	16, 131. 67	220, 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. 66	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 ⁷ —Continued							Direct loans to veterans	Loan guaranty revolving fund
	Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans ¹²	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, 1962.....	\$2, 700, 731. 10	\$64, 314, 188. 40	\$3, 187, 524, 178. 73	\$589, 080, 454. 49	\$48, 928, 494. 18	\$7, 576, 600. 72	\$22, 475, 226. 79	\$2, 001, 855, 020. 13	\$234, 992, 484. 17
1962.....	668, 837. 95	21, 366, 117. 36	232. 00	-----	3, 028, 149. 88	490, 504. 32	3, 394, 915. 45	252, 827, 007. 87	234, 992, 484. 17
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, 631. 19	62. 00	6, 519, 762. 83	1, 044, 851. 33	3, 738, 067. 30	228, 868, 385. 52	-----
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, 482, 480. 55	1, 307, 061. 40	5, 011, 089. 24	125, 125, 897. 90	-----
1954.....	-----	-----	*243, 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, 291. 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 94.—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, 1962.....	\$2,183,609,983.31	\$142,133,346.52	\$1,901,067,360.27	\$604,884,947.73	\$13,618,895.54	\$4,743,766,419.13	\$6,682,116,696.63	\$5,771,267,735.37	\$306,407,940.55
1962.....	2,886,703.99	166,114.10	94,251,680.30	16,827,750.00	915,285.92	6,885,153.31	455,745,457.87	231,498,835.00	29,167,759.72
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	204,719,377.14	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	475,311,601.36	211,977,216.64	23,542,060.34
1953.....	4,437,373.73	985,178.57	69,748,082.07	20,750,336.13	916,563.88	83,740,005.79	441,229,747.17	188,160,900.85	11,797,528.96
1952.....	4,487,136.56	691,119.35	68,766,095.99	15,186,700.43	976,753.15	203,452,866.41	457,714,965.25	556,362,478.82	6,656,568.41
1951.....	4,749,900.86	1,200,684.13	44,703,213.69	14,649,780.37	956,352.54	43,353,967.36	320,425,190.53	221,619,914.05	-----
1950.....	4,880,949.51	1,883,946.29	61,447,204.66	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	136,846,767.35	-----	-----
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 ¹⁴	Adjusted service and dependent pay ⁸	Loans to veterans for transportation	
Total to June 30, 1962.	\$250,000.00	\$84,927,980.00	\$250,000.00	\$3,000,000.00	\$33,220,123.00	\$1,916,635.60	\$3,819,772,539.04	\$55,661,050.75	\$76,103.36	\$1,277,778,175.01
1962.		44,208,822.12		1,300,000.00	6,766,915.00	17,266.78	116,511.23			171,260,058.37
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	11,223,366.84	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.							2,556,735.71	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.							282,556,226.02	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		
1933.							24,621,384.22	2,252,360.76	4,214.55	
1932.							23,215,621.33	2,480,264.29	71,888.81	
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 94.—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 ¹⁵
Total to June 30, 1962	\$20,769,586.53	\$748,030.42	\$21,742.33	\$511,741,727.92	\$644,865,174.15	\$582,939,660.40	\$35,078,013.20	\$249,620,791.07	\$1,158,146.76	\$9,517,992.49
1962	1,609,314.27			48,581,951.59						1,303,381.31
1961	1,596,594.59			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	34,156.80			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	*1,303.11				40,111.61
1937	459,424.97			2,130,479.30	*9,022.38	*1,223.34				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	*693.44		8,519,553.38	86,355.31	15,507.22
1934	134,432.51		1,599.94		*7,247.29	2,993.70	94.51	47,656,699.54	527,036.97	2,690.45
1933	52,637.62		2,584.60		*16,825.80	7,793.77		34,837,692.05	351,786.93	492,644.71
1932	215,639.03		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 ⁴					644,973,243.04	582,921,185.92	35,076,318.63	107,144,453.63		197,495.99

¹ Includes general operating expenses, 1954-62; medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954-62; medical care, 1962; 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 paid, 1945-48; Federal tort claims, 1948-50; and grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950-62. Medical, hospital, and domiciliary services are included beginning with fiscal year 1932, and State and Territorial homes beginning with fiscal year 1934.

² Includes transfers of \$4,889,399,765.65 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 fund; \$250,000 from the veterans special term insurance fund appropriation to the veterans

special term insurance fund; \$250,000 from the service-disabled veterans insurance fund appropriation to the service-disabled veterans insurance fund; \$37,823,050.73 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$902,701.85 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; and \$3 million from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

³ Includes the transfers of \$8,351,267.41 from the appropriation veterans insurance and indemnities to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$6,885,153.31 to the national service life insurance fund; \$166,114.10 to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; and \$1,300,000 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 \$436,623,691.97 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 million; 1950, \$100 million; 1951, \$42,573,691.17; 1952, \$40 million; 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 \$17,261,815.27 under the "Compensation and pensions" appropriation through June 30, 1962, reflects an increase of \$6,620,577.58 in refunds receivable, \$8,852,709.62 in writeoffs and waivers of uncollectable overpayments charged to an unclassified account, \$981,715.61 in refunds of gratuitous payments from personal funds of patients, and \$229,856.32 in undistributed payments. In fiscal year 1962, these adjustments reflect an increase of \$5,207,878.50 in refunds receivable, \$1,405,618.18 in writeoffs and waivers of uncollectable overpayments, \$553,905.65 in refunds of gratuitous payments from personal funds of patients, and a decrease of \$603,879.65 in undistributed payments. Under the "Readjustment benefits" appropriation through June 30, 1962, the \$2,755,678.85 difference between total expenditures from the appropriation and the supporting detail reflects the net difference between a decrease of \$4,700,930.37 in refunds receivable, an increase of \$3,893.83 in accounts payable, and \$1,949,145.55 in writeoffs and waiver of uncollectable overpayments charged to an unclassified account. In fiscal year 1962, these adjustments included a decrease of \$50,644.10 in refunds receivable, an increase of \$3,411.10 in accounts payable, and a credit of \$81,724.17 to the account for writeoffs and waivers of uncollectable 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 1960 a change was made in the reporting of expenditures from the insurance trust funds from a gross to an accrued basis. The cumulative differences for the prior years between the gross figures and what the figures would have been on an accrued basis are reflected in adjustments to the fiscal year 1959 figures. These adjustments were: U.S. Government life insurance trust fund, plus \$12,675,572.00; national service life insurance trust fund, plus \$32,661,399.78; veterans special term insurance fund, plus \$2,153,306.00; 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 (\$2,427,379.47 from appropriated funds and \$7,090,613.02 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, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-62; 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), 1957-62; salaries, expenses and grants, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1957-62; research and development, Army (transfer to Veterans Administration); salaries and expenses, Office of Civilian and Defense Mobilization (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1950; 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 95.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State

[Fiscal year 1962]

State	Total expenditures ¹	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1962, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1962									
		Total living and deceased veterans						World War II			
								Living veterans			
		Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Total		Service-connected	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	\$6,382,502,144	4,272,258	\$3,652,598,229	3,150,210	\$2,687,995,345	1,122,048	\$964,602,884	1,628,460	\$1,228,838,136	1,506,465	\$1,109,232,374
Foreign countries.....	73,876,290	79,430	57,824,176	31,712	26,465,783	47,718	31,358,393	15,221	8,269,296	14,569	7,501,251
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	43,801,452	23,068	26,010,856	17,329	20,039,238	5,739	5,971,618	4,501	5,365,410	3,638	4,401,598
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	42,794,017	22,285	25,182,628	16,939	19,712,732	5,346	5,469,896	4,295	5,221,367	3,441	4,264,996
All others.....	1,007,435	783	828,228	390	326,506	393	501,722	206	144,043	197	136,602
Total United States.....	6,264,824,402	4,169,760	3,568,763,197	3,101,169	2,641,490,324	1,068,591	927,272,873	1,608,738	1,215,203,430	1,488,258	1,097,329,525
Alabama.....	128,734,673	79,676	72,485,548	57,176	51,971,564	22,500	20,513,984	29,773	24,526,198	26,827	21,561,530
Alaska.....	3,542,897	2,192	1,725,049	1,894	1,460,130	298	264,919	1,243	877,222	1,208	837,613
Arizona.....	54,426,857	32,881	30,427,523	25,525	23,821,620	7,356	6,605,903	12,846	11,043,846	11,803	10,114,903
Arkansas.....	86,537,856	55,797	53,204,147	41,265	40,253,558	14,532	12,950,589	18,077	16,298,108	15,612	13,858,191
California.....	567,308,233	342,878	298,359,100	256,163	219,098,748	86,715	79,260,352	129,594	96,444,396	120,391	87,582,939
Colorado.....	73,562,659	43,153	38,878,734	33,546	29,929,935	9,607	8,948,799	15,879	13,329,187	15,840	12,329,556
Connecticut.....	71,176,368	53,008	41,460,244	41,222	31,568,049	11,786	9,892,195	24,461	16,260,692	23,408	15,230,661
Delaware.....	14,014,849	8,163	6,675,907	6,146	4,945,245	2,017	1,730,662	3,486	2,563,815	3,250	2,331,722
District of Columbia.....	88,865,940	25,704	22,418,923	19,442	15,574,131	6,262	6,844,792	10,760	7,146,334	9,992	6,413,400
Florida.....	211,991,537	141,819	128,634,080	106,736	97,786,103	35,083	30,847,977	47,093	40,162,020	43,474	36,648,000
Georgia.....	129,718,556	83,269	73,669,254	57,814	50,592,259	25,455	23,076,995	30,584	23,878,623	27,476	20,835,188
Hawaii.....	10,388,471	7,185	6,497,731	5,315	4,692,218	1,840	1,805,513	2,452	1,994,995	2,300	1,822,870
Idaho.....	25,503,357	15,364	13,928,343	11,963	11,019,074	3,401	2,909,269	5,659	4,678,996	5,126	4,132,352
Illinois.....	301,987,286	187,890	154,546,258	135,405	111,430,540	52,484	43,115,718	67,657	48,982,928	62,173	43,797,286
Indiana.....	134,896,007	96,983	82,106,111	70,325	60,004,723	26,658	22,101,388	32,685	23,949,977	30,309	21,595,525
Iowa.....	94,929,517	61,567	54,516,067	45,782	41,467,108	15,785	13,048,959	19,423	15,598,122	17,701	13,904,137

Kansas.....	91,446,450	50,817	45,741,504	36,828	33,531,208	13,989	12,210,296	16,647	13,437,635	15,111	11,910,969
Kentucky.....	114,838,941	83,220	73,865,150	59,235	52,781,806	23,985	21,083,344	29,110	23,212,515	26,925	21,015,047
Louisiana.....	108,490,323	74,729	66,866,339	53,350	47,689,476	21,379	19,176,863	27,003	21,678,945	23,824	18,406,809
Maine.....	37,814,084	26,035	23,012,391	18,892	16,766,870	7,148	6,245,521	8,883	7,206,667	8,108	6,451,562
Maryland.....	90,576,420	57,403	48,648,308	40,239	33,257,179	17,164	15,391,129	21,673	16,479,713	20,138	14,995,893
Massachusetts.....	218,565,219	168,712	135,540,399	132,790	104,452,130	35,922	31,088,269	80,510	57,578,268	76,946	54,105,105
Michigan.....	244,018,803	159,472	131,956,280	124,183	103,511,699	35,289	28,444,581	68,137	51,962,192	64,296	48,281,244
Minnesota.....	130,641,978	89,308	76,700,825	69,526	60,090,085	19,782	16,610,740	33,171	23,983,721	30,958	21,741,041
Mississippi.....	83,601,341	54,451	50,108,563	39,144	35,983,888	15,307	14,124,675	18,614	15,160,481	16,690	13,305,636
Missouri.....	159,781,347	108,892	95,744,057	79,145	70,459,878	29,747	25,284,179	34,129	26,403,532	30,951	23,300,109
Montana.....	27,355,390	16,202	14,264,454	12,475	11,046,369	3,727	3,218,085	5,952	4,642,911	5,513	4,198,460
Nebraska.....	48,435,078	30,117	26,683,830	22,693	20,240,475	7,424	6,443,355	10,115	8,031,625	9,338	7,274,787
Nevada.....	10,547,784	6,772	5,188,080	5,456	4,101,818	1,316	1,086,262	2,946	1,857,075	2,774	1,697,045
New Hampshire.....	20,360,792	16,176	13,820,022	11,949	10,119,195	4,227	3,790,827	5,990	4,403,365	5,550	3,973,046
New Jersey.....	176,407,146	140,258	107,620,919	107,323	80,479,000	32,935	27,141,919	65,165	42,869,260	62,297	40,010,728
New Mexico.....	37,420,262	23,021	20,915,310	17,672	15,821,567	5,349	5,093,743	9,828	8,160,128	9,156	7,527,707
New York.....	522,093,340	392,950	309,326,765	300,838	232,839,211	92,112	76,487,554	179,582	123,012,910	168,707	112,577,786
North Carolina.....	143,636,935	93,192	83,929,337	64,909	58,697,018	28,283	25,232,319	32,465	26,865,286	28,770	23,133,929
North Dakota.....	19,977,971	12,037	10,461,568	9,347	8,154,184	2,690	2,307,384	4,734	3,599,200	4,427	3,283,136
Ohio.....	305,286,362	215,487	176,194,283	164,531	133,968,786	59,956	42,225,497	91,486	66,256,096	86,146	61,106,034
Oklahoma.....	95,959,275	68,691	53,008,949	50,779	47,292,282	17,912	15,716,667	23,499	19,823,584	21,035	17,355,940
Oregon.....	67,749,180	44,932	39,727,382	33,840	30,560,457	11,092	9,166,925	14,459	11,701,159	12,976	10,286,258
Pennsylvania.....	386,231,273	276,850	229,028,369	203,199	167,161,597	73,651	61,866,772	111,743	82,028,326	104,336	74,807,131
Rhode Island.....	30,765,835	25,396	20,324,211	19,396	15,061,642	5,000	5,262,569	11,450	7,766,585	10,815	7,152,047
South Carolina.....	67,630,476	47,070	43,154,602	30,809	28,607,728	16,261	14,546,874	14,258	11,924,701	12,483	10,102,714
South Dakota.....	30,761,472	16,163	14,224,176	12,241	10,888,943	3,922	3,335,233	4,676	3,632,930	4,187	3,183,547
Tennessee.....	142,187,708	86,430	78,680,711	60,536	55,871,166	25,894	22,809,545	29,027	23,994,406	26,202	21,120,526
Texas.....	349,126,022	221,179	199,557,674	162,845	146,565,594	58,334	52,992,082	88,048	72,162,584	80,318	64,422,835
Utah.....	33,188,816	17,795	15,040,136	13,845	11,509,746	3,950	3,530,390	7,449	5,594,930	7,070	5,231,623
Vermont.....	14,509,791	9,484	8,843,927	6,910	6,559,120	2,574	2,284,807	3,246	2,825,688	2,907	2,485,866
Virginia.....	128,800,723	80,146	70,761,661	55,171	47,528,657	24,975	23,233,004	27,584	21,231,149	25,001	18,696,547
Washington.....	105,109,301	68,159	59,953,283	52,549	46,320,434	15,610	13,632,849	24,277	19,185,793	22,122	17,067,497
West Virginia.....	79,738,765	54,083	48,273,060	38,707	34,651,981	15,376	13,621,079	18,742	15,306,838	16,348	13,052,282
Wisconsin.....	128,832,208	88,945	75,745,522	68,027	58,339,315	20,918	17,406,207	28,550	21,433,598	26,227	19,196,534
Wyoming.....	15,352,528	7,657	6,318,129	6,040	4,964,815	1,617	1,353,314	2,917	2,054,265	2,716	1,876,232

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 95.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1962]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1962, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1962									
	World War II—Continued									
	Living veterans—Continued				Deceased veterans					
	Non-service-connected		Reserve officers		Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	121,990	\$119,591,142	5	\$14,620	448,331	\$436,334,973	256,545	\$286,919,236	191,786	\$149,415,737
Foreign countries.....	652	768,045			36,515	20,875,909	35,693	20,020,414	822	855,495
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	863	963,812			1,261	1,579,219	611	936,793	650	642,426
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	854	956,371			1,143	1,365,711	533	754,183	610	611,528
All others.....	9	7,441			118	213,508	78	182,610	40	30,898
Total United States.....	120,475	117,859,285	5	14,620	410,555	413,879,845	220,241	265,962,029	190,314	147,917,816
Alabama.....	2,946	2,964,668			9,544	9,725,356	5,267	6,161,286	4,277	3,564,070
Alaska.....	35	39,609			154	141,935	69	76,072	85	65,863
Arizona.....	1,043	928,943			3,188	2,971,209	1,645	1,881,487	1,543	1,089,722
Arkansas.....	2,465	2,439,917			5,736	5,820,630	3,513	4,002,129	2,223	1,818,501
California.....	9,202	8,858,531	1	2,926	31,369	32,556,068	16,805	22,529,873	14,564	10,026,195
Colorado.....	1,039	999,631			3,742	3,799,261	2,029	2,522,819	1,713	1,276,442
Connecticut.....	1,053	1,029,941			4,443	4,435,869	2,368	2,872,704	2,075	1,563,195
Delaware.....	236	232,093			774	765,245	367	463,902	407	301,343
District of Columbia.....	768	732,934			1,857	2,453,279	1,071	1,933,336	786	549,943
Florida.....	3,619	3,514,020			12,406	12,331,683	6,821	8,238,687	5,585	4,092,996
Georgia.....	3,107	3,041,444	1	1,991	10,478	10,530,879	5,413	6,524,420	5,065	4,006,459
Hawaii.....	152	172,125			758	812,846	512	617,818	246	195,028
Idaho.....	533	546,644			1,488	1,453,393	824	931,468	664	521,925
Illinois.....	5,484	5,185,642			18,990	18,901,272	9,577	11,879,617	9,413	7,021,655
Indiana.....	2,376	2,354,452			9,424	9,222,310	4,898	5,779,384	4,526	3,442,926
Iowa.....	1,722	1,693,985			5,928	5,905,505	3,396	3,875,004	2,532	2,030,501
Kansas.....	1,536	1,526,666			5,697	5,708,196	3,258	3,805,389	2,439	1,902,807

Kentucky	2,185	2,197,468			9,818	9,813,185	5,798	6,562,304	4,020	3,250,881
Louisiana	3,179	3,272,136			8,622	8,848,765	4,176	5,103,367	4,446	3,745,398
Maine	775	755,105			2,692	2,785,470	1,579	1,870,409	1,113	915,061
Maryland	1,534	1,480,917	1	2,903	6,075	6,310,146	2,920	3,918,578	3,155	2,391,508
Massachusetts	3,564	3,473,163			12,602	13,206,516	7,335	8,992,101	5,207	4,214,415
Michigan	3,841	3,680,948			13,319	12,743,408	6,363	7,468,150	6,956	5,275,258
Minnesota	2,213	2,242,680			7,506	7,470,002	4,162	4,705,356	3,344	2,764,646
Mississippi	1,924	1,854,845			6,493	6,728,967	3,624	4,272,638	2,869	2,456,329
Missouri	3,178	3,103,423			10,456	10,616,886	6,017	7,154,696	4,439	3,462,190
Montana	439	444,451			1,654	1,603,974	757	865,254	897	741,720
Nebraska	777	756,838			2,930	2,965,735	1,707	1,996,288	1,223	969,447
Nevada	172	160,030			581	502,495	227	282,454	354	220,041
New Hampshire	440	430,319			1,552	1,612,744	856	1,055,807	696	556,937
New Jersey	2,869	2,858,532			11,679	11,631,253	5,984	7,298,916	5,695	4,332,337
New Mexico	672	632,421			2,613	2,666,551	1,490	1,752,722	1,123	913,829
New York	10,875	10,435,124			34,451	34,525,201	17,738	21,829,897	16,713	12,695,304
North Carolina	3,695	3,731,357			12,095	12,251,670	6,260	7,403,130	5,835	4,848,540
North Dakota	307	316,064			1,192	1,161,133	702	759,039	490	402,094
Ohio	5,340	5,150,062			19,350	18,824,613	9,358	11,040,714	9,992	7,783,899
Oklahoma	2,464	2,467,644			7,344	7,331,868	4,487	5,158,158	2,857	2,173,710
Oregon	1,483	1,414,901			4,137	3,925,716	2,101	2,463,245	2,036	1,462,471
Pennsylvania	7,407	7,221,195			28,513	28,592,282	15,537	18,271,129	12,976	10,321,153
Rhode Island	635	614,538			2,137	2,278,014	1,177	1,496,656	960	781,358
South Carolina	1,775	1,821,987			6,210	6,359,695	3,143	3,801,506	3,067	2,558,189
South Dakota	489	449,383			1,428	1,459,767	762	879,063	666	580,704
Tennessee	2,825	2,873,880			10,549	10,607,278	5,947	6,844,368	4,602	3,762,910
Texas	7,728	7,732,949	2	6,800	25,351	25,629,807	14,142	16,947,252	11,209	8,682,555
Utah	379	363,307			1,747	1,784,685	901	1,098,925	846	685,760
Vermont	339	339,822			950	983,059	545	651,953	405	331,106
Virginia	2,583	2,534,602			9,685	10,180,142	5,144	6,603,048	4,541	3,577,094
Washington	2,155	2,118,296			5,657	5,649,557	3,015	3,723,687	2,642	1,925,870
West Virginia	2,394	2,254,556			6,776	6,869,325	3,795	4,310,705	2,981	2,549,620
Wisconsin	2,323	2,237,064			7,783	7,788,797	4,363	4,930,853	3,420	2,857,944
Wyoming	201	178,033			632	612,173	296	354,266	336	257,907

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 95.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1962]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1962, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1962—Continued													
	World War I													
	Living veterans								Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected		Emergency officers retirement pay		Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	1, 154, 412	\$1, 145, 912, 542	146, 678	\$181, 375, 562	1, 006, 533	\$961, 576, 171	1, 201	\$2, 960, 809	507, 939	\$349, 491, 993	42, 975	\$61, 751, 385	464, 964	\$287, 740, 608
Foreign countries.....	13, 907	15, 370, 384	861	1, 252, 773	13, 043	14, 108, 695	3	8, 516	7, 104	5, 794, 090	793	1, 092, 186	6, 311	4, 701, 904
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	7, 121	7, 943, 512	153	318, 873	6, 967	7, 622, 331	1	2, 308	2, 696	2, 115, 385	239	359, 902	2, 457	1, 755, 483
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	7, 071	7, 883, 697	141	302, 628	6, 929	7, 578, 761	1	2, 308	2, 546	1, 988, 736	213	317, 369	2, 333	1, 671, 367
All others.....	50	59, 815	12	16, 245	38	43, 570	-----	-----	150	126, 649	26	42, 533	124	84, 116
Total United States.....	1, 133, 384	1, 122, 598, 646	145, 664	179, 803, 916	986, 523	939, 845, 145	1, 197	2, 949, 585	498, 139	341, 582, 518	41, 943	60, 299, 297	456, 196	281, 283, 221
Alabama.....	20, 865	21, 482, 731	2, 602	3, 348, 846	18, 245	18, 089, 862	18	44, 023	9, 475	6, 759, 649	878	1, 231, 259	8, 597	5, 528, 390
Alaska.....	310	327, 901	39	41, 196	271	266, 705	-----	-----	78	47, 470	3	4, 559	42, 911	42, 911
Arizona.....	9, 457	9, 811, 570	1, 970	3, 019, 744	7, 470	6, 745, 645	17	46, 181	2, 832	2, 066, 262	506	678, 070	2, 326	1, 388, 192
Arkansas.....	19, 447	20, 057, 725	2, 398	3, 301, 320	17, 030	16, 710, 027	19	46, 378	6, 585	4, 800, 911	740	1, 037, 166	5, 845	3, 763, 745
California.....	88, 697	88, 924, 325	15, 404	19, 384, 663	73, 119	69, 105, 703	174	433, 959	36, 315	25, 443, 172	4, 232	6, 304, 014	32, 083	19, 139, 158
Colorado.....	11, 660	12, 143, 370	2, 372	3, 373, 929	9, 262	8, 066, 819	26	72, 622	4, 040	3, 092, 074	703	1, 052, 423	3, 343	2, 039, 651
Connecticut.....	11, 890	11, 859, 540	2, 188	2, 665, 920	9, 686	9, 156, 645	16	36, 975	5, 967	4, 039, 956	531	773, 357	5, 436	3, 266, 599
Delaware.....	1, 762	1, 691, 502	142	169, 689	1, 618	1, 515, 895	2	5, 918	921	639, 210	77	115, 003	844	524, 207
District of Columbia.....	5, 293	5, 420, 090	1, 341	1, 485, 059	3, 927	3, 862, 564	25	72, 467	2, 665	2, 059, 381	403	660, 752	2, 262	1, 398, 629
Florida.....	47, 478	45, 902, 007	6, 121	7, 651, 392	41, 301	38, 117, 972	56	132, 643	15, 824	10, 662, 000	1, 403	1, 998, 866	14, 421	8, 663, 134
Georgia.....	20, 552	20, 789, 265	2, 911	3, 661, 028	17, 601	17, 029, 897	40	98, 340	10, 786	7, 815, 640	1, 106	1, 581, 510	9, 680	6, 234, 130
Hawaii.....	1, 535	1, 546, 851	49	57, 839	1, 486	1, 489, 012	-----	-----	594	380, 486	18	29, 472	576	351, 014
Idaho.....	5, 070	5, 243, 046	491	697, 636	4, 577	4, 541, 632	2	3, 778	1, 367	909, 390	105	146, 037	1, 262	763, 343

Illinois.....	54, 540	51, 413, 572	5, 850	6, 019, 537	48, 634	45, 260, 208	56	133, 827	27, 223	17, 981, 562	1, 717	2, 517, 967	25, 506	15, 463, 595
Indiana.....	30, 233	29, 219, 067	3, 771	4, 058, 010	26, 448	25, 127, 113	14	33, 944	13, 152	8, 859, 489	1, 033	1, 467, 781	12, 119	7, 391, 708
Iowa.....	22, 630	22, 116, 335	2, 091	2, 707, 881	20, 136	19, 401, 507	3	6, 947	7, 938	5, 274, 395	565	763, 395	7, 373	4, 511, 000
Kansas.....	16, 697	16, 555, 267	1, 646	1, 990, 011	15, 042	14, 543, 938	9	21, 318	5, 919	4, 010, 785	471	654, 566	5, 448	3, 356, 219
Kentucky.....	23, 878	23, 925, 557	3, 606	4, 199, 474	20, 253	19, 684, 649	19	41, 434	10, 187	7, 248, 645	1, 055	1, 501, 237	9, 132	5, 747, 408
Louisiana.....	20, 073	20, 606, 760	1, 828	2, 516, 526	18, 235	18, 062, 585	10	27, 649	9, 907	7, 137, 277	972	1, 342, 074	8, 935	5, 795, 203
Maine.....	7, 774	7, 697, 011	787	1, 037, 610	6, 978	6, 636, 911	9	22, 490	3, 401	2, 311, 461	265	382, 846	3, 136	1, 928, 615
Maryland.....	13, 055	12, 204, 629	2, 044	2, 673, 285	10, 989	9, 475, 646	22	55, 698	8, 342	5, 780, 251	669	1, 011, 010	7, 673	4, 769, 241
Massachusetts.....	32, 690	33, 633, 289	6, 962	8, 580, 942	25, 671	24, 910, 133	57	142, 214	18, 940	13, 206, 420	1, 792	2, 650, 907	17, 148	10, 555, 513
Michigan.....	42, 861	40, 383, 079	4, 342	4, 749, 954	38, 500	35, 589, 275	19	43, 850	17, 682	11, 494, 819	1, 055	1, 495, 811	16, 627	9, 999, 008
Minnesota.....	29, 476	30, 726, 658	4, 519	6, 328, 669	24, 939	24, 355, 431	18	42, 558	9, 997	6, 851, 380	953	1, 358, 330	9, 044	5, 493, 050
Mississippi.....	16, 958	17, 453, 970	3, 176	3, 890, 830	13, 773	13, 540, 339	9	22, 801	6, 835	5, 166, 026	930	1, 333, 327	5, 905	3, 832, 699
Missouri.....	37, 387	36, 979, 687	4, 066	4, 950, 328	33, 287	31, 952, 821	34	76, 538	14, 911	10, 206, 683	1, 271	1, 747, 809	13, 640	8, 458, 874
Montana.....	5, 218	5, 357, 128	836	1, 062, 567	4, 378	4, 285, 761	4	8, 800	1, 461	1, 014, 503	114	169, 544	1, 347	844, 959
Nebraska.....	9, 993	10, 032, 239	970	1, 208, 333	9, 021	8, 819, 817	2	4, 089	3, 342	2, 278, 942	274	389, 733	3, 068	1, 889, 209
Nevada.....	1, 840	1, 771, 583	289	334, 336	1, 550	1, 435, 358	1	1, 589	485	319, 182	44	61, 343	441	257, 839
New Hampshire.....	4, 567	4, 561, 600	602	756, 305	3, 959	3, 786, 613	6	18, 682	2, 041	1, 396, 729	182	259, 377	1, 859	1, 137, 352
New Jersey.....	29, 366	28, 723, 920	3, 145	3, 572, 998	26, 180	25, 048, 092	41	102, 830	17, 303	11, 392, 416	1, 004	1, 440, 379	16, 299	9, 952, 037
New Mexico.....	5, 446	5, 631, 893	1, 015	1, 430, 933	4, 426	4, 189, 362	5	11, 598	1, 853	1, 394, 283	296	425, 199	1, 557	969, 084
New York.....	86, 711	84, 280, 247	10, 233	11, 905, 361	76, 378	72, 130, 787	100	244, 099	47, 563	31, 716, 916	3, 027	4, 449, 603	44, 536	27, 267, 313
North Carolina.....	24, 610	24, 908, 895	2, 239	3, 089, 839	22, 348	21, 758, 605	23	60, 451	12, 066	8, 423, 322	890	1, 277, 315	11, 176	7, 146, 007
North Dakota.....	3, 672	3, 766, 695	524	650, 953	3, 147	3, 114, 534	1	1, 208	1, 146	785, 509	87	123, 296	1, 059	662, 213
Ohio.....	55, 019	52, 948, 537	7, 590	8, 811, 682	47, 381	44, 023, 886	48	112, 969	24, 413	16, 456, 494	1, 848	2, 655, 304	22, 565	13, 801, 190
Oklahoma.....	22, 048	22, 425, 343	2, 457	3, 163, 917	19, 378	19, 230, 130	13	31, 296	7, 766	5, 325, 011	674	897, 670	7, 092	4, 427, 341
Oregon.....	16, 137	15, 880, 352	1, 963	2, 477, 670	14, 156	13, 355, 186	18	47, 496	4, 956	3, 317, 499	436	617, 275	4, 520	2, 700, 224
Pennsylvania.....	68, 959	67, 260, 206	8, 040	9, 667, 004	60, 847	57, 416, 034	72	177, 168	36, 619	24, 604, 624	2, 444	3, 552, 250	34, 175	21, 052, 374
Rhode Island.....	5, 926	5, 805, 475	700	895, 826	5, 221	4, 897, 896	5	11, 753	3, 107	2, 089, 112	186	278, 971	2, 921	1, 810, 141
South Carolina.....	12, 985	13, 177, 317	1, 289	1, 545, 232	11, 668	11, 564, 711	28	67, 374	7, 553	5, 413, 687	636	907, 278	6, 917	4, 506, 409
South Dakota.....	6, 279	6, 187, 734	652	748, 026	5, 627	5, 439, 708	-----	-----	1, 942	1, 330, 460	146	204, 179	1, 796	1, 126, 281
Tennessee.....	25, 436	25, 851, 197	3, 015	3, 880, 048	22, 404	21, 926, 462	17	44, 687	11, 119	7, 840, 258	1, 100	1, 521, 537	10, 019	6, 318, 721
Texas.....	57, 222	58, 150, 910	6, 999	9, 344, 358	50, 173	48, 688, 812	50	117, 740	23, 653	16, 442, 399	2, 145	2, 989, 803	21, 508	13, 452, 596
Utah.....	4, 523	4, 373, 634	693	860, 905	3, 830	3, 512, 729	-----	-----	1, 608	1, 101, 121	155	219, 579	1, 453	881, 542
Vermont.....	2, 913	3, 017, 940	429	623, 119	2, 483	2, 392, 932	1	1, 889	1, 212	865, 706	145	210, 473	1, 067	655, 233
Virginia.....	20, 570	19, 988, 845	2, 142	2, 543, 890	18, 395	17, 366, 151	33	78, 804	10, 574	7, 382, 902	850	1, 263, 393	9, 724	6, 119, 509
Washington.....	21, 523	21, 238, 267	2, 338	2, 927, 887	19, 165	18, 262, 459	20	47, 921	6, 085	4, 427, 756	529	764, 520	6, 156	3, 663, 236
West Virginia.....	15, 969	15, 547, 097	1, 207	1, 570, 346	14, 752	13, 953, 556	10	23, 195	6, 402	4, 391, 488	425	581, 150	5, 977	3, 810, 358
Wisconsin.....	32, 139	31, 217, 105	3, 264	3, 801, 229	28, 851	27, 348, 873	24	67, 003	10, 667	7, 147, 042	795	1, 123, 225	9, 872	6, 023, 817
Wyoming.....	2, 445	2, 379, 683	317	369, 834	2, 127	2, 007, 757	1	2, 092	714	480, 373	58	77, 353	656	403, 020

Table 95.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1962]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1962, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1962—Continued											
	Korean conflict											
	Living veterans						Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected		Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total	220,674	\$193,074,727	211,737	\$184,020,789	8,937	\$9,053,938	53,079	\$61,673,804	38,926	\$50,227,935	14,153	\$11,445,869
Foreign countries	668	655,562	650	617,152	18	38,410	502	744,762	454	687,251	48	57,511
U.S. possessions and associated areas	4,337	5,471,494	4,072	5,185,451	265	286,043	1,170	1,552,078	990	1,373,948	180	178,130
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	4,248	5,388,437	3,986	5,105,689	262	282,748	1,126	1,500,347	956	1,329,558	170	170,789
All others	89	83,057	86	79,762	3	3,295	44	51,731	34	44,390	10	7,341
Total United States	215,669	186,947,671	207,015	178,218,186	8,654	8,729,485	51,407	59,376,964	37,482	48,166,736	13,925	11,210,228
Alabama	4,151	3,953,816	3,916	3,694,704	235	259,112	1,553	1,823,885	1,149	1,477,262	404	346,623
Alaska	199	159,127	199	158,106		1,021	24	22,897	16	19,334	8	3,563
Arizona	1,782	1,715,897	1,748	1,683,859	34	32,038	506	603,384	376	509,227	130	94,157
Arkansas	2,084	2,307,503	1,929	2,153,557	155	153,946	824	937,888	638	785,705	186	152,183
California	21,347	19,103,376	20,671	18,444,350	676	659,026	4,769	5,811,568	3,483	4,878,898	1,286	932,670
Colorado	2,791	2,540,549	2,721	2,472,766	70	67,783	589	700,114	428	582,550	161	117,564
Connecticut	2,850	2,080,326	2,746	1,977,785	104	102,541	374	426,865	254	337,084	120	89,781
Delaware	560	431,063	538	407,853	22	23,210	106	111,894	64	79,138	42	32,756
District of Columbia	1,726	1,488,048	1,641	1,408,196	85	79,852	312	461,136	239	434,809	73	56,327
Florida	6,543	6,432,670	6,360	6,244,751	183	187,919	1,884	2,433,579	1,476	2,116,394	408	317,185
Georgia	3,821	3,574,143	3,574	3,323,731	247	250,412	1,613	1,874,874	1,206	1,539,249	407	335,625
Hawaii	891	871,877	871	851,684	20	20,193	299	351,969	266	323,345	33	28,624
Idaho	697	630,898	674	600,247	23	30,651	176	185,170	116	139,725	60	45,445
Illinois	8,202	6,994,131	7,745	6,556,036	457	438,095	1,982	2,152,390	1,387	1,683,719	595	468,671
Indiana	4,218	3,956,104	4,050	3,765,283	168	190,821	1,135	1,231,011	798	954,009	337	277,002
Iowa	2,556	2,290,384	2,466	2,194,270	90	96,114	647	661,087	459	498,978	188	162,109
Kansas	2,018	2,100,520	1,926	2,003,418	92	97,102	714	823,033	521	666,934	193	156,099

Kentucky.....	3, 613	3, 338, 638	3, 424	3, 143, 961	189	194, 677	1, 394	1, 504, 907	1, 087	1, 262, 863	307	242, 044
Louisiana.....	3, 990	3, 659, 231	3, 803	3, 437, 616	187	221, 615	1, 224	1, 419, 008	898	1, 149, 686	326	269, 322
Maine.....	1, 297	1, 109, 911	1, 237	1, 045, 903	60	64, 008	345	394, 956	261	325, 803	84	69, 153
Maryland.....	3, 312	2, 823, 529	3, 186	2, 703, 447	126	120, 082	790	1, 029, 420	590	862, 899	200	166, 521
Massachusetts.....	12, 867	8, 869, 706	12, 601	8, 611, 237	266	258, 469	1, 183	1, 370, 760	891	1, 141, 664	292	229, 096
Michigan.....	8, 368	7, 486, 737	7, 982	7, 108, 720	386	378, 017	1, 465	1, 525, 200	910	1, 090, 933	555	434, 267
Minnesota.....	4, 466	3, 528, 503	4, 289	3, 353, 843	177	174, 660	828	905, 967	558	675, 763	270	230, 204
Mississippi.....	2, 213	2, 148, 496	2, 074	2, 025, 643	139	122, 453	881	1, 062, 112	689	902, 422	192	159, 690
Missouri.....	4, 606	4, 305, 735	4, 396	4, 090, 660	210	214, 775	1, 388	1, 639, 090	1, 026	1, 333, 421	362	305, 669
Montana.....	736	569, 116	715	542, 476	21	26, 640	199	208, 459	95	118, 814	104	89, 645
Nebraska.....	1, 572	1, 306, 055	1, 527	1, 258, 911	45	47, 144	356	406, 780	242	310, 327	114	96, 453
Nevada.....	348	259, 046	347	257, 260	1	1, 786	84	91, 797	45	63, 626	39	28, 171
New Hampshire.....	810	699, 182	791	679, 733	19	19, 449	193	227, 443	144	180, 422	49	47, 021
New Jersey.....	7, 959	5, 712, 628	7, 748	5, 514, 169	211	198, 459	1, 001	1, 170, 978	707	930, 964	294	240, 014
New Mexico.....	1, 477	1, 285, 493	1, 435	1, 244, 316	42	41, 177	381	435, 572	264	339, 371	117	96, 201
New York.....	21, 756	16, 583, 109	20, 835	15, 718, 440	921	864, 669	2, 803	3, 160, 167	1, 938	2, 464, 906	865	695, 261
North Carolina.....	4, 655	4, 330, 034	4, 426	4, 083, 423	229	246, 611	1, 673	1, 888, 548	1, 231	1, 521, 542	442	367, 006
North Dakota.....	594	527, 891	572	508, 280	22	19, 611	176	180, 000	125	133, 403	51	46, 597
Ohio.....	11, 146	9, 233, 410	10, 775	8, 867, 512	371	365, 908	2, 132	2, 261, 264	1, 445	1, 718, 503	687	542, 761
Oklahoma.....	3, 197	3, 193, 615	2, 960	3, 017, 189	147	176, 426	1, 056	1, 225, 278	802	1, 019, 769	254	205, 509
Oregon.....	1, 554	1, 442, 385	1, 497	1, 385, 087	57	57, 298	447	497, 748	291	382, 085	156	115, 663
Pennsylvania.....	13, 783	11, 217, 441	13, 221	10, 647, 930	562	569, 481	2, 824	3, 103, 294	2, 071	2, 479, 849	753	623, 445
Rhode Island.....	1, 249	930, 774	1, 216	898, 344	33	32, 430	226	283, 411	176	241, 973	50	41, 436
South Carolina.....	2, 122	2, 264, 189	1, 973	2, 108, 419	149	155, 730	1, 026	1, 166, 736	748	933, 948	278	232, 788
South Dakota.....	798	674, 854	746	624, 179	52	50, 675	209	227, 531	133	158, 802	76	68, 729
Tennessee.....	3, 510	3, 600, 204	3, 328	3, 410, 343	182	189, 861	1, 454	1, 612, 164	1, 153	1, 378, 901	301	233, 263
Texas.....	10, 537	10, 135, 015	10, 092	9, 651, 691	445	483, 324	3, 391	4, 110, 850	2, 539	3, 383, 286	852	727, 564
Utah.....	1, 133	973, 073	1, 108	946, 636	25	26, 417	223	240, 557	140	179, 450	83	61, 107
Vermont.....	445	439, 266	419	409, 880	26	29, 386	122	137, 932	85	107, 661	37	30, 301
Virginia.....	4, 164	3, 898, 823	3, 955	3, 695, 724	209	203, 099	1, 597	1, 963, 481	1, 259	1, 687, 436	338	276, 045
Washington.....	3, 662	3, 262, 254	3, 522	3, 123, 684	140	138, 570	815	1, 008, 757	587	837, 408	228	171, 379
West Virginia.....	2, 555	2, 617, 044	2, 413	2, 463, 490	142	153, 554	1, 018	1, 223, 287	818	1, 053, 247	200	170, 040
Wisconsin.....	4, 437	3, 602, 215	4, 265	3, 431, 891	172	170, 324	923	973, 907	616	715, 158	307	258, 749
Wyoming.....	392	289, 727	362	266, 923	30	22, 804	73	76, 799	42	54, 069	31	22, 730

Table 95.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1962]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1962, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1962—Continued							
	Regular Establishment				Spanish-American War			
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	122, 208	\$86, 094, 479	37, 358	\$56, 100, 505	24, 426	\$34, 032, 285	71, 980	\$58, 192, 550
Foreign countries.....	1, 227	1, 134, 597	1, 398	2, 160, 907	689	1, 035, 944	2, 185	1, 771, 436
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	1, 264	1, 106, 331	307	479, 769	106	152, 491	304	244, 415
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	1, 224	1, 073, 478	257	395, 657	101	145, 753	273	218, 693
All others.....	40	32, 853	50	84, 112	5	6, 738	31	25, 722
Total United States.....	119, 717	83, 853, 551	35, 653	53, 459, 829	23, 631	32, 843, 850	69, 491	56, 176, 699
Alabama.....	2, 169	1, 694, 258	1, 001	1, 463, 868	216	313, 096	831	665, 521
Alaska.....	133	83, 399	21	37, 030	9	12, 481	20	14, 830
Arizona.....	1, 257	963, 724	396	620, 636	183	284, 165	406	322, 107
Arkansas.....	1, 377	1, 181, 729	535	705, 263	279	407, 028	761	605, 874
California.....	13, 005	9, 729, 724	4, 579	7, 647, 252	3, 518	4, 893, 575	9, 435	7, 598, 228
Colorado.....	1, 952	1, 545, 097	495	768, 428	264	371, 732	711	568, 245
Connecticut.....	1, 756	1, 014, 781	254	375, 250	265	352, 800	730	598, 364
Delaware.....	295	199, 632	61	92, 291	43	59, 233	153	119, 944
District of Columbia.....	1, 281	1, 002, 882	504	1, 046, 411	382	516, 777	887	733, 740
Florida.....	4, 158	3, 249, 801	1, 797	2, 881, 513	1, 460	2, 034, 430	3, 058	2, 446, 541
Georgia.....	2, 578	1, 957, 520	1, 182	1, 723, 242	279	392, 708	1, 265	1, 026, 020
Hawaii.....	451	256, 477	140	218, 844	16	22, 018	48	39, 812
Idaho.....	435	328, 033	118	160, 209	102	138, 101	241	192, 135
Illinois.....	3, 959	2, 607, 761	1, 017	1, 428, 163	1, 047	1, 430, 262	3, 136	2, 536, 264
Indiana.....	2, 386	1, 733, 996	633	897, 272	801	1, 143, 069	2, 179	1, 779, 057
Iowa.....	1, 230	977, 538	314	435, 083	341	482, 219	911	729, 123
Kansas.....	1, 113	938, 130	485	725, 004	353	498, 401	1, 080	862, 661
Kentucky.....	2, 018	1, 428, 477	853	1, 110, 615	616	876, 619	1, 609	1, 300, 673
Louisiana.....	2, 103	1, 488, 926	749	1, 075, 382	181	255, 614	820	649, 152
Maine.....	777	531, 195	244	373, 030	161	222, 086	424	350, 412
Maryland.....	1, 884	1, 309, 524	730	1, 283, 429	314	438, 523	1, 194	960, 056
Massachusetts.....	6, 034	3, 399, 355	982	1, 503, 894	688	969, 842	2, 152	1, 746, 737

Michigan.....	4,079	2,668,846	669	919,480	738	1,010,845	2,070	1,690,670
Minnesota.....	2,088	1,392,948	390	518,974	324	456,994	1,028	832,584
Mississippi.....	1,213	1,017,438	533	715,929	146	203,593	491	393,648
Missouri.....	2,331	1,808,278	775	1,019,169	688	958,046	2,087	1,687,114
Montana.....	443	306,873	107	144,368	126	170,341	289	230,134
Nebraska.....	809	587,285	223	332,923	203	281,601	550	440,344
Nevada.....	289	168,351	61	87,133	33	45,763	104	84,898
New Hampshire.....	473	303,599	130	207,045	109	151,449	298	245,566
New Jersey.....	4,157	2,272,413	715	1,129,230	675	900,148	2,193	1,779,958
New Mexico.....	852	648,570	278	414,916	69	95,483	200	162,460
New York.....	11,199	6,812,549	1,679	2,507,228	1,590	2,150,395	5,487	4,467,024
North Carolina.....	2,866	2,156,510	1,162	1,631,209	313	436,293	1,182	956,184
North Dakota.....	296	191,201	68	93,868	51	69,197	101	80,346
Ohio.....	5,482	3,567,245	1,033	1,414,150	1,396	1,960,988	3,873	3,141,661
Oklahoma.....	1,821	1,419,571	703	999,689	304	430,169	978	780,555
Oregon.....	1,235	919,284	320	446,125	455	617,277	1,200	954,001
Pennsylvania.....	7,304	4,738,958	1,571	2,182,036	1,410	1,916,665	3,989	3,270,588
Rhode Island.....	653	399,339	195	336,454	118	159,469	320	263,426
South Carolina.....	1,309	1,044,959	683	972,276	135	196,562	715	575,302
South Dakota.....	395	267,584	113	133,899	91	122,910	204	161,689
Tennessee.....	2,049	1,693,603	932	1,255,852	514	731,755	1,678	1,361,399
Texas.....	6,241	5,006,267	2,840	4,314,828	797	1,110,818	2,922	2,342,769
Utah.....	659	459,776	164	237,207	81	108,333	198	158,443
Vermont.....	244	192,311	88	132,102	62	83,915	190	156,958
Virginia.....	2,471	1,875,568	1,435	2,346,306	381	533,011	1,553	1,252,772
Washington.....	2,430	1,724,748	733	1,153,673	655	906,862	1,677	1,356,084
West Virginia.....	1,224	874,357	478	586,110	217	306,645	653	519,563
Wisconsin.....	2,514	1,536,909	436	588,620	386	548,653	1,073	877,318
Wyoming.....	240	176,252	49	66,921	46	64,888	137	107,745

Table 95.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1962]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1962, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1962—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.....	2, 850	\$2, 392, 611	30	\$43, 176	509	\$414, 431	2	\$2, 017	\$882, 269, 211
Foreign countries.....	12	9, 721			2	1, 568			9, 446, 389
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....					1	752			2, 859, 393
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....					1	752			2, 698, 807
All others.....									160, 586
Total United States.....	2, 838	2, 382, 890	30	43, 176	506	412, 111	2	2, 017	869, 963, 429
Alabama.....	94	73, 824	2	1, 465	2	1, 881			13, 050, 875
Alaska.....	1	757							823, 103
Arizona.....	10	7, 321		2, 418	18	14, 984			6, 556, 791
Arkansas.....	89	78, 142	1	1, 465	2	1, 881			7, 629, 674
California.....	165	138, 209	2	3, 352	83	65, 855			86, 052, 478
Colorado.....	20	17, 668			4	3, 009			8, 862, 747
Connecticut.....	16	14, 356			2	1, 505			13, 650, 245
Delaware.....	2	2, 078							2, 113, 488
District of Columbia.....	24	20, 595			13	10, 250			4, 134, 869
Florida.....	101	83, 077	4	5, 175	13	9, 584			26, 309, 097
Georgia.....	129	104, 835			2	1, 505			15, 414, 038
Hawaii.....	1	757				799			1, 946, 034
Idaho.....	7	5, 220			4	3, 762			3, 190, 267
Illinois.....	115	98, 626	1	1, 886	20	16, 691	1	750	51, 254, 428
Indiana.....	128	105, 993	2	2, 510	7	6, 256			21, 689, 903
Iowa.....	41	38, 320	2	2, 510	6	5, 446			12, 892, 110
Kansas.....	74	65, 124		1, 255	20	15, 493			10, 588, 681
Kentucky.....	112	95, 024			11	9, 028	1	1, 267	13, 327, 401
Louisiana.....	56	46, 665			1	614			13, 128, 156
Maine.....	36	29, 440			1	752			4, 839, 807
Maryland.....	21	18, 255	1	1, 261	12	9, 572			15, 557, 437
Massachusetts.....	56	46, 985	1	1, 670	7	6, 957			27, 958, 942

Michigan	66	56,616			18	14,388		36,284,310
Minnesota	24	23,557	1	1,261	9	8,276		16,434,125
Mississippi	73	57,530			1	463		8,127,440
Missouri	119	106,261	4	4,600	11	8,976		21,119,424
Montana	5	4,254			12	9,393		3,336,996
Nebraska	16	12,896	1	1,670	7	5,735		6,374,111
Nevada	1	757						1,701,961
New Hampshire	9	7,914			4	3,386		3,267,862
New Jersey	30	26,798		631	14	11,286		33,112,416
New Mexico	6	5,406			18	14,555		4,446,274
New York	103	88,378			26	22,640		83,490,723
North Carolina	101	78,666			4	2,720		17,669,767
North Dakota	4	4,271			3	2,257		2,447,950
Ohio	145	119,704	2	2,510	10	7,611		47,491,844
Oklahoma	55	46,852			10	7,414		11,614,545
Oregon	22	18,220			10	7,616		9,772,913
Pennsylvania	107	89,699			28	24,249		59,226,031
Rhode Island	15	11,400				752		4,527,103
South Carolina	71	57,251			3	1,927		8,740,784
South Dakota	13	12,494	2	2,931	13	9,393		3,019,619
Tennessee	158	129,637			4	2,957		15,708,030
Texas	149	126,838			28	24,591		43,946,559
Utah	2	1,513			8	6,864		3,914,639
Vermont	12	9,020						1,872,493
Virginia	122	99,877	1	1,261	9	7,524		17,822,575
Washington	25	23,062	2	2,510	18	13,930		14,734,120
West Virginia	48	39,554			1	752		8,906,654
Wisconsin	32	27,514	1	835	4	3,009		18,074,970
Wyoming	7	5,680			5	3,623		1,806,620

Table 95.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1962]

State	Vocational rehabilitation—World War II and Korean conflict				Readjustment benefits		
	Number of trainees ²	Subsistence	Tuition	Supplies and equipment	Total	Education and training allowance	
						Number of trainees ²	Amount
Grand total.....	4, 958	\$6, 817, 171	\$3, 028, 150	\$490, 504	\$142, 557, 319	96, 456	\$121, 191, 202
Foreign countries.....	13	20, 557	853	630	3, 804, 534	537	848, 369
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	181	246, 089	32, 847	7, 849	1, 996, 026	956	1, 934, 266
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	181	246, 089	32, 847	7, 849	1, 977, 405	944	1, 915, 645
All others.....					18, 621	12	18, 621
Total United States.....	4, 764	6, 550, 525	2, 994, 450	482, 025	136, 756, 759	94, 963	118, 408, 567
Alabama.....	266	363, 465	149, 260	26, 836	5, 103, 271	3, 331	4, 675, 296
Alaska.....	1	1, 389	58	28	58, 956	70	55, 171
Arizona.....	83	112, 847	62, 834	8, 294	1, 406, 898	869	1, 194, 172
Arkansas.....	148	199, 152	59, 514	11, 466	1, 601, 126	998	1, 399, 588
California.....	339	467, 810	187, 474	45, 446	17, 065, 558	10, 843	15, 190, 588
Colorado.....	124	179, 027	67, 760	12, 537	1, 994, 717	1, 085	1, 679, 287
Connecticut.....	40	51, 996	22, 733	2, 952	1, 505, 468	1, 259	1, 355, 146
Delaware.....	10	13, 296	4, 006	374	193, 571	151	157, 999
District of Columbia.....	80	105, 951	60, 082	6, 782	2, 206, 682	1, 944	2, 060, 569
Florida.....	156	218, 400	93, 874	16, 890	6, 054, 273	3, 948	5, 488, 039
Georgia.....	98	134, 013	35, 646	6, 457	5, 432, 202	4, 499	4, 974, 927
Hawaii.....	17	23, 706	9, 918	2, 031	302, 706	245	279, 952
Idaho.....	18	25, 066	11, 491	2, 097	474, 060	296	419, 335
Illinois.....	119	162, 787	108, 082	12, 038	4, 693, 858	3, 799	3, 951, 835
Indiana.....	88	117, 922	63, 515	9, 578	2, 709, 841	1, 713	2, 242, 739
Iowa.....	63	88, 288	50, 562	6, 438	1, 698, 461	949	1, 352, 752
Kansas.....	31	41, 005	12, 293	1, 821	1, 575, 126	859	1, 280, 798
Kentucky.....	91	121, 058	50, 738	6, 247	2, 104, 564	1, 241	1, 709, 268
Louisiana.....	98	129, 727	38, 171	6, 914	2, 554, 274	2, 239	3, 208, 833
Maine.....	18	24, 181	8, 419	1, 653	522, 264	291	427, 536
Maryland.....	59	71, 463	32, 216	5, 083	2, 060, 056	1, 583	1, 798, 850

Massachusetts.....	150	212,655	121,399	14,965	4,082,802	3,176	3,452,003
Michigan.....	176	248,310	132,978	17,714	4,497,492	3,037	2,833,663
Minnesota.....	84	121,296	37,176	4,647	2,689,071	1,910	2,319,750
Mississippi.....	58	77,965	18,547	3,159	1,652,564	923	1,221,996
Missouri.....	90	133,908	68,302	12,179	3,059,969	1,877	2,543,572
Montana.....	17	24,271	7,036	2,217	605,896	324	521,939
Nebraska.....	32	44,984	15,095	1,874	847,551	562	695,984
Nevada.....	6	8,431	1,089	285	135,926	77	122,182
New Hampshire.....	19	26,581	9,555	2,204	299,727	193	207,639
New Jersey.....	99	134,486	95,621	8,443	2,899,794	2,818	2,657,364
New Mexico.....	21	30,205	12,888	2,387	1,001,757	582	900,064
New York.....	293	418,823	276,561	24,640	9,026,256	7,948	8,048,266
North Carolina.....	96	127,160	69,268	8,284	2,502,971	1,351	1,967,415
North Dakota.....	5	7,353	1,401	175	470,794	366	424,813
Ohio.....	179	189,342	105,487	12,816	4,846,516	3,865	2,986,427
Oklahoma.....	88	117,320	51,844	7,601	2,520,838	1,398	2,127,432
Oregon.....	64	99,393	27,966	5,103	1,552,860	1,012	1,365,453
Pennsylvania.....	319	430,034	232,487	29,904	8,107,988	6,383	6,991,686
Rhode Island.....	16	21,207	10,588	1,986	418,091	311	324,456
South Carolina.....	49	68,453	24,825	5,471	2,154,801	1,239	2,047,886
South Dakota.....	12	17,811	7,099	887	427,059	320	372,345
Tennessee.....	118	161,848	66,539	11,183	2,911,363	1,718	2,401,654
Texas.....	367	496,077	203,195	47,267	7,399,339	4,863	6,220,968
Utah.....	3	4,082	1,661	201	1,591,681	929	1,427,620
Vermont.....	15	19,499	7,684	3,115	260,571	157	191,541
Virginia.....	135	182,799	63,478	15,096	1,568,128	1,022	1,190,858
Washington.....	106	139,107	62,236	11,358	2,807,894	1,873	2,529,119
West Virginia.....	112	151,283	79,747	21,094	1,312,548	858	1,092,134
Wisconsin.....	125	167,547	50,464	13,160	2,387,715	1,521	2,059,647
Wyoming.....	12	15,746	3,608	668	187,765	97	150,011

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 95.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued
[Fiscal year 1962]

State	Readjustment benefits— Continued		Administra- tion and other bene- fits ³	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construc- tion and re- lated costs) ³	Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans	Housing for paraplegics	Loan guaranty	
	Educational assistance and special training allow- ance—orphans						Direct loans to veterans	Guaranteed and insured loans
	Number of trainees ²	Amount						
Grand total.....	12, 863	\$21,366,117	\$1,196,238,751	\$51,773,716	\$668,838	\$3,894,915	\$207,612,714	\$234,552,626
Foreign countries.....	1, 372	2,956,165	2,779,151					
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	31	61,760	8,571,743	14,007	4,800	27,067	4,030,775	
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	31	61,760	8,571,743	14,007	4,800	27,067	4,030,775	
All others.....								
Total United States.....	11,460	18,348,192	1,184,887,857	51,759,709	664,038	3,867,848	203,581,939	234,552,626
Alabama.....	290	428,075	24,941,152	924,043	11,200	30,000	6,312,735	5,336,138
Alaska.....	3	3,785	672,940				261,374	
Arizona.....	137	212,726	10,814,413	1,347,033	6,305	95,868	1,430,610	2,157,441
Arkansas.....	179	201,538	17,849,249	31,791	9,690	60,000	5,285,657	596,480
California.....	1,169	1,874,970	108,988,028	7,746,408	55,857	517,582	5,681,732	42,140,660
Colorado.....	188	315,430	17,186,824	191,261	12,425	88,717	2,863,296	3,224,594
Connecticut.....	98	150,322	12,916,292	460,003	10,622	50,000		1,045,813
Delaware.....	22	35,572	3,093,732	744		30,000	702,430	1,187,301
District of Columbia.....	93	146,113	51,707,664	7,815,953	9,690	10,000		389,434
Florida.....	354	566,234	23,143,397	772,402	20,800	416,008	6,592,346	19,720,000
Georgia.....	273	457,275	24,939,270	200	14,303	57,415	7,058,763	2,956,995
Hawaii.....	15	22,754	1,603,095		3,200			
Idaho.....	35	54,725	3,034,545	69,407	8,000		4,595,564	164,517
Illinois.....	455	742,023	66,828,970	1,686,838	28,689	150,000	6,729,002	15,786,336
Indiana.....	280	467,102	19,364,831	203,002	4,800	59,965	5,480,059	2,086,480
Iowa.....	203	345,709	18,863,559	859,949	4,795	50,000	5,449,398	449,840
Kansas.....	184	294,328	21,166,069	945,272	11,200	100,860	1,843,527	9,419,101
Kentucky.....	247	395,296	14,652,134	243,874	4,800	36,047	8,020,149	2,406,779
Louisiana.....	216	345,441	16,615,684	21,810	6,700	7,515	3,730,648	4,384,285
Maine.....	52	94,728	6,789,314	37,389	4,800	18,205	2,201,850	353,811
Maryland.....	168	261,206	17,469,243	744,186	1,600	30,000	1,815,349	4,141,479
Massachusetts.....	411	630,799	45,475,261	1,033,923	27,145	117,553		3,980,075

Michigan.....	416	663,829	33,415,505	100,106	30,343	170,000	6,811,869	39,353,905
Minnesota.....	234	369,321	25,899,655	15,785	17,600	52,267	6,496,462	2,173,069
Mississippi.....	207	330,568	15,001,974	2,432,649	12,340	9,343	5,284,511	872,086
Missouri.....	299	516,397	23,502,922	43,760	15,922	99,525	10,875,285	5,106,094
Montana.....	56	83,957	3,724,017	1,824,865	3,200	20,000	3,770,401	72,937
Nebraska.....	89	151,567	10,224,020	34,218	3,200	30,183	4,102,650	73,362
Nevada.....	8	13,744	2,109,511	29,719	-----	300	1,249,418	123,064
New Hampshire.....	60	92,088	2,505,280	-----	-----	4,800	20,000	404,761
New Jersey.....	139	242,430	25,678,651	9,781	24,000	160,410	-----	6,663,025
New Mexico.....	60	101,693	8,111,181	-----	6,400	20,000	1,217,457	1,666,403
New York.....	589	977,990	112,042,020	897,949	47,995	300,545	1,478,127	4,762,936
North Carolina.....	315	535,556	25,056,871	-----	22,205	40,500	13,058,506	1,152,066
North Dakota.....	27	45,981	3,444,835	-----	9,600	30	3,104,558	29,707
Ohio.....	577	860,089	48,051,934	8,815,749	23,995	146,894	10,523,055	8,884,447
Oklahoma.....	245	393,406	11,743,367	318,408	19,090	88,837	4,652,917	1,815,589
Oregon.....	121	187,407	13,002,256	44,044	4,800	28,511	3,172,340	311,612
Pennsylvania.....	672	1,116,302	73,009,649	985,855	38,318	159,290	3,331,323	11,652,025
Rhode Island.....	61	93,635	5,256,343	76,305	16,000	20,000	-----	94,001
South Carolina.....	185	306,915	7,436,442	3,325	3,200	49,293	4,815,102	974,178
South Dakota.....	38	64,714	9,744,220	881,418	-----	10,000	2,400,044	19,139
Tennessee.....	321	509,709	31,679,782	5,871,138	8,890	102,984	5,459,742	1,525,498
Texas.....	745	1,178,371	60,422,153	3,110,339	36,499	149,135	7,463,945	26,293,898
Utah.....	92	154,061	7,305,491	253,686	6,400	-----	4,453,979	616,760
Vermont.....	45	69,030	2,835,648	-----	-----	9,971	518,938	137,945
Virginia.....	242	377,270	27,429,856	987,300	1,600	85,010	8,884,109	999,131
Washington.....	177	278,775	21,695,851	105,516	19,200	68,372	3,472,242	2,130,122
West Virginia.....	141	221,414	15,268,967	585	12,800	40,000	5,598,801	72,226
Wisconsin.....	205	328,068	25,866,546	81,721	19,200	69,443	2,890,258	3,555,662
Wyoming.....	22	37,754	5,397,253	-----	-----	-----	1,532,420	90,319

¹ Excludes \$326,213,030 not distributable by State; \$171,260,058 for the revolving supply fund; \$48,581,952 for personal funds of patients; \$45,214,294 for interest and other expenses of the direct loan fund; \$42,513,123 for statutory burial awards; \$8,351,267 for transfer from the veterans' insurance and indemnities appropriation to insurance trust

funds; \$5,455,711 for unclassified expenditures from the compensation and pensions appropriation; and \$4,836,625 for miscellaneous items.

² Average for fiscal year.

³ Accrued expenditures.

Table 96.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet ¹

ASSETS		June 30, 1962	June 30, 1961	Increase (Decrease)
Current assets:				
Cash and disbursing authority ²		\$526,380,880.43	\$773,160,467.80	
Accounts receivable.....		26,120,960.99	27,394,945.68	
Interest receivable.....		13,329,468.14	11,783,607.89	
Advances for bidding at public sales.....		44,605.70	68,367.79	
Inventories.....		41,672,235.40	37,790,242.46	
Acquired security or collateral—property.....		203,643,658.03	114,797,531.27	
Accrued reimbursements due from insurance appropriations.....		235,877.79	324,457.64	
Total current assets.....		811,427,686.48	965,319,620.53	(\$153,891,934.05)
Other assets:				
Loans receivable.....		1,879,105,947.45	1,710,234,151.85	
Vendee accounts receivable.....		470,790,983.38	384,552,722.10	
Investments in U.S. Treasury bonds, debentures, and notes.....		6,920,891,000.00	6,938,369,500.00	
Livestock.....			12,210.71	
Miscellaneous assets-reinsurance program.....		1,352,051.80	1,320,274.23	
Total other assets.....		9,272,139,982.63	9,034,488,858.89	237,651,123.74
Fixed assets:				
Land, buildings, and plants.....		1,280,483,787.77	1,216,122,151.45	
Construction and betterments in process.....		126,437,962.51	123,763,828.84	
Leasehold improvements.....		72,694.45	65,414.27	
Equipment.....		263,755,960.78	261,703,077.18	
Total fixed assets.....		1,670,750,405.51	1,601,654,471.74	69,095,933.77
Deferred charges:				
Construction advance.....		1,856,052.57	2,003,202.85	
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and services.....		189,217.93	144,286.98	
Advance to employees for travel expenses.....		230,753.58	191,012.77	
Other prepaid expenses and suspense items.....		13,968.75	10,090.97	
Value of ADP equipment purchase options.....		22,477.50		
Total deferred charges.....		2,312,470.33	2,348,593.57	(36,123.24)
Total assets.....		11,756,630,544.95	11,603,811,544.73	152,819,000.22
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable.....		58,600,581.87	37,717,291.14	
Accrued salaries and wages.....		21,496,725.39	21,246,202.83	
Accrued annual leave—Canteen Service.....		899,461.74	822,176.09	
Accrued services—other than personal.....		13,185,503.32	12,601,268.18	
Undelivered orders—personal funds of patients.....		198,480.76	242,629.46	
Employees payroll allotments for U.S. savings bonds.....		837,191.86	818,250.21	
Federal, State, and territorial income taxes withheld from employees and FICA taxes.....		32,609,875.90	31,125,155.35	
Canteen Service unredeemed coupons.....		385,630.60	336,401.15	
Canteen Service employees payroll deductions for Civil Service retirement fund, life insurance, FICA taxes, Federal and State income taxes, etc.....		297,510.83	281,553.15	
Other miscellaneous liabilities—Canteen Service.....		2,707.72	4,572.00	
Accrued interest—U.S. Treasury.....		23,883,852.09	18,820,716.65	
Accrued interest on policy liens due general fund.....		570,587.21	651,232.50	
Accrued interest on dividend deposits.....		3,101,840.80	843,358.00	
Accrued reimbursements due insurance fund.....		235,877.79	324,457.64	
Premiums paid in advance.....		102,904,294.00	90,396,450.00	
Matured contracts payable.....		29,784,907.15	24,085,209.84	
Undeposited general fund receipts.....		465,858.36	358,193.42	
Total current liabilities.....		289,460,887.39	240,675,117.61	48,785,769.78
Reserves:				
Insurance program operating reserves.....		6,889,806,150.00	6,805,120,469.00	
Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940.....		4,598.26	126,071.82	
Total reserves.....		6,889,810,748.26	6,805,246,540.82	84,564,207.44
Total liabilities.....		7,179,271,635.65	7,045,921,658.43	133,349,977.22

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 96.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet ¹—Continued

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL—continued			
Accountabilities:	June 30, 1962	June 30, 1961	Increase (Decrease)
Nonexpenditure transfers made by other Government agencies—net	\$1,030,417.71	\$101,547.69	
Funds of patients and incompetent beneficiaries	63,975,950.91	63,286,443.58	
Policyholders insurance dividend deposit accounts	204,652,962.06	203,513,097.14	
Borrowers' deposits for taxes and insurance and suspended credits	14,809,861.17	19,951,627.46	
Adjusted service certificates held for loans or pending settlement	3,275,871.88	3,304,480.39	
Unapplied insurance collections	1,922,351.56	5,766,387.04	
Bid deposit and other suspense items	1,363,494.42	696,527.68	
Total accountabilities	291,030,909.71	296,620,110.98	\$(5,589,201.27)
Capital reserves:			
Insurance fund retained earnings (reserves for contingencies)	225,250,171.84	300,519,504.55	
Direct loan program—reserve for losses	(105,718,022.00)	83,859,202.35	
Total reserves	119,532,149.84	384,378,706.90	(264,846,557.06)
Capital borrowings from U.S. Treasury—interest bearing-redirect loan program	1,530,077,996.00	1,330,077,996.00	200,000,000.00
Capital residual	2,636,717,853.75	2,546,813,072.42	89,904,781.33
Total liabilities and capital	11,756,630,544.95	11,603,811,544.73	152,819,000.22

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 sec. 2070, title 7, GAO Policy and Procedures Manual.

Table 97.—Direct loan program comparative balance sheet

ASSETS	June 30, 1962	June 30, 1961	Increase
Cash	\$121,206,989.03	\$219,907,221.97	
Accrued interest receivable	1,766,570.50	1,395,964.18	
Accrued rents on property owned	2,288.50	4,209.50	
Vendee accounts receivable	9,592,464.63	6,714,480.63	
Loans receivable from veterans for homes and farms	1,333,835,282.86	1,221,937,256.95	
Veterans liabilities	343,889.35	199,756.33	
Acquired security on collateral—real property ¹	4,013,981.47	2,317,248.97	
Miscellaneous	8,688.53	7,188.64	
Receivables in process (DPC)	4,369.77	953.78	
Total assets	1,470,768,524.64	1,452,484,280.95	\$18,284,243.69
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Trust and deposit liabilities:			
Borrowers tax and insurance	21,207,904.66	18,089,663.55	
Suspended credits	1,167,930.95	1,393,316.38	
Undistributed collections	148,862.94	243,386.02	
Total Trust and deposit liabilities	22,524,698.55	19,726,365.95	
Accrued interest U.S. Treasury	23,883,852.09	18,820,716.65	
Bonds, debentures and notes payable U.S. Treasury	1,530,077,996.00	1,330,077,996.00	
Total liabilities	1,576,486,546.64	1,368,625,078.60	
Reserve for expenses and losses	(105,718,022.00)	83,859,202.35	
Total liabilities and capital	1,470,768,524.64	1,452,484,280.95	18,284,243.69

¹ Includes \$450,576.42 as of June 30, 1962, and \$200,618.51 as of June 30, 1961, which represent real property in process of acquiring title.

Table 98.—Direct loan program—statement of reserve for expenses and losses, fiscal year 1962

Balance at beginning of fiscal year.....			\$83,859,202.35
Credits:			
Interest on loans.....	\$61,370,160.74		
Interest on vendee accounts.....	449,261.59		
Interest on veterans liability accounts.....	1,326.38		
Rental income.....	30,344.13		
Gross gain on sales of mortgages.....			
Gains on sale of real property.....	69,953.53		
Miscellaneous income.....	1,278,763.22	\$63,190,809.59	
Charges:			
Property expense.....	252,902.67		
Sales expense.....	153,687.83		
Loan closing fees.....	4,384.15		
Interest expense.....	45,113,080.88		
Other general expense.....	381,978.41	45,906,033.94	
Net credit for fiscal year.....			17,293,775.65
Balance—prior to transfers.....			101,152,978.00
Less transfers to loan guaranty revolving fund:			
Earnings.....		91,624,000.00	
Capital.....		115,247,000.00	206,871,000.00
Balance at end of fiscal year.....			(103,718,022.00)

Table 99.—General post fund comparative balance sheet

ASSETS	June 30, 1962	June 30, 1961	Increase
Cash.....	\$1,274,009.65	\$1,282,092.29	
Interest receivable.....	7,597.10	8,515.88	
Accounts receivable.....	73,244.69	73,283.51	
Investments in bonds of U.S. Treasury.....	1,597,000.00	1,285,500.00	
Investments—other.....	0	0	
Trust property, equipment, and supplies.....	3,912,884.56	3,682,476.85	
Work in process.....	72,768.16	226,694.84	
Total assets.....	6,937,504.16	6,558,563.37	\$378,940.79
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accounts payable.....	125,145.42	161,543.31	
Trust accountability for trust property and allocations for general and specific purposes.....	5,105,340.80	4,998,272.64	
Trust capital.....	1,707,017.94	1,398,748.02	
Total liabilities and capital.....	6,937,504.16	6,558,563.37	378,940.79

Table 100.—General post fund—statement of trust capital

[Fiscal year 1962]

Balance at beginning of fiscal year.....		\$1,398,748.02
Credits:		
Interest on investments.....	\$47,604.83	
Trust revenue.....	934,790.72	
Trust investments.....		\$982,395.55
Charges:		
Trust revenue—allocated.....	365,855.71	
Changes in trust capital.....	308,269.92	
		674,125.63
Net credit for the fiscal year.....		308,269.92
Balance end of fiscal year.....		1,707,017.94

Table 101.—Adjusted service certificate fund comparative balance sheet

ASSETS	June 30, 1962	June 30, 1961	Increase (Decrease)
Disbursing authority.....	\$2,866,487.56	\$2,977,759.23	(\$111,271.67)
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Trust liabilities—adjusted service certificates held for other heirs or pending settlement.....	3,275,871.88	3,304,480.39	
Trust capital.....	(409,384.32)	(326,721.16)	
Total liabilities and capital.....	2,866,487.56	2,977,759.23	(111,271.67)

Table 102.—Adjusted service certificate fund—statement of fund capital, fiscal year 1962

Balance at beginning of the fiscal year.....	(\$326,721.16)
Credits: Recoveries of repayment receivables previously written off as uncollectable.....	\$5,239.56
Charges: Unhypothecated certificates redeemed.....	87,902.72
Net debit for the fiscal year.....	82,663.16
Balance at end of the fiscal year.....	(409,384.32)

Table 103.—VA supply fund comparative balance sheet

ASSETS	June 30, 1962	June 30, 1961	Increase (decrease)
Cash.....	\$9,977,092.93	\$10,136,945.78	
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and equipment.....	116,550.29	90,298.05	
Advance to employees.....	1,463.00	127.45	
Accounts receivable.....	6,889,066.00	7,987,861.53	
Inventories.....	34,132,063.64	31,315,083.28	
Work in process—service and reclamation division.....	21,306.31	17,351.64	
Work in process—printing and reproduction.....	10,269.19	6,876.90	
Service and reclamation division operating equipment less reserve for depreciation.....	368,125.92	29,470.86	
Printing and reproduction operating equipment less reserve for depreciation.....	176,197.08	172,044.46	
Total assets.....	51,692,134.36	49,756,059.95	\$1,936,074.41
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accrued salaries and wages.....	75,173.93	25,983.84	
Accrued transportation and service costs.....	533,575.35	489,488.52	
Accounts payable.....	11,222,501.53	9,600,287.18	
Total liabilities.....	11,831,250.81	10,115,759.54	1,715,491.27
Capital at beginning of period.....	39,669,060.96	39,669,060.96	
Plus: Capitalization of supply depot assets.....	316,525.12		
Operating profit.....		126,973.47	
Less: Operating deficit.....	124,702.53	28,760.55	
Operating profit returned to U.S. Treasury.....		126,973.47	
Capital at end of period.....	39,860,883.55	39,640,300.41	220,583.14
Total liabilities and capital.....	51,692,134.36	49,756,059.95	1,936,074.41

Table 104.—VA supply fund—statement of income and expense
[Fiscal year 1962]

INCOME	
Sale of supplies and equipment.....	\$166,077,336.67
Less: Cost of goods sold.....	164,337,463.15
Income on sales.....	1,739,873.52
Other income:	
Reimbursable earnings.....	\$530,926.97
Discounts on purchases.....	857,525.69
Increased valuation.....	256,046.11
Income—station transfers.....	2,824,759.58
Donated income.....	93,169.90
Credit allowances.....	758,099.83
Miscellaneous income.....	10,463.57
Total income.....	7,070,865.17
EXPENSE	
Net transportation costs.....	1,537,311.64
Completed S. & R. projects.....	433,909.99
Depot storage, handling, etc.....	194,399.11
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	2,949,236.21
Writeoffs and adjustments.....	223,441.52
Other operating expenses.....	1,677,465.69
Price and quantity variations.....	137,782.52
Disposal of operating equipment.....	13,260.47
Total expense.....	7,166,807.15
Operating Loss.....	95,941.98

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