

# *Annual Report*

ADMINISTRATOR OF  
VETERANS AFFAIRS

*1964*



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1964

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

January 4, 1965

To the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 89th 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, 1964.

Respectfully,

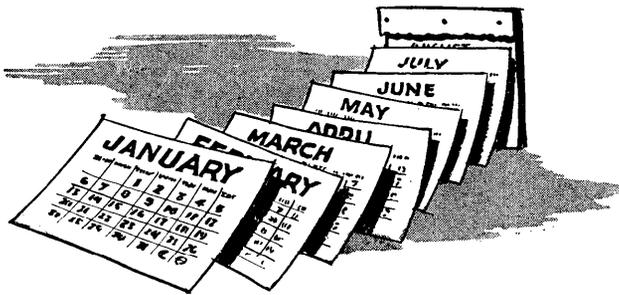
A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "J. S. Gleason, Jr.", with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

J. S. GLEASON, Jr.  
*Administrator.*

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## Chapter One

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

The Veterans Administration administers a multitudinous number of laws, passed over a long period of time, and representing in all instances the desires of the Nation to express its appreciation to those rendering service in the Armed Forces. In effectively carrying out the provisions of these laws, the Veterans Administration provides medical care and treatment for eligible veterans in hospitals, domiciliaries, and clinics; conducts an insurance business; and 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.

For the first time since 1955 the number of war veterans in civilian life fell slightly below 22 million. In addition to war veterans there were 147,000 (peacetime) Regular Establishment ex-servicemen and women who were receiving VA compensation for service-connected disability. There are an estimated 3 million of these so-called "cold war" veterans; men and women who served in the Armed Forces only during peacetime. However, only those having a service-connected disability are usually counted as part of the veteran population.

The Veterans Administration medical system is the largest organized system in the Nation. It includes 168 hospitals, 214 outpatient clinics, 18 domiciliaries, and 2 restoration centers. The system also uses non-VA hospitals, State homes, and private facilities in areas where appropriate VA facilities are not available.

During the year two new hospitals were completed replacing old hospitals in the same general area; another restoration center was opened; initial steps were taken to establish a nursing home care program; and Presidential authorization was received for construction of three new hospitals and for enlargement of two other hospitals.

The number of patients treated during the fiscal year rose to 763,035, an increase of 25,600 over last year and 101,000 over 4 years ago. These increases were achieved in spite of decreases in the number of operating beds available and came about largely from the operation of the pre- and

post-hospital care programs. These programs enable the Veterans Administration to reduce the length of hospital stay by completing preadmission workup and post-hospitalization medical care on an outpatient basis. The beds thus freed are made available for the care of additional patients.

During the fiscal year plans for 2,000 nursing home beds in VA hospitals were developed and initial steps taken toward their activation. These nursing home care units are designed for veterans who have obtained maximum hospital benefits, are too physically disabled for domiciliary care, and still have a need for nursing care.

Visits to VA medical facilities and to fee-basis physicians for outpatient medical care continued to increase. Over 6.2 million visits were recorded in the fiscal year, compared to 5.9 million for the previous year. A "visit" is defined as the presence of an outpatient on 1 day in a VA medical facility or in the office of a fee-basis physician for medical services.

The number of veterans hospitalized for chronic diseases that afflict the aging is rising dramatically. The only means by which these and other major problems created by our aging population will be solved is through additional research in aging, both biological and psychosociological. Consequently, during the past year, increased emphasis has been given this program resulting in its reorganization and expansion. As a result, 38 VA hospitals now have research programs in aging.

Beneficiaries of deceased policyholders received about \$378 million in insurance payments in fiscal year 1964. Other insurance benefits paid out in the form of policy dividends, matured endowments and cash surrenders, totaled \$328 million. Since the inception of the various insurance programs, almost \$19 billion has been paid to beneficiaries and to living policyholders.

The magnitude of the programs administered by the Veterans Administration is perhaps best illustrated by the compensation and pension program. More than \$3.9 billion was paid out to veterans and their dependents in the past year under this program. These payments went to almost 2 million veterans as compensation for the loss or reduction of earning power resulting from service-connected disabilities; to 1.2 million veterans who were permanently and totally disabled from disease or injuries without regard to service origin, or who served during wartime periods prior to World War I, and to dependents of 1.2 million veterans for financial assistance.

The largest of the education and training programs continued to be training of Korean conflict veterans. Peak enrollment was 38,500. The peak training load for orphans was 24,500, the same as a year ago. In the vocational rehabilitation training program for veterans the average monthly load was 5,441, about 1,100 above a year ago. During the year 1,500 peacetime service veterans entered vocational rehabilitation training.

Progress was made in several parts of the loan guaranty operation during the fiscal year. For example, more than 30,500 properties were sold and the inventory of properties acquired was reduced from almost 24,000 at

the beginning of the year to slightly more than 20,000 at the end of the year. More than 199,000 home, farm, and business loans were guaranteed or insured during the year. Nearly 18,000 direct loans were made to veterans and there were sufficient funds available for all such loans so as to permit acceptance of all applications from eligible veterans without resorting to waiting lists. At the same time, about 24,200 claims from lenders were settled.

About \$103 million of construction work was designed, the highest agency accomplishment on record. Fifteen construction contracts were awarded during the year totaling over \$82 million. Work was completed on 89 projects costing \$45 million.

The application and extension of automatic data processing techniques has proceeded at a rapid pace. During the year 14 computers were used to perform administrative operations formerly accomplished by manual or mechanical methods or by a combination of these techniques and to aid medical research activities. Through the use of a computer the regular insurance dividend for 1964 was paid to about 4.7 million policyholders and was accomplished within 8 days at a cost of only \$25,000. Under the old manual-mechanical system, and when payments were spread over the entire year, the cost of paying the dividend would have been close to \$1.4 million.

With the appointment of 1,350 handicapped persons in fiscal year 1964, the Veterans Administration continued its leadership among Federal agencies in the hiring of the handicapped. The proportion of women in the work force also continued at a high level—about 36 percent of the total number of VA employees in pay status as of June 30, 1964. About 11.5 percent of all full-time employees in the higher grade technical, administrative, and professional positions were women.

Emphasis continued on a positive and effective administration of the program to provide equal opportunity for other minority groups. Preliminary data indicate that Negro employment constitutes over 24 percent of total VA employment. These figures also reflect significant increases of Negroes in higher grade groups.

In an attempt to minimize the administrative problems associated with the management of a declining program a merger of the Compensation and Pension and the Vocational Rehabilitation Services was placed into effect in central office and in the field. The VR&E functions were made an additional responsibility of the adjudication officer at field stations, and at central office, leadership was vested in the director of the former Compensation and Pension Service.

The pages which follow outline the nature of VA 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

#### Number of Veterans and Period of Service

At the end of the fiscal year there were an estimated 21,866,000 war veterans in civil life (about 900,000 were on active duty in the Armed Forces). (The civilian war veteran population in September 1963 fell below 22 million for the first time since November 1955.) There were also 147,000 (peacetime) Regular Establishment ex-servicemen and women who were receiving VA compensation for service-connected disability. Overall, 22,013,000 civilian veterans were eligible for VA benefits and services.

In the fiscal year, the number of war veterans declined by 166,000: 221,000 deaths and 4,000 returns to active duty were partially offset by 59,000 separations from the Armed Forces. A net increase in the fiscal year of 14,000 Regular Establishment ex-servicemen and women (on the VA compensation roll for disability incurred or aggravated during their peacetime service) resulted from the termination of 6,000 benefits awards—1,700 because of death—and the initial approval or reinstatement of 20,000 awards.

Seven out of ten war veterans in civil life at the end of the fiscal year were World War II veterans (1 out of 20 war veterans had served in the Armed Forces during both World War II and the Korean conflict); 1 out of 5 was a Korean conflict (only) veteran; 1 out of 10 had served in World War I; and 1 out of 1,000 was a Spanish-American War veteran. Only 18 Indian Wars veterans remained out of an estimated 106,000 participants in those campaigns.

The war veteran population as of June 30, 1964, included 414,000 females: World War I, 22,000; World II, 301,000; Korean conflict, 75,000; both World War II and Korean conflict, 16,000.

Men and women who served in the Armed Forces only during peacetime and have no service-connected disability (they are not eligible for “veterans” benefits) are not usually counted as part of the veteran population. Most of them are so-called “cold war” veterans; that is, former members of the Armed Forces whose entire military service occurred after January 31, 1955,

Veteran population	June 30, 1964	June 30, 1963
Total veteran population . . . . .	22, 013, 000	22, 166, 000
A. War veterans . . . . .	21, 866, 000	22, 032, 000
1. Korean conflict . . . . .	5, 708, 000	5, 663, 000
a. No service in World War II . . . . .	4, 574, 000	4, 567, 000
b. And service in World War II <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1, 134, 000	1, 096, 000
2. World War II . . . . .	15, 048, 000	15, 100, 000
a. No service in Korean conflict . . . . .	13, 914, 000	14, 004, 000
b. And service in Korean conflict <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1, 134, 000	1, 096, 000
3. World War I . . . . .	2, 226, 000	2, 343, 000
4. Spanish-American War <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	18, 000	22, 000
5. Indian Wars . . . . .	18	26
B. Regular Establishment <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	147, 000	134, 000

<sup>1</sup> Counted once in "Total veteran population" and "A. War veterans."

<sup>2</sup> Includes Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection.

<sup>3</sup> Former members of Armed Forces receiving VA compensation for disability incurred in peacetime.

the terminal date of the Korean conflict for purposes of establishing entitlement to benefits and services available to Korean conflict veterans. There were an estimated 3,119,000 "cold war" veterans in civil life at the end of fiscal year 1964, an increase of 502,000 since June 30, 1963. Their average age as of June 30, 1964, was 26.5 years; they had served in the Armed Forces, on the average, for more than 2 years (median—28.2 months).

### Age of Veterans

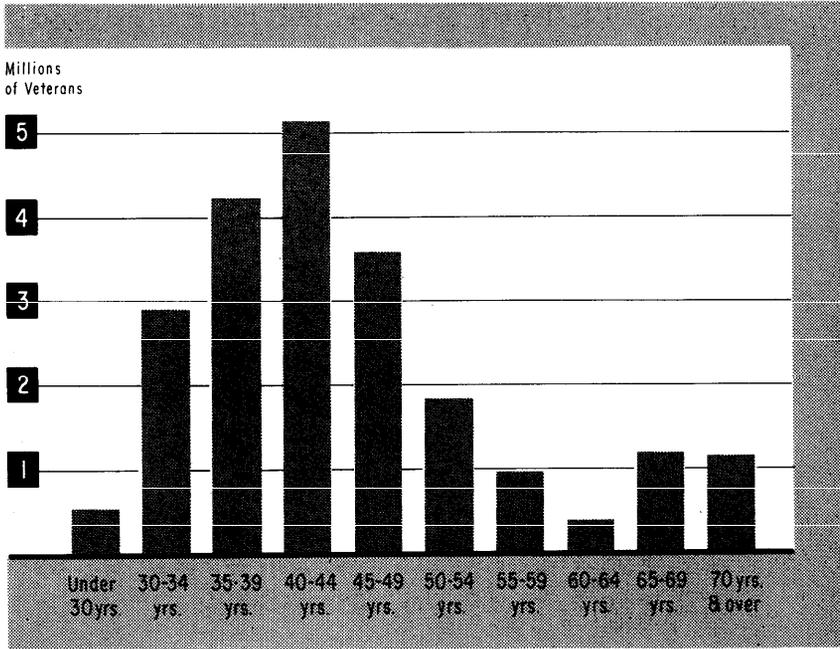
At the end of fiscal year 1964, war veterans were an average of 45 years old.

The youngest war veterans (average age—32.9 years) were those who had served only in the Korean conflict. The 18 veterans of the Indian Wars (average age—93.9 years) were the oldest. The next oldest were Spanish-American War veterans (average age—86.1 years). Of the World War I veterans, only 2.8 percent were under 65 years old; their average age was 70 years. World War II veterans were an average of 45 years of age—almost 80 percent of them were 40 or more years old.

Over 10 percent of the total war veterans, more than 2.3 million, were 65 or more years old. By far the largest proportion (93 percent) of these older veterans had served in World War I; 6 percent were World War II veterans; almost 1 percent were Spanish-American War veterans. An esti-

mated 138,000 war veterans reached age 65 during the fiscal year. In fiscal year 1963 about 160,000 war veterans had attained age 65. The number of war veterans reaching their 65th birthday anniversary will be smaller in the next 8 or 9 years. Then World War II veterans will begin to move into this older age group in sharply rising numbers.

**AGE OF WAR VETERANS, JUNE 30, 1964**



At the end of fiscal year 1964, about 45 percent of the World War II veterans were 45 years of age or older; only 0.4 percent of the Korean conflict (only) veterans were in this age category. By 1980, all World War II veterans and about 94 percent of the Korean conflict (only) veterans will be at least 45 years old. (Detailed statistics on the age of the veteran population, by war, are given in table 1 of the statistical tables section, p. 191.)

### **Veterans and Their Families**

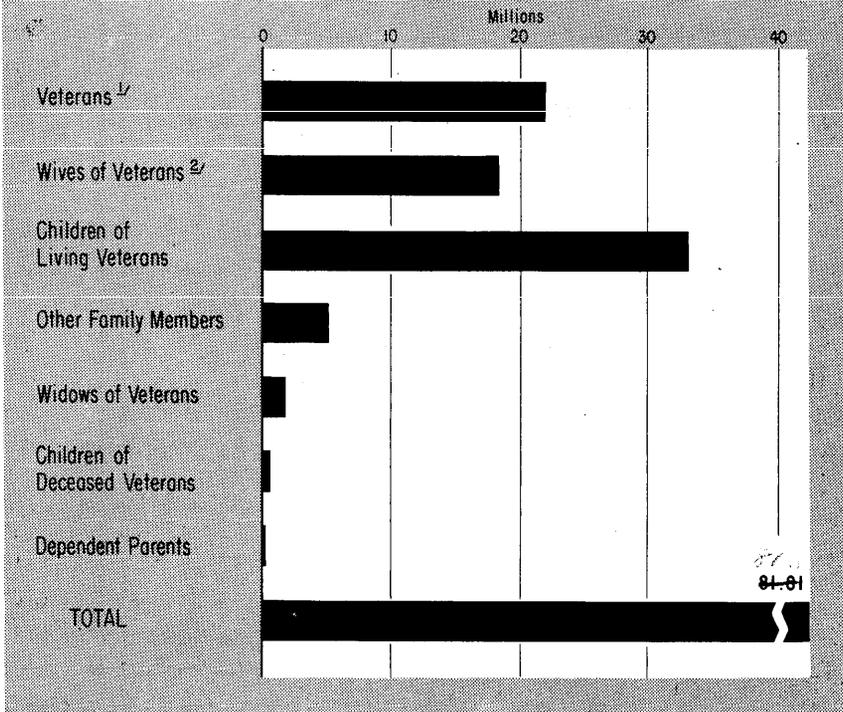
At the end of fiscal year 1964, there were about 81 million veterans, members of their families, and deceased veterans' survivors (widows, minor children, and dependent parents). Thus, 43 percent of the total civilian population of the United States (an estimated 189.3 million) were men, women, and children who were potentially eligible to receive or share in VA benefits and services as veterans themselves, members of veterans' families, or survivors of deceased veterans.

Of the 81 million living veterans, family members, and deceased veterans' survivors, 78.2 million were veterans, their wives, minor children, and other relatives residing with them: 18.4 million male veterans were married

(making a total of 36.8 million male veterans and their wives); 3.1 million male veterans were single, widowed, or divorced; 73,000 female veterans were single, widowed, or divorced (assuming that 341,000 married female veterans were married to veterans, they have been counted as part of the 18.4 million wives); 33.0 million were minor children of veterans; and 5.2 million were other close relatives in veterans' households.

The 2.8 million survivors of deceased veterans were: 1.8 million unremarried widows; 690,000 orphans under 18 years old; and 280,000 dependent parents (who were receiving VA compensation because of the death of their children in military service or resulting from injury or disease incurred while in the Armed Forces).

**VETERANS AND THEIR FAMILIES, 1964**



<sup>1/</sup> Includes 147,000 (peace time) Regular Establishment exservicemen and women.  
<sup>2/</sup> 341,000 female veterans married to male veterans are included as veterans but not as wives.

**Statistical Research: Characteristics of Veterans**

In last year's Annual Report mention was made and some examples were given, of the research activity undertaken and of statistics which had become and would be available—on a National as well as State level—regarding the socioeconomic status of veterans in the United States.

Additional data, and in greater detail, on various aspects of veterans' characteristics in 1960, from the 1960 Census of Population and Housing, were published this year. Preliminary tabulations of data collected in the

VA national sample survey of male veterans in the noninstitutional population, conducted in November 1962—February 1963 by the Bureau of the Census under contract with the Veterans Administration, have been produced. And during this fiscal year, arrangements were completed with the Bureau of the Census and Department of Labor to derive recurring monthly and annual statistics for male war veterans on labor force and employment status, income, and mobility, from the Current Population Survey made monthly by the Census Bureau.

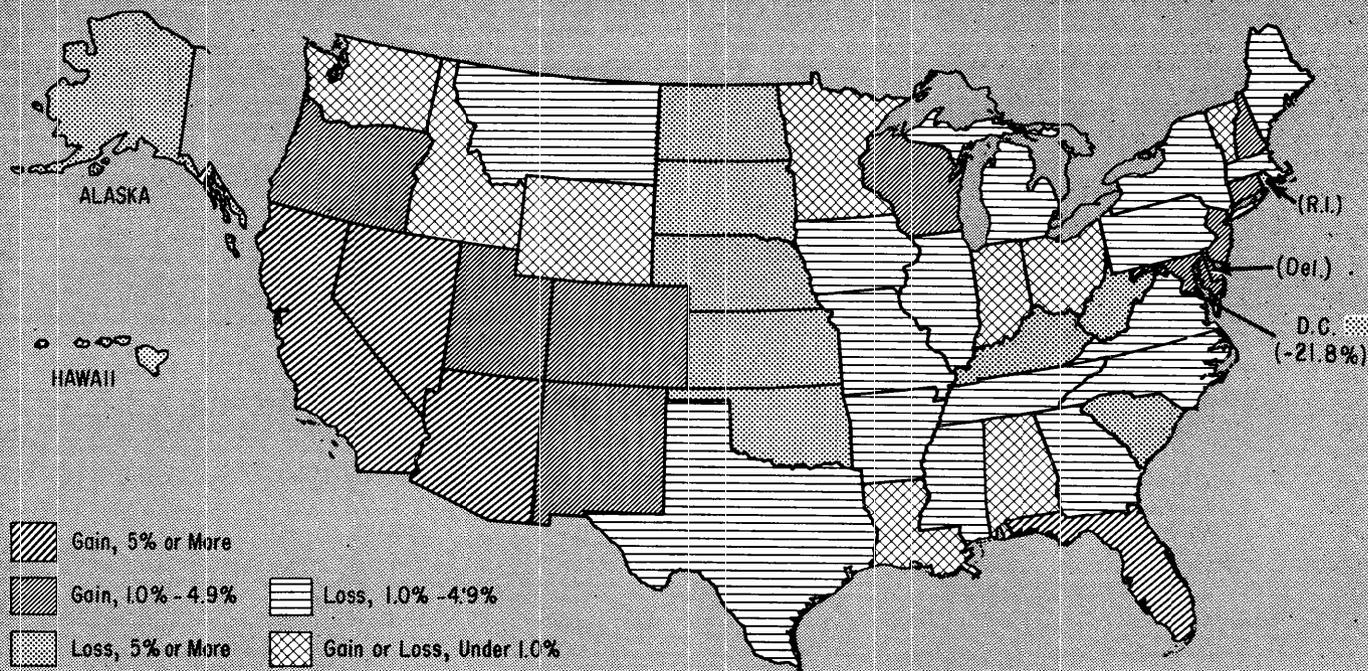
From the detailed 1960 Census tabulations, data are now available to measure the extent of gain or loss of war veteran population in each State between 1955 and 1960 due to migration. (Earlier tabulated Census data—reported in the 1963 Annual Report—indicated that 44 percent of all veterans lived in the same house in April 1955 and April 1960; that 32 percent lived in the same county but a different house; 10 percent lived in a different county in the same State; 11 percent in a different State; 1 percent had been outside the United States (probably in the Armed Forces) in 1955; and that the specific 1955 place of residence had not been noted for 2 percent.)

Between 1955 and 1960, four States (Florida, Arizona, California, and Nevada), on the basis of the Census counts, had a war veteran net migration gain of over 5 percent of their 1960 population. Ten States (New Mexico, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, Colorado, Utah, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Wisconsin) had net migration gains of 1 percent to 4.9 percent. Eleven States (Alaska, Hawaii, North Dakota, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Kansas, Nebraska, West Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Oklahoma) and the District of Columbia lost 5 percent or more of their war veteran population through an excess of out- over in-migration. Sixteen States (North Carolina, Maine, Virginia, Montana, Mississippi, Georgia, New York, Iowa, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Texas, Missouri, Tennessee, Michigan, and Illinois) had a net migration loss of war veteran population of from 1 percent to 4.9 percent. The other nine States (Minnesota, Louisiana, Alabama, Idaho, Ohio, Indiana, Wyoming, Washington, and Vermont), according to the Census data, had 1955–60 net migration gains or losses of less than 1 percent of their 1960 war veteran population.

From the 1960 Census detailed data, estimates of the institutionalization of male war veterans in the United States have been developed. As of June 30, 1964, 329,000 were inmates of institutions (prisons, jails, and reformatories; mental and other chronic disease hospitals; nursing homes; and homes for the aged, dependent, and handicapped). Most institutionalized war veterans (39 percent) were in mental hospitals; the next largest group (30 percent) were prison, jail, and other penal institution inmates; 19 percent were residents of nursing and other homes; and 12 percent were in other institutions, such as TB and chronic disease hospitals.

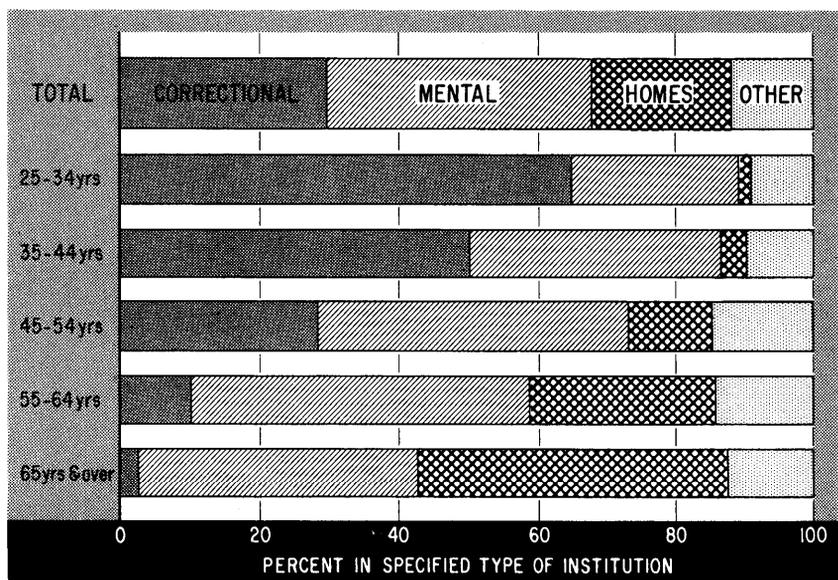
Of the 329,000 war veterans in institutions, 39,000 (12 percent) were under 35 years old; 90,000 (27 percent), 35–44 years old; 78,000 (24 per-

# WAR VETERAN NET MIGRATION GAIN OR LOSS, 1955-1960



cent), 45–54 years old; 32,000 (10 percent), 55–64 years old; and 90,000 (27 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The majority (54 percent) of the younger institutional veterans (under 45 years old) were inmates of correctional institutions; 45 percent of the older (65 years and over) institutional veterans were living in homes and 40 percent were mental hospital patients.

**INSTITUTIONALIZED MALE WAR VETERANS, JUNE 1964, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION**

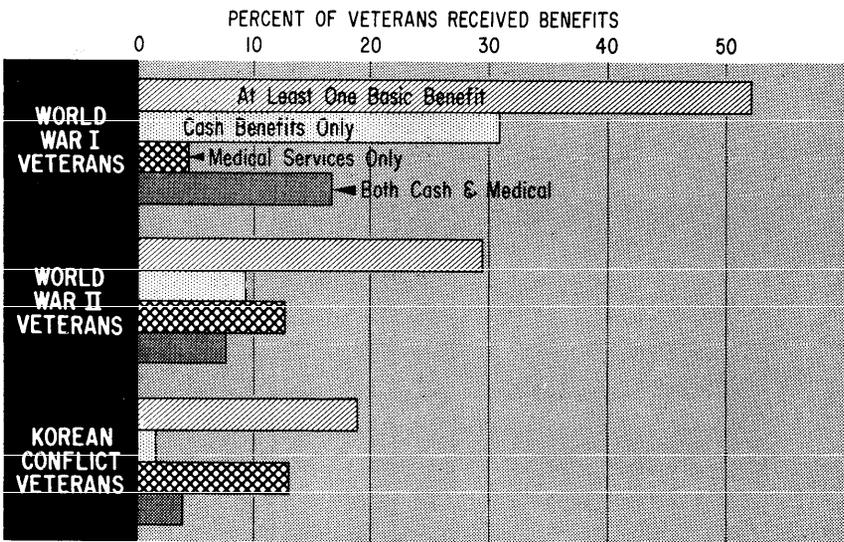


The unprecedented national sample survey of male veterans (noninstitutional) in the United States, which was conducted in November 1962–February 1963 by the Bureau of the Census under contract with, and in accordance with specifications of, the Veterans Administration has produced highly informative data concerning the receipt of VA benefits, in addition to statistics on their economic and social status: employment, unemployment, income (amount and source), educational attainment, health and life insurance coverage, mobility, age, living arrangement, etc.

One of the preliminary tabulations of the data from this survey reveals that over half (52.2 percent) of the World War I male noninstitutional veterans in the United States had received at least one of the basic veterans benefits: compensation, pension, military retirement pay, hospitalization, and outpatient medical and dental services—30.9 percent received cash benefits only (compensation, pension, or military retirement pay); 4.5 percent received medical services only (hospitalization, outpatient medical, and/or outpatient dental services); and 16.8 percent received both cash benefits *and* medical services.

Less than one-third (29.8 percent) of the World War II veterans in the survey reported having received one or more of the basic veterans benefits: <sup>1</sup> 9.2 percent received cash benefits only; 12.9 percent, medical services only; and 7.7 percent received both cash benefits and medical services.

**RECEIPT OF BASIC VETERANS BENEFITS <sup>1</sup> BY MALE (NONINSTITUTIONAL) WAR VETERANS, THROUGH FEBRUARY 1963**

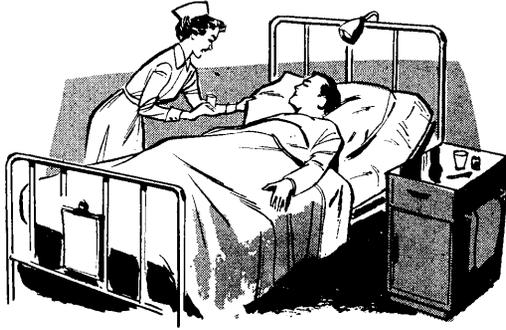


<sup>1/</sup> Cash Benefits: Compensation, Pension, Military Retirement Pay  
 Medical Services: Hospitalization, Outpatient Medical, Outpatient Dental

Of the Korean conflict veterans, almost one-fifth (18.9 percent) had received at least one of the basic veterans benefits: 1.8 percent got cash benefits only; 13.1 percent received only medical services; and 4.0 percent received both cash benefits and medical services.

Thus, the survey data revealed that 48 percent of the World War I veterans, 70 percent of the World War II veterans, and 81 percent of the Korean conflict veterans had not received any of these basic veterans benefits by early 1963.

<sup>1</sup> Excluded from this analysis are readjustment benefits (education and training, loan guaranty, and unemployment allowances) which were available only to World War II and Korean conflict, not to World War I, veterans.



## 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

- Applications for hospital care by veterans increased.
- More veterans—inpatients and outpatients—were treated, and bed turnover increased for patients of all types.
- More than 41 million days of patient care were provided.
- New general hospitals at Martinez, Calif., and Cleveland, Ohio, replaced the old hospitals

at Oakland, Calif., and Cleveland, Ohio, respectively.

- A restoration center at East Orange, N.J., was opened.
- Five additional day-treatment centers were opened for psychiatric patients.
- Initial steps were taken to establish a nursing home care program.
- Increasing use was made of newer and more intricate medical techniques such as open heart surgery and renal dialysis.
- Advances continued in medical research with growing emphasis in the field of aging.
- VA trained 10 percent of the Nation's medical residents, as well as a substantial portion of other medical personnel.

## **General**

Fiscal year 1964 was another year of growth in the VA medical program. Although there was a slight decline in the number of available beds, the Veterans Administration treated more inpatients and outpatients than ever before. Hospital admissions and discharges showed substantial increases.

The Veterans Administration opened another restoration center during the year and took initial steps toward establishing a nursing home care program for those patients who no longer require definitive hospital care. While the overall number of full-time employees was reduced, employment in the all important area of direct patient care was increased through the hiring of more physicians and nurses. Moreover, there was some improvement in reducing personnel turnover in these two important categories.

Significant advances were made in VA medical education and research as well as in the various administrative programs.

The Veterans Administration operates the largest organized medical system in the Nation, including 168 hospitals, 214 outpatient clinics, 18 domiciliaries and 2 restoration centers. The system also uses non-VA hospitals, State homes, and private practitioners in areas where appropriate VA facilities are not available. The skills of many specialists—physicians, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, psychologists, dietitians, social workers, therapists, librarians, chaplains, etc., are combined to achieve an effective program for diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation.

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

While primarily 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 comprises 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 resources have made possible 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 1964, there were 168 VA hospitals with a total capacity of 120,963 beds. These hospitals were designated according to the predominant type of patient hospitalized as follows: 124 general, 39 psychiatric, and 5 tuberculosis.

On July 1, 1963, the tuberculosis hospital at San Fernando, Calif., was redesignated as a general hospital to keep pace with the changing medical requirements of its patients. On July 31, 1963, the 209-bed tuberculosis hospital at Excelsior Springs, Mo., was closed, and the patients were moved

to other nearby VA hospitals. These changes are consonant with the declining need for tuberculosis care. Since the end of fiscal year 1957, 4 VA tuberculosis hospitals have been closed and 12 more have been redesignated as general hospitals.

On August 19, 1963, a new 498-bed VA general hospital was opened at Martinez, Calif., replacing the 697-bed VA hospital at Oakland, Calif. On June 25, 1964, patients in the 804-bed hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, were moved to the new 800-bed replacement hospital in that city. Both of the hospitals replaced had been acquired from the War Department in 1946.

Modernization of existing hospital facilities frequently results in a reduction of bed capacity. This is due generally to the elimination of overcrowded conditions or the provision of additional space for supporting services. As a result of modernization, bed capacities were reduced by 928 beds at 13 VA hospitals and increased by 98 beds at 2 VA hospitals during the fiscal year.

Of the total bed capacity in the VA hospital system at the end of the fiscal year, 119,436 beds were operating, that is they were in active service—equipped, staffed, and available—for the daily care of veterans. In addition, 8 VA hospitals reported that they were using a total of 229 beds in excess of their total approved capacity.

The distribution of operating beds, by type of hospital and type of bed sections (i.e., intended clinical use), is shown in the following table:

Type of bed section	Operating beds, June 30, 1964		
	Total	Type of hospital	
		General <sup>1</sup>	Psychiatric
Total.....	119, 436	62, 134	57, 302
Psychiatric.....	59, 176	6, 028	53, 148
Medical.....	40, 168	37, 154	3, 014
Surgical.....	20, 092	18, 952	1, 140

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1,417 beds at 5 tuberculosis hospitals.

The difference between total bed capacity (120,963) and the number of operating beds (119,463) represents the number of unused beds. To be classified as unused, beds must be out of service for a continuous period of 2 weeks or more. Of the 1,527 beds thus classified, 201 were intended for treatment of psychiatric patients, 1,014 were for patients with medical conditions, and 312 were for patients requiring surgical care. A distribution of these beds, according to the reason for their nonuse, is contained in the following table:



Reason for nonuse	Number of unused beds	Percent of VA total bed capacity <sup>1</sup>
Total . . . . .	1, 527	1. 26
In process of activation . . . . .	54	. 04
Construction or maintenance . . . . .	560	. 46
Difficulty in recruiting key personnel—beds required . . . . .	24	. 02
Lack of sustained patient demand in area—type of bed not required . . . . .	567	. 47
Other reasons . . . . .	322	. 27

<sup>1</sup> The total bed capacity on June 30, 1964, was 120,963.

During fiscal year 1964, Presidential authorization was requested and received for construction of 3 new general hospitals (Chicago, Ill.—South Side—760 beds; San Diego, Calif.—1,040 beds; and Tampa, Fla.—720 beds) and for enlargement of 2 replacement general hospitals previously announced (Long Beach, Calif.—1,720 beds, and Miami, Fla.—1,068 beds).

### Patient Load

During fiscal year 1964, the demand for VA hospital care reached a new peak—985,302 applications were received—23,254 more than a year ago and approximately 110,000 more than 5 years ago. Two-thirds of the applicants were considered to be both legally and medically eligible for VA care. Patient admissions during the fiscal year totaled 634,308.

The number of patients treated in VA and non-VA hospitals during the fiscal year (i.e., patients discharged during the fiscal year plus those on the hospital rolls on June 30, 1964) totaled 763,035. The great majority of these patients—738,583—were treated in VA hospitals.

Despite a decrease in operating beds this year, VA hospitals continued to show an impressive increase in the number of patients treated. The increase in this number for the past 4 years has been as follows:

Fiscal year	Total patients treated	Increase over previous year
1961 . . . . .	664, 400	27, 023
1962 . . . . .	688, 507	24, 107
1963 . . . . .	712, 937	24, 430
1964 . . . . .	738, 583	25, 646

The increases for the years shown above have been due largely to Public Law 86-639, July 12, 1960, which authorized pre- and post-hospital care for a large part of the veteran population. The law has enabled the Veterans Administration to reduce the length of hospital stay for some patients by (a) enabling the patient who is scheduled to enter the hospital to complete PBC (prebed care) blood and other laboratory tests, X-rays, and other forms of preadmission workup as an outpatient, and (b) permitting the patient who no longer requires bed care but does require further medical supervision by his physician, to be discharged to CBOC (completion of bed occupancy care) status where he may continue to receive care as an outpatient. The beds thus freed by delayed patient admission (owing to PBC) and earlier patient discharge (owing to CBOC) are being made available for the care of additional patients.

During fiscal year 1964, there were 18,283 patients admitted to hospital through the PBC program (3 percent of the total VA hospital admissions) and 243,801 patients discharged from hospital to CBOC (40 percent of the VA hospital discharges).

A breakdown of the number of patients treated in VA hospitals in fiscal years 1963 and 1964 is shown in the following table.

Status of patients treated	Patients treated in VA hospitals	
	Fiscal year 1963	Fiscal year 1964
Total patients . . . . .	712, 937	738, 583
Patients on VA hospital rolls, June 30 . . . . .	126, 485	125, 797
Remaining in hospital . . . . .	105, 989	107, 414
On trial visit . . . . .	13, 460	13, 826
On leave . . . . .	6, 382	3, 786
On elopement . . . . .	654	771
Patients leaving VA hospital rolls . . . . .	586, 452	612, 786
Discharged . . . . .	541, 791	567, 403
Died . . . . .	44, 661	45, 383

The difference in numbers of patients remaining in hospital and on leave June 30, 1964, and June 30, 1963, is due in part to the fact that in 1963, June 30 occurred on Sunday—a weekend day, whereas in 1964, June 30 occurred on Tuesday—a peak day of patient load during a normal week. The larger numbers of patients discharged or on trial visit in fiscal year 1964 are primarily the result of the growing VA emphasis on programs of

extramural care (e.g., CBOC discharges, foster homes, etc.). The increase in deaths is associated with the aging of the veteran patient population.

The monthly turnover rate for all types of patients in VA hospitals was 46.4 percent in fiscal year 1964 (compared with 44.5 percent in fiscal year 1963) continuing the upward trend of the past several years. The increase in turnover was accomplished as a result of improved staffing, more extensive use of the CBOC program and the changing diagnostic composition of patient loads (e.g., more medical and surgical and less tuberculous patients).

During fiscal year 1964, the Veterans Administration provided more than 41 million days of inpatient care for veterans at VA and non-VA hospitals. This represents an average daily census of 112,881 patients. The following table shows the average daily patient load by type of bed occupied.

Type of VA hospital and location of non-VA hospital	Average daily patient load by type of bed section, fiscal year 1964			
	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical
All hospitals . . . . .	112, 881	57, 494	37, 656	17, 731
VA hospitals . . . . .	110, 159	56, 023	36, 707	17, 429
Psychiatric . . . . .	54, 335	50, 546	2, 829	960
General . . . . .	55, 824	5, 477	33, 878	16, 469
Non-VA hospitals . . . . .	2, 722	1, 471	949	302
United States <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1, 688	967	475	246
Outside United States . . . . .	1, 034	504	474	56
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico . . . . .	806	472	311	23
Republic of Philippines . . . . .	218	26	160	32
Panama Canal Zone . . . . .	5	2	3	
Guam . . . . .	1			1
Europe . . . . .	4	4		

<sup>1</sup> Includes average daily patient load of 30 in Alaska and 95 in Hawaii where there are no VA hospital facilities.

The table shows that slightly more than one-half of all VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals on any one day is receiving psychiatric care (i.e., occupying psychiatric beds), one-third is receiving medical care, and almost one-sixth is receiving surgical care.

The average daily patient load data, however, do not entirely reflect the number of patients treated by type, because the turnover rates vary for each type of patient. The table below offers a comparison, by type, of the

patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals. The data indicate that the majority of VA patients receive treatment for medical and surgical conditions. Nine-tenths of the total patients discharged, received medical or surgical care, and only one-tenth received psychiatric care.

Type of VA hospital and location of non-VA hospital	Patients discharged by type of bed section, fiscal year 1964			
	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical
All hospitals . . . . .	634, 869	62, 389	313, 105	259, 375
VA hospitals . . . . .	612, 786	59, 493	298, 998	254, 295
Psychiatric . . . . .	58, 328	36, 679	13, 245	8, 404
General . . . . .	554, 458	22, 814	285, 753	245, 891
Non-VA hospitals . . . . .	22, 083	2, 896	14, 107	5, 080
United States . . . . .	14, 166	1, 786	8, 170	4, 210
Outside United States . . . . .	7, 917	1, 110	5, 937	870
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico . . . . .	6, 645	1, 055	5, 025	565
Republic of Philippines . . . . .	1, 170	32	858	280
Panama Canal Zone . . . . .	47	4	34	9
Guam . . . . .	26	2	9	15
Europe . . . . .	29	17	11	1

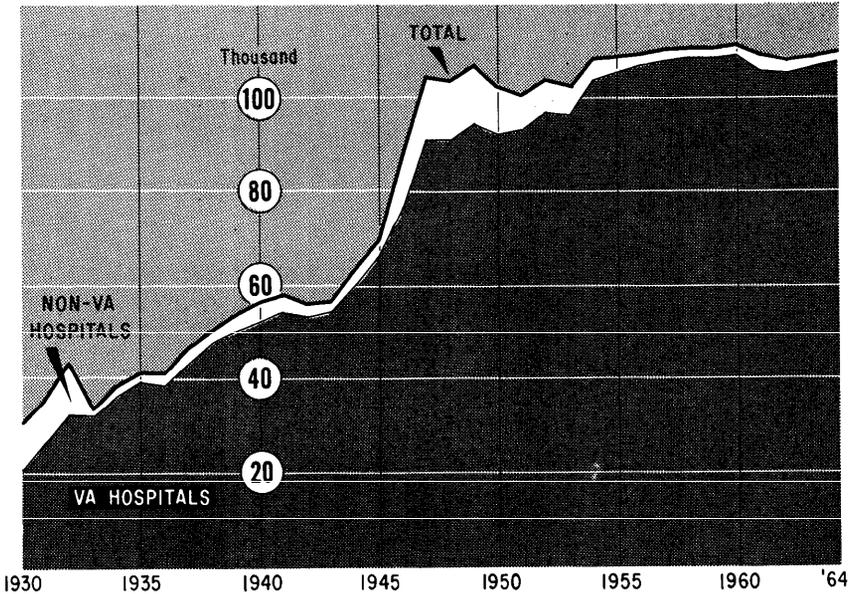
The average daily patient load of VA beneficiaries in non-VA hospitals during fiscal year 1964 was 2,722. Fifty-two percent of these patients were recipients of care at hospitals operated by other Federal agencies.

Four-fifths of the average daily patient load in non-VA hospitals outside the United States was in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. A new 720-bed hospital at San Juan, P.R., authorized by the President, will increase the number of VA hospital beds available to veterans in Puerto Rico. This hospital is scheduled for completion in fiscal year 1969.

In addition to patients in hospital-bed-occupant status, there were 18,383 other patients on the rolls of VA hospitals who were in absent-bed-occupant status (i.e., leave of absence, trial visit, or elopement), and 115,732 in CBOC status on June 30, 1964. These were patients who had received inpatient care during the fiscal year and were, for the most part, still under the professional supervision of the VA medical staff.

The chart which follows portrays the growth of the VA hospital program over the past 35 years and shows the general reduction in 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 existing VA hospital facilities.

## VETERANS IN HOSPITAL, END OF FISCAL YEAR



### 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, 1963, may be considered an estimate of the distribution of the 41 million patient days of care provided by the Veterans Administration during fiscal year 1964 to the 7 categories of patients identified in the chart on page 22.

On the day of the census, there were 112,700 patients under VA auspices in VA and non-VA hospitals. Of this total, approximately 400, or 0.4 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.

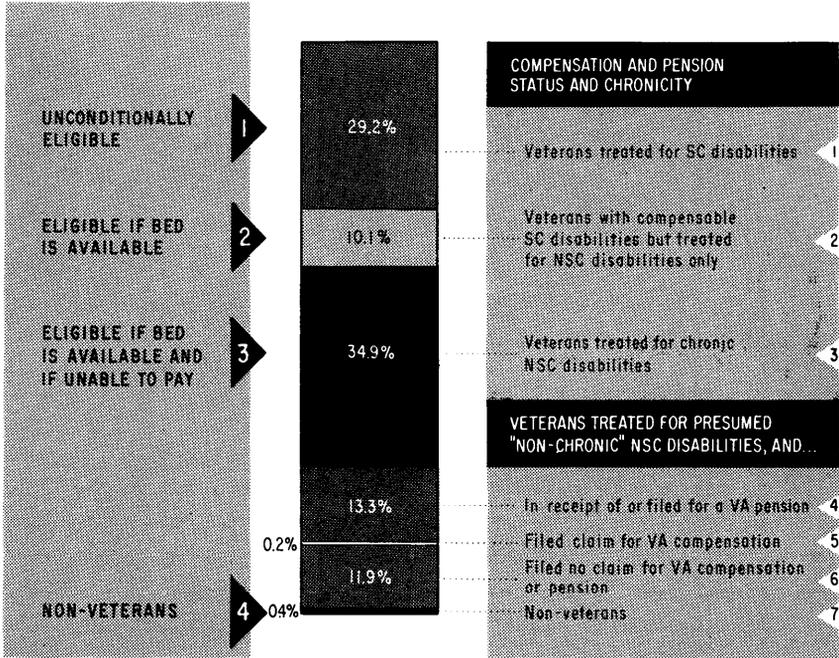
The remaining 112,300 patients may be classified into 3 eligibility groups as follows:

- (1) 29.2 percent were veterans receiving care for service-connected disabilities. These veterans are unconditionally eligible for VA care.
- (2) 10.1 percent were veterans with service-connected compensable disabilities who were receiving care for non-service-connected dis-

abilities. These veterans are eligible for VA care if a bed is available.

- (3) 60.3 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, 1963**



The number of patients with service-connected disabilities under VA care decreased by 1,600 (from 34,600 to 33,000) since the previous annual census of October 31, 1962. 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 900 since October 31, 1962. One-half of the 11,400 patients in this group were being treated for neuropsychiatric or tuberculous conditions.

Of the 67,900 patients (comprising 60 percent of the entire patient load) who did not have a compensable service-connected disability, approximately 39,200 were receiving care for disabilities 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), slightly over one-half were patients who either were receiv-

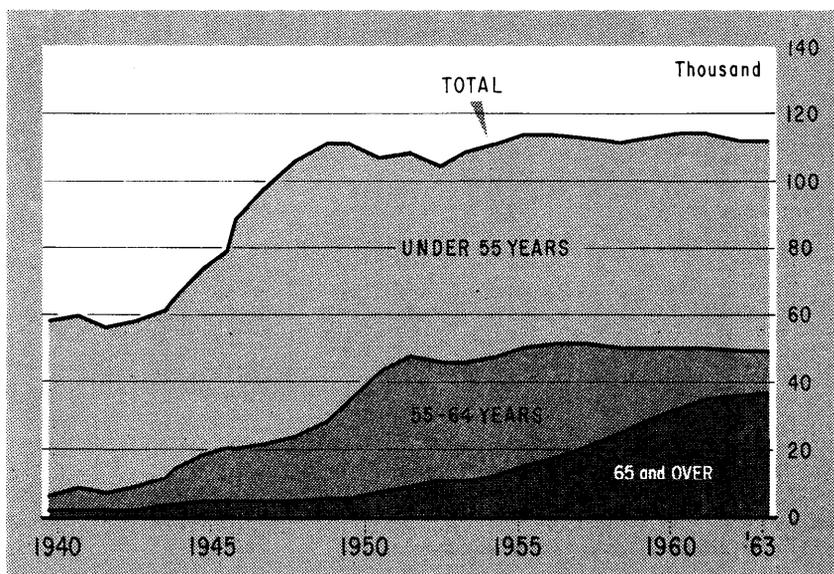
ing or had applied for a VA pension for a non-service-connected disabling condition. Approximately one-half of the latter were being treated for one or more of the following chronic diseases—arthritis, cancer, cardiovascular conditions, and neurological disabilities.

Another small segment of the presumed “nonchronic,” non-service-connected group comprised about 300 veterans who had claims for compensable service-connected disabilities pending adjudication.

### Age and Diagnostic Composition

The average age of patients in VA hospitals has been increasing each year. Since so few new veterans become eligible for treatment each year, the veteran population is for all practical purposes a closed population. In 1953, the average age of veterans in VA hospitals was 47.9 years. In 1963, it was 53.4 years.

INCREASE IN OLDER PATIENTS, CENSUS DATE



This increasing age has been accompanied by an increasing number of deaths in the VA hospitals. In calendar year 1962, there were 41,400 deaths in VA hospitals as compared with 23,360 in calendar year 1952. The death-discharge ratio for selected diagnostic groupings has remained constant during this interval for each age group with two exceptions. For tuberculous patients, the percent of discharges by death declined from 8.7 in 1952 to 4.9 in 1962 (1962 data adjusted to the 1952 age distribution by applying the 1962 age specific death rates to the 1952 veteran age distribution). This was a reflection of improved antituberculosis therapy. There was also a slight decrease in the age adjusted death-discharge ratio for patients treated for heart diseases. It dropped from 16.0 percent in

1952 to 13.6 percent in 1962, in part due to improved therapies for hypertension. For other conditions, the adjusted death-discharge ratios in 1962 were approximately equal to those found in 1952.

The table below provides data on the percent of discharges by death in VA hospitals on both an overall and age-adjusted basis for calendar years 1952 and 1962. The data show that the increase in deaths in the VA hospital system is due to the fact that there are more patients in the age 65 and over group in 1962 than in 1952, but that on an adjusted basis, the death rate in each age category is about the same in both years.

Age group	Calendar year					
	1952			1962		
	Number of patients discharged	Patient deaths		Number of patients discharged	Patient deaths	
		Number	Percent of discharges		Number	Percent of discharges
All patients <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	408, 504	23, 360 <sup>2</sup>	5. 7	519, 109	41, 400	8. 0
Adjusted rate to 1952 age distribution . . . . .						5. 6
Under 25 . . . . .	21, 342	270	1. 3	3, 898	49	1. 3
25-34 . . . . .	121, 480	1, 920	1. 6	49, 624	853	1. 7
35-44 . . . . .	76, 466	2, 092	2. 7	133, 162	3, 928	2. 9
45-54 . . . . .	42, 992	2, 820	6. 6	102, 188	5, 397	5. 3
55-64 . . . . .	115, 188	11, 680	10. 1	58, 362	5, 742	9. 8
65 and over . . . . .	31, 036	4, 568	14. 7	171, 875	25, 431	14. 8

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on the following samples: 1952, 50 percent; and 1962, variable sample ranging from 20 to 60 percent, depending upon hospital size.

<sup>2</sup> Deaths include 10 cases with age unknown.

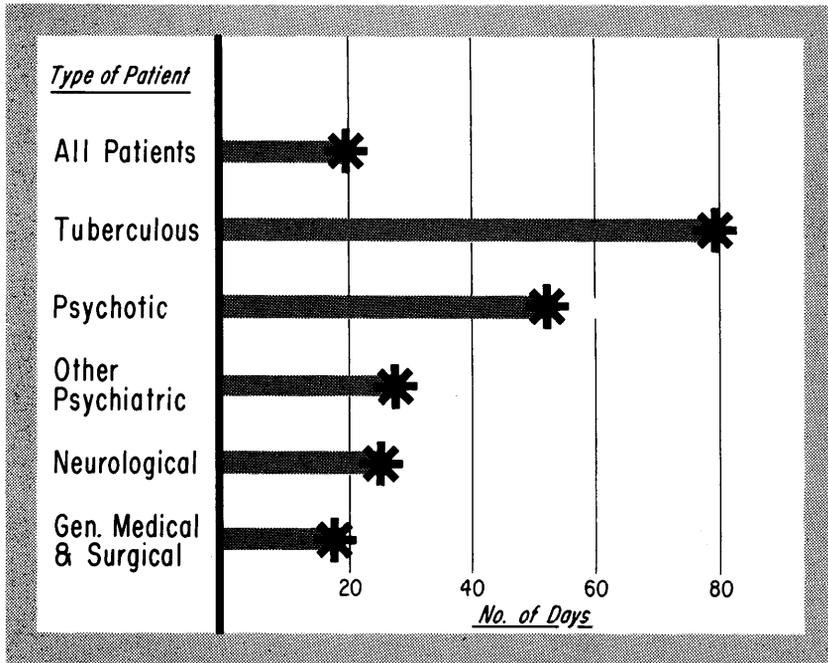
Increasing age has been accompanied by a shift in the diagnostic composition of the VA patient load. In the 10 years (1953-63), the number of patients with malignancies in the hospital on a given day increased from 4,000 to 5,000, and the number of patients for neurological conditions increased from 5,500 to 7,300. During this same period, the number of patients in bed on any one day for heart and vascular disease increased from 6,600 to 7,300. The number of patients hospitalized for psychosis or tuberculosis declined.

### Length of Stay

The time patients spend in the hospital is related to the nature of the illness requiring treatment, and is also affected by the age of the patient.

A sample study showed that one-half of all patients admitted to VA hospitals in 1963 were discharged within 20 days. The median length of stay varied according to disease. For patients admitted for treatment of a psychosis, it was 52 days; for patients with tuberculosis, 79 days; and for general medical and surgical conditions, 18 days.

**MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY OF HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS ESTIMATED FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1963<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup>Based on a 10% systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1-Apr. 30, 1963

Within these major diagnostic groups, there was considerable difference in median length of stay, depending on age. Patients treated for general medical and surgical conditions, who were under 35 years of age, had a median length of stay of 11.8 days, compared with 20.4 days for those 65 years or older.

A rather different pattern is derived from an analysis of the length of stay of patients in VA hospitals on a given day. The census of patients represents an accumulation of patients admitted through the years who have not yet been discharged. Consequently a greater proportion of longer stay patients are included in the census than among the above group of admissions. This is particularly true of the psychiatric patients. On October 31, 1963, there were 38,100 patients hospitalized for psychotic disorders who had been in the hospital for more than a year. This was 3,700 fewer than in the previous year's census.

The chronic nature of the VA hospital patient load is evidenced by the fact that 57 percent of all patients in VA hospitals on a given day have been

there 90 days or more. This figure is 17 percent for patients hospitalized for a medical or surgical condition and 86 percent for patients hospitalized for a psychiatric condition.

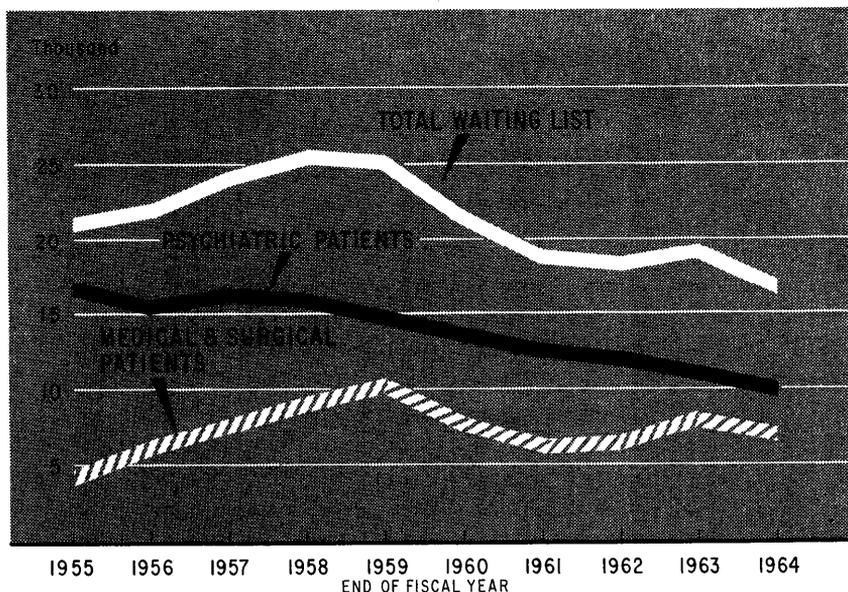
### Waiting List

Veterans determined medically and legally eligible for VA inpatient care but not yet scheduled for hospital admission are placed on the "waiting list."

There were 16,873 applicants on the waiting list at the end of the fiscal year, 2,574 less than 1 year earlier. Of the total number on the waiting list, 10,048 required hospitalization for a psychiatric condition, and 6,825 for medical or surgical conditions. Of the 10,048 veterans on the psychiatric waiting list, approximately 5,900 were already in hospitals, being cared for at other than VA expense. None of the applicants on the waiting list required hospital care for a service-connected condition.

The chart below shows the trend in the waiting list at the end of each fiscal year since 1955. The number of applicants on the waiting list requiring psychiatric care is the lowest in the last 10 years. Newer methods of psychiatric therapy which have made possible extramural programs using foster homes, halfway houses, day-treatment centers, etc., appear to have had some success in alleviating the demand for VA psychiatric beds.

HOSPITAL WAITING LIST



### Domiciliary, Restorative, and Nursing Home Care

For those veterans who no longer require hospitalization but still need some form of institutional care, the Veterans Administration operates 18 domiciliaries and 2 restoration centers. Steps were taken toward the end of

the fiscal year to complement these institutions with a program of VA nursing home care.

The VA domiciliary and restoration center facilities operating an average of 16,519 beds during fiscal year 1964, provided home, as well as medical and rehabilitative care, for disabled veterans. During the fiscal year, these facilities had an average daily member load of 15,330, including 15,229 in VA domiciliaries and 101 in VA restoration centers.

A number of VA domiciliaries have developed programs for the more aged and disabled members who are required to spend an extended period of time in a domiciliary setting. For example, at the VA center, Wood, Wis., the sociogerontological program with its Project Graybeard continued to help aging veterans find new meaning in their lives through useful work especially geared to their restricted physical capacity.

In addition to care in VA domiciliaries, eligible veterans also are provided care in State homes. The Veterans Administration reimburses 28 States with payment up to a maximum of \$2.50 per day for each eligible veteran receiving care at the 33 qualifying State homes. During fiscal year 1964, a daily average of 9,346 eligible veterans were provided care in these State homes.

VA restoration centers are designed to help the less disabled veterans return to community life within 1 year. While directed primarily towards World War II and Korean conflict veterans, the program does not exclude World War I veterans who may be benefited by restorative care.

The restoration center at Hines, Ill., had a capacity of 120 operating beds during fiscal year 1964. Since the inception of the program at Hines in December 1961, there have been 621 different patients admitted to the center; 507 were admitted only once, but 114 others had to be admitted more than once because it became necessary for them to return to the hospital for additional medical care. By the end of fiscal year 1964, a total of 289 veterans had been discharged from the center as having achieved maximum restorative benefits.

In June 1964, a second restoration center with 199 operating beds was activated at East Orange, N.J. This is the first VA facility specifically designed for restoration purposes. It consists of a one-story, multiwinged structure.

In addition to the restoration centers at Hines and East Orange, the Veterans Administration has also inaugurated restoration type programs at two VA domiciliaries. These are known as the pacer program at Los Angeles, Calif., and the community placement program at Wood, Wis.

Programs such as social security, medical aid to the aged, and aid for the totally disabled are making it possible for many veterans to remain in their home communities. Even more important are the efforts of VA social workers to help veterans in domiciliaries and restoration centers avail themselves of resources for returning to their own communities. These veterans review the available community resources with social workers and participate

in the selection of a place to live—nursing homes, boarding homes, or other facilities best suited to their incomes and needs.

During the fiscal year, plans for 2,000 nursing home beds in VA hospitals were developed and initial steps taken toward their activation. These nursing home care units are designed for those veterans who have obtained maximum hospital benefits, are too physically disabled for domiciliary care, and still have a need for nursing care which for various reasons cannot be provided in the community.

### Per Diem Costs

Consistent with private and other Government hospitals, the cost of operating VA hospitals continued to rise during fiscal year 1964. The increases in per diem cost during the past fiscal year over fiscal year 1963 were 4 percent for all VA hospitals and 6 percent for VA domiciliaries.

Many of the services provided for veteran patients in VA hospitals, which are included in the per diem cost, are not provided in private hospitals. Included in the per diem costs of the VA inpatient care program are the following:

- (1) Salaries of all staff, including physicians, nurses, and paramedical personnel;
- (2) Costs associated with rehabilitation, dental care, pharmacy, anesthesia, X-ray, clinical laboratory, and specialized medical services; and
- (3) Costs of providing religious, library, and other sociomedical activities.

The comparison between VA per diem costs, by type of station, for fiscal years 1963 and 1964 is shown below:

Type of VA station	Fiscal year		Increase	
	1963	1964	Amount	Percent
All hospitals . . . . .	\$21. 56	\$22. 43	\$0. 87	4. 0
Psychiatric . . . . .	14. 61	15. 25	. 64	4. 4
General . . . . .	28. 33	29. 43	1. 10	3. 9
All domiciliaries . . . . .	5. 29	5. 61	. 32	6. 0

Increases in cost of operation for VA hospitals and domiciliaries are primarily attributable to the following:

- (1) Advances in medical treatment and diagnostic techniques and methods;
- (2) The second phase of the Federal employee salary increases which became effective January 5, 1964;

- (3) Increased number of patients treated and members accommodated;
- (4) Increased staffing to meet patient and member needs; and
- (5) Increased costs of utility services, materials, and supplies.

### **Outpatient Care**

The Outpatient program provides medical and dental services to eligible veterans either by VA staff or by private physicians and dentists on a fee basis. Outpatient examination or treatment, is provided for the following eligible persons:

- a. Veterans for their service-connected disabilities;
- b. Veterans to determine the extent of their disabilities in order to establish a compensation or pension rating;
- c. Veterans to determine their need for hospital or domiciliary care;
- d. Veterans for pre- and post-hospital care;
- e. Veterans requiring examinations for VA insurance purposes;
- f. Veterans receiving vocational rehabilitation under VA auspices who require treatment to avoid interruption of training;
- g. Pensioners of nations allied with the United States in World War I and World War II, on a reimbursable basis;
- h. Beneficiaries of other Federal agencies such as the Peace Corps, military establishment, etc.;
- i. VA employees who are injured or become ill while in the performance of their duties; and
- j. Prospective VA employees to determine fitness for duty.

During fiscal year 1964, outpatients made more than 4.9 million visits to VA medical facilities and more than 1.2 million visits to fee-basis physicians. A "visit" is defined as the presence of an outpatient on 1 day in a VA medical facility or in the office of a fee-basis physician for medical services.

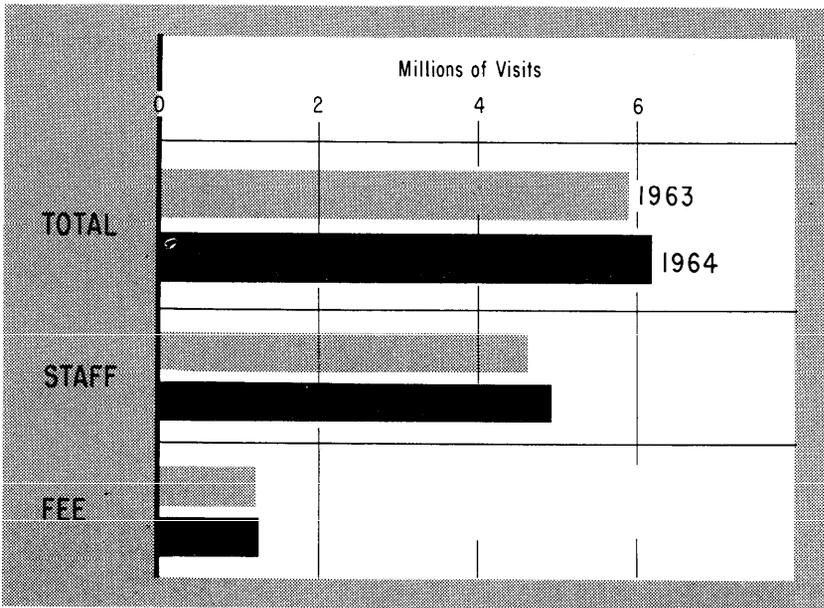
The charts on the following page show the total number of outpatient staff and fee visits for fiscal years 1963 and 1964 and the distribution of the 6.2 million visits made to both staff and fee personnel during fiscal year 1964 by purpose of visit.

The outpatient program supplements or obviates the need for hospital care by providing a variety of medical and dental services. In addition to examination and treatment, services such as physical therapy, social work, X-ray, laboratory, pharmacy, prosthetic appliances, dietary guidance, etc., are provided for eligible outpatients.

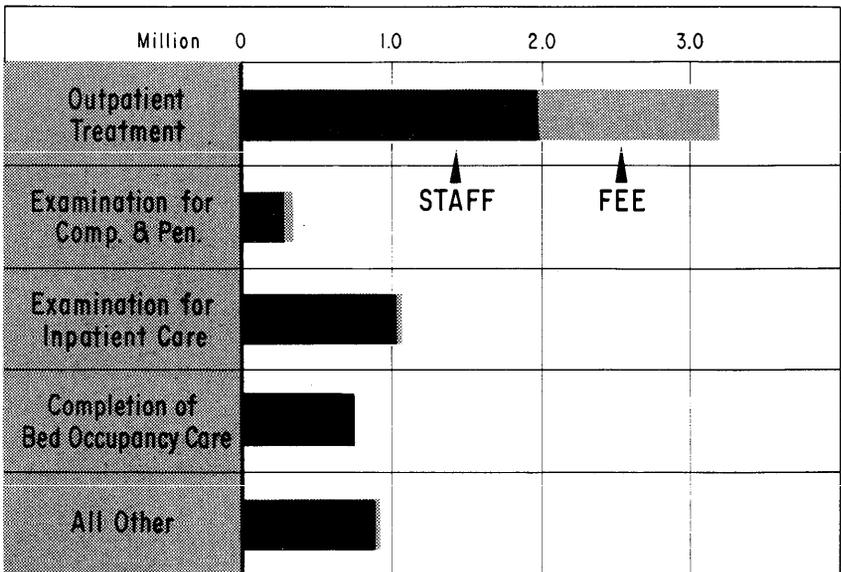
All outpatient services are provided in 214 VA hospital, regional office, or independent outpatient clinics. Included are 66 mental hygiene clinics, 28 audiology and speech pathology clinics, and 24 day-treatment centers.

During the fiscal year the outpatient clinics at the VA regional offices in Cleveland, Ohio, Nashville, Tenn., New Orleans, La., and Washington, D.C., were consolidated with the local VA hospitals in those cities. An independent VA outpatient clinic was established at Philadelphia, Pa.

VISITS FOR OUTPATIENT MEDICAL SERVICES, FISCAL YEARS 1963 AND 1964



PURPOSE OF VISITS FOR OUTPATIENT MEDICAL SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 1964



New audiology and speech pathology clinics were established at the VA general hospitals in Oklahoma City, Okla., and Pittsburgh, Pa. Smaller units, primarily devoted to speech pathology, were also activated at the VA hospitals at Dearborn, Mich., and Palo Alto, Calif.

There was a marked increase in the use of the VA community nursing program which provides home nursing care services to veterans with service-connected disabilities. During fiscal year 1964, there were 41,700 home nursing visits made as compared with 24,000 visits in 1961. This reflects the efforts of VA hospital and clinic personnel in planning with community health agencies for a coordinated program of patient care services for veteran patients who need nursing care and health supervising at home after hospital discharge. Arrangements for home nursing care were also made for approximately 80,000 veterans requiring such care for non-service-connected ailments, although the Veterans' Administration did not pay for the cost of service to this group. Such planning, in line with the nationwide trend to provide continuity of medical services, (1) insures the return of the VA patient to his home as quickly as possible after he has received maximum hospital benefits, (2) provides nursing care and health supervision at home that may prevent or reduce the frequent rehospitalization of the patient with long-term illness, (3) links VA medical facilities with the community, and (4) tends to reduce the overall cost of patient care.

### **Staffing**

The Va medical program was staffed by 137,316 full-time equivalent employees during fiscal year 1964. Included in this number were VA supply depot and canteen service employees as well as part-time personnel who augmented the regular staff.

The table on the following page shows the number of full- and part-time employees in major categories in the Department of Medicine and Surgery at the end of fiscal years 1963 and 1964.

Consultants and attending professional personnel were employed to supplement the full-time staffs of physicians, dentists, and nurses. Consultants were also utilized, to a lesser degree, in other professional categories such as psychology and social work. 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 provided approximately 1,100 man-years of service.

The recruitment and retention of well-qualified professional personnel is a continuing problem. However, the Veterans Administration has been able to attract and retain qualified medical personnel largely because of its excellent teaching and research programs. This is reflected in a net increase of 77 full-time physicians during the fiscal year.

### **Volunteers**

Continuing emphasis on volunteer assistance in programs geared to helping the patient return to the community was encouraged through the VA Voluntary Service (VAVS) program of community participation in the care and treatment of veteran patients. Volunteer activity increased during the year in outpatient clinics, in day-treatment centers, and in community services related to patients on trial visits in their own homes, foster

Type of personnel	Number on rolls June 30	
	1963	1964
Physicians:		
Full-time . . . . .	4, 957	5, 034
Part-time:		
Regular . . . . .	848	917
Residents . . . . .	2, 373	2, 555
Interns . . . . .	123	152
Consultants and attendings . . . . .	10, 913	9, 919
Dentists:		
Full-time . . . . .	696	687
Part-time:		
Regular . . . . .	2	1
Residents . . . . .	28	34
Interns . . . . .	43	56
Consultants and attendings . . . . .	703	643
Nurses:		
Full-time . . . . .	14, 649	14, 815
Part-time:		
Regular . . . . .	717	711
Consultants and attendings . . . . .	66	71
Nurse anesthetists:		
Full-time . . . . .	291	297
Part-time . . . . .	8	8
Full-time:		
VA supply depots . . . . .	480	503
VA canteen service . . . . .	2, 565	2, 591
All other . . . . .	107, 460	107, 401
Part-time:		
VA canteen service . . . . .	475	557
All other . . . . .	5, 405	6, 036

homes, nursing homes, sheltered workshops, and halfway houses. Pilot studies were conducted at selected VA hospitals during the year as an aid in the further development of volunteer assistance.

Volunteer leadership received considerable attention during the year. Several area-sponsored training conferences and a central office sponsored training course helped to accelerate improvement.

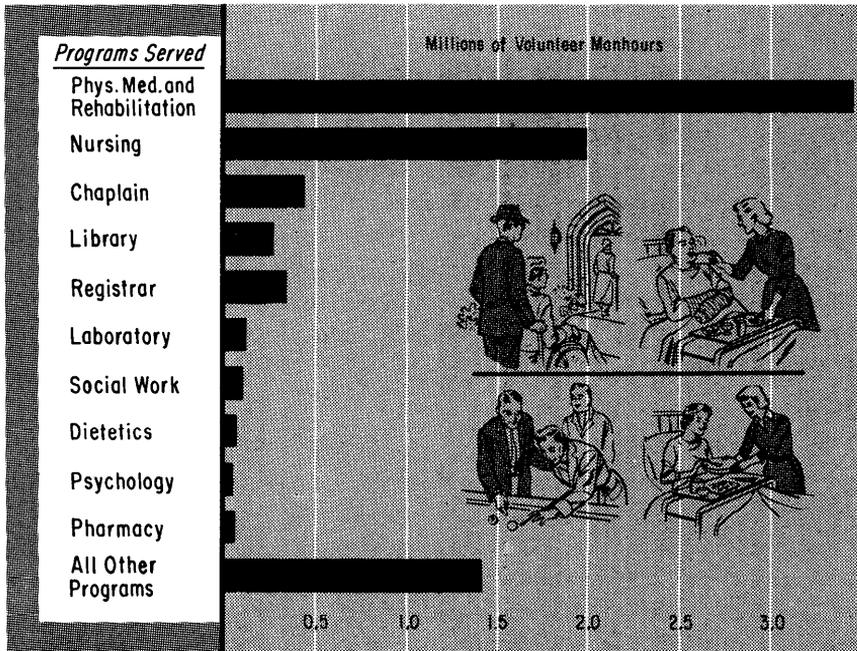
The VAVS National Advisory Committee composed of representatives of 42 national organizations, continued its effective partnership role in national planning and in the further development of the overall program. Subcommittees of this body worked energetically throughout the year on joint studies and projects aimed at improving the participation of voluntary organizations in the program.

Despite the increasing competition from State, military, and private hospitals for available community volunteer resources, the VAVS program

showed a gain in total service by volunteers for the 18th consecutive year. The increased participation of both youth and retirees contributed significantly to the gain in service.

The distribution of service by volunteers, in manhours, is shown in the chart below.

**VA VOLUNTEER SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 1964**



**Surgery**

The Veterans Administration continued to provide a high standard of surgical care for the veteran patient, utilizing the latest techniques in surgery.

During the fiscal year, there were 207,000 surgical operations, and 232,000 anesthetics administered. Transfusions using 211,100 units of blood were provided in conjunction with surgery.

On March 31, 1964, the total surgical staff numbered 778 full-time and 285 part-time physicians in surgery and various subspecialties, and 1,225 residents. This operative staff was reenforced by 173 full- and part-time anesthesiologists and 297 nurse anesthetists, as well as by consultants and attendings.

Surgeons are in the “short supply” category. There has been an increase in the number of resignations among VA surgeons who enter private or full-time university practice. However, VA clinical and research opportunities have been an excellent motivating factor in the recruitment of young surgeons.

During the fiscal year there were 17 new appointments of career residents in anesthesiology.

Contributions in the field of surgical education were notable. Area conferences at Des Moines, Iowa, and Atlanta, Ga., attended by VA chiefs of surgery, produced scientific programs and clinical papers of outstanding merit. A symposium on vascular surgery at the VA hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., attended by many VA and non-VA surgeons from the eastern United States, received favorable comment as setting a new high for excellence in surgical education.

VA surgeons presented 54 clinical and scientific exhibits at the annual meetings of the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, and many specialty societies.

Early in the fiscal year, a VA-wide survey was conducted to determine the status of open-heart surgery in VA hospitals. Forty-two hospitals reported a total of 335 open-heart procedures carried out in the period 1960-63; it was estimated that 250 additional cases would be brought to surgery in 1964. This type of surgery requires specialized surgical equipment, necessary supporting laboratory and diagnostic facilities, and additional highly trained personnel.

## **Medicine**

The practice of internal medicine has become increasingly complex, requiring the application of many new and intricate diagnostic and therapeutic techniques. The Veterans Administration has developed a series of long-range plans to provide for the categories of medical patients whose treatment requires additional support. Examples of techniques and problems are: the application of dialysis to patients in chronic renal failure; intensive study of certain metabolic and endocrinologic disorders in specialized units; availability of intensive care units for critically ill patients; increased application of radioisotopes in both diagnosis and therapy; and the application of intensive therapy to the increasing number of veterans hospitalized for emphysema, especially when complicated by chronic bronchitis.

Other research developed techniques and procedures that have become clinical tools are: the diagnosis of certain inborn diseases by analysis of the type of hemoglobin present (a VA investigator at the Chicago, Ill. (West Side), VA hospital, has discovered hemoglobin hitherto unknown, in the course of working out this diagnostic test); the detection of abnormalities of the adrenal glands and the pituitary gland by analysis of their end products in the blood and urine (an investigator at the VA center, Los Angeles, Calif., devised a technique for steroid analysis); the detection of the presence of diabetes and its severity by actual assay of insulin circulating in the blood (the senior medical investigator at the VA hospital, Bronx, N.Y., and his coworker actually devised this total technique, a major breakthrough in hormone assays); the determination of the safest and most effective combination of drugs for the treatment of high blood pressure; (the senior medical investigator at the VA hospital, Washington, D.C., conceived and

carried out a 5-year cooperative study that resulted in adding this new knowledge to the medical armamentarium); the value of the routine examination of smears of cells from the gums and mouth as a technique for early detection of unsuspected cancer in these areas (the VA study of Exfoliative Oral Cytology, a cooperative dental study, has proven the value of this procedure).

Progress continued to be made, by joint efforts with other VA services, in strengthening programs in internal medicine to meet the medical needs of psychiatric patients in psychiatric hospitals.

The decline in the need for tuberculosis beds continued. As of June 30, 1964, only five VA hospitals were designated as tuberculosis hospitals, and one of them, at Butler, Pa., was scheduled for transfer to general hospital status in fiscal year 1965.

In the tuberculosis case-finding program, a total of 1,032,000 chest X-rays were made of patients, employees, and volunteers. The reversal in the trend reported last year (more new cases of tuberculosis discovered among patients than in the previous year) did not continue, and the downward trend of previous years was reestablished. Among patients, newly discovered cases of tuberculosis were reported at the rate of 13.5 per 10,000 initial examinations (compared with 17.0 in the previous year) and 3.9 per 10,000 reexaminations (as compared with 4.0 in the previous year). There were 32 new cases discovered among employees (the same number as in the previous year). The data obtained from the employee program are such that fluctuations may be expected from year to year, with an overall downward trend.

### **Psychiatry, Neurology, and Psychology**

The Veterans Administration has a variety of services for patients with mental illness. During the past 6 years emphasis has been placed on the development of day-treatment centers in conjunction with mental hygiene clinics in urban areas. During the past fiscal year, 5 additional day-treatment centers were activated for a total of 24 such centers.

The day-treatment center program has as its objectives the maintenance of gains obtained during the period of hospitalization for psychiatric patients; the prevention of rehospitalization; and the furtherance of adjustment to community living.

At the end of fiscal year 1964, there were 65,000 veterans on the rolls of the mental hygiene clinics, an increase of 6,000 over the previous year. Better manpower utilization, improved admission procedures, the use of diverse treatment methods, such as group psychotherapy and chemotherapy, as well as individual psychotherapy, have enabled the clinics to meet the increasing demands for service.

Twenty-seven VA psychiatric hospitals have reorganized their administrative and clinical procedures by adopting a system where patients are admitted to and remain on the same unit throughout their hospitalization, and personnel assignments are stabilized to the unit. The older method

involved admission to a special ward for diagnosis and subsequent transfer to other areas of the hospital. The advantages of this newer type of organization include continuity of treatment, more attention for patients, better communications, more freedom for patients, reduced paperwork, better followup and aftercare, more even distribution of workload, greater utilization of all disciplines in therapy and decision making, fuller exploitation of the team concept, and the growth of patient self-government councils.

At the end of the fiscal year, there were neurological units in 60 VA hospitals. Ninety physicians, with special neurological training or strong neurological orientation and background, diagnosed and supervised the treatment of nearly one-half of the 7,300 patients with neurological diseases hospitalized in the VA system.

With unification of the clinical and psychology counseling programs, there has been an intensification of psychology services to patients, greater efficiency and economy in providing these services, greater variety of treatment approaches, and more service to patients with vocational problems. Unification has also helped in the recruitment of quality staff, improved training of psychologists in the affiliated universities, and more productive research efforts.

There has been a continuing emphasis on the use of trial visit and community care programs for improved psychiatric patients. These programs provided such patients with an opportunity for community living, and permitted more effective utilization of hospital beds.

On June 30, 1964, there were more than 13,800 formerly hospitalized veterans on trial visits in their home community. Seventy-five percent of the patients on trial visit are provided followup supervision by VA social workers. A study during calendar year 1963, showed that there were almost 3,900 former psychiatric patients living in foster homes and 485 patients in halfway houses. In addition, there were 1,800 patients who had an opportunity for community living through other special community care programs.

The growth of the community care program is attributed to advances in psychiatric treatment, improved staffing, increased support by voluntary organizations, and a more positive community attitude toward mental illness.

### **Medical Rehabilitation**

The goal of the VA rehabilitation program is to return, if feasible, the patient, member, and restoree to his home and community as a productive self-supporting individual compatible with his disabilities.

As a result of the increasing number of elderly hospitalized veterans, the physical medicine and rehabilitation clinics are experiencing a greater demand for the various professional services which are offered to prevent or reduce the residuals of physical and mental deterioration.

An important phase of the rehabilitation process involves the patient's readjustment to family, home, and community. As members of the rehabil-

itation team, social workers assist the patient and his family to use their own resources and the available health and welfare services in achieving the goals of his rehabilitation.

The Veterans Administration presented 15 professional and scientific rehabilitation exhibits at meetings and conferences of national organizations. VA physicians and therapists have been active participants in these meetings, presenting papers in the field of rehabilitation.

A consultant was appointed to visit VA field stations to stimulate the use of the services designed to reduce the disabling effect and discomfort of blindness. It is the consultant's role to instruct VA personnel in the dynamics of blindness and to encourage their close cooperation in treating blinded veterans.

The Veterans Administration has developed a comprehensive treatment program for patients with spinal cord injury. International recognition has been accorded this program. For a number of years, physicians from foreign countries have come to VA hospitals for training in this field of medicine.

The Twelfth Annual VA Spinal Cord Injury Conference, held in October 1963, at the VA hospital, Hines, Ill., was attended by representatives of other Federal medical services. As in the past, the clinical proceedings of the meeting will be published and copies sent to medical libraries and interested physicians on a worldwide basis to assist in the understanding and care of patients with spinal cord injury.

On June 30, 1964, there were 1,163 patients in VA hospitals with paraplegia or quadriplegia caused by injury to the spinal cord. Of these, 810 were under treatment in VA hospitals which are specially staffed and equipped for their care.

During the fiscal year, medical feasibility to occupy specially adapted housing was established for 684 veterans, 142 of whom had spinal cord injury. In this same period, 503 specially adapted housing plans were approved, 107 of which were for veterans with spinal cord injury.

### **Allied Specialties and Services**

The importance of the clinical laboratories in the practice of medicine was demonstrated by the continued increase in the numbers of tests during the fiscal year. This increased workload not only represents a larger number of the traditional procedures but also a substantial increment of new procedures in such fields as enzymology, histochemistry, and exfoliative cytology. The table on the following page depicts the acceleration of workload which has occurred during the past decade.

The growth of clinical laboratory activities has produced problems in staffing, space, and acquisition of newly developed equipment. A vigorous program has been designed to solve these problems. New interim space criteria have been developed. These provide for increased space in critical clinical laboratory areas with the adoption of a flexible design and planning

Fiscal year	Number of procedures	Number of autopsies
1954 .....	17, 177, 000	12, 490
1960 .....	24, 717, 000	26, 800
1962 .....	30, 145, 000	28, 145
1963 .....	36, 121, 000	29, 742
1964 .....	39, 755, 000	29, 855

for space in accordance with workload projections and special program requirements.

The expansion of clinical laboratory workload has necessitated the development of alternate methods of meeting requirements, such as automation and improved efficiency of operations. In this direction, two special projects supported by administrative research grants have been established. One of these, at the VA hospital, Hines, Ill., is a study of workload in relation to resources of laboratory services, and the other at the VA hospital, Bronx, N.Y., is a study of automation and its potential in relation to biochemical procedures.

Radiology also constituted an integral part of patient care. Because of an acceleration in the methodology for visualizing the arterial, venous, and lymphatic circulation, complex and sophisticated radiographic equipment has been developed. Such equipment utilizes the principles of image intensification, telefluorography, and kinescopic recording of the radiographic image. Refinements in angiographic techniques have been devised for the cardiovascular surgeon. Progress in neuroradiological techniques have led to reevaluation of methods for visualization of neurological structures.

In order to provide patients with the advantages of the new radiological technology, the Veterans Administration is installing video tape recorders, TV monitors, and angiographic equipment in its hospitals.

Advances in radiotherapy have also been progressive, although not as spectacular as in radiodiagnosis. Megavoltage therapy in the form of cobalt units has been installed in several VA hospitals and is being planned for others where the expected number of tumor cases appears to warrant such installation.

The expanding role of drugs in the VA medical treatment programs, during the fiscal year, was reflected in the preparation of 479,000 more prescriptions (for a total of 7.5 million prescriptions) and 170,000 more drug issues (for a total of 7.2 million drug issues) to nursing units and clinics than in the previous year. However, continuing emphasis on formulary systems, along with careful evaluation and selection of drugs, helped to hold increases in expenditures for drugs to less than 1 percent—the smallest

annual increase in the past several years. Professional staffing remained constant at about 600 registered pharmacists.

Pharmacological and clinical data on 16 new drugs which promised further improvement in patient therapy were studied. These were made available to physician clinical investigators in special cases in which other agents had proved ineffective. A major interest was expressed in antineoplastic and antimicrobial agents.

During fiscal year 1964, 5.9 million prescriptions were filled for outpatients—an increase of 7 percent over the previous fiscal year. The increase is due largely to the advancing age of patients and to the rise in outpatient workloads.

Prescription services also were available from private pharmacies in the veterans' home communities for those receiving fee-basis medical care. The first full year's experience with new direct billing and payment procedures for paying the community pharmacies providing these services, has shown that these procedures expedite payment and are administratively advantageous.

During fiscal year 1964, VA dietitians continued to reduce manpower, space, and equipment requirements through consolidation of food service activities, use of mechanical labor saving equipment, and increased use of part-time employees. By the end of the year, a majority of the VA general hospitals had centralized tray service.

The VA hospitals at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind., tested the feasibility of consolidating food processing and preparation for distribution to VA hospitals several miles distant. Results indicated that this method of service is practical and acceptable when transportation time does not exceed 1 hour. Plans have been made to extend this type of consolidation to other selected hospitals.

The new VA hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, is the first VA hospital to have a centralized system of food service, designed around the use of mechanical vertical equipment for transporting trays. This system, along with the use of mobile and multipurpose equipment, has reduced the hospital's dietetic manpower requirements by 14 percent.

The knowledge and skills of social work are also an integral part of the VA's medical care program. A major objective of social work is to advance the patient's rehabilitation through helping the patient cope with social conditions and circumstances that aggravate his illness and obstruct his progress toward recovery. Social workers assist the patient and his family to modify environmental factors, social relationships, and personal attitudes which adversely affect the patient's health, rehabilitation, and social adjustment.

Where VA resources are insufficient or not capable of meeting the needs of patients and their families the VA social workers develop and foster close relationships with local community, health, and other aid services.

Through regularly established worship services, small group meetings, bedside visits, individual consultations, and other proven methods of ministry, chaplains representing all major faiths, including 33 Protestant denominations, have brought the comfort of religion to patients.

Church bodies and ecclesiastical endorsing agencies have, as in previous years, been most cooperative with the Veterans Administration in recruiting new members for chaplain services, supplying volunteer clergymen where necessary and making available a variety of religious publications and audio-visual aids.

### **Prosthetic and Sensory Aids**

The Veterans Administration continued to provide the leadership in prosthetics and sensory aids for which it has received worldwide acclaim since World War II. Numerous requests for information and assistance were received from a variety of individuals and organizations, both in this country and abroad, to help them improve their services to amputees and other disabled persons.

Again in fiscal year 1964, the Veterans Administration was the largest single purchaser of artificial limbs, braces, orthopedic shoes, wheelchairs, hearing aids, and a variety of other prosthetic appliances and services in the Nation. The approximately \$7.5 million spent for procurement of these items from commercial facilities during the year had a significant impact upon the financial stability of this relatively small industry.

Due to the advancing age of disabled veterans, the numbers of disabilities requiring prosthetic services in fiscal year 1964 increased by 4 percent over fiscal year 1963. The average unit cost of improved major prosthetic devices also increased by 5 percent.

Centralized programs for procurement and distribution of selected prosthetic appliances and components at minimal cost and staffing were improved during the year, and long-range plans for further expansion of such programs were tentatively approved. In addition to the monetary savings involved, these centralized programs made possible greater control over quality and expedited services to a larger number of veterans.

Research continued in an effort to make available better hydraulic knee mechanisms for improvement in the gait of above-knee amputees. One such mechanism has already become available and is in wide use, with gratifying results reported by amputees. In fiscal year 1964, clinical studies using two additional types of hydraulic systems were undertaken. While these activities have been carried on to improve the gait pattern of amputees during the swing phase of walking, research efforts have also been undertaken on the problems in stance phase. Progress continued on the development of a hydraulic unit which will not only improve gait but will permit control during stance.

The VA prosthetics center in New York City, N.Y., initiated a relatively long term study to investigate the effects of various fluid-controlled mechanisms on the locomotion patterns of above-knee amputees. Data from this

study will be used for more complete prescription criteria and for determination as to whether special fitting techniques are necessary to obtain optimum advantages.

Research was begun during fiscal year 1964 on the desirability of immediate postsurgical fitting of prostheses. The technique appears to have several major physiological and psychological advantages. A significant outcome of this technique may be the almost immediate ambulation of the amputee, resulting in considerably shorter periods of hospitalization.

Encouraged by the widespread acceptance of the concept of total-contact sockets for above-knee amputees, the VA prosthetics center has undertaken the development of casting forms for below-knee amputees. These casting forms were designed for use with the above-knee casting stand previously developed by the center, which is used widely in this country and abroad. Prosthetic instructors, from three universities offering courses in prosthetics and orthotics, have been indoctrinated in the use of the new stand for below-knee casting.

Studies have been continued by the VA prosthetics center on the use of a below-knee, weight-bearing brace for unweighting the leg in cases of malunions of the tibia and fibula, partially ankylosed ankles, and arthritic ankles and feet. The center has also developed a single-bar brace which has been used with reasonable success in fitting multiple sclerosis, paraplegia and hemiplegia patients. By eliminating the medial bar, the weight and bulk of the brace are reduced. The bilateral brace wearer benefits particularly from the reduction in bulk since he may often need to wear other devices, such as urinary appliances along the medial aspect of his leg.

Long-range research continued under contract toward the possibility of attaching a semiburied prosthesis directly to the skeleton. Animal experimentation has been conducted to find ways to lead the prosthesis through the skin with negligible risk of infection.

The Veterans Administration continued its research contracts with the National Academy of Science, various universities and colleges, and other special institutions. These contracts were for purposes of developing and improving such items as hydraulic mechanisms for amputees, postsurgical fittings, stair negotiating wheelchairs, electronic mobility aids and reading machines for the blind, and hearing aids.

## **Dentistry**

Dentistry is an integral part of the VA medical care program. The increasing age of the veteran, with its accompanying diseases and disabilities, emphasizes the need for continued integration of the dental program into the disciplines of VA medical practice.

The following guidelines were issued to VA hospitals and clinics during this fiscal year: a dental examination performed by a dentist is an integral part of the general physical examination performed in VA facilities; and dental treatment will be provided to patients for dental conditions which (a) are service connected and for which the patient is legally entitled to

treatment, (b) are related to conditions being treated in hospitals, (c) need VA treatment because the patient will be in hospital for an extended period of time (e.g., 90 days or more), or (d) represent a threat to the health or life of the patient.

During fiscal year 1964, approximately 498,000 hospital patients and domiciliary members were examined by dentists as an integral part of their medical workup; dental treatment was completed for 144,000. Outpatient dental treatment was provided for 52,000 beneficiaries, including 22,000 hospitalized patients whose dental treatment was completed in posthospital status.

### **Canteen Service**

The purpose of the VA canteen program is to provide veterans in VA hospitals and domiciliaries with merchandise and services necessary for their personal well-being and comfort at reasonable prices. To insure this objective, the variety and price ranges of the merchandise and services to authorized customers are strictly controlled. The VA canteens include retail stores, cafeterias, soda fountains, snack bars, vending machines, and other service activities.

Integrated with other essential medical programs, the canteen program serves as a "morale builder" to hospitalized veterans. For example, among the many services the program provides are: (1) scheduled visits of ward carts to the bedsides of nonambulatory patients and (2) visits to the canteen by psychiatric patients on a supervised basis.

It is the VA practice to maintain fair and uniform selling prices and service charges insofar as practicable. Consequently, many hospital canteens operate at a loss. Nevertheless, the overall service is self-sustaining, defraying all operating expenses. In addition, the canteen must realize an adequate profit to cover the cost of such items as equipment replacements.

A working capital of \$4,965,000, to be handled through a revolving fund, was initially appropriated by Congress. Under the law (38 U.S.C. 75), each year excess funds not needed for working capital are paid to the U.S. Treasury. The net worth of the Veterans Canteen Service is \$10,644,065. Sales for the past fiscal year totaled \$49.8 million.

### **Education and Training**

The affiliation of VA hospitals with most of America's medical schools is a major contributing factor to the high quality of VA medicine. During the fiscal year, 78 medical schools helped guide the educational activities and patient care of 89 VA hospitals. Also, the possibility of affiliation with new and developing medical schools has been receiving the joint consideration of VA and medical school staffs. A Joint Liaison Committee of the Association of American Colleges and the Department of Medicine and Surgery has been established as a medium of communications between the two organizations.

VA hospitals participated in 663 individual medical residency programs,

offering training in 21 medical specialties. The 3,023 medical residents on duty December 31, 1963, constituted approximately 10 percent of the Nation's medical residents.

There were 30 dental residency programs and 42 dental internship programs conducted in affiliation with 37 dental schools and 4 medical schools. A new residency, in endodontics, has been developed for the coming fiscal year, with the approval of the American Dental Association. This VA residency will be the first to be offered for training of dentists in this specialty.

The table below shows the number of residents and interns on duty by specialty as of December 31, 1963.

Specialty	Number as of Dec. 31, 1963		
	Total	Career	All other
Medical residents, total . . . . .	3, 023	326	2, 697
Allergy . . . . .	2		2
Anesthesiology . . . . .	67	20	47
Cardiology . . . . .	14		14
Dermatology . . . . .	61		61
Gastroenterology . . . . .	16		16
General surgery . . . . .	701		701
Internal medicine . . . . .	865		865
Neurology . . . . .	73	20	53
Neurosurgery . . . . .	54		54
Ophthalmology . . . . .	96		96
Orthopedic surgery . . . . .	133		133
Otolaryngology . . . . .	68		68
Pathology . . . . .	173	70	103
Physical medicine . . . . .	54	48	6
Plastic surgery . . . . .	22		22
Psychiatry . . . . .	295	142	153
Pulmonary diseases . . . . .	6		6
Radiology . . . . .	160	26	134
Thoracic surgery . . . . .	32		32
Urology . . . . .	131		131
Dental residents, total . . . . .	37	12	25
Oral surgery . . . . .	26	6	20
Periodontia . . . . .	3	1	2
Prosthodontia . . . . .	8	5	3
Medical and dental interns, total . . . . .	220		
Medical . . . . .	162		
Dental . . . . .	58		

About 11 percent of all medical residents were "career appointments" in short-supply specialties. Receiving regular staff pay rather than resident salaries, the career residents are obligated to serve the Veterans Administration full-time for a specified period following the completion of residency training. This "obligated" service is rendered at hospitals selected by the Veterans Administration.

Training was provided to 203 noncitizen university hospital residents for short periods of time on a "without compensation" basis. An additional 289 foreign physicians were "guest" students, observing VA medical practice but having no professional responsibilities.

In undergraduate medical education, the Veterans Administration continued to make a substantial contribution. During the year, there were 8,470 medical school students assigned to 60 VA hospitals for training—1,872 from the first 2 years of medical school and 6,598 from the last 2 years. The first group received instruction in physical diagnosis and other basic subjects; the second group received clinical clerkship training.

Of major importance to the Nation's health was the continuing role of VA nursing education. The number of VA hospitals participating in basic professional education for nurses increased from 58 in 1963 to 66 in 1964. A total of 4,010 students from 124 schools of nursing, 11 percent of the Nation's schools of nursing, were provided VA clinical experience. There also were 347 non-VA registered nurses in advanced programs at 25 universities who were afforded clinical practice at 23 VA hospitals and one mental hygiene clinic. All of these nursing students and nurses served on a nonpay basis.

Of the total number of students graduating from nursing schools in 1964, 13 percent were provided experience in VA hospitals.

On-the-job training programs continue to serve as an aid to VA recruitment, as a device for bringing academic advances into the VA system (thereby contributing to improved patient care), and as an impetus for increasing the national health manpower resources. The trainees in the medical support fields are employed on a part-time, stipend, or "without compensation" basis. Most are college or university students or graduates, with the programs under the joint supervision of the VA and school staffs. The programs in administrative areas are of an inservice nature for full-time medical, nursing, and administrative staff. They range from training for a variety of administrative career fields for recent college graduates to the development of specially selected career personnel for top level hospital assignments.

The table on the following page shows the number and distribution, by speciality, of on-the-job trainees during fiscal year 1964.

	<i>Number of trainees</i>
On-the-job training program, total.....	2,871
Clinical and counseling psychology.....	700
Social work.....	498
Dietetics.....	193
Pharmacy.....	23
Nurse anesthetist.....	15
Dental hygienist.....	60
Dental assistant.....	25
Orthotist-prosthetist.....	12
Medical technology.....	57
Hospital librarian.....	13
Medical rehabilitation therapist.....	1,104
Chief, nursing service.....	10
Chief of staff.....	15
Assistant hospital director.....	13
Hospital administration resident.....	6
Medical administration and related activities.....	127

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

- (1) The Veterans Administration provided field instruction for approximately 8 percent of all the full-time casework students in the Nation's accredited schools of social work. Of the Nation's total social work students in clinical settings, 23 percent performed their fieldwork within the Veterans Administration. Approximately 12 percent of the second-year students in VA training during the year subsequently were employed by the agency. Of all VA chief social workers, 24 percent have received fieldwork training in the Veterans Administration.
- (2) The Veterans Administration conducted training programs in psychology for students from 62 different universities. Of the full-time doctoral psychologists employed in the agency, 67 percent received training in the VA psychology training program.
- (3) The Veterans Administration provided training for approximately 12 percent of the total trained during the year in all dietetic internships in the United States. Of those who completed VA training in dietetics in 1963, 38 percent were subsequently employed by the agency. About one-fifth of the VA dietetic staff are graduates of the VA training program.
- (4) Nationwide, the Veterans Administration provided clinical training during the year to approximately 80 percent of all graduating occupational therapists, and to 60 percent of all junior and senior physical therapy students. In corrective therapy, educational therapy, and manual arts therapy, approximately 90 percent of VA student trainees are eventually employed by the Veterans Ad-

ministration. In hospital recreation, approximately 65 percent of the trainees are eventually employed by the agency.

- (5) The VA training program for pharmacy residents has had 38 graduates to date, all of whom have fulfilled master's degree requirements of affiliated universities for clinical training through their VA experience. Of these, 25, or 66 percent, have accepted full-time VA employment. VA pharmacy interns and residents constitute about 40 percent of those receiving formal postgraduate hospital pharmacy training in the United States.
- (6) Former trainees of the VA hospital housekeeping officer training program occupy 17 percent of all chief, housekeeping division positions, and 40 percent of all assistant chief housekeeping division positions.

In his 1964 Health Message to Congress, the President stressed the potential for human good of "an ever-growing supply of ever-better trained medical manpower." This is the goal of VA medical education—to make every person, who is part of the process of providing veteran patient care, a student in a university of many VA campuses.

VA hospitals located in or near medical centers benefit from the daily associations and general stimulus of an academic atmosphere. These are linked with other less favorably located VA hospitals in a network designed to communicate medical, allied medical, and medical administrative advances throughout the system. A major device for effecting this educational interchange has been the intra-VA educational assignment of staff from one station to another. During the year, approximately 1,000 educational offerings were made by VA hospitals—short observation and orientation periods, formal courses, and occasional extended programs. Approximately 2,800 VA hospital and clinic staff in many occupations participated.

Through intra-VA conferences much was accomplished in the dissemination of knowledge throughout the system as well as to others. There were 103 such conferences in a wide range of medical and hospital disciplines, with an estimated attendance of 6,000. Certain annual conferences have become traditions within the Veterans Administration and are eagerly awaited and well attended. Among these, in 1964, were: The 14th Annual VA Medical Research Conference, the 9th Annual Conference of VA Cooperative Studies in Psychiatry, the 12th Annual VA Spinal Cord Injury Conference, and the 23d Research Conference in Pulmonary Diseases of the VA-Armed Forces.

Approximately 1,800 lectures were provided VA personnel by non-VA experts in many professional fields. To shape this technique most advantageously to the needs of the more remote hospitals, outstanding men of medicine spent several days at these hospitals as physicians in residence. There were 68 such extended visits.

An estimated 17,000 VA employees in all disciplines were placed in extra-VA educational assignments—courses, institutes, seminars, workshops,

conferences, and meetings—sponsored by universities, professional organizations, and medical schools. Most of these assignments were of short duration, frequently consisting of attendance at a local activity, and involving no cost to the Government other than salary for time in attendance.

Nearly one-third of the hospital directors, chiefs of staff, and assistant hospital directors attended a management institute or seminar, including those conducted by the Interagency Institute for Federal Hospital Administrators and the American College of Hospital Administrators. Over 2,000 upper and middle management personnel of the VA hospitals participated in 70 seminars conducted by management authorities from universities and consulting firms. Each seminar series was planned to meet the management training needs of the hospital staff, to analyze current problems in hospital administration, and to develop better professional-administrative teamwork.

Training programs in emergency and civil defense planning were extended to many VA employees during the year. These programs included: (1) basic civil defense management; (2) shelter management; (3) radiological monitoring; (4) medical self-help; and (5) familiarization exercises with the Civil Defense Emergency Hospital Units.

There were 132 different educational exhibits offered at medical meetings and VA stations during the year.

### **Medical Research**

The mission of the VA medical research program is directly related to the provision of medical care to the veteran population. Veterans with chronic diseases requiring long-term hospital care constitute a predictable and rising load for VA hospitals. Consequently, VA research seeks to gain new knowledge which will extend the clinical capacity of the VA medical staff in the diagnosis and treatment in such major problem areas as mental illness, heart disease, cancer, cerebral vascular disease (stroke), aging, alcoholism, and chronic disabilities.

Within this framework, the predominant research objectives are:

- (1) Improving diagnostic and treatment methods for use in the care of veteran patients.
- (2) Contributing to medical knowledge in proportion to the VA's obligation as a health service resource of the Nation.
- (3) Creating an environment of scientific progress and continued self-improvement essential to a modern high-quality program of patient care.
- (4) Promoting research in the basic sciences of medicine that are essential to the completion of clinical objectives, and
- (5) Aiding in the recruitment, retention and continued education of physicians and scientists in the Veterans Administration.

The VA system of hospitals and clinics constitutes one of the Nation's largest resources for the accomplishment of biomedical research. The

potential value of this resource is heightened by the following operational patterns:

- (1) A highly organized system of patient care and research records.
- (2) Continuity of observation extending throughout the major lifetime of many individual patients.
- (3) Close working relationships with practically every medical school in the Nation and many universities.
- (4) A research management organization experienced in diversified program operation and evaluation.

During fiscal year 1964, medical research programs were conducted in 163 VA installations including 151 hospitals or centers and 12 regional office or independent outpatient clinics. A total of 5,545 investigators participated in 6,805 research projects. There were also 44 cooperative studies in progress, in which investigators in more than one hospital collaborated.

This research activity resulted in the development of 257 scientific exhibits for display at meetings of professional societies, and in the publication of 2,764 articles in professional and scientific journals. Additionally, VA investigators presented 2,349 papers outlining the results of their studies.

During the past fiscal year, increased attention was focused upon the complex problems associated with scientific coordination and communication. In July 1963, an *ad hoc* committee was established to study the potential uses by the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS), a component of the National Library of Medicine. This committee considered specific systems for the dissemination of medical information drawn from MEDLARS, potential costs of the various systems in terms of hardware and associated efforts, and the means of assuring compatibility of equipment and systems between the VA and the National Library of Medicine. In May 1964, a Memorandum of Understanding between the VA Department of Medicine and Surgery and the Public Health Service, National Library of Medicine, was issued in recognition of the need to establish a close cooperative arrangement. The training of selected VA personnel in all phases of the MEDLARS system is underway, with special interest focused on a Demand Search Module and on the overall problems and protocols which might be involved in any future use of MEDLARS data tapes.

Scientific coordination and communication was advanced through VA medical research participation on Councils and Study Sections at the National Institutes of Health. Also, direct contact was maintained with the National Academy of Science-National Research Council through the followup agency which is administered jointly by the agencies but is specifically concerned with studies of veterans and veteran patients.

The VA medical research program has representatives on the President's Committee on Aging and the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information of the President's Federal Council for Science and Technology;

it also maintains a close working relationship with the Bureau of Standards, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, and other important medical and scientific agencies.

As indicated by the disease category listing of currently active research projects presented at the conclusion of this review, the scope of the medical research program continues to be broad and diverse.

By 1970, almost 5 million of the 22 million veterans now in the United States will have passed their 55th birthday. The rapid increase in numbers of older veterans requiring more extensive medical care is paralleled, albeit at a slower rate, by the general population. Census estimates show that 28 million Americans will have passed the age of 60 by 1970, compared with 24 million in 1960.

The number of veterans hospitalized for chronic diseases that afflict the aging is rising dramatically. Between 1957 and 1962, the number of patients hospitalized in VA facilities for arteriosclerotic heart disease rose from less than 12,000 per year to over 14,500 per year, an increase of 21 percent. The average hospital stay of each of these patients in 1962 was 35 days. For strokes and other brain damage accompanying aging, the patients hospitalized rose from almost 7,000 in 1957 to over 10,500 in 1962, an increase of 50 percent. Patients with aging lung disease (emphysema and chronic bronchitis), excluding tuberculosis, numbered 10,500 in 1957 and 16,800 in 1962, an increase of 60 percent. Their length of stay in hospital in 1962 averaged 45 days. These three diseases of aging alone cost the taxpayer an estimated \$60 million in direct VA funds in 1962, while the cost in terms of loss of these individuals' productivity and the impact on families and the national economy was incalculably higher.

The only means by which these and other major problems created by our aging population will be solved is through additional research in aging, both biological and psychosociological. The Veterans Administration is in a prime position to carry out such a program.

Consequently, during the past year, increased emphasis has been given this program resulting in its reorganization and expansion. As a result, 38 VA hospitals now have research programs in aging. At seven of these, special laboratories for aging research have been established.

Three studies in aging now in progress are worthy of comment since they represent prototypes for undertakings to which the VA is uniquely suited.

### **(1) Normative Aging Study**

The Boston VA outpatient clinic has undertaken the detailed study of a group of normal, healthy males between the ages of 35 and 45 in the greater Boston area. Detailed histories, physical examinations, laboratory biochemical evaluations, psychological testing, and socio-economic data are being repeated at 2 year intervals until each subject dies. The group now numbers close to 500 and will be expanded to about 1,100. The John Hancock Life Insurance Co., the Boston Metropolitan District Commission, and the Hoods Milk Co., have been co-

operating in making time off available to their participating employees without loss of pay. The Harvard School of Public Health is providing consulting advice to the study.

## **(2) Spanish-American War Veterans Study**

With the collaboration of Brandeis University and the University of Chicago, 1,600 Spanish-American War veterans, representing a sample of those veterans now surviving, have been interviewed by trained teams across the country. The primary aim of this study is to learn what factors have influenced survival in this 85 year old plus group. The interview has been built around their needs for medical care. However, the questions have been so structured that, when coupled with a review of their VA records (all have been receiving pensions and VA medical care since 1950), a comprehensive picture of their psychological makeup, their socioeconomic situation, and their preferences and requirements in our society will be obtained. This will literally be the first body of such information ever gathered on this age group.

## **(3) Domiciliary Diet Fat Study**

In the VA center at Los Angeles, a large-scale study is underway in which 400 domiciliary members have had their diets altered so that the normal fat has been four-fifths replaced by unsaturated fats. This study is "double blind," which means that neither the patients nor their physicians know which patient is receiving the experimental diet and which the regular. This study required unprecedented collaboration between the food industries and the investigators to develop food-stuffs such as milk, ice cream, sausage products, and others that were altered in fat content but not in taste or appearance; between the VA nutritionists and the investigators, to train dietitians and kitchen workers in new techniques (special meatcutters dissect each side of beef as completely fat free as possible); and between records and data handling experts to keep the continuous flow of information on each of the patients in organized and readily available form. This study promises to contribute to our understanding of the role of fats in human arteriosclerosis.

Finally, a new approach to aging research was initiated during the past fiscal year—the satellite laboratory program. With the advice and assistance of outstanding research leaders, both here and abroad, a roster of some 50 leading scientists, mostly university professors, has been compiled. Selected individuals from this group are being approached with the opportunity to set up within a neighboring VA hospital a "satellite" laboratory. Such a laboratory permits them to engage in certain aspects of their work which they may be unable to accomplish within their own (university) laboratory or clinical facilities. The VA laboratory is placed under the direct supervision of the most able research scientists that can be recruited by the com-

bined efforts of the VA and the university preceptor. Both the supervising scientist and the laboratory itself become a part of the VA research program in aging.

This new approach has a threefold beneficial effect: (1) New scientific blood is brought into the aging research field and devoted to problems that are of recognized prime importance, (2) a non-VA scientist of established national stature assumes responsibility for the quality of work in this "satellite" laboratory, and (3) the VA-university (or other interested agency) relationships are strengthened.

To date, one "satellite" laboratory is in successful operation at the VA hospital, Bedford, Mass., sponsored by the Department of Biochemistry at the Boston University School of Medicine. A second is being readied at the VA hospital, Baltimore, Md., for August 1964 occupancy, sponsored by the Biological Research Section of the Gerontological Institute at Baltimore City Hospital. A third is in the negotiation stage at the VA hospital, Buffalo, N.Y., sponsored by the Departments of Microbiology and Biology of the Buffalo Medical School.

In the field of cerebral vascular disease, active cooperative research studies have been in progress for the past 9 years in at least a dozen VA hospitals. An early study concerned the use of anticoagulants in cerebral thrombosis (stroke). More recently the neurologists of 17 VA hospitals are studying the use of estrogens (female sex hormones) in the treatment of patients with strokes due to major cerebral vascular disease or coronary thrombosis prior to the menopause (change of life). Investigations of the cerebral vascular circulation are being carried on at five VA hospitals, four using radioisotopes and one using the fluorescein dye technique. At several other hospitals, the blood vessels of the brain are being intensively investigated by radiographic methods. At some hospitals, surgical procedures are being used to repair or correct occluded arteries in the course of research studies. A number of methods are being used to study cerebral apoplexy due to rupture of congenital defects of blood vessels (aneurysms).

Another major problem toward which a great amount of effort is now being directed is the rehabilitation of patients after stroke. It is believed that the use of newly discovered principles in neurophysiology may make it possible to overcome some of the paralysis and loss of ability to speak (aphasia) that occur in patients with strokes. In support of this important work, a plan to establish cerebral vascular research centers at VA hospitals where there is full neurological coverage and a close relationship with the medical school is being formulated.

Additional research in the field of arteriosclerosis of the heart and coronary vessels include the following:

- (1) In an effort to determine if arteriosclerosis can be prevented or slowed down with drugs, a major cooperative study involving 28 VA hospitals is currently using drugs that lower blood cholesterol, and nonfeminizing doses of female sex hormones in 1,500 patients

proven susceptible to coronary heart attacks. If any of these medications prove effective in actually decreasing the rate of coronary occlusion, it will be the first proven therapy for prevention of this major killer and crippler.

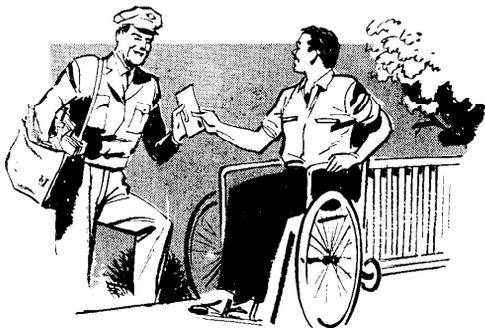
- (2) A 7-year cooperative study of over 800 patients in 15 VA hospitals has been conducted to determine if anticoagulants (drugs that retard blood clotting) protect coronary heart attack patients from second attacks and/or prolong their lives. Results from this study show that second attacks are prevented, but only in patients under 55 is there significant prolongation of life.
  - (3) Do anticoagulants lessen the chance of dying in the immediate post-heart attack period? This long-accepted form of treatment has recently been challenged by one major study (in Copenhagen) and by a number of other national and international authorities. The same group of VA hospitals cited in (2) above have undertaken a new cooperative study to attempt to answer this important question.
  - (4) A cooperative study involving 12 VA hospitals has recently proven that a combination of 3 relatively harmless, easily administered drugs will lower blood pressure effectively in all but the most severe hypertensive cases. Thus, a simple effective drug treatment for high blood pressure is now available.
  - (5) Does lowering blood pressure prevent arteriosclerosis and prolong life? A large segment of the medical profession does not believe that the ravages on the blood vessels in hypertension can be ameliorated by lowered blood pressure. The same group of hospitals that conducted the study under (4) above has begun a new cooperative study designed specifically to test this hypothesis.
- The significance of these studies is highlighted by the fact that an effective

treatment for the prevention or retardation of arteriosclerosis would potentially save 500,000 American lives per year, and a multiple of this number from full or partial incapacitation.

All VA research projects, by disease category, as classified by investigators and reported to the Science Information Exchange for fiscal year 1964 are presented in the following table :

Category:	<i>Number of research projects</i>
Total .....	6, 805
Infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis.....	206
Cancer and allied diseases.....	501
Endocrine, metabolic, and nutritional disorders.....	550
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs.....	289
Mental, psychoneurotic, and behavioral disorders.....	1, 412
Nervous system and sense organ diseases.....	443
Cardiovascular diseases.....	767
Respiratory diseases, including tuberculosis.....	602
Gastrointestinal tract diseases.....	529
Genitourinary diseases.....	303
Skin and cellular tissue diseases.....	103
Bone, joint and muscular diseases.....	160
Oral diseases.....	122
Miscellaneous:	
Anesthesia.....	60
Surgery, not elsewhere classified.....	113
Medicine, not elsewhere classified.....	56
Toxicity and poisoning.....	24
Other .....	150
Radiation usage and effects, not elsewhere classified.....	117
Basic sciences, not elsewhere classified.....	298





## Chapter Four

# COMPENSATION AND PENSION

### Mission

The mission of the compensation and pension program is to serve veterans and their dependents by administering equitably and uniformly without bias or prejudice all laws governing payment of:

- Disability compensation.
- Disability pension.
- Service pension.
- Death compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation.
- Death pension.
- Insurance matured by death
- Burial allowance.

### Highlights

- More than \$3.9 billion was paid to veterans and their dependents.
- Almost 2 million veterans received compensation.
- 1.2 million veterans received disability pension.
- Dependents of 1.2 millions of deceased veterans received death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or pension.

## **General**

Our Nation has always recognized its indebtedness to its former servicemen and has a long-established program of compensation and pension to render financial assistance to disabled veterans and their dependents.

The disability compensation program provides financial assistance to veterans with service-connected disabilities to compensate them for the loss or reduction of 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 furnishes financial aid to war veterans in need who are permanently and totally disabled from 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 offer financial help to widows, children, and dependent parents of veterans whose deaths were related to service, to make up for the resultant loss of family income.

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

The impact of the compensation and pension programs on our national economy can be better understood when it is realized that more than \$3.9 billion in annual payments were made in fiscal year 1964 at a rate of \$325 million monthly to over 3,197,000 living veterans and to dependents of more than 1,239,000 deceased veterans.

These payments will continue to increase at a predictable rate in the years to come. They are not subject to wide fluctuations. Since the payments are to compensate for loss of earning capacity or to assist needy veterans and their dependents, almost the entire amount will be returned to the national economy in expenditures for goods and services where they will have a stimulating and stabilizing effect on our national economy.

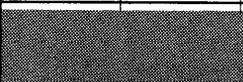
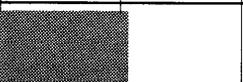
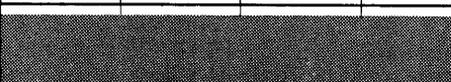
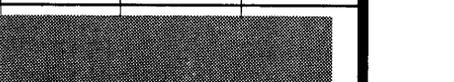
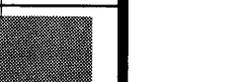
From a veteran population of about 22 million, the Veterans Administration in fiscal year 1964 adjudicated more than 169,000 original claims for disability compensation and pension. Decision was also made on 290,000 reopened claims or claims for increased benefits; 729,000 claims based on changes in income and dependents; 137,000 claims for death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, and death pension; 44,000 insurance claims; and 230,000 burial claims. In addition, other issues and reviews required 2½ million miscellaneous actions.

## **Compensation and Pension—Veterans**

At the close of fiscal year 1964 there was a slight increase in the number of veterans receiving compensation, from 1,989,000 in June 1963 to 1,994,-

000 in June 1964. The number receiving pension increased from 1,191,000 to 1,202,000 in fiscal year 1964. Detailed statistics may be found in the tables beginning on page 234. Out of a war veteran population of about 22 million, compensation or pension is being paid to 3,050,000. Thus, 13.9 percent, or approximately one out of every seven wartime veterans is receiving compensation or pension. The following chart shows the distribution of compensation and pension payments by the period of the veterans' service.

**PERCENT OF WAR VETERAN POPULATION IN RECEIPT OF COMPENSATION OR PENSION, BY PERIOD OF SERVICE, JUNE 1964**

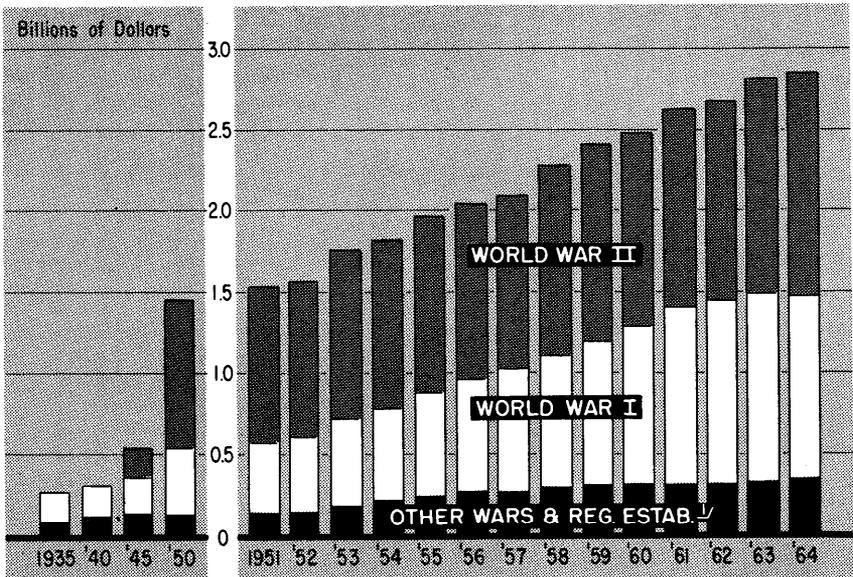
PERIOD OF SERVICE	TOTAL ON COMPENSATION AND PENSION ROLLS	PERCENT RECEIVING COMPENSATION OR PENSION		
		25%	50%	75%
ALL	3,049,944			
KOREAN CONFLICT	233,561			
WORLD WAR II	1,669,155			
WORLD WAR I	1,130,198			
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR	17,030			

The number of World War II veterans receiving compensation has been gradually decreasing over the past 10 years, from 1,628,952 in June 1954 to 1,495,870 in June 1964. During this same period, World War I veterans receiving compensation decreased from 250,637 in June 1954 to 129,347 in June 1964. In the past 10 years, the number of World War II veterans receiving pension increased from 48,038 to 173,280, and the number of World War I veterans receiving pension rose from 417,869 to 999,797.

Total expenditures for disability compensation and pension to veterans in fiscal year 1964 was \$2,853 million. This was an increase of 1.2 percent over fiscal year 1963. Complete detailed statistics on expenditures may be found in table 27 on table 227.

**Disability Compensation.**—This is the largest program both from the standpoint of the number of veterans receiving payments and the total expenditures. This benefit is paid to compensate for loss of earning power

**EXPENDITURES FOR DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND PENSION, DURING FISCAL YEAR**



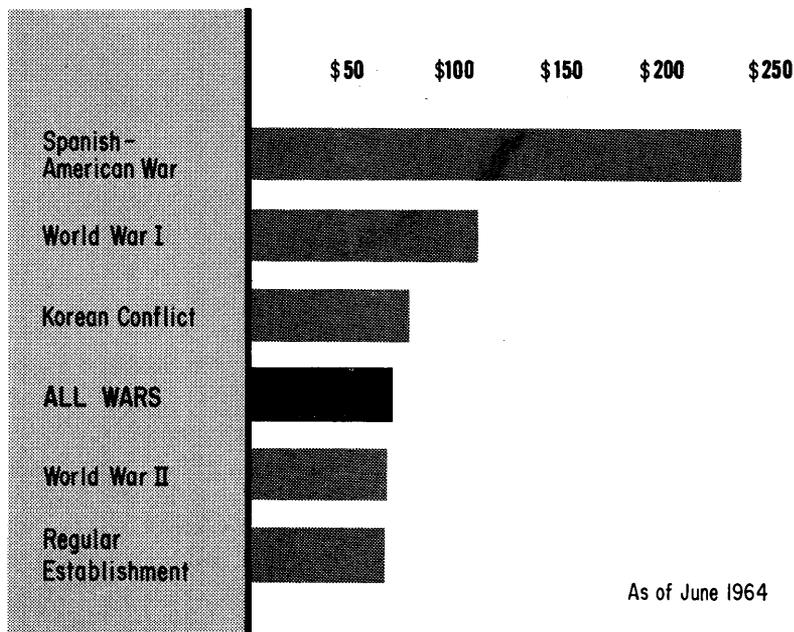
1/ Includes veterans of Korean conflict

from service-connected disability as measured by the average impairment of earning capacity resulting from comparable injuries or diseases in civil life. In fiscal year 1964, almost \$1.7 billion was paid to 1,993,550 veterans. For wartime service-connected disability, the rates range from \$20 monthly for a 10-percent disability to \$250 for total disability.

Special statutory rates are payable for such disabilities as blindness, total deafness, and loss of limbs. These statutory rates are payable up to a maximum of \$725 per month for specified disabilities. If the veteran is 50 percent or more disabled, additional amounts are payable for a wife, minor children, or dependent parents. For peacetime service, 80 percent of the wartime rate is payable.

The chart on page 59 shows the average monthly payment for service-connected disability. The higher payment for veterans of the earlier wars 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 chosen non-service-connected pensions 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.

AVERAGE MONTHLY SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY PAYMENT



**Disability Pension.**—This is paid to wartime veterans in need who are permanently and totally disabled from disability not related to military service. There are currently two disability pension programs being administered by the Veterans Administration. The older of the two programs applies to veterans who are in receipt of pension on June 30, 1960, and who have not elected to receive pension under the newer pension program enacted by Public Law 86-211 which became effective July 1, 1960. For those under the pension law in effect prior to July 1, 1960, the amounts payable are \$66.15 monthly or \$78.75 monthly if the veteran is 65 years old or has been in receipt of pension for a continuous period of 10 years.

If the veteran is in need of regular aid and attendance of another person he may receive \$135.45 monthly. The income limitations for receipt of this benefit are \$1,400 per year for a veteran without dependents and \$2,700 per year for a veteran with a wife or children. More than 692,000 veterans are still in receipt of this benefit.

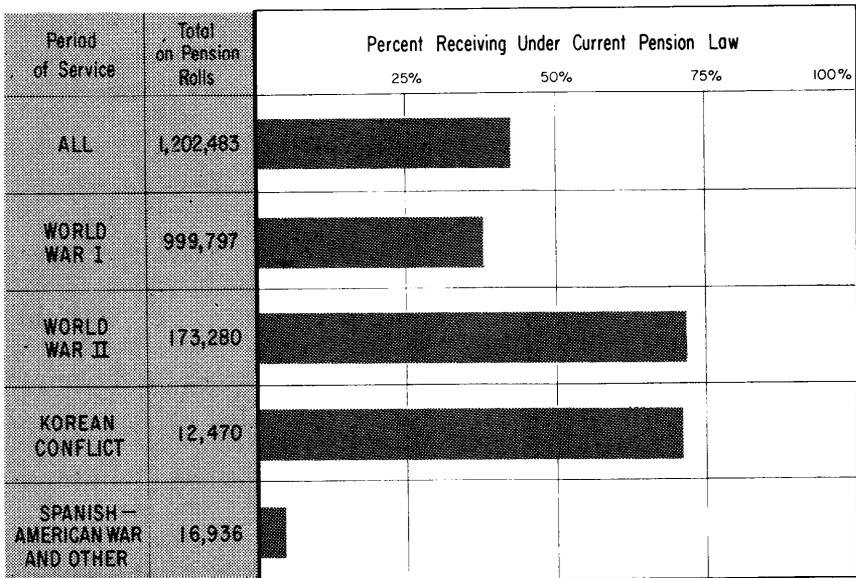
Those receiving benefits under the old pension law may elect to receive benefits under Public Law 86-211. An election once made, however, is irrevocable. For a veteran without dependents three rates are payable under Public Law 86-211, namely, \$40, \$70, or \$85 monthly depending upon the amount of the veteran's annual income. For a veteran with dependents, rates vary from \$45 to \$100 monthly depending upon the amount of annual income and the number of dependents. An additional \$70 monthly is added if the veteran is in need of aid and attendance. To be

entitled to pension, need based on income and net worth limitations must be shown. The maximum annual income for payment of pension under Public Law 86-211 is \$1,800 for a veteran without dependents or \$3,000 for a veteran with dependents. For married veterans the annual income of the spouse in excess of \$1,200, which is reasonably available to the veteran, is counted as part of the veteran's annual income, provided this does not work a hardship on him.

There are also in effect a limited number of "service pensions" which are payable to veterans who served during wartime periods prior to World War I. As of June 1964, 16,936 veterans were receiving service pension. These were almost all Spanish-American War veterans. In addition to the service pensions, there is also a special pension of \$100 monthly which is payable to veterans who are 50 years old and have been awarded the Medal of Honor.

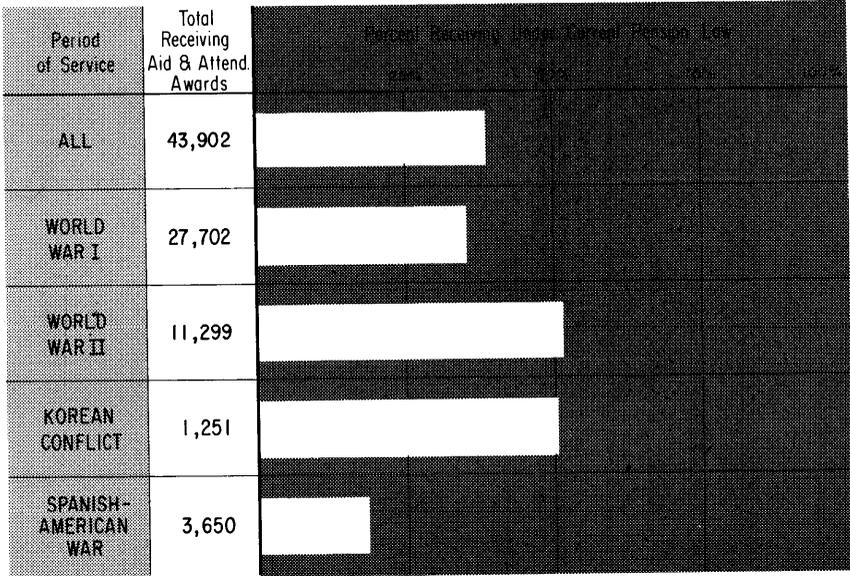
As of June 1964, 1,202,483 veterans were receiving pensions. During fiscal year 1964 expenditures for veterans' pensions totaled more than \$1,154,000. Of the veterans receiving pensions, World War I veterans constituted 83.1 percent of the total. More than 98.9 percent of the World War I veterans in receipt of pension were 65 years of age or older. As of June 30, 1964, 42.4 percent of all disability pension cases on the rolls were being paid under the current pension law, compared to 37 percent at the end of fiscal year 1963. The following chart shows the percentage of veterans receiving pension under the current pension law.

**VETERANS RECEIVING PENSIONS, JUNE 1964**



The number of veterans whose pensions were increased as a result of the need for aid and attendance was 43,902 as of June 30, 1964. Of this number, 38.5 percent were receiving under the current pension law and 61.5 percent under the protected pension law. The chart below shows the aid and attendance awards by law and period of service.

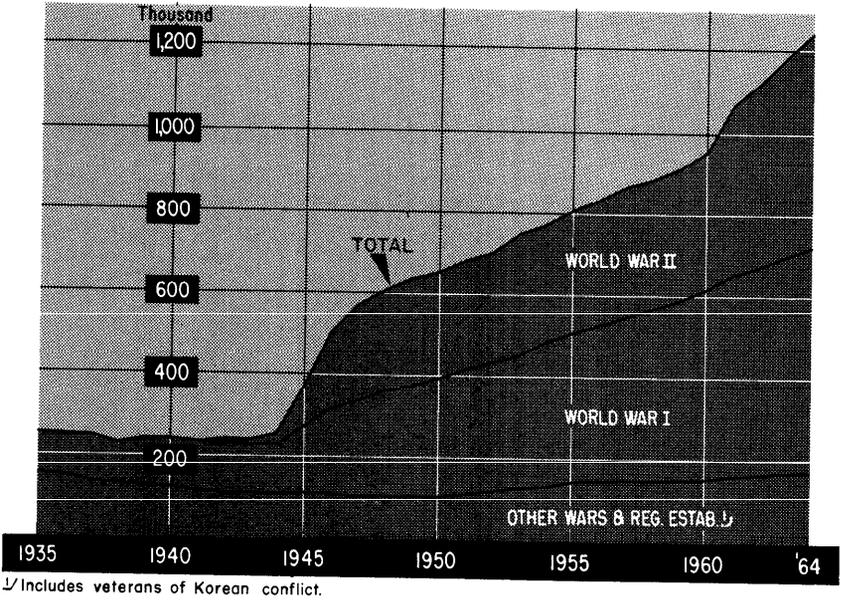
**VETERANS ON PENSION ROLLS RECEIVING AID AND ATTENDANCE AWARDS, JUNE 1964**



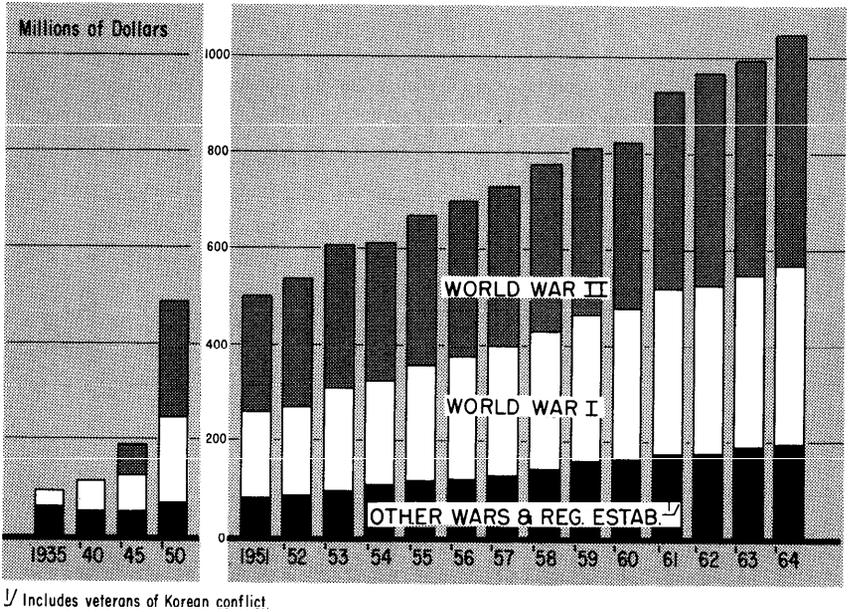
**Compensation, Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, and Pension for Dependents**

On June 30, 1964, the dependents of more than 1.2 million deceased veterans were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or pension. The total expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1964 exceeded \$1 billion. The 4.8 percent increase in the number of deceased veterans whose dependents receive these benefits and the 5.2 percent increase in the total expenditures follow the mortality trend and are reflected on the two charts which follow.

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



**EXPENDITURES FOR DEATH COMPENSATION, DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION, AND PENSION DURING FISCAL YEAR**



**Compensation and Dependency and Indemnity Compensation.—**

Dependency and indemnity compensation is payable to dependents of deceased veterans whose deaths were due to service. This benefit is designed to compensate in part for the loss in earnings sustained by the family because of the death of the veteran. The benefit paid to a widow is determined in part by the basic service pay of the deceased veteran. The monthly rate is \$120 plus 12 percent of the current monthly basic pay of a serviceman having the same rank and years of service as the deceased veteran. Thus computed, the minimum rate is \$130 a month. Additional amounts may be payable to a widow who has more than one child.

When there is no widow entitled, dependency and indemnity compensation is payable to unmarried minor children as follows: One child, \$77; two children, \$110; three children, \$143; plus \$28 for each additional child, with the total divided equally.

Dependency and indemnity compensation is also payable to the parents of a deceased veteran whose death was due to service. The rates payable are based on the marital status and the amount of the annual income of the parent. The rates range from \$11 to \$83 per month and are designed to supplement the parent's income from other sources rather than to furnish full support. This benefit is not payable to an unremarried sole surviving parent whose annual income exceeds \$1,750 nor to two parents living together whose combined annual income exceeds \$2,400.

At the close of fiscal year 1964, the dependents of 158,354 deceased veterans were receiving dependency and indemnity compensation. Of the total of 200,859 beneficiaries, 59 percent were widows, 17 percent were parents, and 24 percent were children. Death compensation was being paid in 193,159 cases and both dependency and indemnity compensation and death compensation were payable in 15,828 cases. The total expenditures for these service-connected death benefits was almost \$461.8 million which was 3.0 percent more than the total of \$448.4 million in fiscal year 1963.

In June 1964, all widows and children in receipt of death compensation were informed of the substantial increase in the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation which had been provided by Public Laws 88-132 and 88-134. They were advised of their right to elect to receive dependency and indemnity compensation and invited to make the election if it now represented a greater benefit. It is of interest to note that the letters to these beneficiaries were prepared by the computer at the data-processing center in Hines, Ill., and mailed directly from the center. This was the first instance of preparation of correspondence for release to a large number of claimants performed by the computer since the conversion of the compensation and pension records to the automatic data-processing system in 1962.

**Death Pension.—**This is provided for needy unremarried widows and unmarried minor children of deceased veterans of a war or the Korean

conflict who have died of causes not related to service. The rates payable are based on the amount of the dependent's annual income. Those in greatest need receive the largest monthly payments. The monthly rates range from \$25 to \$60 for a widow without a child, and from \$40 to \$75 for a widow with one child. The rate is increased by \$15 for each additional child. Payment of this benefit is barred where the annual income of a widow without a child exceeds \$1,800 or where the annual income of a widow with one or more children exceeds \$3,000. When there is no widow entitled, pension is payable to each child whose unearned income does not exceed \$1,800. The monthly rate payable is \$35 for one child plus \$15 for each additional child, the total amount being divided equally. Payment of this benefit may also be barred if the net worth of the dependent's estate is so large that it is reasonable that some part of it be used for the dependent's maintenance.

Pension is still payable under the prior law to dependents who qualified before July 1, 1960. The annual income limitation under this law is lower than under the current law. The income limit for a widow without a child is \$1,400; for a widow with one or more children, it is \$2,700. Income in excess of \$1,400, whether earned or unearned, will bar a child from the benefit. The monthly rates payable are \$50.40 for a widow without a child, \$63 for a widow with one child, plus \$7.56 for each additional child. When there is no widow entitled, the monthly rate payable is \$27.30 for one child, \$40.95 for two, \$54.60 for three, plus \$7.56 for each additional child, the total amount being divided equally. These rates are lower than those provided by the current law, but the size of the dependent's estate is not a factor in determination of entitlement and the rates outlined above are payable regardless of how little below the income limit the annual income may be. Dependents receiving pension under the prior pension law may elect to receive payment under the current law at any time. The following chart shows the percentage of cases of deceased veterans whose dependents are being paid under the current law. Further details may be found in the statistical tables.

On June 30, 1964, the dependents of 871,733 deceased veterans were receiving death pension having a total monthly value of over \$48.8 million. There was an average of 1.5 payees per case. Of the total of 1,326,652 beneficiaries, 53 percent were widows and 47 percent were children. The number of death pension cases has increased by 7.6 percent over the number at the close of fiscal year 1963.

### **Automobiles and Other Conveyances for Disabled Veterans**

A sum not exceeding \$1,600 is payable toward the purchase 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 purchase only, not in maintenance or replacement.

**NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH PENSION, JUNE 1964**

Period of Service	Number Deceased Veterans <sup>1/</sup>	Number Cases Under Current Pension Law	% Under Current Pension Law			
			25%	50%	75%	100%
ALL <sup>2/</sup>	804,284	526,075				
WORLD WAR I	507,459	247,971				
WORLD WAR II	273,124	255,048				
KOREAN CONFLICT	23,701	23,056				

<sup>1/</sup> Decreased veterans whose dependents are receiving pension on account of nonservice-connected death of the veteran.

<sup>2/</sup> Total WW I, WW II and Korean Conflict.

A total of 1,011 new claims for this benefit were filed during fiscal year 1964. In addition, 26 veterans requested reconsideration of their claims. Applications were approved in 803 cases. Expenditures for this benefit totalled \$1,287,529 in fiscal year 1964. Since the law was enacted in 1946, 48,124 veterans have been assisted at a total cost of \$77 million.

**Overpayment Waivers**

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, Pension, and Education Service in central office.

During fiscal year 1964, approximately 71,700 instances of indebtedness, overpayment or erroneous payment, amounting to \$21.8 million were discovered. This is a small fraction of the total number and amount of benefits granted. Recovery was waived in 1,358 of these cases.

**Forfeitures**

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, it is not 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 fiscal year, forfeiture was invoked in 56 cases.



## Chapter Five

# VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION

### Mission

Education and training benefits are provided veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict to afford vocational readjustment and restore lost educational opportunities to veterans whose vocational plans were interrupted or impeded by active service in the Armed Forces during World War II or the Korean conflict.

Through the orphans' educational assistance program, sons and daughters of veterans who died as a result of service in the Armed Forces are assisted in selecting a suitable educational, professional, or vocational objective and in planning a program of education or training to attain the selected objective. Where needed, special restorative training is provided to overcome or lessen the effects of physical or mental disability which would handicap an eligible person in availing himself of these educational opportunities. These benefits also include financial assistance to aid these young people while in training toward the educational status which they normally might have aspired to and obtained but for the death of a veteran parent.

To accomplish vocational rehabilitation, veterans with service-connected disabilities are helped to choose occupations which take account of their disabilities and capitalize on their potential capacities, abilities, interests, and personality traits. VA supervision is provided during the course of the education and training so that the veteran's progress is observed and help is extended as necessary.

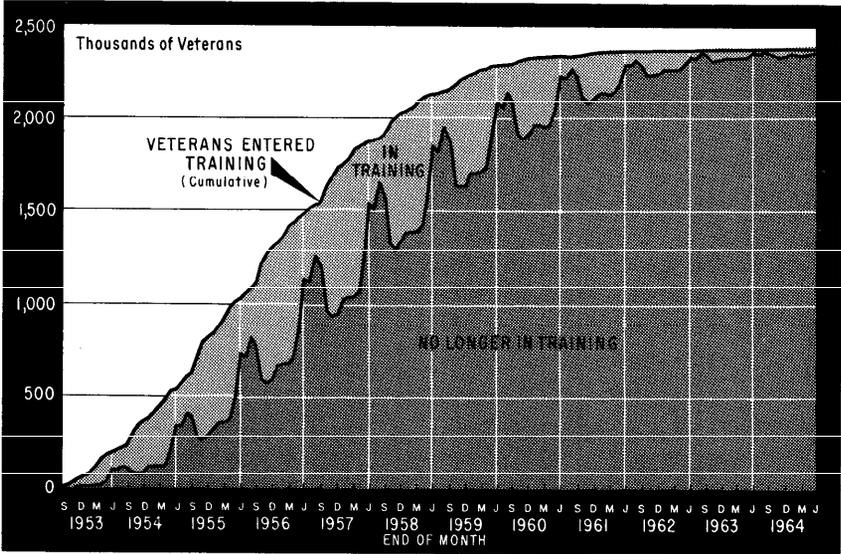
### Highlights

- 6,200 Korean conflict veterans commenced readjustment training.
- 9,800 orphans entered training for the first time.
- 1,700 veterans were rehabilitated, including 100 World War II; 1,200 Korean conflict; and 400 peacetime.
- New applications for vocational rehabilitation were received from 26,500 disabled veterans of which 14,700 were from veterans whose disabilities were based on peacetime service.

## Readjustment Training and Education

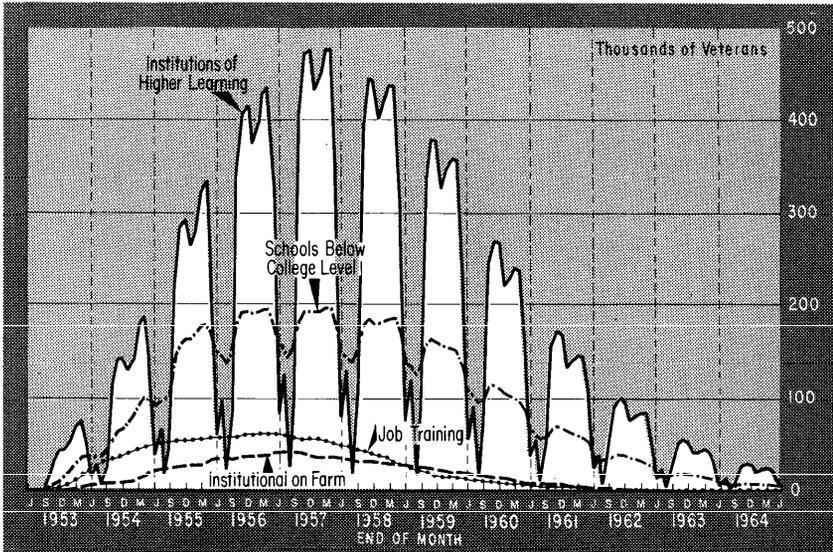
**Veterans in Training.**—During fiscal year 1964, 6,200 Korean conflict veterans entered training for the first time. Of the 2,387,000 Korean conflict veterans who have entered training thus far, 288,000 of them have exhausted their entitlement. Over 3 million are no longer eligible because their 8-year termination date has passed.

KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS READJUSTMENT TRAINING PROGRAM



The monthly average of Korean conflict veterans in training during fiscal year 1964 was 25,500 with the peak enrollment being 38,500 in November 1963. As in past years, the greater number of enrollments was in colleges with the least number being in on-the-job training. The percentage of veterans training in schools below college level was 8 percent higher for World War II veterans than for veterans of the Korean conflict.

## KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS IN READJUSTMENT TRAINING



Type of training entered	June 30, 1964	
	Korean conflict veterans (percent)	World War II veterans (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 \$33.9 million during fiscal year 1964. This was a 46-percent decrease from the \$62.5 million paid in fiscal year 1963. Education 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 fiscal year was \$366,000.

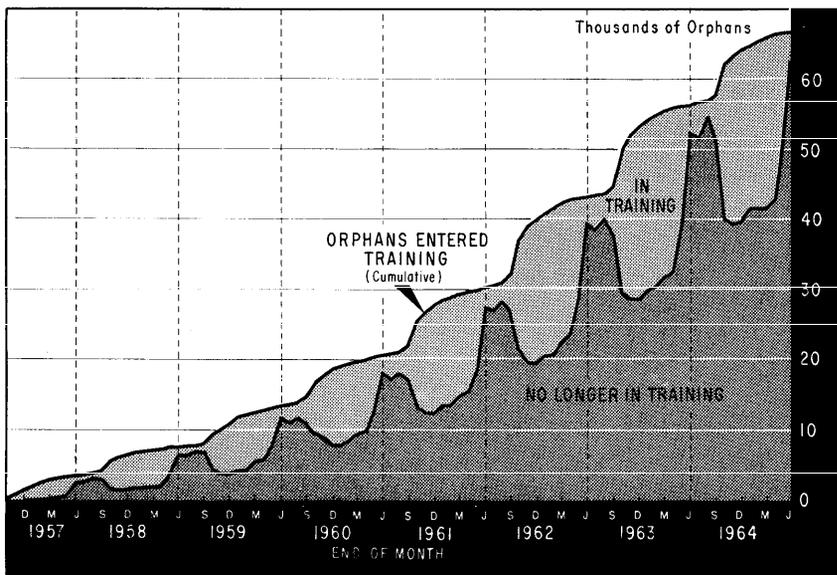
### Educational Assistance for Orphans

**Orphans in Training.**—During fiscal year 1964, 9,800 orphans entered training for the first time. The total orphans entered training thus far is 66,300. A peak training load of 24,500 was reached in December 1962 and again in December 1963. This included 1,600 in the Republic of the

Philippines in December 1962 and 500 in December 1963. This relationship shows that the number of orphans training in the United States and its possessions and associated areas continued to increase in fiscal year 1964. The monthly average number of orphans in training in fiscal year 1964 was 15,500.

Almost half (48 percent) of the orphans who enrolled under this program have been female. Orphans of both sexes have shown a strong preference for college-level training. A higher percentage of males (81 percent) than females (75 percent) enrolled at this level. Approximately 61 percent of the orphans training in the Republic of the Philippines have enrolled in schools below college level.

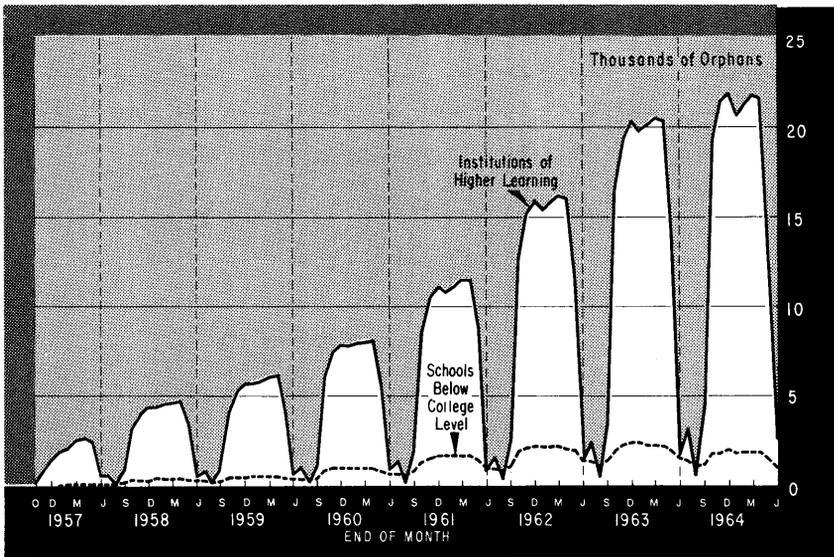
### ORPHANS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



By the end of fiscal year 1964, the eighth year of the program, the number of applications received was more than 105,000 and 66,300 already have entered training. These figures include 4,100 who had entered training in the Republic of the Philippines and 900 who had entered training on the basis of service during the induction periods.

**Funds Expended.**—Payments of educational assistance in fiscal year 1964 amounted to \$24.8 million, a decrease of 3 percent under payments of the preceding year. Other payments included approximately \$220,000 for educational reporting allowances. The reporting allowance was paid to educational institutions to assist them in defraying expenses for preparation and submission of the reports and certificates required by law.

## ORPHANS IN EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TRAINING <sup>1</sup>



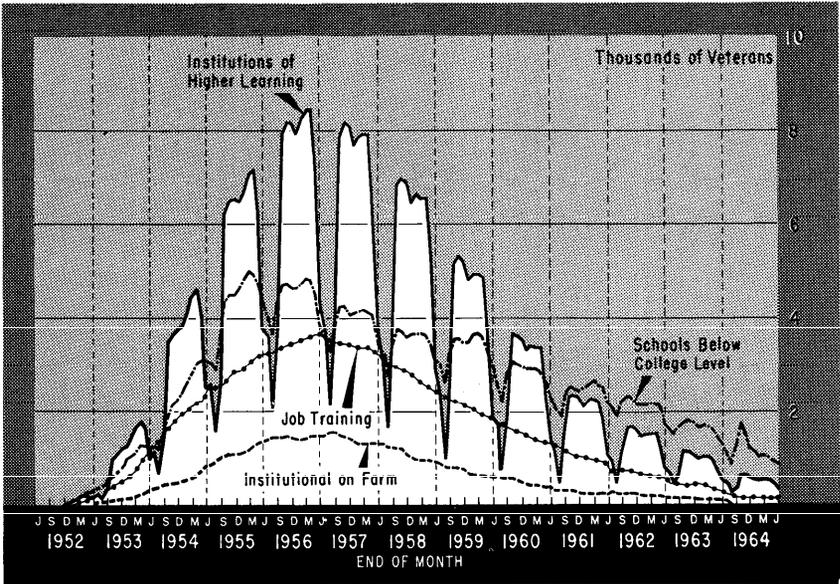
<sup>1</sup> In United States, its possessions, and associated areas only.

### Vocational Rehabilitation

**Veterans in Training.**—The program of vocational rehabilitation for veterans of World War II is over except for those few veterans who have been prevented from entering and completing training because: They had not previously been rated for their disability; they had inadequate discharges which were later changed; or they were so seriously disabled that heretofore they were unable to enter and complete training. Also veterans of World War II whose disability is blindness may receive vocational rehabilitation until July, 1975, if they have not previously been rehabilitated or if, since they were rehabilitated, they have developed blindness as a result of worsening of their service-connected disability. The majority of the disabled veterans of World War II who are still pursuing vocational rehabilitation are those whose disabilities were so serious they could not previously enter and complete rehabilitation training.

The number of veterans who entered vocational rehabilitation training during the fiscal year 1964 were as follows: World War II, 1,196; Korean conflict, 1,477; peacetime service, 4,826; total new entries, 7,499. The total number of veterans who have entered vocational rehabilitation training by the end of fiscal year 1964 were: World War II, 618,500; Korean conflict 72,400; peacetime, 6,200; total 697,100.

The monthly average number of veterans in vocational rehabilitation training during fiscal year 1964 was 5,441 as compared with 4,290 in fiscal year 1963.

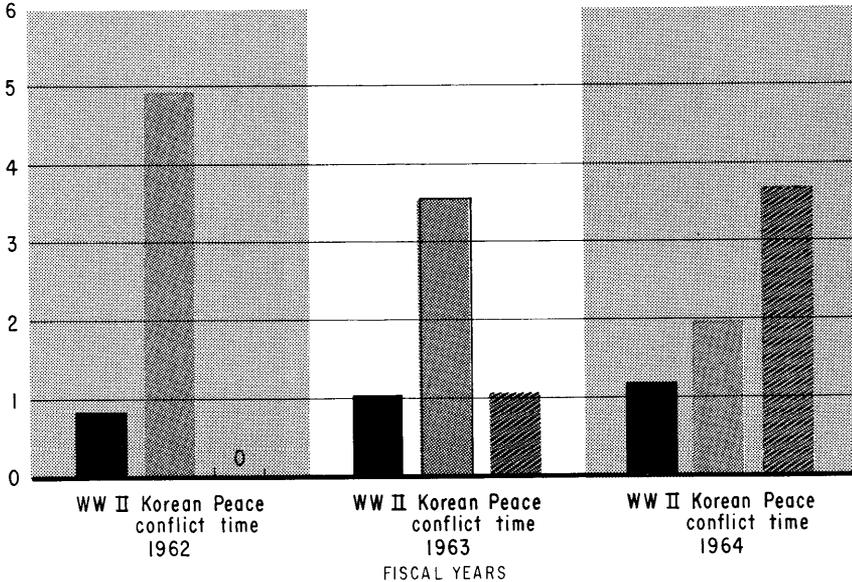


**Rehabilitation of the Seriously Disabled.**—Experience has demonstrated the desirability of placing special emphasis on rehabilitation of the seriously disabled. A serious disability in itself is quite often the greatest obstacle in the path of the individual who needs rehabilitation. The veteran often feels that his loss is so great that he will never be able again to pursue a worthwhile productive life. Special emphasis on this program in the last few years has demonstrated that once these seriously disabled veterans are motivated to undertake vocational rehabilitation they are successful. Many are able to break through from a life of total dependency to a life of productiveness and become citizens respected by their communities, their families, and themselves as real contributors to society.

During fiscal year 1964, continuous emphasis was placed on the program of rehabilitating the seriously disabled. Most of the veterans of World War II who are now in vocational rehabilitation are veterans with serious disability. Each year a larger percentage of the veterans of the Korean conflict who are pursuing vocational rehabilitation have a high degree of disability. Emphasis is being placed also on reaching veterans with serious disabilities incurred in peacetime. Through a special effort nearly 12,000 veterans with serious disabilities incurred in peacetime have been located. These are veterans rated for a psychiatric disability of 70 percent or more and veterans rated 100-percent disabled regardless of the nature of the disability.

**DISABLED VETERANS IN VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TRAINING, HIGHEST MONTHLY ENROLLMENT IN FISCAL YEAR, BY WAR PERIOD**

Thousands of Veterans



**Direct Benefits Costs.**—During fiscal year 1964, \$11.8 million was expended for direct benefits to disabled veterans under 38 U.S.C. ch. 31, as compared with \$9.2 million during fiscal year 1963. These payments include \$7.5 million for subsistence, \$3.6 million for tuition, and \$641,000 for supplies and materials.

**Vocational and Educational Counseling**

**Counseling for Vocational Rehabilitation.**—Vocational counseling was provided 25,700 disabled veterans during fiscal year 1964 as compared with 18,600 during fiscal year 1963. Vocational counselors evaluated need for vocational rehabilitation on the part of each veteran and assisted those for whom need for training was found in choosing an occupation and developing a vocational rehabilitation training plan to prepare for employment. Of the disabled veterans counseled, 13,500 had eligibility based on peacetime service.

Counseling of eligible homebound, hospitalized, and other severely disabled veterans was continued. This resulted in consideration of vocational rehabilitation plans by Vocational Rehabilitation Boards for 4,600 veterans during fiscal year 1964, as compared with 3,600 in fiscal year 1963. The Vocational Rehabilitation Board established in each regional office brings together for a case conference not only counseling psychologists and vocational rehabilitation specialists and physicians, but also medical specialists, clinical psychologists, and social workers as may be appropriate in considering rehabilitation plans for a particular veteran. Upon consideration of

available information about a veteran, the Vocational Rehabilitation Board may decide that his physical or mental condition is such that training is not medically feasible for him and must be deferred. As of June 30, 1964, 2,290 veterans were in the "Infeasibility file" and were being followed up at regular intervals to note any marked improvement in their condition.

**Counseling for Orphans.**—Each applicant for educational assistance under 38 U.S.C. ch. 35, is provided vocational and educational counseling to assist him in choosing an objective and developing an educational plan to attain it. The vocational counselor assists the counselee in assessing his interests, aptitudes, and abilities; in exploring suitable occupational information; and in relating these to possible career choice. However, the counselee remains free to choose his objective and program. During fiscal year 1964, vocational and educational counseling was provided 12,400 sons and daughters of deceased veterans as compared with 16,300 during fiscal year 1963.

The Veterans Administration continued to bring to the attention of parents, guardians, and legal custodians of young persons, who were potentially eligible for educational assistance, the importance of carefully planning the secondary school program to provide a foundation for the attainment of a suitable objective. For this purpose letters were sent to parents or guardians of eligible persons who reached their 13th birthday during the year, and consultation interviews were provided 1,210 parents or guardians who requested them relative to educational planning for eligible persons prior to their completion of secondary schooling.

**Counseling for Readjustment Training and Education.**—Vocational counseling was provided upon request to veterans eligible for readjustment training under 38 U.S.C. ch. 33, to assist them in exploring aptitudes, interests, and abilities, in choosing an employment objective, and in planning a program of education. Each readjustment trainee whose progress was unsatisfactory in the program initially chosen was provided vocational counseling before initiating a different program in order to insure as far as possible that his new program would be more suitable. Counseling was provided 1,300 veterans who applied for readjustment training during fiscal year 1964 as compared with 2,000 in fiscal year 1963.

**Counselor Coordination Visits to VA Hospitals.**—Vocational counselors continued to make visits to VA hospitals as necessary to coordinate the counseling services provided by hospital counselors with the development of vocational rehabilitation plans for eligible patients. Through this coordination service VR&E counselors participated in medical rehabilitation board case conferences for 196 patients and conferred with hospital counselors relative to future vocational rehabilitation plans for 2,089 other patients. The number of patients who entered vocational rehabilitation training directly following discharge from the hospital was 166 as compared with 148 in fiscal year 1963, and counseling was completed to the determina-

tion of need for training and the selection of objective for training for 214 other patients preparatory to later entrance into training.

**Use of Guidance Centers.**—The number of guidance centers, which had been increased to about 100 during fiscal year 1963 in order to meet the peakload of vocational counseling which developed following the enactment of Public Law 87-815, was increased to 110 during fiscal year 1964. The number of veterans and orphans who were provided counseling services on fee basis during fiscal year 1964 was 18,120 as compared with 12,782 in fiscal year 1963.

**Staff Development.**—Although experiencing an increase in total number of cases of counseling from 36,900 in fiscal year 1963 to 39,500 in fiscal year 1964, and an increase in the average number of disabled veterans in vocational rehabilitation training from 4,290 in fiscal year 1963 to 5,441 in fiscal year 1964, regional offices with VR&E responsibilities continued to provide staff development through inservice training sessions for the vocational counselors and vocational rehabilitation specialists. This was accomplished in several instances by bringing staff members from decentralized locations together at the VR&E office for exchange of experience in 1-day workshops in which outstanding leaders in the field of counseling psychology and rehabilitation participated as consultants. These workshops helped the counselors and vocational rehabilitation specialists to keep abreast of changing techniques and new methods which are being developed in these two rapidly developing fields.

#### **Other VR&E Activities**

**Approval of Courses.**—Contracts for the reimbursement of expenses incurred while performing course approval functions were negotiated with 42 State approving agencies during fiscal year 1964. Twelve State approving agencies performed these functions and did not request reimbursement. Public Law 88-126, which was enacted September 23, 1963, provides for the continuation of State approval agency functions for purposes of the war orphans' education program after January 31, 1965.

**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 1964, there were over 5,000 courses in 450 institutions of higher learning in 45 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, the 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 fiscal year 1964, approximately 3,500 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 OR INSURED AND DIRECT LOANS TO VETERANS

### Mission

The principal aim of the loan guaranty program is to assist veterans to obtain credit on favorable terms for the purchase or construction of homes for their families or for the establishment and operation of farming or business ventures. The assistance provided normally consists of the guaranty or insurance of loans made by private lenders to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict. In rural areas, small cities, and towns, where private credit is not generally available for guaranteed or insured loans, the Veterans Administration may make loans directly to veterans for homes and farm residences.

### Highlights

- More than 199,000 home, farm, and business loans were guaranteed or insured during the year. Of these, 12,753 were former direct loans which were sold and guaranteed, and 186,403 were new loans made by private lenders.
- Nearly 18,000 direct loans were made to veterans. Funds available for new direct loans were sufficient to permit acceptance of all applications from eligible veterans without resorting to waiting lists.
- About 24,200 claims from lenders under the terms of the guaranty or insurance provision were settled.
- More than 30,500 properties were sold and the inventory of properties which had been acquired was reduced from 23,783 at the beginning of the fiscal year to 20,266 on June 30, 1964.
- The loan guaranty revolving fund was funded for the third consecutive year without appropriation by the Congress. However, there were periods when revenues of the fund were insufficient to meet current needs.

## **General**

Incident to the guaranty and making of loans, the program is involved in the following activities:

- (1) Appraising properties for valuation purposes;
- (2) Prescribing and enforcing standards with respect to the durability, safety, sanitation, livability, and attractiveness of both individual properties and developments (or "subdivisions");
- (3) Determining the ability of prospective mortgagors or borrowers to repay loans and approving the extension of credit to them;
- (4) Servicing outstanding loans and liquidating defaulted loans;
- (5) Salvaging the payment of guarantees and the investment in loans owned ("portfolio") via the acquisition, management, operation, and sale of properties that secured defaulted loans; and
- (6) Financing the sale of acquired properties on terms for less than all cash.

## **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.

Currently the maximum allowable interest rate for home loans is 5¼ percent and the maximum maturity is 30 years.

## **The Direct Loan**

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.

Such loans are made only in rural areas, small cities, and towns where private credit for the making of GI loans is and has been generally unavailable. The maximum loan amount is \$15,000 and the maximum term is 30 years. The interest rate is the same as the rate allowable for GI loans.

### **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.

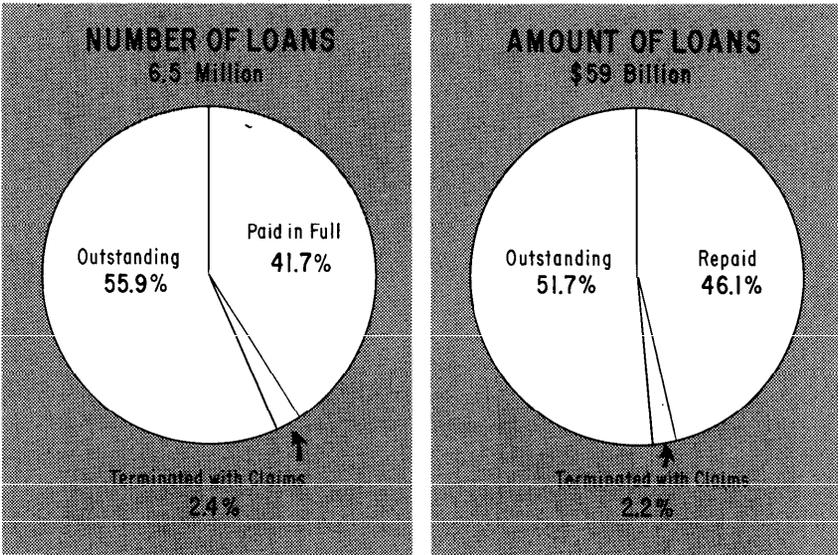
### **Cumulative GI Loan Activity**

Since the beginning of the program in 1944, the Veterans Administration has guaranteed about 6.5 million home, farm, and business loans made by private lenders to World War II and Korean conflict veterans. The program has been, however, mainly a home loan program. Nearly 6.2 million of the total were home loans amounting to about \$58 billion. In addition, 39,817 former direct loans amounting to \$398.8 million, have been sold with a VA guaranty. Thus, a total of 6,504,998 loans amounting to \$59 billion have been guaranteed or insured.

About 2.7 million loans have been repaid in full. Claims under the guaranty or insurance provision have been paid on 2.4 percent of the total loans guaranteed or insured. Home loans have proven to be somewhat better risks than farm or business loans. Only 2.3 percent of the home loans made have resulted in claims, compared to 3.2 percent of the farm loans, and 6.4 percent of the business loans. Claim experience by regional offices is tabulated in table 70 of the statistical tables section of this report.

Total repayments including reduction of principal accruing through regular installment payments by borrowers as well as from repayments in full are estimated at \$27.2 billion. Considering also loans terminated by payment of a claim, it is estimated that about 3,636,000 loans were outstanding on June 30, 1964, having an unpaid principal balance of \$30.5 billion.

## VA LOANS GUARANTEED OR INSURED



Gross claims on \$1.4 billion in loans terminated by payment under the guaranty totaled \$730 million. However, when holders foreclose guaranteed or insured loans, they almost always transfer title of the security to the Veterans Administration. The Veterans Administration then offers the property for sale, taking back a mortgage or installment contract if the sale is made on terms. Proceeds from the sale of properties, interest income from loans to purchasers, rental, and other income, have resulted in recovery of the bulk of the amount which has been paid. As a result of these salvage operations, the cumulative net loss in the loan guaranty program amounted to only \$41.3 million through June 30, 1964.

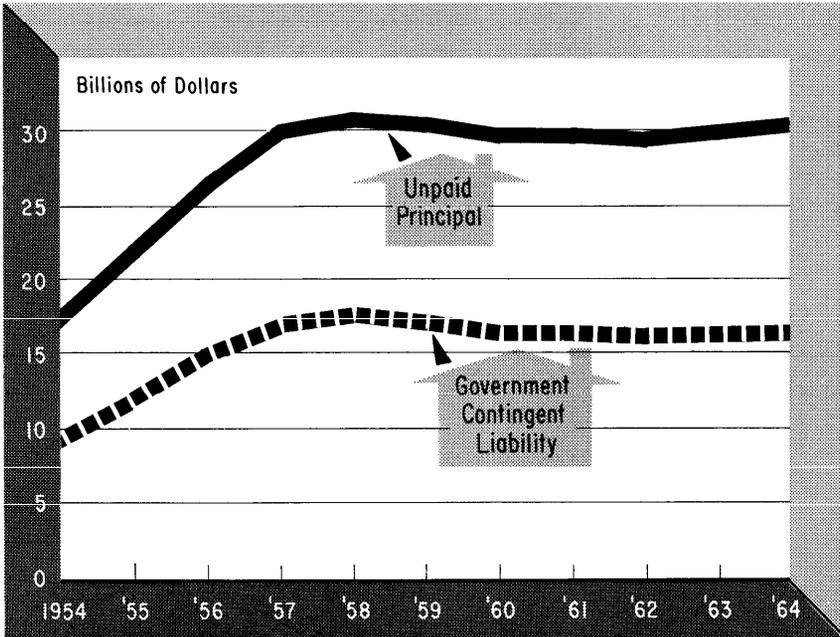
### Contingent Liability

The Veterans Administration'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 Veterans Administration'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 following chart.

## VA HOME LOANS OUTSTANDING



The \$16.2 billion in contingent liability as of June 30, 1964, represents a potential loss to the program as a consequence of loans already guaranteed or insured. The extent to which actual losses will accrue depends chiefly on the future repayment record of veteran borrowers.

It is inevitable that a certain number of veterans will encounter financial difficulties and that claims will continue to be submitted by holders of VA-guaranteed loans.

### GI Loan Activity in Fiscal Year 1964

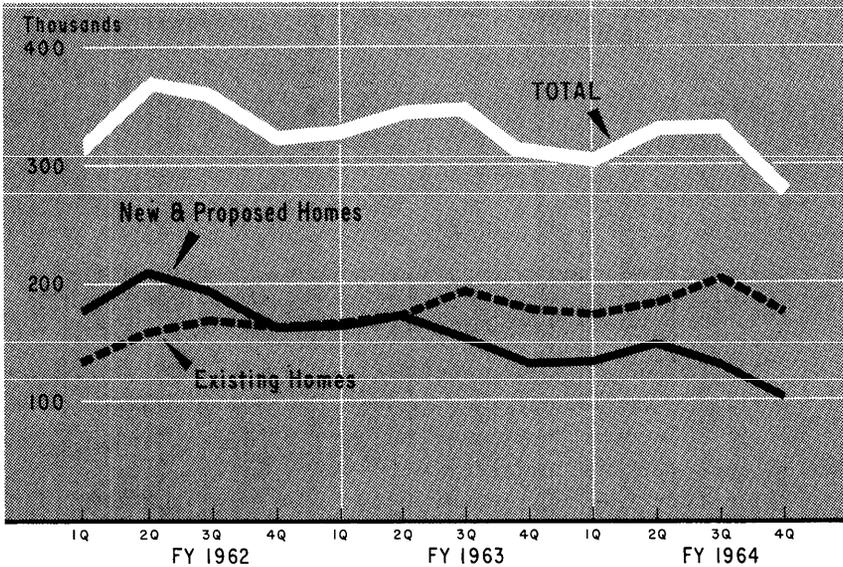
Although the volume of loans and appraisals for existing homes was higher in fiscal year 1964 than in fiscal year 1963, the number of loans and appraisals for new and proposed residential units fell off more than enough to offset this increase and resulted in an overall decline in loan guaranty activity.

The number of applications received for the guaranty of home loans in fiscal year 1964 was 206,176—4 percent under the total received in the preceding year. This decline was entirely in new home applications which dropped from 93,227 in fiscal year 1963 to 73,424 in fiscal year 1964. Applications on existing homes rose from 121,252 in fiscal year 1963 to 132,752 in fiscal year 1964.

Appraisal requests followed a similar pattern in fiscal year 1964. A decline in appraisal requests on new and proposed units from 152,700 in fiscal year 1963 to 126,277 in fiscal year 1964 more than offset a rise in appraisal requests on existing homes from 174,200 in 1963 to 181,422 in

1964, and resulted in a 6 percent overall decrease in appraisal activity for 1964. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of appraisal requests—a sensitive indicator of loan guaranty activity—was down to 281,000 in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1964 compared to 308,000 for the final quarter of fiscal year 1963. As shown in the chart below, the seasonally adjusted annual rate of appraisal requests on existing homes was the same for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1964 as it was for the final quarter of last year, but the rate for new and proposed homes dropped from 131,000 in the last quarter of 1963 to 104,000 in the final quarter of 1964.

**APPRAISAL REQUESTS RECEIVED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATES**



In fiscal year 1964 more than 199,000 home, farm, and business loans amounting to \$2.95 billion were guaranteed or insured. This total includes 186,403 new loans originated by private lenders and 12,753 former direct loans which were sold to private investors with a VA guaranty.

Although the number of loans guaranteed and insured in fiscal year 1964 was about 3 percent less than the total recorded in fiscal year 1963, the dollar amount of loans was slightly higher this year.

The shift to existing houses, which became evident in fiscal year 1963, continued through 1964. There were 116,650 loans closed on existing homes in 1964, which represented over 62 percent of the total GI home loans originated during the year.

About 70 percent of the guaranteed or insured loans originated in fiscal year 1964 were made to veterans using entitlement derived from service during the Korean conflict. The increasing number of Korean conflict veterans participating in the GI loan program during recent years is illustrated in table 68 in the statistical section of this report.

The gradual decline in the percentage of World War II veterans obtaining GI loans seems to indicate that the program has almost achieved its goal as far as these veterans are concerned. About 39 percent of the eligible World War II veterans have made use of the VA loan program to date. Since the eligibility of these veterans began to expire in July 1962, the demand for loans by this segment of the veteran population can be expected to continue to decline until the final expiration date of World War II entitlement in 1967.

The eligibility of Korean conflict veterans, on the other hand, will not begin to expire until January 31, 1965. So far, only a little more than 22 percent of these veterans have made use of their entitlement. Many of these veterans are still in the home-buying stage of their lives and, before the final termination date for Korean conflict entitlement is reached in 1975, the participation rate of these veterans in the loan program may reasonably be expected to approach that of their World War II counterparts.

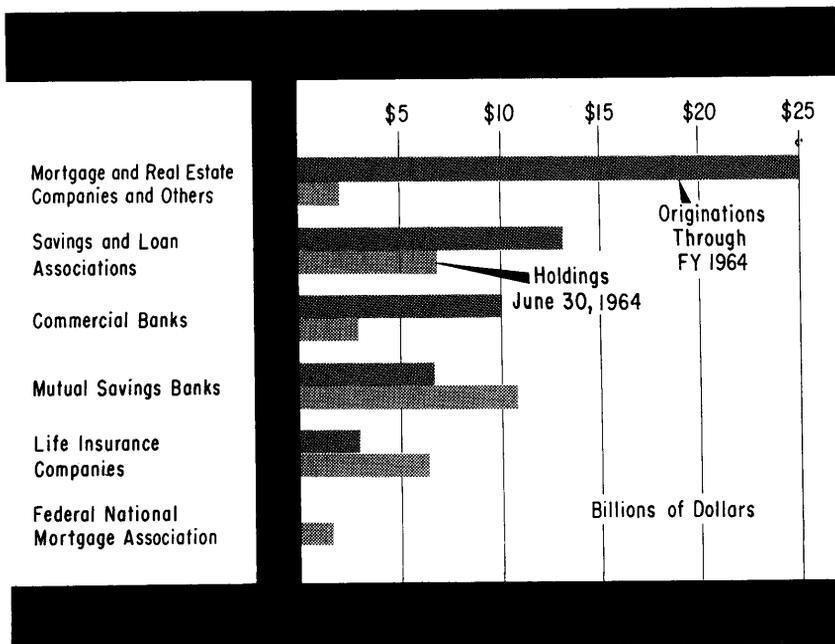
The gradual decline in VA loan activity during fiscal year 1964 can be attributed mainly to a lessening demand for GI loans, particularly on the part of World War II veterans. The downward trend could not have been caused by any tightening in the supply of private credit, since funds for mortgage investment continued to be abundant throughout fiscal year 1964 and competition for good loans remained intense.

The easier mortgage market affords one possible explanation for the continued increase in GI financing of existing properties. The abundance of mortgage funds has caused a general lowering in discounts, even on loans for existing homes. As a result, sellers of these properties have become more willing to absorb these charges in order to sell their homes.

During fiscal year 1964, mutual savings banks originated 10.7 percent of GI home loans closed; savings and loan associations 11.4 percent; life insurance companies 3.5 percent; commercial banks 11.1 percent; and real estate and mortgage companies 62.5 percent. Individual lenders and others originated the remaining 0.8 percent of loans closed. This is about the same distribution as has been experienced in recent years.

Many of the loans in the portfolio of permanent investors are obtained after origination and some lenders, especially mortgage and real estate companies, dispose of the loans they make soon after their origination. The distribution of loan originations to date and current holdings by type of lender, are illustrated by the following chart.

## ORIGINATIONS AND HOLDINGS OF VA-GUARANTEED HOME LOANS



### Characteristics of Veteran Home Buyers

The following table shows some characteristics of the typical veteran who obtained a guaranteed home loan in calendar year 1963 compared to those who bought their homes during the preceding 2 years. The data are based on a sample of primary home loans which were submitted to the Veterans Administration for prior approval.

It will be noted that the median age of the veteran home buyers has remained relatively stable. This is due primarily to the fact that a greater proportion of GI home loans are being obtained by Korean conflict veterans, whose average age is about 12 years less than that of the World War II veterans. In 1963, over 69 percent of the total GI home loans closed were obtained by Korean conflict veterans, compared to slightly less than 63 percent in 1962, and 61 percent in 1961.

The average annual housing expense of the veteran home buyer continued to advance at a rate greater than the increase in his average annual income. As a result, the percent of net income used for housing expenses edged upward again in 1963. However, considering that these expenses include money spent for utilities and property maintenance in addition to the mortgage payments, the average expenditure of 29.1 percent of income (after taxes) is not beyond the ratio normally considered acceptable by lending institutions.

Characteristic	Calendar years		
	1961	1962	1963
Median age, in years . . . . .	32. 2	33. 2	33. 2
Average annual income (after taxes) . . . . .	\$5, 660	\$5, 735	\$5, 905
Average annual housing expense . . . . .	\$1, 575	\$1, 640	\$1, 715
Housing expense as a percent of net income . . . . .	27. 9	28. 5	29. 1
Average price paid for home . . . . .	\$14, 315	\$14, 655	\$15, 385
Average downpayment made . . . . .	\$330	\$340	\$385
Average amount borrowed . . . . .	\$13, 985	\$14, 315	\$15, 000
Percent who bought newly constructed homes . . . . .	66. 3	53. 4	43. 8
Average term of loan (months) . . . . .	346	345	346

### Defaults and Claims

From the beginning of the loan guaranty program through June 1964, lenders have reported 1,317,764 defaults on GI home, farm, and business loans. In most cases these defaults have been 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. To date, these efforts to restore defaulted loans to good standing have been successful in about 84 percent of the cases reported.

The cumulative number of defaults reported and disposed of at the end of each fiscal year since 1955 are shown in table 69 in the statistical section of this report. Fiscal year data for the last 5 years is given below.

Fiscal year	Defaults reported	Loans in default end of year	Defaults disposed of			
			Total	Cured or withdrawn		Claims paid
				<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
1960 . . . . .	89, 776	45, 488	89, 981	79, 431	88. 3	10, 550
1961 . . . . .	110, 259	53, 889	101, 858	88, 746	87. 1	13, 112
1962 . . . . .	107, 192	55, 534	105, 547	86, 393	81. 9	19, 154
1963 . . . . .	107, 935	55, 445	108, 024	84, 798	78. 5	23, 226
1964 . . . . .	111, 599	54, 432	112, 612	88, 393	78. 5	24, 219

A substantial increase in defaults and claims occurred from fiscal years 1960 to 1963. Reports of defaults and claims by holders of guaranteed and insured loans were at slightly higher levels in fiscal year 1964 than in fiscal year 1963.

It is significant that the proportion of defaults cured or withdrawn declined rapidly between 1960 and 1963. Thus the number of claims increased at a faster rate than the number of defaults reported.

Foreclosures of FHA loans and of conventional loans have been on the increase as well.

Studies and observations made by VA, FHA, HHFA, and others tend to support conclusions that:

a. The level of foreclosures, although substantially higher than experienced in the early postwar years, is not alarming.

b. The unusually low rate of foreclosures experienced in the period following World War II was associated with an appreciation in real estate values generally. This allowed borrowers who experienced financial difficulties to recover more than the amount due on their mortgage from the sale of the property when they were no longer able to meet their payments.

c. Now, many veterans who have recently purchased their homes are particularly vulnerable when changing economic conditions, illness or other circumstances cause them to default on their mortgage loans. For low downpayment, long-term home loans the buildup of equity during the first several years of mortgage life is insufficient in many cases to permit a delinquent borrower to sell his home for enough to cover the amount due on the mortgage and the costs of the sale.

d. High rates of foreclosure may be experienced within relatively small geographic areas where economic dislocations have occurred as a result of curtailment of local industry, closing of military installations, population movements, and the like. Such dislocations occur and persist at local levels even during periods of high national prosperity.

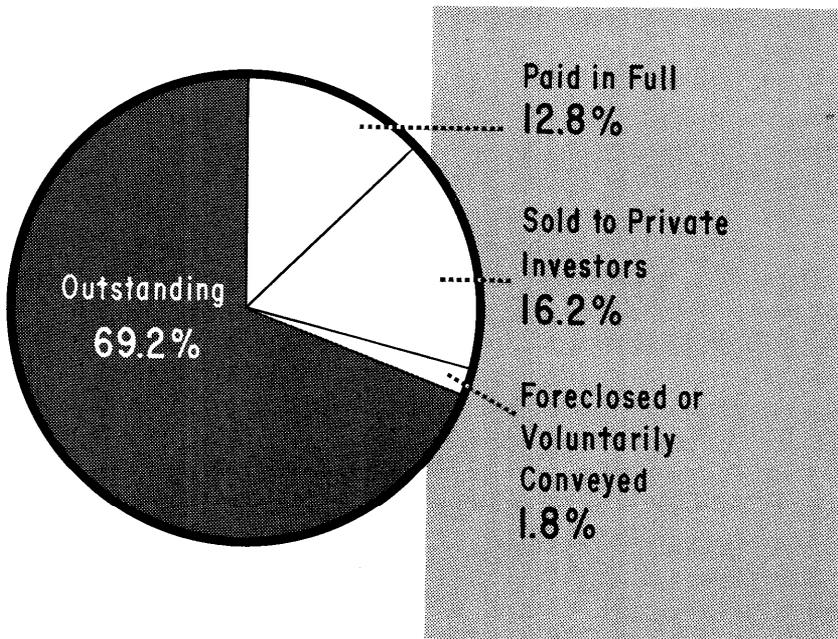
### **Direct Loan Activity**

The number of direct loans made to date is only a small fraction of the number of loans guaranteed or insured by the Veterans Administration. This is to be expected in a program intended only to supplement the loan-guaranty program in providing credit assistance to veterans. Since the direct loan program was initiated in 1950 under the provisions of Public Law 475, 81st Congress, 245,065 loans have been made and fully disbursed in the amount of \$2.18 billion. As of the end of June 1964, 31,323 direct loans had been repaid in full, 39,817 had been sold, and 4,406 had been terminated by foreclosure or voluntary conveyance. This left 169,519 loans with an unpaid principal balance of \$1.23 billion still outstanding. The chart below illustrates this distribution.

Funds for making direct loans are provided by 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 1964, a total of about \$2.7 billion had become available for making direct loans from the following sources:

U.S. Treasury advances.....	\$1, 730, 077, 996
Proceeds from sales of loans to private investors.....	398, 998, 341
Loan repayments.....	526, 465, 663
Total .....	\$2, 655, 542, 000

DIRECT LOANS CLOSED AND FULLY DISBURSED THROUGH JUNE 30, 1964



The status of funds for direct loans as of June 30, 1964 is shown below:

Expended for loans.....	\$2, 186, 876, 461
Loan committed, but not disbursed.....	33, 188, 907
Reserved for loans in process, but not committed.....	36, 960, 602
Reserved for builders' commitments.....	30, 000
Transferred to loan guaranty revolving fund (pursuant to Public Law 87-804).....	105, 718, 022
Balance available.....	292, 768, 008
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$2, 655, 542, 000</b>

To date, earnings from the direct loan program have been sufficient to pay \$271,866,196 in interest on U.S. Treasury advances, to cover \$9,523,026 of expenses and losses which had been incurred, to transfer \$128,152,978 to the loan guaranty revolving fund and to provide a \$10,870,780 reserve against future losses.

During fiscal year 1964 applications were promptly mailed to all veterans requesting a direct loan and the need to establish a waiting list of veterans did not arise. Applications for direct loans received during the year totaled 26,406 and at the end of June 1964, there were 3,738 application forms which had been mailed to veterans but not yet returned. During the year, 17,996 direct loans were closed and fully disbursed, 6,638 loans were repaid in full, and 1,185 loans were terminated by foreclosure or voluntary conveyance. In addition, 12,753 direct loans amounting to \$133.5 million were sold to private investors during the year.

## **VA Portfolio of Loans**

As of June 30, 1964, the Veterans Administration held 219,320 loans with an outstanding balance of \$1,693,828,739.

Of the total, 169,519 were direct loans to veterans, having an outstanding balance of \$1,230,673,100. There were 48,406 vendee accounts with loan balances aggregating \$455,257,801. Vendee accounts arise from the financing supplied by the Veterans Administration to purchasers of VA-acquired properties, when sales are on terms for less than all cash. The remaining 1,395 loans, amounting to \$7,897,838, were former delinquent guaranteed or insured loans which were purchased from holders to avoid foreclosure because the case was determined to be meritorious and there was a good chance that the loan would eventually be repaid. All these loans are sound assets which produce interest income while they are held. However, it is the VA policy to convert such holdings to cash as the market will absorb them at reasonable prices.

Sales of loans provide a source of funding for new direct loans, and for payment of claims, property acquisitions, and operating expenses of the loan guaranty revolving fund.

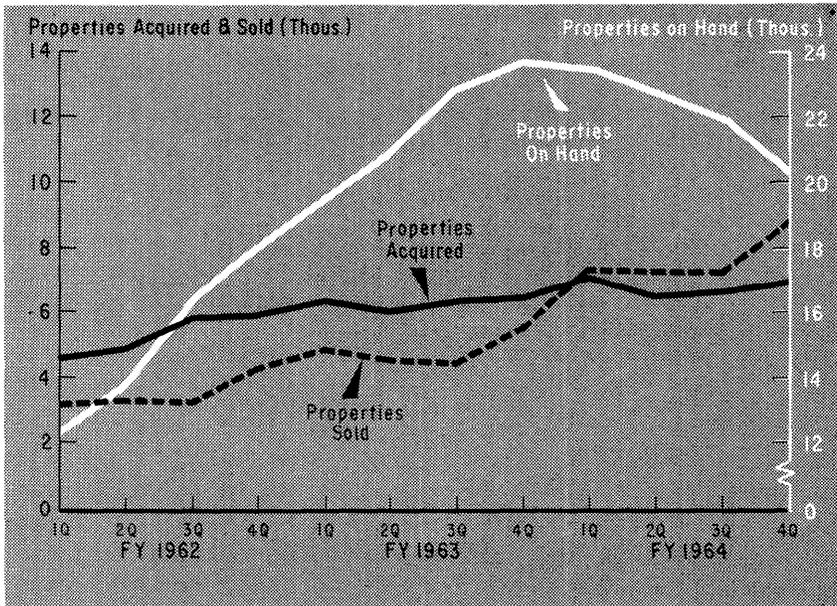
VA direct loans are sold with a VA guaranty. To promote the sale of vendee accounts, the Veterans Administration now issues a repurchase agreement (VA Regulation 4600) which in effect guarantees those securities and makes them attractive to investors.

### **Property Acquisition, Management, and Disposition**

In fiscal year 1964, the upward trend in the number of acquired properties on hand was reversed. Although the number of acquisitions increased about 7 percent over the previous year's total, sales of properties rose more than 57 percent during the same period. As a result, the number of properties on hand at the end of fiscal year 1964 was nearly 15 percent less than it was at the beginning of the year. The chart below shows the trend in property acquisitions, sales, and inventories in recent years. It will be noted that the gap between acquisitions and sales was closed and the upward trend in properties on hand was reversed in the first quarter of fiscal year 1964.

The striking increase in sales of VA-owned properties did not happen by accident. It was the result of an aggressive sales campaign waged with unremitting vigor throughout the year. Advertising was employed extensively. Posters telling of the availability for sale of VA-owned homes were displayed in post offices and VA regional offices all over the country. Special envelope stuffers with the same information were inserted in mailings to holders of GI insurance policies. The interest of real estate brokers was stimulated by a series of meetings held in key cities of areas with large inventories of VA-owned properties. Brokers responded by intensifying their efforts to sell VA-owned homes. The results were gratifying.

## VA PROPERTIES ACQUIRED, SOLD, AND ON HAND



Aggressive measures also were taken during the year to minimize property management expenses. Procedures used to process invoices from management brokers were revised to expedite payment for services and preclude the possibility of duplicate payments. Prices charged for work done on VA-owned homes were carefully examined to insure that they were just and reasonable. Every effort was made to place acquired homes in a saleable condition as soon as possible so that the time in inventory of these homes would be reduced to a minimum.

In view of the number of properties still on hand and the probability of a continued high rate of acquisitions, the contribution of the property management activity to the minimization of losses will be of continuing importance.

### Funding the Loan Guaranty Program

Total expenditures, cumulatively through June 30, 1964 were \$1,629,-597,435.

Prior to the establishment of the loan guaranty revolving fund on July 1, 1961, all expenditures were funded from the appropriation, "Readjustment Benefits," and receipts from operations were deposited to the general fund of the Treasury. After establishment of the fund receipts from operations and proceeds from the sale of loans were available for requirements of the program.

During the first 3 years of the fund's operation, no appropriation has been necessary. Although sales of loans and other receipts have not been quite

sufficient to meet all requirements, it has been possible to supplement these sources by transfer of excess capital and earnings from the direct loan revolving fund.

Thus, expenditures to date have been funded as follows:

By appropriation prior to fiscal year 1962_____	\$730, 150, 446
Receipts from operations since establishment of the fund:	
Sale of loans_____	516, 993, 735
Other receipts (principal repayments interest and rental income, etc.)_____	164, 446, 169
Transfer from the direct loan revolving fund_____	233, 871, 000
	<hr/>
Total availability_____	1, 645, 461, 350
Less: Unexpended balance, June 30, 1964_____	15, 863, 915
	<hr/>
Total expenditures_____	\$1, 629, 597, 435

During fiscal year 1964, expenditures from the loan guaranty revolving fund amounted to \$355.3 million. Revenues of the fund during this period amounted to \$264.7 million. Most of this revenue, \$211.3 million, came from the sale of loans under the provisions of VA Regulation 4600. In addition, \$27.0 million in direct loan retained earnings was transferred to the loan guaranty revolving fund. Since \$78.5 million in unobligated funds had been carried over from fiscal year 1963, the total funds available for fiscal year 1964 amounted to \$370.3 million.

During fiscal year 1964, there were periods when revenues of the fund were insufficient to meet current needs. As a result, it was necessary to defer some payments for claims on defaulted guaranteed loans and the costs of acquiring some properties. A somewhat similar situation occurred in fiscal year 1963. Last year, however, the deferment of payments was necessary because the expenditure limitation on the loan guaranty revolving fund was reached sooner than had been expected. This year, the lag in payments was primarily caused by inadequate financing of the fund. This problem arose from the fact that the fund was not sufficiently capitalized at the beginning of its operations to meet the demands that have been made upon it. As a consequence, obligations incurred in one period of time could be paid only by selling assets in the same period. There has never been an opportunity for the fund to build up working capital sufficient to weather intervals when sales of assets cannot be effected in sufficient volume to provide enough money for current needs.

Difficulties encountered in previous years should be alleviated in the future by two recent developments. First, efforts to promote the sale of installment contracts are promising. Attempts to sell these securities met some investor resistance originally. However, mutual savings banks in the State of New York now have legal authority to purchase them. Various arrangements for the sale of installment contracts have been worked out, whereby the Veterans Administration will retain title to the security. Such arrangements make these investments more attractive to investors generally, because they

remove certain obstacles associated with the transfer of title to properties which are covered by the installment contracts. Second, in fiscal year 1965, there will be authority to transfer excess capital from the direct loan revolving fund, should sales of loans fall short of needs during the year.

A distinction needs to be made between expenditures and loss to the program. The majority of funds expended are for the purchase of assets in the form of real property. Property thus acquired is eventually sold and mortgage loans or installment contracts created. As indicated previously, such securities are sound assets which yield interest income while they are held, and provide cash for operation of the program when they are sold.

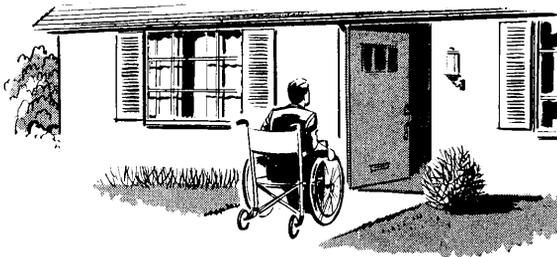
The following table summarizes the results of operations through June 30, 1964:

Total funds expended:	
For payment of claims and acquisition of property . . . . .	\$1, 404, 139, 078
For acquisition of loans, property expense, selling expense, etc. . . . .	225, 458, 358
<hr/>	
Total expenditures . . . . .	1, 629, 597, 435
Less receipts <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	890, 255, 255
<hr/>	
Net expenditures to be accounted for . . . . .	739, 342, 180
Less: Assets other than cash:	
Properties . . . . .	219, 494, 486
Loans . . . . .	441, 725, 319
Other . . . . .	36, 781, 205
<hr/>	
Estimated net loss . . . . .	41, 341, 170

<sup>1</sup> Total receipts from operations include:

Amount deposited to general fund of Treasury prior to inception of the loan guaranty revolving fund . . . . .	\$208, 815, 350
Receipts deposited to revolving fund . . . . .	681, 439, 905
<hr/>	
Total receipts . . . . .	890, 255, 255





## Chapter Seven

# GRANTS TO DISABLED VETERANS FOR SPECIALLY ADAPTED HOUSING

### Mission

Under provisions of 38 U.S.C. 21 assistance is authorized in acquiring specially adapted housing to any veteran who is entitled to compensation under 38 U.S.C. ch. 11 based on service after April 20, 1898, for permanent and total service-connected disability:

- “(1) Due to the loss, or loss of use of both lower extremities, such as to preclude locomotion without the aid of braces, crutches, canes, or a wheelchair, or
- “(2) which includes (A) blindness in both eyes, having only light percep-

tion, 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

- Nearly 700 veterans were determined eligible during year—almost 9,900 to date.
- Nearly 7,800 grants have been made—costs to Government were \$4.7 million for 492 veterans this year and \$74 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, 1964, a cumulative total of 12,722 veterans had submitted initial applications for benefits under this program. Of this number, 9,879 had established eligibility for grants, of whom 683 were determined eligible in fiscal year 1964.

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 a grant may be financed with a guaranteed loan. Technical aid is made available in the form of model plans and specifications for specially adapted homes. They incorporate such features as wide doors and ramps for wheelchairs, exercise facilities, and special fixtures and construction details which may be adapted to the needs of the individual veteran.

Of the 9,879 veterans who had established eligibility for grants through June 30, 1964, a cumulative total of 7,876 had formulated definite plans and had filed final applications for grants for specific housing. Only 91 of the final applications filed resulted in cancellations, 17 were pending approval, and the remaining 7,768 had been approved for grants, totaling over \$74.1 million, an average of about \$9,500 per grant. Of the 7,768 final applications approved, 5,665 were for the purpose of buying a lot and building a house, 1,174 were made to build a house on a lot already owned by the veteran, 608 were made to remodel a house the veteran owned, and the remaining 321 were for the purpose of reducing the outstanding indebtedness on a suitable home which the veteran had previously purchased.

The 492 grants disbursed in fiscal year 1964 compares with 350 in fiscal year 1963. The increase is mainly attributable to Public Law 87-645, which increased the period for presumption of service connection for multiple sclerosis from 3 to 7 years after discharge. Thus, more veterans became eligible for the benefit.

Public Law 88-401, effective August 8, 1964, liberalizes the conditions of eligibility for specially adapted housing for blind veterans. Under the former statutory provision, a veteran who was blind in both eyes, having only light perception, and who had also suffered loss or loss of use of one lower extremity was eligible for assistance in acquiring a specially adapted home only if his condition was such as to preclude locomotion without a wheelchair. Public Law 88-401 removes the requirement as to the degree of physical restrictions on locomotion.



## Chapter Eight

# INSURANCE

### Mission

The Veterans Administration, as the administering agency for the U.S. Government, operates four life insurance programs for the benefit of servicemen, veterans, and their beneficiaries. These are:

- (1) U.S. Government Life Insurance issued generally to World War I veterans.
- (2) National Service Life Insurance issued generally to World War II veterans.
- (3) Veterans Special Life Insurance issued generally to Korean conflict veterans.
- (4) Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance issued to veterans separated from service after April 25, 1951, with a service-connected disability regardless of degree, who are otherwise insurable.

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

### Highlights

- \$378 million was paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyholders.
- \$242 million was paid to policyholders in dividends.
- The program to exchange or convert Veterans Special Term Insurance under Public Law 87-223 was completed with approximately 600,000 policyholders taking advantage of this legislation.

## **General**

The insurance program administered by the Veterans Administration had its inception in 1917 at which time Yearly Renewable Term, known as War Risk Insurance, was established to provide life insurance protection for servicemen. Commencing in 1919 permanent plans of insurance were made available to veterans and servicemen through the U.S. Government Life Insurance (USGLI) program. A total of approximately 1,150,000 policies were issued in this program of which about 264,000 remain in force, amounting to more than \$1 billion of insurance.

National Service Life Insurance (NSLI) was authorized in October 1940 to provide insurance for men and women who served in World War II. Over 22 million policies were issued under this program, of which about 4.9 million remain in force for a total amount of approximately \$32 billion of insurance.

In April 1951 two more programs were authorized. These were Veterans Special Life Insurance (VSLI), available generally to veterans without service-connected disabilities and Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance (SDVI), available only to those with service-connected disabilities. Approximately 800,000 policies were issued under these programs of which about 645,000 VSLI and about 57,000 SDVI remain in force for a total of approximately \$6 billion of insurance.

The legislation authorizing these programs prohibited further issue of insurance under the prior USGLI and NSLI programs. The Veterans Special Life Insurance program was terminated on December 31, 1956. Only Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance is now available for issue. The maximum amount of all Government insurance for one life is \$10,000.

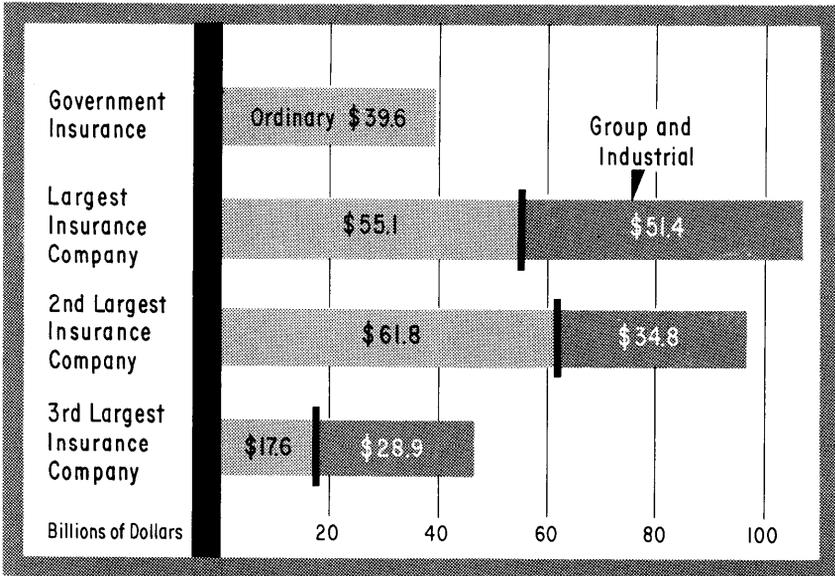
Separate funds have been established for each of these programs in the U.S. Treasury. Each fund is credited with its own premium and interest payments as well as other income, and each is similarly debited with its own disbursements. The administrative cost of these programs is borne by the Government. Claims under the U.S. Government Life and National Service Life programs which are traceable to the extra hazards of military service are also paid by the Government.

Based on total amounts of insurance in force, the program administered by the Veterans Administration is the fourth largest insurance operation in the United States. With group and industrial excluded from commercial company totals, Government life insurance ranks third.

## **Distribution of Insurance by Plan**

The Government life insurance program provides plans of insurance similar to those provided by commercial companies. At the end of fiscal year 1964, total policies in force numbered 5,885,857 with a total face value of \$39,469,983,013. Of these policies, 55.3 percent were on a 5-year level premium term plan with the remainder distributed among the various permanent plans as shown in the chart below. The Veterans Administra-

COMPARISON OF INSURANCE IN FORCE, DECEMBER 31, 1963



tion encourages policyholders to convert to permanent plans of insurance since premiums for term insurance increase and become progressively more burdensome with each renewal.

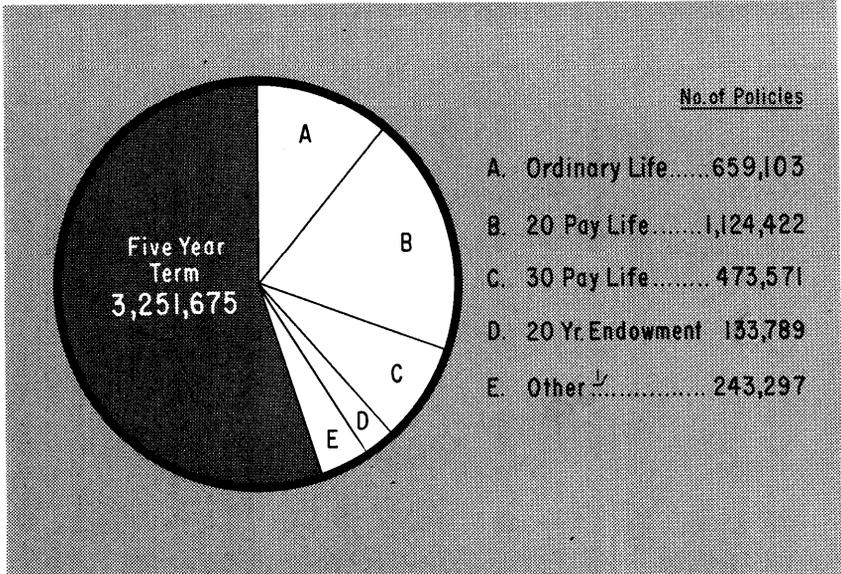
**Total Disability Income Provision**

Optional total disability income provisions (TDIP) became available to USGLI policyholders in 1928 and to NSLI policyholders in 1946. A total of 108,682 insureds had this type of insurance in force on June 30, 1957. Of these, 82,447 were NSLI policyholders who had purchased such insurance with a \$5 monthly benefit for each \$1,000 of insurance. Legislation effective November 1, 1958, authorized an optional total disability income provision with a benefit of \$10 a month for each \$1,000 of NSLI. Exchanges and new issues resulting from the offer of the larger disability income benefit increased the number of holders of this type of insurance by over 800 percent. As of June 30, 1964, about 781,000 NSLI policies contained the total disability income provision. The income is provided for total disability commencing before the 60th birthday. Commencing in January 1965, a similar provision will be made available providing coverage up to the 65th birthday. Approximately 10,500 USGLI policies, which also contain TDIP coverage, are not affected by the new legislation.

**Policy Loans Outstanding**

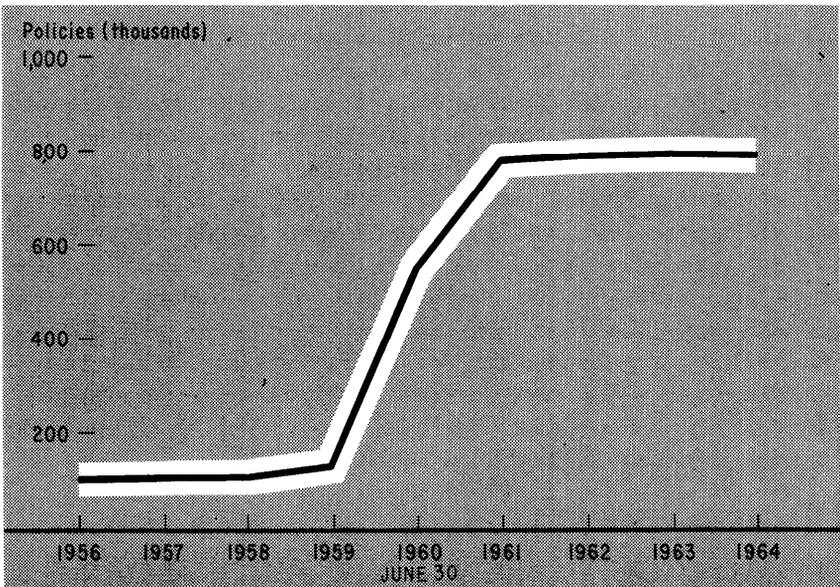
Permanent plan policies provide for guaranteed values which are available to the insured at any time after the end of the first policy year. These values increase with the age of the policy. A policy loan provision is one

POLICIES IN FORCE BY PLAN OF INSURANCE, JUNE 30, 1964



Other includes: Endowment at 60 - 102,503; endowment at 65 - 73,312; extended insurance, 53,984; reduced paid-up, 6,826; endowment at 96 - 3,882; 30 year endowment, 1,836; endowment at 62 - 954.

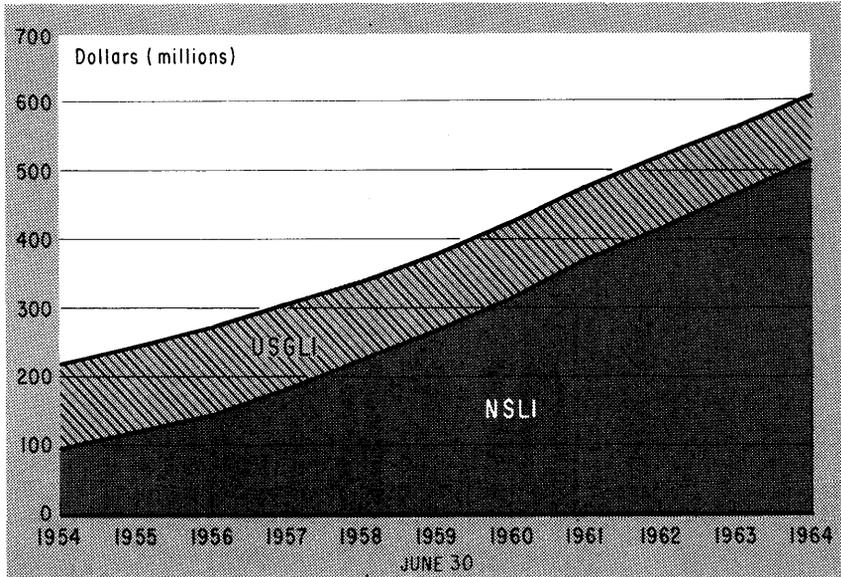
POLICIES WITH TDIP RIDERS ADDED



of several of these guaranteed values. The maximum loan value on any policy is equal to 94 percent of the reserve on that policy.

The chart below shows the dollar amount of loans outstanding at the end of each fiscal year since 1954. Each year until 1962, there has been a steady increase of approximately 11–12 percent in the value of outstanding loans. With the Nation's economy on the upswing, this has leveled off to about an 8-percent increase in the past 2 years. From 1954 to 1964 the value of loans outstanding has increased by about 175 percent.

#### POLICY LOANS OUTSTANDING



#### Dividends

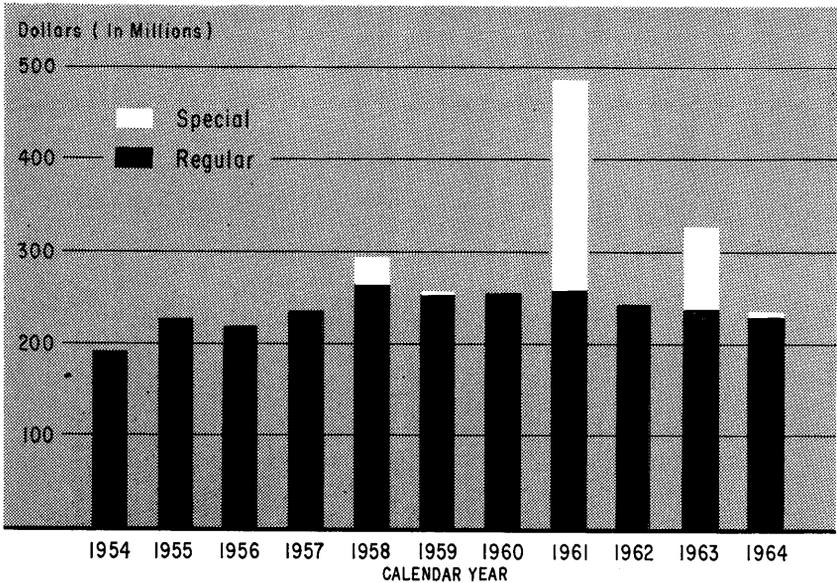
Gains and savings derived from favorable mortality experience and excess interest earnings over and above reserve requirements are returned to USGLI and NSLI policyholders as regular and special dividends. In the past 10 years, these dividends have averaged about \$277.5 million annually. To provide a stimulus to the Nation's economy, these dividends have been paid during the past 2 years on an accelerated basis, i.e., they have been paid, for the most part, during January of each year instead of on the policy anniversary dates as heretofore.

Veterans Special Life Insurance and Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance are nonparticipating. However, in fiscal year 1962, a special dividend was authorized by legislation for the VSLI program.

#### Payments of Insurance Benefits

Each year, payments in the form of policy dividends, matured endowments, cash surrenders, and disability benefits are made to Government

## DIVIDENDS AUTHORIZED

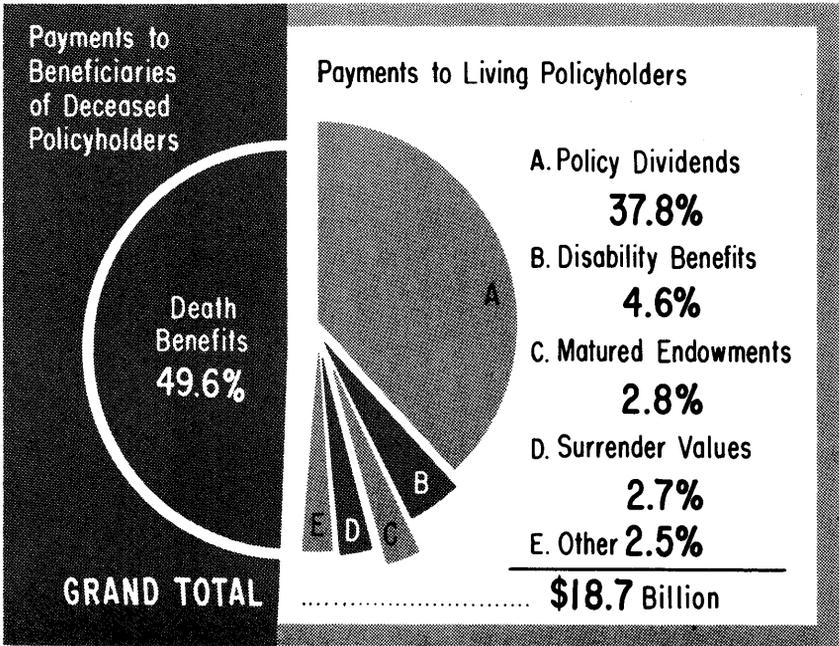


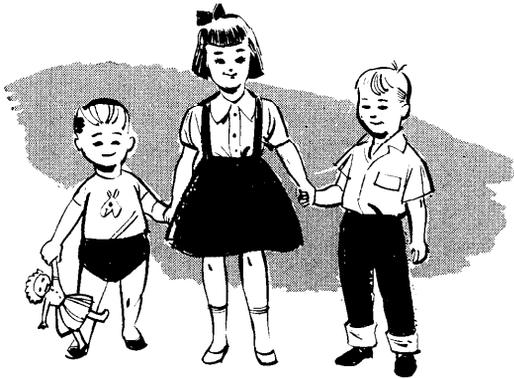
life insurance policyholders. Other payments are made to beneficiaries of deceased policyholders. These payments are substantial and, spread throughout each of the Nation's 50 States, have a significant impact on the national economy.

During fiscal year 1964, a total of about \$378 million was paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyholders. Living policyholders received \$242 million in dividend payments, including \$5 million special dividend paid to policyholders with TDIP riders, \$33 million in disability benefits, \$29 million in surrender value, and \$19 million in matured endowments.

The payments to beneficiaries and to living policyholders from the insurance funds have totaled about \$18.7 billion since the inception of the various programs. The distribution of these payments by type is shown in the following chart.

**BENEFIT PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES  
(CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1964)**





## Chapter Nine

# GUARDIANSHIP

### Mission

The guardianship program safeguards VA benefits for minor and mentally ill beneficiaries by selecting qualified fiduciaries, assuring application of the funds to their present needs, and conservation for their future use of any funds not currently required.

### Highlights

- Workloads were reduced by policy and procedural changes in estate administration review

and termination of supervision in short-term benefit awards and VA institutional award cases.

- Beneficiaries whose estates were safeguarded reached 533,631, an increase of 3,510 over last year.
- Unsatisfactory conditions of beneficiaries were found and corrected in 13,591 cases during the course of 57,125 interim contacts.



The guardianship program has, for more than 35 years, carried out a congressional mandate to assure that VA benefits, intended for persons under legal disability because of minority or mental illness, actually were utilized for the needs of these beneficiaries. It has worked through the State courts in guardianship cases and, where the need was great in relationship to the benefit payable, has utilized legal custodians responsible exclusively to the Veterans Administration under the Federal authority to pay the "person legally vested with the care of the beneficiary or his estate" where no guardian had been appointed.

As to either type of fiduciary, the basic approach has been to assure utilization of benefit funds to meet current beneficiary needs, with conservation of any funds surplus to immediate needs. For many years, basic elements of the program followed closely the practice of the best run probate courts. Thus, preappointment fact gathering as to all factors of beneficiary need and qualifications of the proposed fiduciary was followed by audit of annual accountings, investigation and restriction of investments, and post-appointment fact gathering as to actual use of funds and changes in need.

Certain features of the program appeared to require more fiduciary and VA administrative action than was essential to actual fund protection and caused delay in availability of needed benefits. Consequently, new regulatory and procedural changes were approved October 1, 1963. They reduced workloads in the area of fiduciary accounts audited, and the number of beneficiaries (wards) supervised, and made possible reorganization of the office of chief attorney along new functional concepts. This changed program approach will continue to provide essential safeguards for minor and mentally ill beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines are served through the office of chief attorney in 64 regional offices.

The net increase of 3,510 beneficiaries (wards) served involved an intake of 131,339 new beneficiaries and a loss of 127,829. Supervision under the guardianship program of hospitalized incompetent veterans whose benefits are paid to Directors of VA institutions was discontinued in the second quarter of this year. It was determined that adequate supervision of these estates was provided by the directors of the institutions in their capacity as statutory trustees. This resulted in a decline of 18 percent in the number of incompetent beneficiaries on the guardianship rolls in the past year. The upward trend in the number of these beneficiaries will be resumed in the 1965 fiscal year.

The number of accounts audited during the year declined, due primarily to the elimination of the submission of periodic written accountings in legal custodianship cases. Inquiry into these estates will be accomplished by triennial personal contacts. As a result, table 86 on page 297 indicates smaller total receipts and total assets than recorded the previous year. This table never has shown the total income or assets of all wards but reflected

Beneficiaries who have fiduciaries	On June 30, 1964	Percent of net change during year
Total . . . . .	533, 631	+0. 7
Incompetents . . . . .	99, 776	-18. 0
Minors . . . . .	433, 855	+6. 2

only the income and estate data as shown by the number of accounts audited in any particular year.

Losses and recoveries for beneficiaries were reported as follows:

Total losses-----	\$205, 785
Defalcations and embezzlements (guardians)-----	180, 395
Defalcations and embezzlements (legal custodians)-----	25, 390
Recoveries for beneficiaries by offices of the chief attorney:	
Total recoveries-----	194, 028
Defalcations and embezzlements (guardians)-----	168, 098
Defalcations and embezzlements (legal custodians)-----	25, 930

Recoveries on behalf of the United States from escheated funds (including general post fund), overpayments, and other collections amounted to over \$2.7 million.

Field examinations (investigations) in claims, guardianship activities, and other areas of statutory responsibility totaled 172,600, an increase of 15,300 from the previous fiscal year. They included 57,125 interim contacts which resulted in finding and correcting 13,591 unsatisfactory conditions affecting beneficiaries' health, general welfare, or financial interests.





## Chapter Ten

# CONTACT

### Mission

The contact program provides personalized 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

- Over 5 million individuals were assisted through personal interviews or by telephone.

The contract 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.

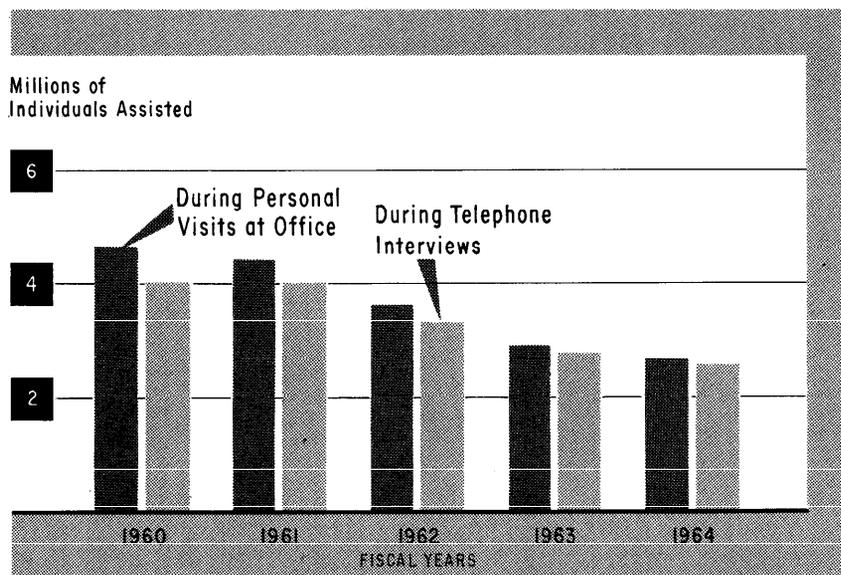
Contact personnel provide information relative to the various veterans benefits and assist claimants in the preparation, development, and submission of applications for benefits that are appropriate and complete with necessary supporting evidence. Claimants upon their request are also provided representation in presenting their claims before rating agencies, boards, or officials of the Veterans Administration.

Contact personnel were assigned to a total of 235 installations on June 30, 1964, located throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines. In addition, regularly scheduled itinerant service was being provided to 124 State institutions and communities where VA offices were formerly located.

During fiscal year 1964, 2.7 million individuals were personally interviewed during visits to full-time contact locations; an additional 2.6 million persons were assisted through telephone interviews during the same period. The following chart shows the gradual decrease in the contact program workload during the past 5 years.

The on-duty contact personnel strength, exclusive of personnel assigned to offices in Rome, Italy, and Balboa, C.Z., was 867 on June 30, 1964, as compared to 938 on June 30, 1963.

#### PERSONAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH CONTACT OFFICES





## Chapter Eleven

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

#### Mission

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

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

#### Highlights

- \$70.7 million in VA benefits paid to beneficiaries abroad, of which \$43.1 million paid to Philippine beneficiaries, and \$19.8 million to beneficiaries in Europe.
- Payments resumed to VA beneficiaries in Bulgaria.

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

On April 1, 1963, a VA office was opened in Rome, Italy, for the purpose of rendering technical advice and assistance to Department of State personnel in the administration of veterans programs in the 21 countries comprising Western Europe.

During fiscal year 1964, the VA office for Europe provided VA representation on the interagency validation team, sponsored by the Bureau of the Budget, which conducted validation surveys of U.S. benefit payments in selected European countries.

In the Republic of Mexico, direct services to veterans and their beneficiaries are provided by a Veterans Affairs Office within the American Embassy, Mexico City.

Close liaison is maintained with the Department of Veterans Affairs of Canada and with officials of other allied governments for the handling of foreign claims and the provision for medical care to eligible veterans. Services and benefits are provided to veterans of allied governments where a reciprocal agreement has been negotiated.

The VA office, Balboa, C.Z., administers directly certain benefit programs, principally educational benefits and hospitalization and treatment programs for veterans residing in the Canal Zone and in addition, provides information and assistance generally on veterans benefit matters to veterans and their survivors 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 the regional office in a foreign country is warranted because of the large number of Filipinos who are entitled to benefits based upon service 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 in that country. Hospitalization is provided to Commonwealth Army veterans for service-connected disabilities and to U.S. veterans with or without service-connected disability. Reimbursements of cost of both of these classes of veterans hospitalization are borne by the United States. The rate of reimbursement is on a per diem basis and is renegotiated each fiscal year. The per diem rate for fiscal year 1964 was \$5.37 per patient day.

During fiscal year 1964, approximately \$70.7 million in benefits were paid to U.S. veterans, their dependents, and beneficiaries in over 100 foreign countries. Of this amount, approximately \$43.1 million in benefits were

paid to beneficiaries in the Philippines and \$19.8 million to beneficiaries in Europe.

During the year, through joint action by the Treasury Department and the Department of State, Bulgaria was removed from the list of blocked countries to which Federal benefit checks could not be sent. As a result of this action, payments were resumed to eligible U.S. veterans and their survivors residing in that country.





## Chapter Twelve

### 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

- All VA appellate regulations were consolidated and the Rules of Practice expanded and published in the Code of Federal Regulations.
- Due process of law was improved under Public Law 87-666, statement of the case law, procedures.
- Effects of Public Law 87-666

upon appellate workloads moved into clearer perspective—55 percent of appeals initiated are expected to require Board consideration as compared to about 80 percent under prior laws.

- 40,487 appeals initiated in offices of original jurisdiction.
- 18,669 cases received in the Board. Proportionate increase was shown in the more controversial, complex, and time-consuming categories.
- 159 outside expert medical opinions were requested (38 U.S.C. 4009). Result: Greater assistance to appellants and increased objectivity in deciding appeals.

The scope of the statutory authority and responsibility of the Board of Veterans Appeals is contained in 38 U.S.C. 4001-4009. Basically, the Board decides appeals filed on any question on claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration. Decisions of the Board are final except as to insurance contracts (constituting approximately 1 percent of the appeals workload) which are subject to court review. Although decisions are final as to issues considered and evidence of record, 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 Rules of Practice and other Board procedures are designed to make it easy for any claimant to secure appellate review where he disagrees with findings of fact or law in appealable decisions made by offices of original jurisdiction. They further seek to insure the full measure of due process contemplated by Public Law 87-666, which was effective January 1, 1963.

This statute, requiring that claimants who expressed dissatisfaction with field office decisions be furnished a detailed recitation of the evidence, laws, and reasons for the denial of their claims before any substantive appeal could be entertained, made a profound change in appellate procedures. Although some relative stability in the present four-stage appellate process has been reached, statistics still show continuing change from quarter to quarter.

Improvement in due process of law in VA's administrative adjudication was clearly manifest. Extensive efforts were expended to assure that claimants were fully advised about the laws, regulations, and pertinent evidence of record in the individual case. This has been the most important result of the law.

Appeals were initiated at a rate comparable to the filing rate under prior laws. Last year 40,487 appeals were initiated in field offices of original jurisdiction. Some prior year rates were:

Fiscal year:	
1962-----	40,544
1961-----	42,716
1960-----	41,897
1959-----	42,727

Many claimants did not prosecute their appeal after receipt of the statement of the case. Last year about 30 percent failed to respond to the statement of the case. Although this is higher than initially envisioned, the rate did decline and it is estimated that ultimately about 25 percent of the appeals initiated will be closed for failure to respond to the statement of the case.

The number of cases requiring Board consideration was reduced under Public Law 87-666 procedures. About 46 percent of the appeals initiated were certified to the Board as compared to about 80 percent under prior laws. This was caused primarily by the withdrawals explained in the preceding paragraph. It is expected that appeals certified to the Board will approximate 55 percent of appeals initiated in the future.

It took about 26 percent longer to get a final decision to the appellant. This was due to the additional requirements of furnishing a statement of the case in each appeal and getting the appellant's response thereto. Last year the average was 126 days as compared to about 100 days under prior laws. Presently, about 35 days is required from receipt in the Board to dispatch of final decision.

Implementation of Public Law 87-666 imposed additional work on field offices of original jurisdiction, additional requirements on claimants in prosecuting appeals, and added responsibility on the Board in deciding appeals. During the year, 40,487 appeals were received by field offices and 18,669 were received by the Board of Veterans Appeals.

Major benefits sought on appeal were :

Disability benefits:	<i>Percent</i>
Service connection-----	42
Increased rating-----	26
Nonservice connection-----	11
Miscellaneous (hospital and outpatient treatment, specially adapted housing, conveyances, retroactive benefits, etc)-----	8
Death benefits-----	10
Training -----	2
Insurance -----	1

Considerable change in the proportionate distribution of the various types of cases requiring Board consideration was experienced. Major changes were indicated in claims for service connection entitlement, the more controversial cases, which increased from a low of 30 percent of the total cases decided in 1961 to 42 percent in 1964. Increased ratings indicated a decline from 30 percent in 1962 to 26 percent in 1964. These changes in the two major categories apparently were attributable primarily to the provisions of the statement of the case law, Public Law 87-666. Under this law some of the less controversial issues, such as increased ratings, were not prosecuted beyond the statement of the case stage. Slight increases were shown for pension and death compensation appeals. These were due to the aging veteran population and related mortality rates.

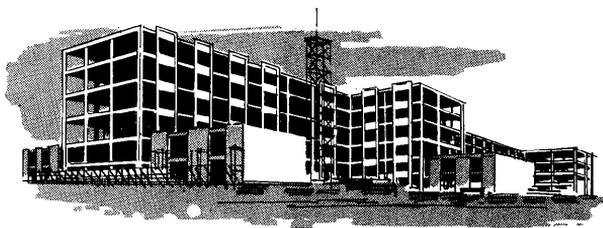
The use of independent medical expert opinions under authority of Public Law 87-671 (38 U.S.C. 4009) increased the workload, but enhanced the objectivity of the decisionmaking processes. Last year 159 medical opinions were requested, 70 on the Board's own motion and the remainder at the request of veterans, Members of Congress, and service organization representatives. An additional 451 opinions were requested from the Chief Medical Director.

Pending appeals:

	July 1, 1963	June 30, 1964	Increase
Field . . . . .	13, 632	16, 410	2, 778
Board of Veterans Appeals . . . . .	2, 169	3, 337	1, 168
Total . . . . .	15, 801	19, 747	3, 946

An estimated 3,000 to 4,500 cases pending in the Board facilitates expeditious handling of appeals. Prior to Public Law 87-666, the normal pending level in field stations was about 8,500 cases and it was anticipated that this would increase under Public Law 87-666 procedures.

The Rules of Practice of the Board of Veterans Appeals, formerly published in pamphlet form, were rewritten in regulatory form and published in the VA regulations (9900 series). They were also published in title 38, Code of Federal Regulations for the first time. In addition, appeals regulations in the individual benefit program sections of the VA regulations were either consolidated in the appeals section of the VA regulations (9800 series) or incorporated in the revised Rules of Practice. This should facilitate use by service organizations, attorneys, Members of Congress, and others in the prosecution of appeals.



## Chapter Thirteen

# 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 \$103 million of construction was designed. (Highest agency design on record.)
- Fifteen construction contracts were awarded, amounting to \$82.4 million.
- About \$61 million of construction was put in place.
- Work was completed on 89 projects with construction costing \$45 million, including an 800-bed hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

## **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, 1962, 1963, and 1964, \$75.0, \$76.3, \$77.0 and \$76.8 million respectively, were appropriated as the first four increments in a long-range program expected to extend over 15 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. (During fiscal year 1964, architect-engineer firms accomplished 83 percent of the total dollar value of construction designed.)
- (3) Prepare working drawings and specifications. (During fiscal year 1964, VA architects and engineers accomplished 17 percent of the total dollar value of construction designed.)
- (4) Supervise construction at the job site with technical assistance provided by the architect-engineers as required.
- (5) Investigate and prepare recommendations on the use of new materials, design methods, and construction techniques.

VA architects and engineers made preliminary plans, including initial and comparative studies, preliminary drawings, and cost estimates for an estimated \$127.6 million of proposed construction during the fiscal year.

Comparative studies of the design of psychiatric buildings have contributed to the following commendation from the Bureau of the Budget in their letter of July 27, 1964, "The Veterans Administration is to be commended for the reductions in construction costs of psychiatric buildings which have been achieved in hospitals recently designed according to new concepts."

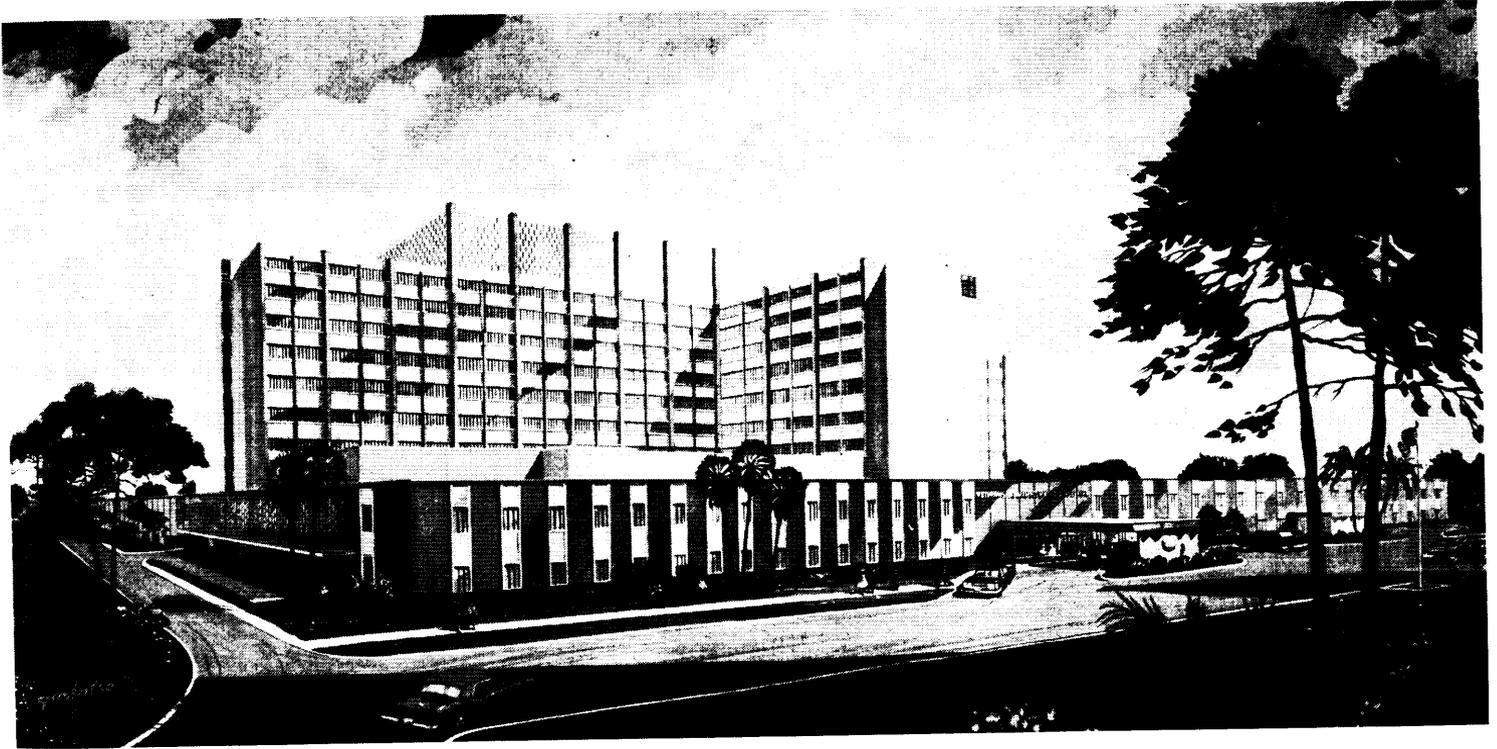
The concept of circular nursing units was developed further for the new 1,040-bed hospital at Los Angeles, Calif. A circular tower has been designed which includes 10 floors for beds and 1 floor for ancillary activities. This is a first for the Veterans Administration.

Another VA first became a reality at the VA hospital, Washington, D.C., when plans for the addition of a partial fourth floor for administrative research were added to the construction contract. New space is set aside for research in architectural design. Here any individual department of the hospital may be studied under actual operating conditions. It will accommodate the surgical suite, the radiology suite, central supply, the kitchen, a complete 40-bed nursing unit, or any other department of the

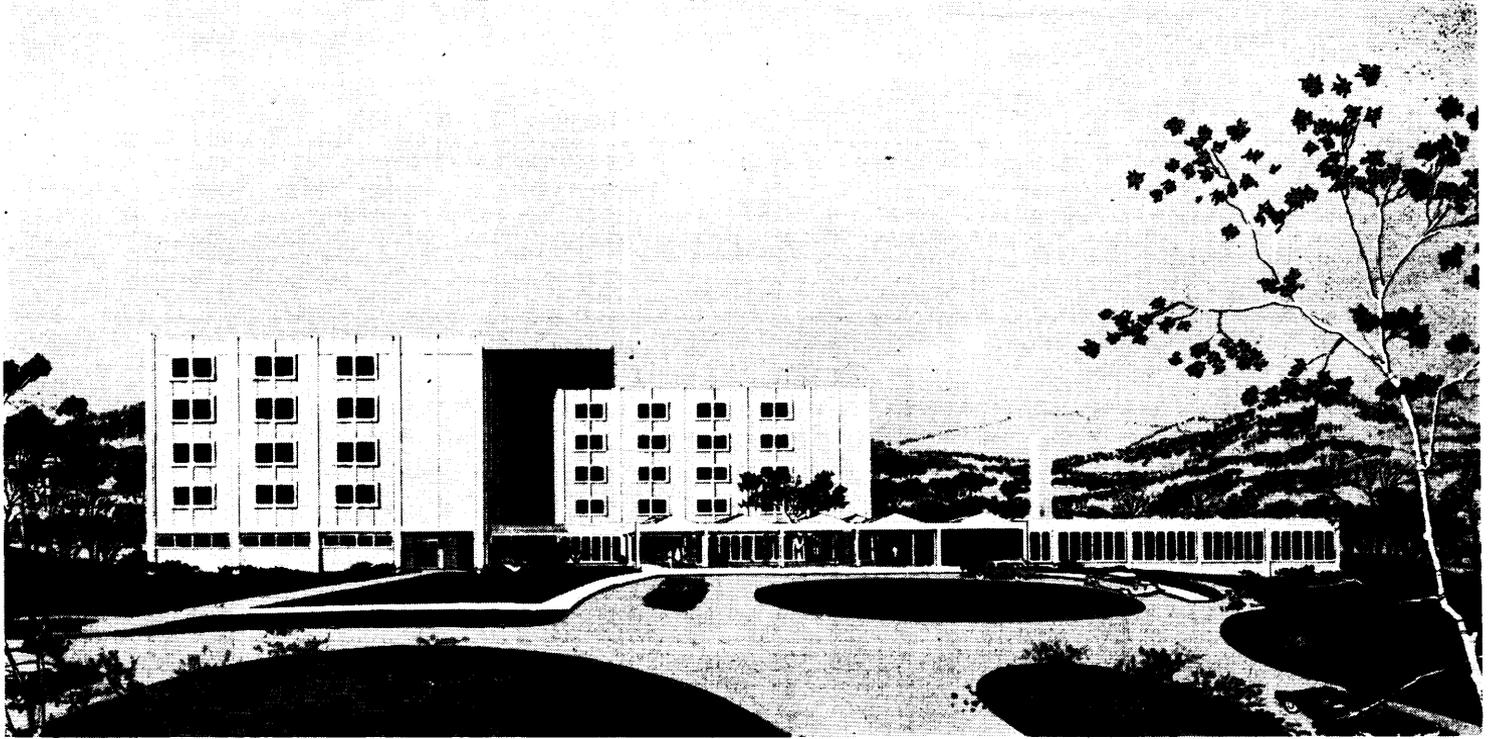
hospital. To our knowledge, there is no such facility available in any other institution, Government or private.

Fifteen major construction contracts with a value of \$82.4 million were awarded. Included in this number were contracts for the \$10 million 480-bed hospital at Gainesville, Fla., the \$17.6 million 1,062-bed hospital at Miami, Fla., the \$8.8 million 500-bed hospital at Oteen, N.C., the \$16.2 million 1,000-bed hospital at Memphis, Tenn., and the \$8.1 million 480-bed hospital at Temple, Tex. All are general hospitals. (See photographs on following pages.) Also included was a contract for three 240-bed psychiatric patient buildings at Danville, Ill., for \$7.1 million, and a contract for a 240-bed building at Fort Meade, S. Dak., for \$2 million.

Work was completed on 89 projects having a construction cost of \$45.1 million; included was the 800-bed hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, at \$15.1 million. (See tables 89 and 90.)



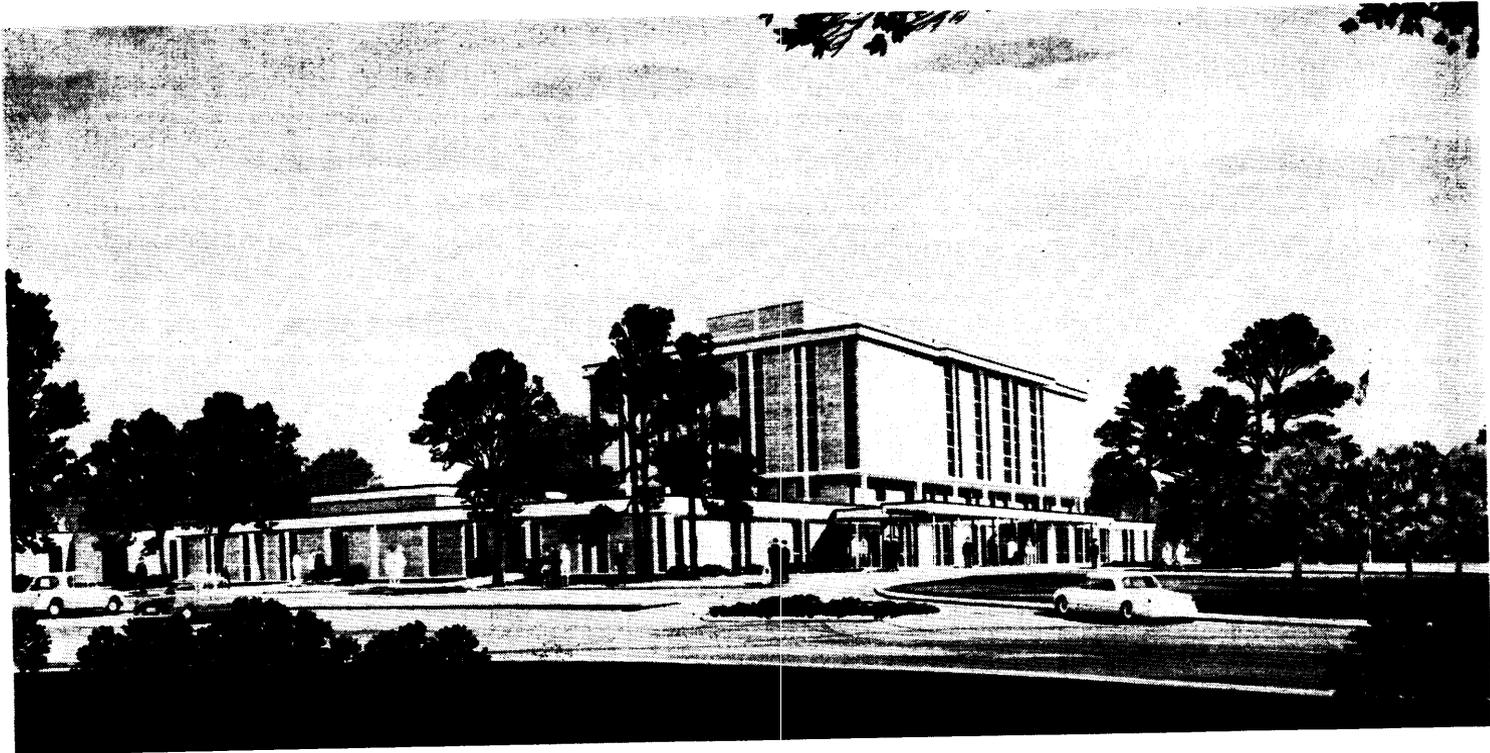
*800-bed general hospital, Miami, Fla.*



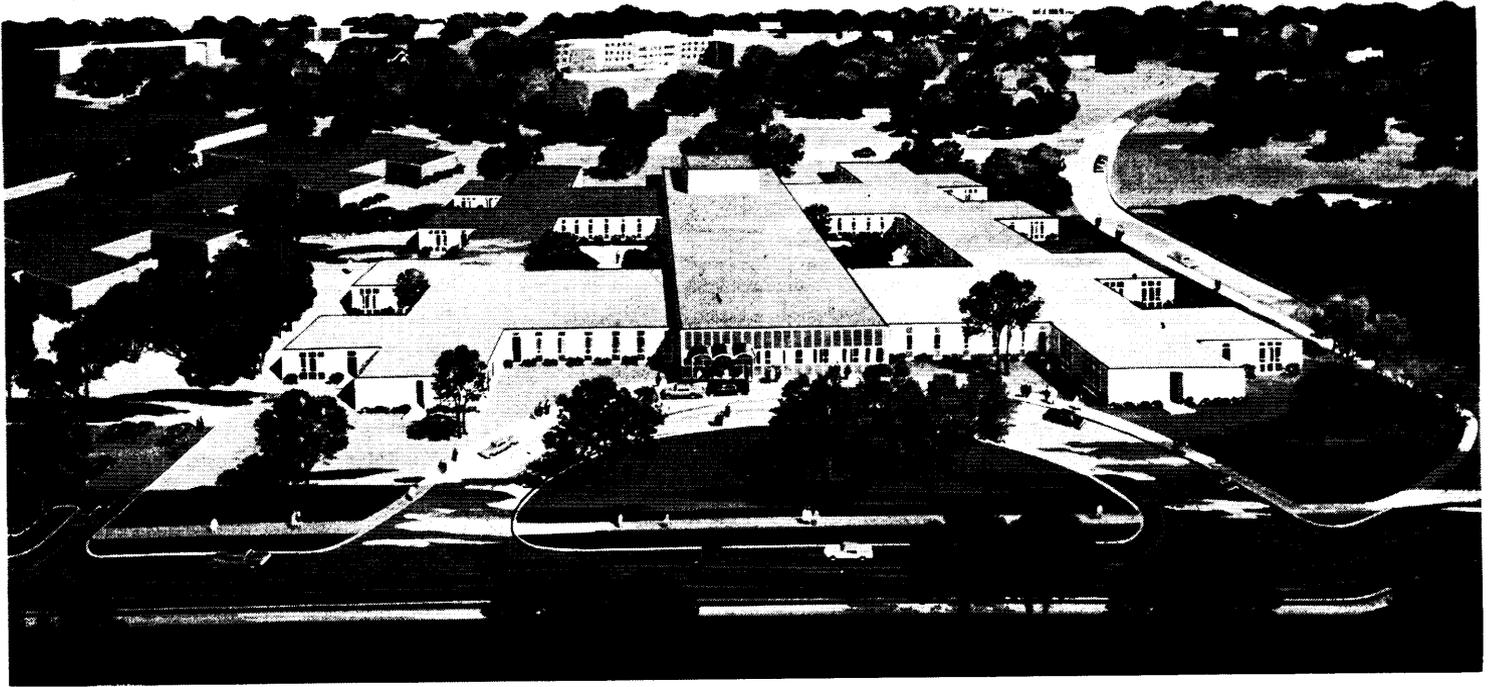
*500-bed general hospital, Oteen, N.C.*



*1,000-bed general hospital, Memphis, Tenn.*



*480-bed general hospital, Temple, Tex.*

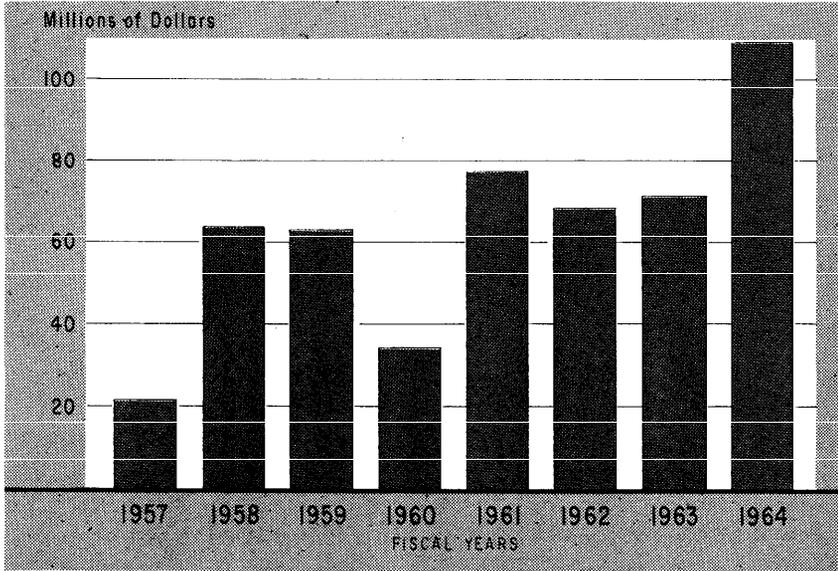


*240-bed psychiatric patient building, Danville, Ill.*

During fiscal year 1964, working drawings and specifications were developed for \$103.4 million of construction, the highest agency accomplishment on record.

Construction appropriation obligations incurred by the Veterans Administration amounted to about \$109.3 million, the largest amount obligated in any fiscal year. (This comparison does not include obligations incurred by the Corps of Engineers against VA appropriations.)

**CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION OBLIGATIONS <sup>1</sup>**



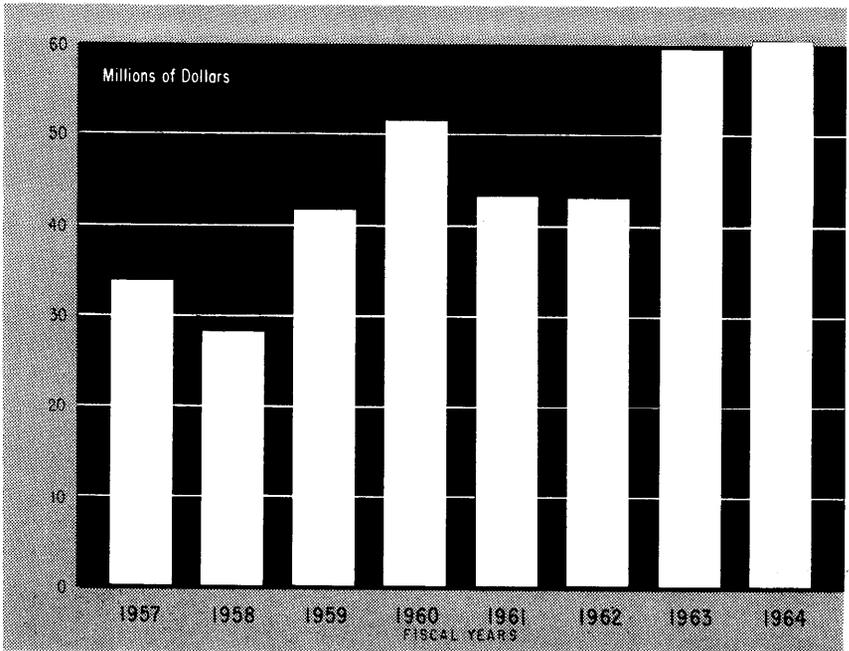
<sup>1</sup>/ Construction of Hospital and Domiciliary Facilities Appropriation and prior appropriations H & DF and MAI & R, which were consolidated into this appropriation.

In fiscal year 1964, \$60.6 million of construction was put in place under VA supervision (including work placed under Corps of Engineers jurisdiction). Construction on major projects that contributed to the above figure includes work on a \$27.9 million 1,264-bed hospital at Wood, Wis., a \$15.1 million 800-bed hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, an \$18.5 million 710-bed hospital at Washington, D.C., a \$10.3 million 480-bed hospital at Gainesville, Fla., a \$12.7 million 587-bed hospital at Atlanta, Ga., and a \$9.8 million 500-bed hospital at Charleston, S.C. All are general hospitals.

As of June 30, 1964, there remained 178 modernization and other improvement projects with requirements approved by Bureau of the Budget, of which 72 were under construction at an estimated cost of \$68.3 million. (See table 91.) Contracts have not been awarded for the remaining 106 authorized projects for which the estimated construction cost is approximately \$58.1 million, and which are in various stages of development. (See table 92.)

Construction was underway on nine hospital projects as of June 30, 1964.

## DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE



The estimated cost of this work is approximately \$131.6 million, with work in place valued at about \$41.7 million. (Table 89 lists the individual projects.)

Six of the hospital projects currently in the long-range program are in pre-construction development, with funds appropriated for site acquisition, technical services, or construction. (Table 89 lists the individual projects.)

Under the fallout shelter program sponsored by the Department of Defense, the Veterans Administration has substantially completed fallout shelters in six major hospitals (Martinez, Calif.; Nashville, Tenn.; Jackson, Miss.; Washington, D.C.; Cleveland, Ohio; and Houston, Tex.) at a cost of approximately \$700,000 of Department of Defense funds.

### Real Estate

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

During the fiscal year:

- (1) Sites were acquired for replacement of new hospitals in San Juan, P.R., and Memphis, Tenn.
- (2) Negotiations are continuing for acquisition of sites for new hospitals in Los Angeles and San Diego, Calif., Tampa, Fla., Chicago, Ill., Columbia, Mo., and San Antonio, Tex.

- (3) Hospitals at Oakland, Calif., Excelsior Springs, Mo., Nashville, Tenn., and Salt Lake City, Utah, were closed and reported to GSA for disposal.

### **Safety and Fire Protection**

The Veterans' Administration has recognized its basic responsibility for the safety of beneficiaries, visitors, and employees, as well as for the large investment of public funds represented by its hospitals and offices. To meet this responsibility a comprehensive safety and fire protection program has been developed. At field stations, programs are maintained under direct supervision of the operating departments. At staff and operating department levels, professional safety and fire protection engineers are employed to assist and advise top management in developing and vigorously prosecuting an effective campaign against accidents and fires.

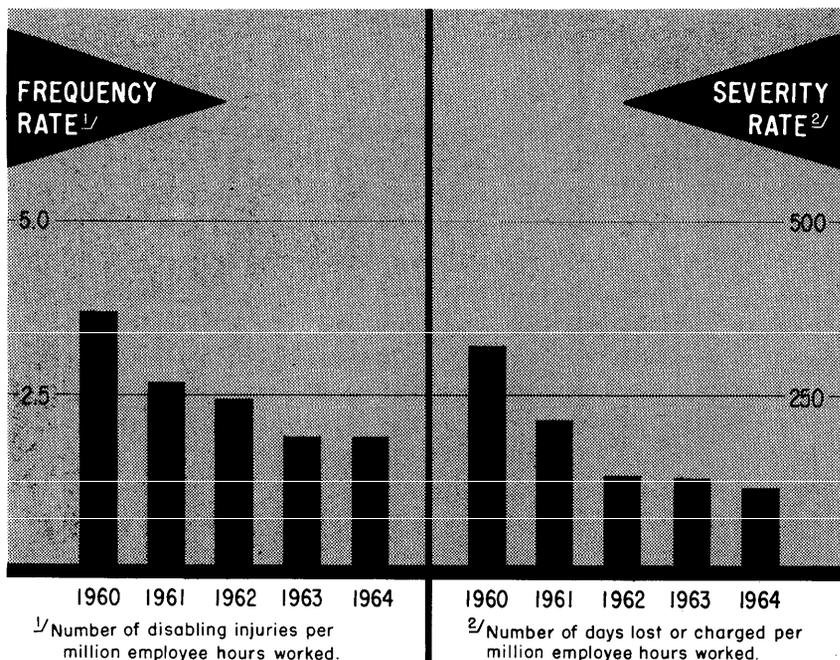
Success again marked the VA safety and fire protection program during fiscal year 1964. The center at Hot Springs, S. Dak., was Grand Award winner in the fire prevention contest conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. VA stations also won a first-place award, two second-place awards, and four honorable mentions. 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, 23 had perfect safety records, and 33 were judged best in the State in which they operate.

During 1964, the special patients' protection program, started in fiscal year 1952, neared completion. This effort consists in providing automatic sprinkler systems for patient-occupied buildings, suitable fire escape exits, and fire alarm systems. The program from fiscal year 1952 through fiscal year 1964 includes 236 projects with a total estimated construction cost of \$9,199,500. The value of construction work in place as of June 30, 1964, amounts to 98.6 percent of the total estimated construction cost of the program.

The Administrator's Annual Safety Award, given on a calendar year basis, was won by 61 field stations during 1963. The hospital at Hines, Ill.; the Columbia, S.C., regional office; and the data processing center at Hines, Ill., were given special Administrator's awards as outstanding stations in their respective operating departments.

At the close of fiscal year 1964, 83 stations had operated 1 year or more without a disabling injury. The regional offices at Atlanta and Pittsburgh were each well over 6 million injury-free man-hours. Sixty-one other stations had attained records of over 1 million man-hours since the last disabling injury. The chart shows that for fiscal year 1964 the frequency of employee disabling injuries remained at the low rate experienced during the preceding year, while severity of injuries declined favorably to a new low of 117 days lost per million man-hours worked. This again indicates better manpower utilization and increased service to veteran beneficiaries.

INJURY RATES DURING FISCAL YEAR



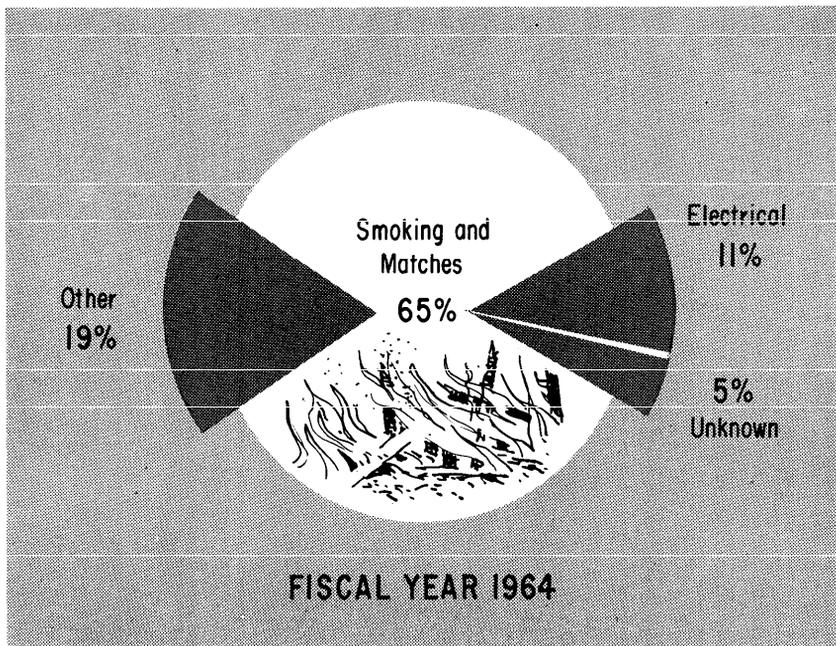
The number of fires reported by field stations during fiscal year 1964 remained substantially the same as in the preceding year. Costs of fires, up slightly at \$79,421, are very small compared with the total value of VA property, amounting to less than one-fifth of a cent per \$100 of evaluation.

The chart shows that, as in past years, most of the reported fires were attributed to smoking and use of smoking materials. It is hoped that a new, more restrictive, policy issued during the year on the use of tobacco in VA hospitals will effect a reduction in fires from this cause.

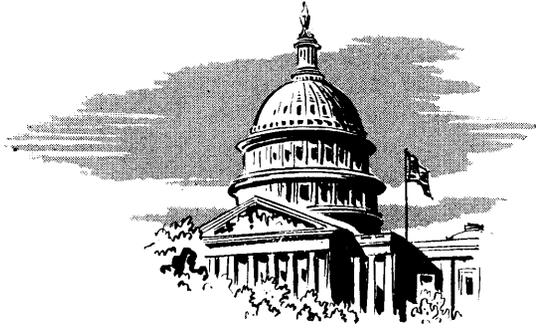
Costs for employee accidental deaths, disabling injuries, and occupational disease as reported by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor, are shown in the following table. It will be noted that over the years, costs per VA employee have been consistently lower than costs per employee Governmentwide.

Calendar Year	Cost per VA employee	Cost per employee— all Government	Total VA costs	VA change from previous years
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
1962.....	10. 93	13. 04	1, 929, 478	+206, 058
1963.....	9. 41	14. 76	1, 630, 797	-298, 681

CAUSES OF VA FIRES







## Chapter Fourteen

### NEW LEGISLATION

#### General

This chapter give digests of public laws administered by the Veterans Administration, or otherwise of particular interest to the agency which were enacted during the 1st session of the 88th Congress subsequent to September 23, 1963, and the 2d session of the 88th Congress prior to September 21, 1964.

#### Highlights

- Increased dependency and indemnity compensation for widows. (Public Law 88-134.)
- Waiver of recovery of in-

debtedness arising in guaranteed or direct loans in certain cases. (Public Law 88-151.)

- National Service Life Insurance total disability income and waiver of premiums provisions liberalized. (Public Laws 88-355 and 88-364.)
- Extension of war orphans' educational assistance program to children of certain disabled or deceased veterans. (Public Law 88-361.)
- Nursing home care authorized for certain veterans. (Public Law 88-450.)

*Public Law 88-132, October 2, 1963.*—The Uniformed Services Pay Act of 1963 increases the basic pay for members of the uniformed services; establishes a new system for adjusting retirement pay; and provides increases in certain other incentive and special pay rates. The increased rates will result in an automatic increase in dependency and indemnity compensation for some widows under 38 U.S.C. 411.

*Public Law 88-134, October 5, 1963.*—This act increases to \$120 the \$112 which is the constant factor in the monthly rate of dependency and indemnity compensation payable to widows of veterans who died from service-connected causes.

*Public Law 88-148, October 17, 1963.*—This act authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to convey, without consideration, for park and recreational purposes, approximately 19 acres of land to the city of Fayetteville, Ark.

*Public Law 88-151, October 17, 1963.*—This act provides for the waiver of recovery from a veteran, or his spouse, of indebtedness to the United States arising out of default on loans guaranteed or made by the Veterans Administration where the Administrator determines that the default arose out of compelling reasons without fault on the part of the veteran or that collection would otherwise work a severe hardship upon the veteran. This act also requires the Administrator to report annually to the appropriate committees of Congress concerning each waiver made pursuant to this act.

*Public Law 88-207, December 17, 1963.*—This act permits the Administrator to delegate to the Chief Medical Director authority to appoint the chairman and secretary of each disciplinary board, and subject to the right of appeal to the Administrator, to act upon the recommendations of the board relating to actions taken against physicians, dentists, and nurses.

*Public Law 88-215, December 19, 1963.*—The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1964, appropriates to the Veterans Administration a total of \$5,384,784,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, as follows:

General operating expenses.....	\$159,750,000
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses...	14,800,000
Medical and prosthetic research.....	33,742,000
Medical care.....	1,081,186,000
Compensation and pension.....	3,921,000,000
Readjustment benefits.....	67,000,000
Veterans insurance and indemnities.....	30,200,000
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	76,796,000
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....	310,000
	5,384,784,000
Total .....	5,384,784,000

This act limits the loan guaranty revolving fund to \$300 million for the current fiscal year.

*Public Law 88-240, December 23, 1963.*—This act authorizes the appropriation to the Veterans Administration of \$1,500,000 for the purpose of

developing Corregidor Island in Manila Bay as a memorial site to the Philippine and American soldiers, sailors, and marines who lost their lives while serving in the Pacific area during World War II.

*Public Law 88-274, February 29, 1964.*—This act relieves the Veterans Administration from paying interest on the amount of capital funds transferred in fiscal year 1962 from the “direct loans to veterans and reserves revolving fund” to the “loan guaranty revolving fund.”

*Public Law 88-317, June 9, 1964.*—The Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1964, appropriated to the Veterans Administration a total of \$40,457,000, as follows:

Medical care.....	\$10,457,000
Compensation and pensions.....	30,000,000
Total .....	40,457,000

This act increases the limitation on expenditures that may be made through the loan guaranty revolving fund by \$60,000,000 for the current fiscal year.

*Public Law 88-355, July 7, 1964.*—This act authorizes the inclusion of a new type of total disability income provision in certain National Service Life Insurance policies, providing for the payment of \$10 per month for each \$1,000 of such insurance in effect if the insured becomes totally disabled prior to age 65. Application must be made either prior to the insured’s 55th birthday, or before the insured’s 60th birthday and prior to January 1, 1966. Effective date January 1, 1965.

*Public Law 88-356, July 7, 1964.*—This act appropriates \$100,000 for Veterans Administration to initiate planning of the memorial to be constructed on Corregidor Island to commemorate the veterans who lost their lives while serving in the Pacific area during World War II.

*Public Law 88-359, July 7, 1964.*—This act eliminates the offset against burial allowances paid by the Veterans Administration for amounts paid by burial associations. It substitutes a uniform prohibition against paying the burial allowance when the allowance will revert to the funds of a public or private organization or would discharge such organization’s obligation without payment.

*Public Law 88-361, July 7, 1964.*—This act extends the benefits of the war orphans’ educational assistance program to the children of veterans who have a total disability permanent in nature resulting from a service-connected disability arising out of active service during a period of war or the induction period, or, who died while a disability so evaluated was in existence. It also authorizes the Administrator to extend the period of time during which a handicapped child may receive special restorative training where such an extension is necessary to accomplish the purpose of the training.

*Public Law 88-364, July 7, 1964.*—This act extends from age 60 to age 65 the delimiting age before which a person insured under a National Service Life Insurance policy must become totally disabled to be eligible for waiver of premiums on such insurance. Effective date January 1, 1965.

*Public Law 88-401, August 4, 1964.*—This act provides assistance through grants toward purchase of specially adapted housing for certain severely disabled blind veterans even though they are able to move about without the aid of a wheelchair.

*Public Law 88-402, August 4, 1964.*—This act authorizes the Administrator to sell direct loans made to veterans, at prices which he determines to be reasonable but for not less than 98 percent of the unpaid balance plus the full amount of accrued interest, except that if loans are sold to an investor, in a block or package, the 98-percent limitation would be applicable to the aggregate unpaid balance rather than to each individual loan.

*Public Law 88-422, August 12, 1964.*—This act increases the rates of basic pay for members of the uniformed services. The increased rates will result in an automatic increase in dependency and indemnity compensation for some widows under 38 U.S.C. 411.

*Public Law 88-430, August 14, 1964.*—This act extends the 1-year time limit on filing application for outpatient dental services for a less-than-compensable dental condition or disability where the veteran's disqualifying discharge or release from service was later corrected, to 1 year after the date of corrective action, or 1 year after enactment of this law, whichever is later.

*Public Law 88-433, August 14, 1964.*—This act authorizes the United States to indemnify a contractor, engaged in a medical research or development project for the Veterans Administration, against certain risks of an unusually hazardous nature.

*Public Law 88-434, August 14, 1964.*—This act authorizes to be constructed by the Veterans Administration, an Army Reserve center, as a replacement for the existing center located on land known as Hazard Park, Las Angeles, Calif., in order to provide an adequate site for the proposed VA hospital at Hazard Park.

*Public Law 88-438, August 14, 1964.*—This act authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to convey, for 50 percent of its appraised value, approximately 39 acres of the VA hospital reservation at McKinney, Tex., to the city of McKinney, for recreational purposes.

*Public Law 88-445, August 19, 1964.*—This act provides that a disability which has been continuously rated at or above a given percentage for 20 or more years, for purposes of compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration, shall not thereafter be rated at any lesser percentage, except upon a showing that the rating concerned was based on fraud.

*Public Law 88-450, August 19, 1964.*—This act authorizes 4,000 beds for furnishing nursing home care in VA facilities; provides limited care in private or public nursing homes for certain VA patients who have received maximum hospital benefits; authorizes a 5-year program of \$5 million per year of matching grants to States for construction of State home facilities for furnishing nursing home care to war veterans and a larger per diem contribution for the care of nursing home patients. For veterans receiving

an increased pension or additional compensation based on need of regular aid and attendance: defers reduction during hospitalization until second calendar month after admission; authorizes rehabilitative devices on an outpatient basis for veterans eligible for an invalid lift; and removes the time limitation on outpatient care following hospitalization for specific chronic diseases.

*Public Law 88-481, August 22, 1964.*—This act provides hospital and domiciliary care for non-service-connected disabilities of veterans with peacetime service who are recipients of the Medal of Honor.

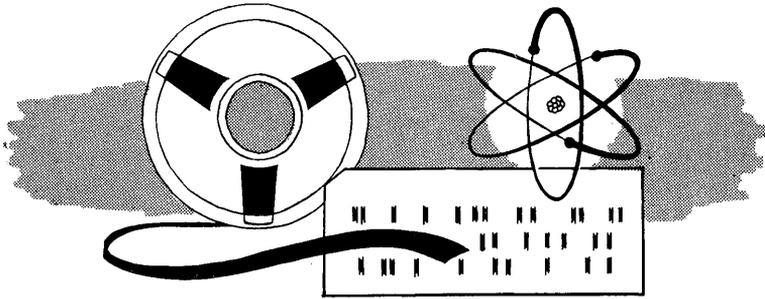
*Public Law 88-507, August 30, 1964.*—The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1965, appropriates to the Veterans Administration a total of \$5,434,473,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, as follows:

General operating expenses-----	\$155, 125, 000
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses--	14, 200, 000
Medical and prosthetic research-----	37, 000, 000
Medical care-----	1, 115, 935, 000
Compensation and pensions-----	3, 963, 000, 000
Readjustment benefits-----	37, 100, 000
Veterans insurance and indemnities-----	13, 700, 000
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities-----	98, 103, 000
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines-----	310, 000
	<hr/>
Total-----	5, 434, 473, 000

This act limits the loan guaranty revolving fund to \$380 million for the current fiscal year. It also authorizes transfer of up to \$200 million of unobligated balances of the direct loans revolving fund to the loan guaranty revolving fund.

*Public Law 88-560, September 2, 1964.*—This act amends the National Housing Act and other laws relating to housing. Title VII vests the Federal National Mortgage Association with fiduciary powers and authorizes the pooling of mortgages held by it, the Veterans Administration (38 U.S.C. 1820, 1823), and other agencies as the basis for the issuance and sale by FNMA of mortgage participation certificates to be guaranteed by FNMA. Restricts this arrangement to first mortgages and installment sale contracts.





## Chapter Fifteen

# DATA MANAGEMENT

### Mission

The primary mission of the Department of Data Management is to provide effective support to all elements of the Veterans Administration in the application and extension of automatic data processing techniques to their operations. This is accomplished by (1) identification of areas which have ADP potential; (2) the conduct of studies to determine feasibility for automation; (3) the design and development of new and revised ADP systems; and (4) the installation and maintenance of ADP systems. The department has the responsibility for management and operation of data processing centers and for technical supervision of the agency telecommunications system.

### Highlights

- The conversion of 13 million insurance actuarial punched-card records from a mechanized operation to a computer system was completed with annual savings estimated at \$200,000.
- The annual rental costs for electric accounting machines was reduced by nearly \$200,000.
- The automation of VA's Personnel and Accounting Integrated Data Pay System (PAID) was initiated with the conversion of the 173,000 personnel statistical records.
- The first phase in the development of a VA Automated Management Information System (AMIS) for the collection, manipulation, and tabulation of data was completed.
- The consolidation of the agencywide teletype system from six communication control centers into two was completed, with annual savings at \$162,000.
- The payment of the 1964 regular Government life insurance dividend was accelerated and payment to 4.7 million policyholders was accomplished within 8 days.

## General

**Organization.**—The department consists of the central office staff, and five data processing centers located at Philadelphia, Pa.; Hines, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Los Angeles, Calif.; and Washington, D.C. The field offices are equipped with computers and electric accounting machines as well.

Plans for the fiscal year 1965 include the transfer of the data processing activities of 37 regional offices located in cities from coast to coast from the Department of Veterans Benefits to the jurisdiction of the Department of Data Management. This action was effected on July 1, 1964. These offices will be identified as data processing branches and are equipped with various types of electric accounting machines.

Other plans for the next fiscal year contemplate the merger of these branches into larger data processing complexes. Eventually, the consolidations will comprise a network of about 20 data processing branches which will be located within our hospitals, regional offices, or data processing centers. These branches will provide data processing services for all other VA stations lacking such facilities. This action will bring substantial economies in both manpower and equipment.

**Staffing.**—The Department of Data Management employed an average of 886 persons (full-time equivalent) during the fiscal year 1964. At the end of June, total employment was 927. This represents an increase of 297 over June 30, 1963. The major part of the increase is attributable to the transfer of employees from the data processing division of the VA center, Philadelphia, to the Department of Data Management on July 1, 1963, and to the establishment of the St. Paul data processing center on the same date. An increase in the central office staff was made to accelerate systems studies and installations. The following compares the employment as of June 30, 1963 and 1964:

	On duty June 30	
	1963	1964
Department total . . . . .	630	927
Central office staff . . . . .	218	290
Field-data processing centers . . . . .	412	637

## ADP Equipment

**Computers.**—During fiscal year 1964, the Veterans Administration used 14 computers to perform administrative operations formerly accomplished by manual or mechanical methods or by a combination of these techniques and to aid our medical research activities. (Details of the computer systems are shown on the accompanying chart.) Three of the computers are the small scientific type and are in operation at hospitals at Hines, Ill.;

Little Rock, Ark. (Medical Research Center); and Omaha, Nebr. The other large and medium-size computer systems are operated by our data processing centers for a variety of applications. Eleven of these systems have been purchased while the three small systems remain under the lease plan. However, one of the leased computers is now outmoded and is scheduled for early release. Purchase of the computers will result in substantial savings.

**Electric Accounting Machine Equipment (EAM).**—At the start of fiscal year 1964, the Veterans Administration had 1,443 electric accounting machines of various types performing data processing operations at over 200 stations. At the end of the fiscal year, the total inventory was reduced to 1,392 machines, a net decrease of 51 with annual rental costs lowered by nearly \$200,000. This reduction of mechanical equipment was brought about primarily through systems changeovers to computer processing. Greater reductions are expected during fiscal year 1965 as a result of further conversions from manual-mechanized procedures to magnetic tape systems and through EAM equipment consolidations.

**Telecommunications.**—During fiscal year 1964, the Veterans Administration completed the consolidation of six communications control centers into two. The centers, located at Lebanon, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., were selected by reason of the availability of their space and power. The Veterans Administration now has an independent nationwide communications system capable of transmitting data to and from any of its 240 stations. Annual savings resulting from these consolidations are estimated at \$162,000. The merger of these facilities will also bring about economical advantages through the use of the new "Telpak" communications rate structure.

Another project completed during the past fiscal year was the integration of the VA telephone systems into the Federal Telecommunications System (FTS). The telephone systems at 67 VA installations were connected to the FTS. Thus, a major portion of their long-distance calling requirements were diverted from commercial usage to the FTS at reduced rates. In addition, the Veterans Administration agreed to a request of the General Services Administration to provide FTS consolidated switchboard service at 17 VA hospital locations. This will provide access to FTS for the various Federal agency telephones in those cities. A reduction in long-distance telephone costs should result.

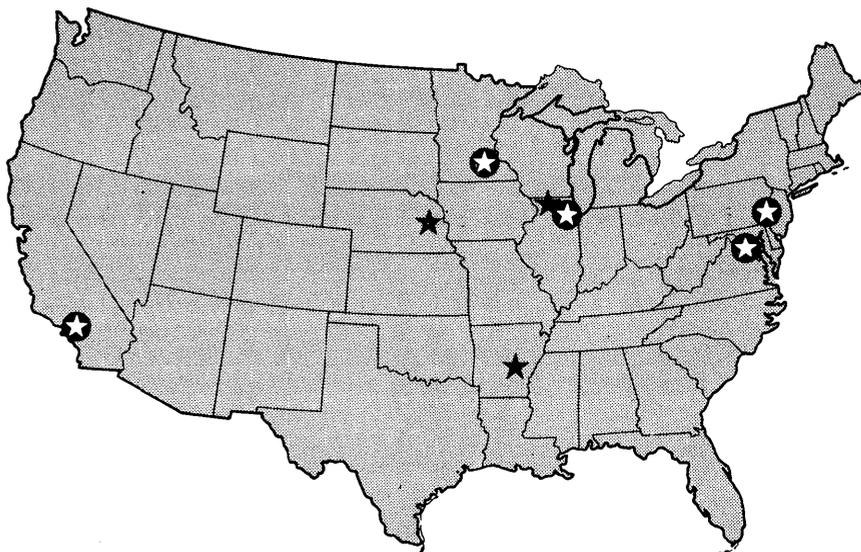
#### **ADP (Automatic Data Processing) Activities**

**General.**—During fiscal year 1964, the Veterans Administration made material progress in the areas of automatic data processing. Several of the more significant accomplishments and developments over the past 12 months are summarized in the following paragraphs.

**Conversion of U.S. Government Life Insurance Accounts.**—With the changeover of 270,000 of these accounts from a manual-mechanical method of maintenance to an automatic data processing system in December 1963,

# VA COMPUTER SYSTEMS

## LOCATION



- ★ Data Processing Center
- ★ Hospital, Medical Research Center

∩ Each Computer

## INVENTORY

(June 30, 1964)

Location	Type and Quantity	Memory Capacity <sup>∩</sup>	Purchased or Leased
Philadelphia, Pa. Data Processing Center	1-Large	160,000	Purchased
	2-Medium	16,000	Purchased
Hines, Ill. Data Processing Center	1-Large	80,000	Purchased
	2-Medium	4,000	Purchased
St. Paul, Minn. Data Processing Center	2-Medium	16,000	Purchased
Los Angeles, Calif. Data Processing Center	1-Medium	4,000	Purchased
Washington, D.C. Data Processing Center	1-Medium	12,000	Purchased
	1-Small	20,000	Leased
Hines, Ill. Hospital	1-Small (Scientific)	20,000	Leased
Little Rock, Ark. Medical Research Center	1-Small (Scientific)	20,000	Leased
Omaha, Neb. Hospital	1-Small (Scientific)	20,000	Purchased

conversion of all Government life insurance accounts to a magnetic tape system was completed. The Philadelphia data processing center now maintains a total of 5.9 million insurance accounts on magnetic tape with 5.6 million of these representing the National Service Life Insurance accounts. This new system reduces the maintenance cost by over \$3 million annually and, at the same time, provides improved service to policyholders.

**Payment of 1964 Insurance Dividend.**—The regular dividend for 1964 was paid in January of 1964 to about 4.7 million policyholders on an accelerated basis. Through the use of a computer, the payment was accomplished within 8 days at a cost of only \$25,000. Under the old manual-mechanical system which was in use before 1961, and when payments were spread over the entire year, the cost of paying the dividend would have been close to \$1.4 million. A more graphic comparison is shown by reducing this cost difference to a unit basis. Before 1961, the cost of paying one dividend was 27 cents. In 1964, two dividends were paid for 1 cent.

**Conversion of Insurance Actuarial Operations.**—The conversion of the valuation file of approximately 13 million punched cards from a mechanized operation to a magnetic tape system was completed. The new method will enhance the operation as a whole and will also produce actuarial data more rapidly and with greater reliability. Annual savings resulting from the installation of this system are estimated at about \$200,000.

**Computer Preparation of Insurance Notices.**—A new system has been developed and installed to utilize a computer to automatically prepare premium, loan interest, and lien interest notices for National Service Life and U.S. Government Life insurance policyholders at a centralized point (the St. Paul data processing center). This system replaces the former more time-consuming mechanized method and will provide policyholders with better service at less cost. Savings are estimated at \$106,000 annually.

**Personnel and Accounting Integrated Data Pay System (PAID).**—The several VA payroll systems are geared to pay about 173,000 employees from 240 field payroll offices and from central office. With the processing of payrolls becoming more complex in recent years, the need for a more simplified system which would integrate accounting and personnel data became apparent.

A study concluded that it was feasible to proceed to automate the VA pay administration and to maintain a master tape record in a central location for every VA employee. The Hines, Ill., data processing center was selected as the site for this operation.

These master records will be used for payroll processing and for related fiscal and personnel operations.

Significant progress has been made. The actual conversion of 173,000 personnel statistical records has already been accomplished. The completion of this phase of the project will accelerate the consolidation of personnel statistical reports. Annual savings of \$200,000 are expected from this phase of the system alone.

**Property and Loan Accounting Control and Evaluation System (PLACE).**—A study of the loan guaranty program completed in the spring of 1963 led to the conclusion that improvements in service and controls could be achieved through the application of automatic data processing at a central location.

Under the current manual-mechanical procedures, about 220,000 loans owned by VA require billing, collection, and accounting for approximately 3 million recurring and miscellaneous payments annually by regional offices. Around 400,000 disbursements are also processed on an annual basis.

The VA Philadelphia data processing center was selected as the site for the installation of an integrated data processing system for the maintenance of portfolio loans, property management, and accounting.

Work on the development of the new operating procedures, programing, and related tasks is proceeding. After the system is fully installed, substantial savings will be realized.

**VA Automated Management Information System (AMIS).**—This system, now in the process of development, will be designed to improve the present management information system through the use of automatic data processing for the collection, manipulation, and tabulation of data for the entire Veterans Administration.

The first phase of the system provides for the automation of the statistical and productivity reports of the Department of Medicine and Surgery field stations. Programs and procedures to establish a "Data Bank"—on magnetic tape—for each field station were completed. The "Data Bank" will contain quantitative information needed for the production of recurring and special reports. "Deposits" of additional data will be made each month to the "Data Bank" through a series of field station teletype messages which are converted from paper tape to magnetic tape. The computer will produce 46 monthly reports and about 150 quarterly reports for the Department of Medicine and Surgery, embracing over 200 reporting stations.

**Automated Hospital Information System (AHIS).**—During the past several years, the Veterans Administration has been conducting research studies of the hospital environment with emphasis on the practicability of applying automatic data processing to hospital operations.

The initial effort, now in progress, will determine the feasibility of installing an automated hospital information system designed to improve patient care services.

Should the initial study prove successful, a further study will determine whether the automated system should be extended to all VA hospitals. The system would involve 168 hospitals and 214 outpatient clinics. These facilities embrace about 750,000 patients a year with 500,000 admissions and the same number of discharges as well as 6 million outpatient visits annually.

**VA Logistics System.**—A new centralized computer system is being designed to handle data relating to the procurement, storage, and distribution of supplies. With automatic data processing, the supply and fiscal recordkeeping for 240 field offices will be improved and made more responsive to the users needs. The feasibility study is scheduled for completion in September 1964. Preliminary estimates indicate that annual savings after installation will be \$1,600,000.

**Annual Income Questionnaire.**—This questionnaire is mailed to over 2 million veterans and dependents each year to determine whether their income level has changed and, if so, whether the amount of entitlement to benefit payments must be changed. We have undertaken a study to determine the feasibility of using ADP for this large task. The new ADP system being designed will improve the process of preparing and evaluating the questionnaires. The feasibility study will be completed early in fiscal year 1965. After installation, annual savings of about \$200,000 are estimated.

**Automatic Increase of Dependency and Indemnity Compensation Payments.**—Increased dependency and indemnity compensation payments were authorized to the widows, parents, and children of veterans by: Public Law 88-21 (increased rates to children and parents); Public Law 88-132 (military pay raise); and Public Law 88-134 (increase in widows basic allowance). Computer programs were developed to automatically update the records of over 260,000 beneficiaries. This system made it possible for these beneficiaries to receive their payments with far more promptitude than would have been possible under the old processing methods. One-time savings through the application of this new ADP system are estimated at close to \$100,000.

**Nutritional Analysis by Computer.**—A new system, using a catalog of nutritive values and punched cards as a base, and a computer program will produce, semiannually, a nutritional analysis report of the food served to patients in each VA hospital. The new system replaces a time-consuming manual method and will reduce the cost of producing this report by about \$25,000 annually.

**Pharmacy Inventory.**—The pharmacies attached to VA hospitals, clinics, and domiciliaries throughout the country stock a total of about 7,500 individual drug items. The minimum number of drugs maintained at any one station total about 900 items, the number varying according to size and type of installation in which the pharmacy is located. In the future, a computer will be utilized to compile the annual drug inventory. The new ADP system replaces a variety of methods formerly employed by the stations and will insure complete and accurate inventory reports for each pharmacy. This method will also produce the records in much less time and will reduce the man-hours spent on this task in previous years by professional personnel.

**Transfer of Supply Activities to Data Processing Centers.**—The transfer and consolidation of field station supply and dietetic data processing activi-

ties from the supply depots to the Hines, Ill.; Los Angeles, Calif., and the Philadelphia, Pa., data processing centers has been completed. The new system resulted in both personnel and equipment savings totaling about \$190,000 annually.

**VA Computer Systems Capability.**—The versatility of our computers has been amply demonstrated by the ability of the systems to generate special information involving the welfare of veterans and their beneficiaries. In earlier years, before the automation of veterans records, it would have been impracticable or perhaps impossible to provide this service. Examples of a few of the many things that an automated system has allowed the Veterans Administration to do are cited below:

- (1) Certain veterans who receive benefit payments arising from disabilities, authorize deductions from such compensation to pay their Government life insurance premiums. A sampling was extracted from our master tape file of compensation and pension cases to determine if the veterans' disabilities were sufficient for entitlement to a waiver of premium. The sample disclosed that about 17 percent of these veterans were entitled to the premium waiver. The project has, therefore, been expanded to include the whole population of such cases.
- (2) One State needed a list of veterans residing in that State who receive compensation and pension benefits for disabilities rated 50 percent or more. The listing was required in a project designed to implement the State's educational assistance program for dependent children of veterans. With the help of the computer, the preparation of a list of the 15,000 veterans was a simple matter.
- (3) A listing of blind veterans residing in another State was prepared from our compensation and pension master tape file to assist that State in its endeavors to broaden their social service program for these disabled veterans.
- (4) A selected list of patients discharged from certain VA hospitals was prepared for use in a study of patient care and the rate of patient turnover. This was a joint survey conducted by this agency and another Government bureau.
- (5) A listing of all compensation and pension payees residing in the State of Alaska was prepared for use in a special study.



## 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; office operations and administration; manpower utilization activities; and management appraisals; and audits and investigations.

### Highlights

- Improvement occurred in employment stability of the full-time work force.
- Progress continued in employment of handicapped persons.
- Substantial increase observed in number of minority group members in the upper and middle grades.
- Concerted efforts were made to improve manpower control and utilization.

## Law and Legislation

**General.**—The primary functions of the legal and legislative activities are: To render opinions as to interpretation 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 1,766 written opinions were rendered during the fiscal year by the General Counsel. Some opinions directly involved the construction of Federal laws and VA regulations relating to compensation, pensions, dependency and indemnity compensation, 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.

Under the professional guidance of the General Counsel, an additional 9,433 legal opinions were rendered during the fiscal year by regional chief attorneys involving practically all aspects of the activities of regional offices, centers, and hospitals.

**Civil Litigation.**—Pending civil litigation suits of all types numbered 1,167 as of June 30, 1963. During the fiscal year, 2,248 cases were added to the load existing at the beginning of the year and 2,800 were finally disposed of, leaving 615 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 2,392 were processed and disposed of during this fiscal year, while approximately 1,849 new cases were received.

Insurance cases continued to be the most numerous in the field of important litigation. To a pending figure of 140 there were added 97 new cases. Of this total of 237 cases, 120 were finally closed, leaving a balance pending of 117 cases on June 30, 1964.

Next in volume of major litigation were suits filed under the Federal Tort Claims Act. New suits numbering 71 were added to the 89 pending at the beginning of the year for a total of 160 suits. Of this number, 59 cases were closed, leaving a balance of 101 tort suits pending at the end of the fiscal year.

In connection with the vocational rehabilitation and education programs, 10 new suits were added to the 50 pending at the beginning of the year. With the final closing of 23 cases, the 37 cases pending show that litigation in this area decreased as compared to fiscal year 1963. 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 the compromise of suits are also prepared, generally upon request by the Department of Justice.

**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, and frauds in connection with claims for other types of benefits.

On June 30, 1963, there were 256 cases pending prosecutive consideration. During the fiscal year, 126 cases were received. Of this total of 382 cases, 23 were forwarded to the appropriate regional office chief attorneys for submission to the U.S. attorneys and 14 were submitted directly to the Department of Justice. Cases finally disposed of total 185, leaving 197 such cases requiring further action as of the end of the fiscal year.

**Legislative Activities.**—Seven thousand and three bills and resolutions were introduced in Congress during fiscal year 1964, 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, 331 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 83 hearings to assist the congressional committees in the consideration of these proposals and prepared 62 drafts of bills.

Congressional liaison activities were maintained through a special staff with offices in the Senate and House Office Buildings to advise and assist Members of Congress and their staffs concerning claims for benefits by veterans and their dependents under laws administered by the Veterans Administration, and related matters. In rendering this service approximately 4,900 personal and 60,000 telephone contacts were made and 11,000 miscellaneous letters and memorandums prepared. Also, more than 400 individual cases were reviewed and briefed.

## **Personnel**

**General.**—The major purpose of the personnel program is to make a positive contribution to the total management job of efficient operations, throughout the Veterans Administration, in carrying out diverse programs for veterans and their dependents. To provide support to substantive program missions the personnel program is oriented, and adapted as necessary, to insure economical and effective use of available manpower resources. In furthering the VA management objective of progressive and constructive use of human resources—people—for the VA mission of service to veterans and their beneficiaries, the personnel program is geared to attain the following goals:

- (1) Effective manpower utilization—the best use of people for efficient performance of the VA mission of service to veterans;
- (2) Recruitment, assignment, retention, and advancement of employees on the basis of individual merit, fitness, and potential;
- (3) Equal opportunity in employment—initial hiring, promotion, training and development, and in all other respects;
- (4) Equitable up-to-date compensation systems appropriate to the different categories of VA employees;
- (5) Practical job-oriented training to further effective and economical operations;
- (6) Development of management and program leadership skills of present and prospective future key personnel, and stimulation of self-development;
- (7) Promotion under merit principles, with competitive, equal opportunity for advancement;
- (8) Effective flow of information and ideas between employees and management;
- (9) Stimulation and recognition of employee accomplishments;
- (10) Maintenance of a work environment conducive to good employee-management relationships;
- (11) Constructive and mutually satisfactory relationships between employee groups and management, at both local and national levels; and

(12) Prompt separation of ineffective employees.

Highlights in the personnel management program during fiscal year 1964 were:

- A Civil Service Commission nationwide evaluation report was received, which reflected a high-quality, progressive personnel management program that is an integral part of general management.
- Instructions were developed, and published in a timely manner, for the June 15, 1964, personnel statistical conversion to the PAID data processing system (*Personnel and Accounting Integrated Data Pay System*), and for interim personnel operations under that system.
- Training and development of employees were augmented and strengthened by the increased use of outside training facilities to supplement on-going, well-established intraagency training facilities.
- In-house training classes were established to meet, successfully, the increased need for digital computer systems analysts and programmers for expanded data processing operations.
- A sharp rise occurred in employee organization recognitions under the employee-management program deriving from Executive Order 10988.
- A further, small but perceptible, improvement occurred in the employment stability of the full-time work force.
- Additional modifications were made in personnel policies and procedures to effect the recommendations of field station managements for more effective use of available manpower resources at local levels.
- Organizational and operational consolidations at both headquarters and field station levels were effected with a very minimum use of forced separations.
- Approximately 1,350 handicapped persons were appointed during the year, giving the Veterans Administration a continued leadership position among Federal agencies in the hiring of the handicapped.

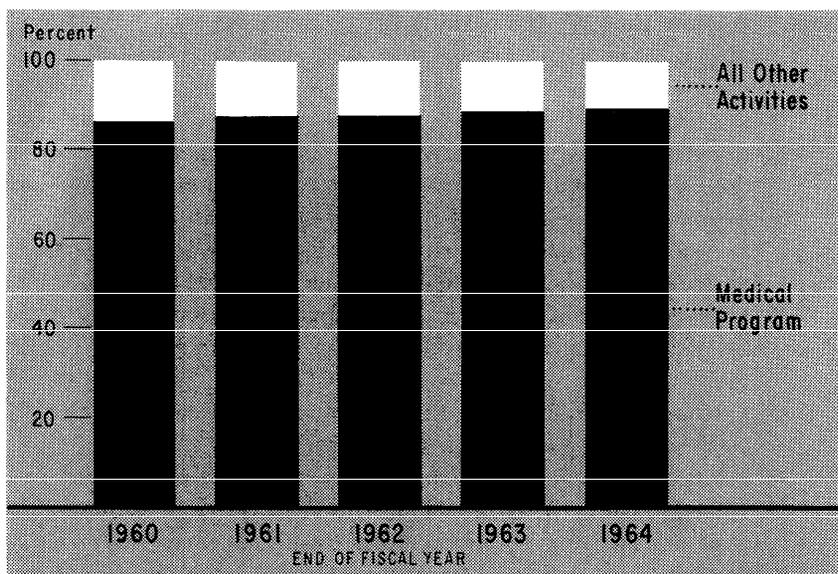
**Employment Trend.**—There were 172,171 employees in pay status (150,326 full time and 21,845 part time) as of June 30, 1964. Thus overall employment was 732 below that as of June 30, 1963, when there were 172,903 employees in pay status.

Because of organizational and functional changes—the consolidation of insurance and benefits activities, and the establishment of the Department of Data Management—direct organizational comparisons cannot be made between fiscal years 1964 and 1963. However, comparing employment in all activities other than the medical program, as of June 30, 1964, there were 872 fewer employees in such activities, or an employment decrease of about 4.4 percent. This employment decline was partially offset by a very small increase of employees in medical program activities.

Continuing a well-established pattern, the ratio of total agency employment required for the medical programs increased again—by about 0.4 percent—as employment required for all other activities declined. This gen-

eral pattern is reflected in the following chart, and in comparative employment data for the 5-year period since June 30, 1959. In medical program activities employment as of June 30, 1964, was about 4.0 percent higher than employment as of June 30, 1959, and about 21.5 percent lower for all other activities.

DISTRIBUTION OF VA EMPLOYMENT



**Recruitment and Staffing.**—Because of the size and occupational diversity of the VA work force, moderate turnover among full-time employees, and shortages of personnel required for medical program activities, recruitment continued to be a major personnel program workload factor at both headquarters and field station levels. The scope of this recruitment job for the nationwide network of VA installations is reflected in the accession of about 23,400 full-time employees during the fiscal year in order to maintain essential continuing operations at effective service levels. Full-time accessions in fiscal year 1964 averaged about 1,950 per month—the same as in fiscal year 1963.

A coordinated agencywide program at the top staff level continued to support the VA recruitment effort at department and field station levels. There was increased effort in publicizing VA's long-range needs to the university student and to the experienced alumni, with particular emphasis on shortage category professional fields. In addition, special effort was aimed at stimulating the secondary level student to consider educational and career goals related to the VA type of staffing needs.

The recruitment of professional, scientific, and technical personnel continued to be the most significant staffing problem in the medical program. Improved qualification advancement and pay policies for physicians, den-

tists, and nurses contributed to a more stable work force in these critical shortage positions. However, the nationwide shortage of professional and technical personnel in most health career fields required continued emphasis on college recruiting visits. Representatives from personnel and the various professional disciplines visited the major colleges and universities throughout the country to present VA opportunities and recruit graduating students. Special emphasis was placed on high school career days and thousands of students were contacted to stimulate interest in health careers.

These direct face-to-face recruitment activities were supplemented by the publication of a new major pamphlet on VA professional careers; the use of unpaid television and radio spot announcements to publicize VA staffing needs; and more extensive liaison with regional and national associations of counseling, guidance, and placement. In addition, the VA Central Board of Civil Service Examiners, which conducts examinations on a nationwide basis for 18 professional and scientific positions, rated over 3,000 applications for such types of competitive service positions. More than 800 appointments to shortage category positions resulted from the ratings, registers, and certifications of this essential board.

As in the past several years, clerical, subprofessional, and craft positions posed no special staffing problem on a nationwide basis. For such types of positions the recruitment effort is directed more toward the improved use of selection techniques to identify the better qualified persons among the available applicants.

Special staffing problems during the fiscal year arose from various types of consolidations within and between stations as the result of continued increased emphasis on operational effectiveness, economy of operations, and better use of manpower resources. In the case of the consolidation of the veterans benefits activities of the Dallas and Waco, Tex. offices, advance planning resulted in an unusually higher transfer rate with 200—better than 70 percent—of the regular employees located at the Dallas office accepting transfers at the same grade to the Waco office. This high transfer rate contributed to rapid adjustment to high operational effectiveness at the Waco office. In-placement and out-placement efforts of the respective stations resulted in job placements either elsewhere in the Veterans Administration or in other Federal agencies for about 40 employees, and a minimum need for forced separation actions. Of the 279 regular employees affected at the Dallas office only 17 were separated by reduction-in-force action after declining positions at the grade and salary held at the time of consolidation. In other consolidations—the merger of vocational rehabilitation and education activities at 26 field stations into the compensation and pension program, and the consolidation of teletype net control stations, originally at 4 separate locations—efforts were directed toward protecting the job security of the employees and providing job opportunities consonant with the known abilities and potential of the affected employees.

The assignment of staff to the new Department of Data Management,

activated in the latter half of fiscal year 1963, was effected originally through the detail of personnel from other organizational elements. Permanent personnel actions, accomplishing the staffing of this new organizational element to provide an integrated agency approach to data processing, became effective at the start of fiscal year 1964. For several months thereafter a staffing "shakedown" occurred at both the headquarters and data processing center levels. With due consideration for equitable treatment of affected employees, a considerable number of staffing changes were made in order to attain the best use of available manpower resources in carrying out the agencywide data processing mission of this new department.

A corollary to increased emphasis on automatic data processing in VA operations was the development of a substantial demand for digital computer systems analysts and programmers. This was met mainly through intra-VA recruitment, for training level positions, of employees who demonstrated, through testing and interviews, high potential and aptitude for data systems work. Staffing in this manner afforded new career opportunities to a substantial number of employees, some of whom were in positions offering limited career possibilities. This was a positive contribution to the broader concept of effective manpower utilization; i.e., the use of employees at their highest potential. Careful placement followup is being maintained on the performance progress of this in-house selection and training program in order to establish the validity of the selection criteria used, and to improve selection techniques for future groups of employees that may be required for training as computer programmers and analysts.

**Refention of Employees.**—The annual separation rate in fiscal year 1964 for all employees in pay status was 21.5 percent—substantially lower by 2.4 percentage points than in fiscal year 1963.

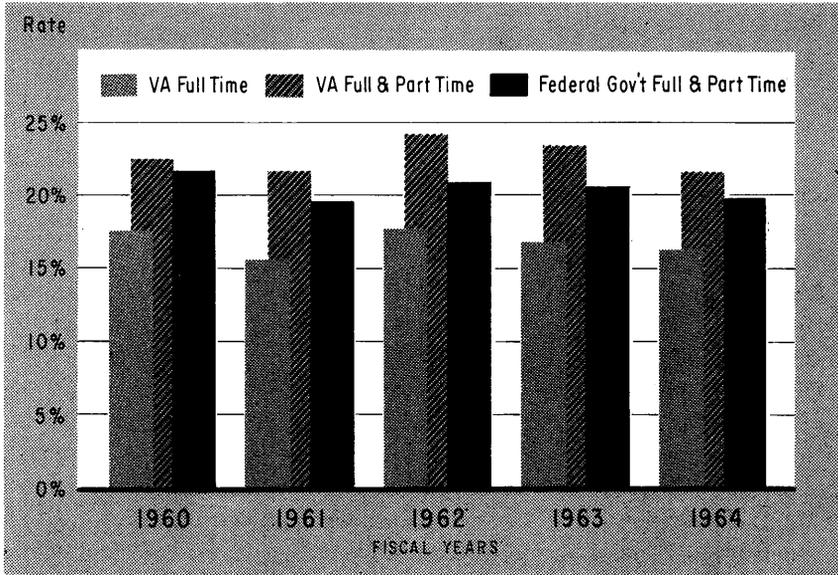
Again, there was improvement in the stability of the full-time work force as the annual separation rate for full-time employees declined by 0.5 of a percentage point to 16.4 percent. As in other years there was considerable difference—5.1 percentage points—in the respective annual separation rates for all employees in pay status (21.5 percent) and full-time employees (16.4 percent). However, the difference was smaller than in prior years. This stemmed from a reduction in the number of separations among part-time employees, corroborating the forecast made in last year's report concerning the probable effect of the termination of members as employees.

Also as forecast in the prior year's report, the termination of member-employees did have the effect of producing a lower annual separation rate for all employees in pay status, as indicated above. Thus, the significant fact in the separation rate data is the further gain in employment stability among full-time employees.

The comparative separation rate experience of the Veterans Administration and the Government for the past 5 fiscal years is summarized in the chart on page 153. This chart indicates, among other things, that for fiscal year 1964 the governmentwide annual separation rate was only 1.6 percent-

age points better than the VA rate for all employees in pay status. As in the past several prior years, the 1964 VA separation rate for full-time employees is about 3.5 percentage points lower than the 1964 governmentwide rate for all employees.

ANNUAL SEPARATION RATE



**Career Development and Training.**—On-going training programs to enhance the management knowledges and skills of technical, supervisory, middle-management, and top-management personnel were strengthened and augmented by the use of new training courses and programs. There was increased use of outside training facilities to supplement intra-agency training facilities such as the long-standing series of national and regional management institutes for key officials at field and headquarters levels. In line with the VA support of public policy objectives, policies covering training and development were revised to emphasize equal opportunity in training for all employees and to prohibit training of VA employees, at Government expense, at non-Government facilities which discriminate on the basis of race, creed, color, or national origin.

With the establishment of the Kings Point Executive Seminar Center program, by the Civil Service Commission, 19 VA career executives participated in an educational program especially tailored for employees at the higher grade levels with demonstrated potential for advancement to top-level Federal positions. In addition, a substantial number of technical and management personnel attended courses, seminars, and institutes offered in a variety of subject matter fields, at nominal costs to Federal agencies, by the Army Management Engineering Training Agency, Rock Island, Ill.

Building on the management education base established in prior years, stations with medical activities began a second 3-year cycle of seminars. University and other management authorities were utilized as resource consultants, applying management principles and skills to actual problems of each hospital and its staff group. Team training was stressed in many of the seminar series, in view of the increasing complexity of modern hospitals.

In veterans benefits activities the experience and incentives of education and training in job-related fields were provided for nearly 300 persons with a modest expenditure of less than \$10,000. A considerable amount of outside training was accomplished without direct cost to the Government and correspondence course training was used where germane and practical. Technical training for personnel in claims examining, vocational rehabilitation and education, and loan guarantee activities accounted for a large share of the outside training at Government expense. The interest of employees in development opportunities for improving job performance is reflected in the fact that the bulk of such training was on the personal or free time of the employees.

The first large-scale application of the technique of "programed instruction" to meet a specific training need was made in connection with the standardization and automation of supply requisition and procurement procedures. Over 1,000 supply employees at 170 separate installations were trained simultaneously in the new procedures utilizing programed texts developed by General Services Administration. This self-teaching device proved to be effective and economical, and further applications of the "programed instruction" technique are being studied.

As a part of the advance preparation for the prospective broader use of electronic computer techniques in both the medical and administrative activities of hospitals, action was initiated to insure early familiarization of hospital executives in the concepts, potentials, and implications of automatic data processing. To accomplish this a variety of training resources were used during the year, and will continue to be used as needed. These resources included interagency training courses, university courses, executive orientation seminars offered by equipment manufacturers, and individual study materials.

In the newly established Department of Data Management virtually all development and training activities were in the broad fields of data automation and research. Prudent use was made of outside training facilities, under Training Act authority, to further the administrative and technical development of employees and to keep them abreast of innovations occurring in the rapidly changing field of data automation. To the maximum extent practical, full advantage was taken of intra-Government training facilities for automatic data processing and related disciplines, sponsored by various agencies and departments. Training provided by equipment manufacturers, without charge to the Government, also played an important part in meeting the training needs of this department.

A highly significant in-house training activity was that conducted to meet the increased need for digital computer systems analysts and programmers. Classes for trainees for such positions were conducted at both the central office and at data processing centers, with the trainees selected from among VA employees with high potential for data processing work. With few exceptions, the increased staffing for systems analyst and programmer positions was accomplished through a combination of training by VA instructors and customer service training by equipment manufacturers.

Last year's report mentioned the issuance of a new pamphlet, "YOU and the VA," which describes not only what our employees may expect from the Veterans Administration, but also what this agency expects from them. In February 1964, the Veterans Administration received an award from the Washington chapter of the American Society of Training Directors for its "outstanding publication 'YOU and the VA' as a unique piece of creativity."

The VA personnel management inventory system, activated in fiscal year 1959, is now the firmly established and accepted keystone of the merit promotion program for key VA positions. In the past 5 years, including the current fiscal year, there has been a steady growth in the accretion of comprehensive information on the experience, education, accomplishments, and performance evaluations of VA employees. This inventory now provides a centralized reference source for systematic consideration of about 8,200 VA employees, under competitive, equitable, merit-selection techniques, for assignment to vacancies occurring in middle and higher level management positions throughout the Veterans Administration.

Experience over the 5-year period since the establishment of the personnel management inventory system, during which employee participation has increased from about 6,300 as of June 30, 1959, to about 8,200 as of June 30, 1964, has confirmed the goals envisioned for its career development and merit promotion aspects. In its total operations the personnel management inventory is providing management officials a tool for effective appraisal of employees, serving as a career incentive to employees, and furthering the successful identification of well-qualified employees to fill vacancies in important VA positions.

As a part of the improvement of selection techniques associated with the use of the management personnel inventory, revised evaluation criteria were developed during the year for application to the positions of field station directors and assistant directors, and field station managers and assistant managers. These new criteria serve to extend the area of consideration to an increased number of candidates with high potential, making selection more competitive, and to give added emphasis to job-oriented training, education, and performance awards.

In line with the overall plans for use of automatic data processing in personnel operations, plans were developed for converting the personnel management inventory from a punchcard record system to a magnetic tape record system. Provision is being made to coordinate the personnel man-

agement inventory record with the basic personnel magnetic tape record of the PAID system, referred to earlier in this chapter, to obtain more timely feedback of information required for more effective use of the personnel management inventory system.

**Employee-Management Cooperation.**—At the end of the second year of the employee-management cooperation program there were evidences of two significant developments. For one, there was an apparent increase in the number of VA employees with membership in unions. Secondly, more employee organization locals were seeking exclusive recognition with the right to negotiate agreements with local managements on personnel matters, including local working conditions. These developments are reflected by comparative data in the following table on recognition of employee organizations:

Type recognition	Number, June 30, 1964	Number, June 30, 1963	Net change from June 30, 1963
Informal recognition (organization has right to be heard) . . . . .	53	45	+8
Formal recognition (organization has right to be consulted) . . . . .	131	103	+28
Exclusive recognition (organization has right to negotiate agreements) . . . . .	36	14	+22
Total recognitions . . . . .	220	162	+58

As reflected in the foregoing table there was a substantial numerical increase in all types of recognitions during the fiscal year, with a proportional increase of about 36 percent in the total number of recognitions. These numerical and proportional increases are, of themselves, important indicators of employee concern and participation in decisions affecting personnel policies and working conditions. Most significant, however, was the increase in exclusive recognition which provides employee organizations with the right to negotiate written agreements with local management on matters directly affecting employees, viz, personnel policies, personnel procedures, and local working conditions. As of the end of the fiscal year 22 employee organization locals with exclusive recognition—more than half the total with such recognition—had already concluded negotiated agreements with VA field station managements. In addition to establishing the general “ground rules” for employee-management negotiations, local agreements consummated with employee organizations in the Veterans Administration now cover a broad range of local personnel matters.

Under a reporting system established in the prior fiscal year, information on employee-management cooperation was again obtained from field station managements for evaluation and feedback purposes. These reports indicated, among other things, that generally the quality of employee union-

management relations remained excellent, with local managements and employees cooperatively working out problems of mutual concern. To keep field station management officials apprised of agencywide developments, a feedback summary, based on both field station reports and other information available at central office headquarters, was published.

As a part of the continuing effort to provide program assistance for indicated needs, field stations were furnished a VA-Civil Service bibliography on employee-management cooperation, and a question-and-answer type of release covering common core questions on local union-management relations. To assist managements at medical activities experiencing an active increase in the number of exclusive and other types of recognitions, a series of nationwide workshop seminars, by area, was conducted for station personnel officers, the customary liaison representative in matters relating to employee organizations. These workshop seminars emphasized training in the techniques of negotiating agreements with organizations granted exclusive recognition and thereby acquiring the right to negotiate agreements on personnel matters affecting station employees.

In line with the VA policy of keeping employees current about matters affecting them, an employee letter concerning employee organizations was updated and distributed to all personnel on the rolls. The revised letter included information on the voluntary nature of the VA procedures for the withholding of union dues from employees' salaries, and the essential features of the Standards of Conduct for Employee Organizations and the Code of Fair Labor Practices.

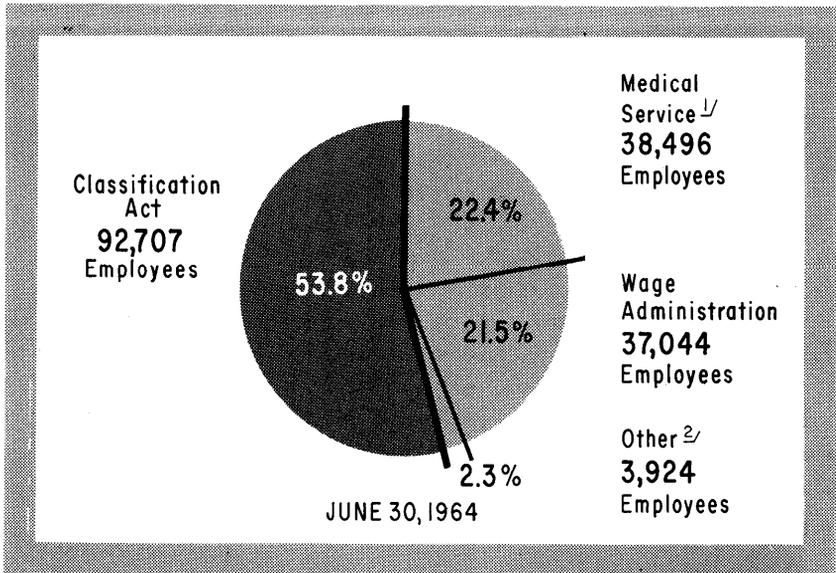
**Pay Systems and Position Classification.**—The differing types of employees in the VA work force and the statutory bases under which they are compensated require the administration of varying pay systems. The chart on page 158 provides data on the number and percent of employees compensated under the major pay systems as of June 30, 1964.

Numerical and percentage changes from the prior year, all of a relatively minor order, were as follows:

- Medical service positions—a decrease of 767 or 0.3 of a percentage point.
- Classification Act positions—a decrease of 402 or 0.1 of a percentage point.
- Wage administration positions—an increase of 215 or 0.2 of a percentage point.
- Other—an increase of 222 or 0.1 of a percentage point.

The major pay systems change during fiscal year 1964 was related to wage administration positions. In consonance with the Fair Labor Standards Amendment of 1961 (Public Law 87-30) a minimum wage policy of \$1.25 per hour for VA wage administration employees was adopted. This new minimum wage, replacing the former minimum of \$1.15 per hour, was made effective in September 1963, and approximately 3,400 wage administration employees were affected by this change to a higher minimum

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY PAY SYSTEM



<sup>1/</sup> Chapter 3, Section 213, and Chapter 73, Title 38, U.S.C.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes employees under Chapter 75, Title 38 U.S.C.

wage. In addition, the job evaluation standards for food service workers were revised to permit a more precise grading of such jobs. Application of these improved job evaluation standards by field stations served as a basis for considerable standardization in both pay structure and operations for food service activities, and contributed to general stabilization of the grade structure for wage administration positions.

Several major policy and procedural changes were effected during the year in the continuing effort to obtain qualitative improvements to improve service, and to effect man-hour economies in the administration of the classification program. Acting upon field station recommendations for better use of available manpower resources, certain prescribed procedures were either simplified or eliminated. In addition, multilevel classification appeals were eliminated by provision for only one level of appeal beyond the level at which the original classification action was taken initially. These administrative changes, together with others effected within the operating departments, served to conserve manpower required for essential classification program activities.

Further progress was made by the two major operating departments to reduce paperwork and administrative workload in the position classification program. Continuing a project initiated in fiscal year 1962, prototype position descriptions were developed for additional types of centralized positions in the medical program. As a result of this long-term project, prototype position descriptions, rather than individually prepared descriptions, are now being used for approximately 2,200 centralized Classification Act posi-

tions in the medical program—about 90 percent of the total number of such positions in the Department of Medicine and Surgery. An additional major step in streamlining the classification of about 74,000 positions at medical installations, was the preparation of master or sample descriptions for jobs in which there are numerous employees—e.g., nursing assistants, dental assistants, X-ray technicians. During the year master descriptions were finalized to simplify the description of about one-half of the total number of Classification Act positions associated with medical activities. In veterans benefits activities there was renewed emphasis given to cutting down the generation of position descriptions by stressing that descriptions be modified only where there is a significant change in the essential elements of the job.

Organizational changes in substantive programs; e.g., the consolidation of compensation, pension, vocational and educational activities, and the consolidation of certain activities in the reorganization of small hospitals, created the need for a variety of special occupational studies to insure proper and equitable classification of new positions that evolved as a result of the consolidations. These consolidations also resulted in the increased use of job engineering techniques to obtain the best arrangement of work and the best use of the manpower available for the new positions.

**Incentive Awards.**—During fiscal year 1964, emphasis continued on quality in the suggestion phase of the incentive awards program and on using the program as a tool of management. The Civil Service Commission's announcement of the 10th anniversary of the Incentive Awards Act dovetailed neatly with this emphasis. Agency instructions and materials implementing the Commission's announcement stressed how VA employees, through their ideas and performance, could respond to the needs for economy and efficiency. The effort was enhanced by station newsletters, flyers, etc., and by department and agencywide information publications. There will probably be a decline in the number of suggestions, but the adoption rate will continue to be very good.

Quality increases, a new type of recognition for high-level performance, became available for use late in fiscal year 1963. Thus, fiscal year 1964 will provide the first experience with this form of employee recognition on a full fiscal year basis. At mid-year 932 quality increases had been granted—a ratio of 1 quality increase per 100 employees eligible for such recognition. This ratio of 1:100 is fairly comparable to the average rate of quality increases in a sampling study conducted by the Civil Service Commission in selected Federal departments and agencies.

Efforts were continued to simplify administration in incentive awards activities. A complete revision was made of the reporting system for incentive awards, reducing paperwork all along the line. The major change was the substitution of a semiannual summary report from field installations in place of the former monthly feeder report for each individual action.

Particularly noteworthy in the area of external recognition was the receipt

by the Deputy Administrator, of a Career Service Award of the National Civil Service League. This award, given annually to the 10 top career men in the Federal Government, is one of the most highly prized national honors given to public employees by a citizens' organization.

**Employment of Women**—Over an extended time women have constituted a large portion of the total VA work force. Currently, about 63,000 women are employed in the Veterans Administration—about 36 percent of the total number of VA employees in pay status as of June 30, 1964. This proportion of women employees in the VA work force is considerably higher than the proportion of women employed in the civilian work force of the entire Federal service, estimated to be about 24 percent for fiscal year 1964.

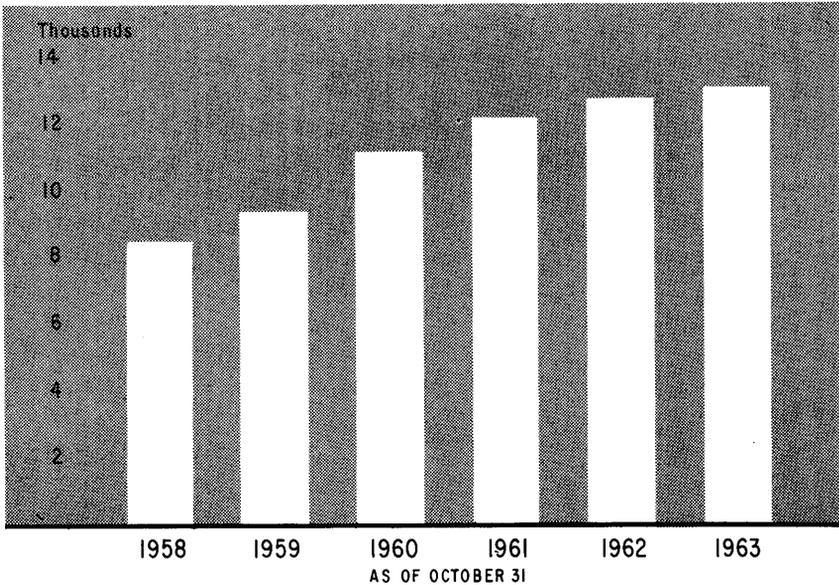
There are, of course, many positions in the Veterans Administration for which women are the primary recruitment source; e.g., nurses, dietitians, librarians, social workers, and stenographers, secretaries, typists, and related clerical and office jobs. But substantial numbers of women are employed in all VA substantive programs and supportive activities in a wide range of positions at the higher grade and salary levels. The following are representative examples of the many types of positions in which women are currently employed: manager; personnel officer; finance officer; attorney; mathematician; statistician; physicist; biochemist; bacteriologist; psychologist; medical officer; and physician. In numerous instances women are in the top technical, administrative, or professional position of the program activity or organizational element to which they are assigned. As of the end of fiscal year 1964, about 1,550 women were employed, on a full-time basis, in the more responsible, higher grade VA positions. This represents about 11.5 percent of all full-time employees in the higher grade technical, administrative, and professional positions required for VA's varied missions.

During fiscal year 1964, there was increased emphasis in application of the basic VA tenet of equal opportunity for all with respect to the employment and promotion of women. For one, there was positive evidence, as reflected in Civil Service Commission inspection reports, of an increased use of women in field station positions formerly filled by males, with actual or implied restrictions to the employment of women being removed. Secondly, there was increased recognition of the importance of selecting highly qualified and competent women available for high-level positions to insure the best use of available manpower resources, including womanpower.

**Employment of the Handicapped**.—There was continued progress in the employment of handicapped persons in the Veterans Administration. The latest data available indicated that there were 12,995 handicapped persons successfully employed in full-time VA positions as of October 31, 1963. This was a gain of 385 from the same date in 1962, and the total of about 13,000 handicapped persons in the VA work force represented about 8.8 percent of total full-time employment as of October 31, 1963. Advancements in the employment of handicapped persons in the Veterans

Administration in recent years is summarized graphically in the following chart.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED



The approximately 13,000 full-time handicapped personnel were engaged in some 300 different occupations and professions, ranging from such relatively low-skilled jobs as food service worker and laborer through such highly skilled and responsible positions as physician and manager. Full-time VA employees are found in substantial numbers in each of the 14 medically defined disability categories for which the Civil Service Commission obtains handicapped accessions data. The occupational success of VA employees categorized as handicapped is reflected, in part, by their promotion and reognition. In the 12-month period ending October 31, 1963, about 1,500 or 11.5 percent of the total of 13,000 handicapped VA employees received promotions; and 2,300, or 17.7 percent, were recognized by awards, citations, or commendations.

Again in fiscal year 1964 the Veterans Administration was in the forefront of agencies in the Federal Government affording employment opportunities to handicapped persons. In fiscal year 1964, the Veterans Administration effected 1,367 new accessions of handicapped persons. Thus, with only about 7 percent of the total Federal civilian employment the Veterans Administration accounted for an estimated 14 percent of the total number of handicapped persons hired throughout the Federal Government in fiscal year 1964. Indicative of the VA-wide effort to effect the placement of handicapped persons are the citations awarded eight VA stations by the President's and Governors' Committees for Employment of the Handicapped, or by

the American Legion, for outstanding or meritorious service in the employment of the handicapped.

Implementation of the new program for the employment of the qualified mentally retarded was initiated late in fiscal year 1964 at both headquarters and field station levels, with the latter urged to work closely with State vocational rehabilitation agencies in supporting this program. The results during the short time the program has been in effect are encouraging, and reflect a positive participation response by local management officials.

**Personnel Program Evaluation.**—During the year, the Veterans Administration received from the Civil Service Commission a very commendable nationwide report covering on-site evaluations of personnel management made by Commission representatives at a sample of representative VA installations. By joint agreement, in-depth evaluations were made in areas of special immediate interest to the Veterans Administration and the Civil Service Commission. These included manpower utilization, manpower control, equal employment opportunity, employee-management cooperation, employment of women, and appeals and grievances.

The favorable findings of the Civil Service Commission in this most recent nationwide evaluation of VA personnel management, as well as in its first nationwide inspection in fiscal year 1961, are considered to be due, in no small part, to the VA personnel program evaluation standards for field stations. These standards have been used for some 5 years as the basis for on-site VA evaluation surveys and recurring technical visits, and by field stations as a self-appraisal tool for assessing the effectiveness of personnel management and personnel operations. In line with the objective of adapting policies, procedures, and standards to changing needs at operating levels, a project was initiated during the year to make these standards even more meaningful measures of end products, or goals, of the substantive elements of the personnel program.

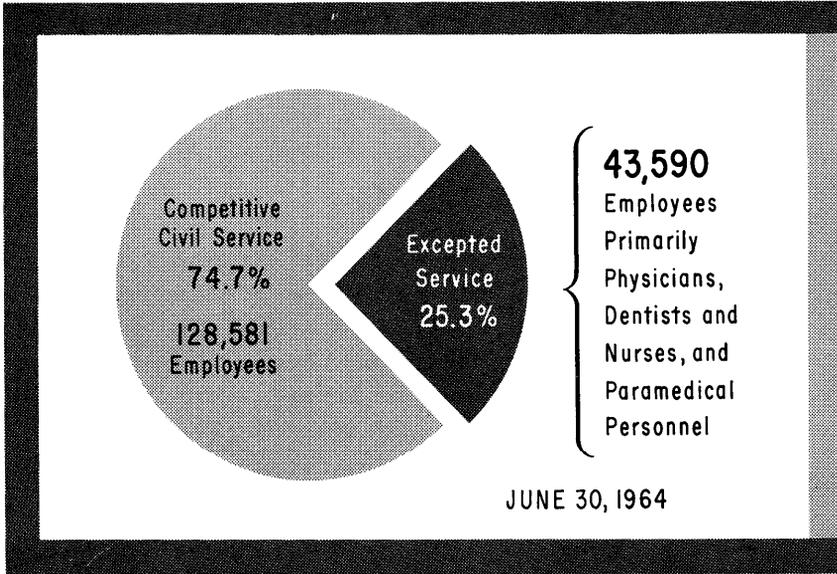
**ADP in Personnel Operations.**—In collaboration with the Department of Data Management, preparations were made for the application of automatic data processing to clerical personnel operations and employment reporting. These preparations included:

- Design of personnel data coding systems for the input to the magnetic tape record;
- Formulation of employment reporting requirements for the automatic data processing system, designated as PAID;
- Conduct of a nationwide series of seminars for orientation of key field station officials in the PAID system;
- Direct notification of all VA employees about the prospective activation of the PAID system;
- Initiation and supervision of test procedures at selected stations;
- Development and publication of instructions for the personnel statistical conversion, activated on a VA-wide basis on June 15, 1964, and the interim personnel operations that would follow;

- Planning for the total personnel operations of the PAID systems, to be activated on a phased time schedule, in fiscal year 1965, with the fiscal aspects of the system.

**Employment Categories.**—Changes in the distribution of employees in the competitive and excepted services were of a very minor order—an estimated increase of 0.3 of 1 percentage point in the competitive service and a corresponding decrease in the excepted service. The chart below indicates the estimated number and percent of employees under these respective employment categories.

**DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY**



As in other fiscal years the distribution of VA employees in the competitive and excepted services differed considerably from the Government-wide pattern. Comparative percentages based on estimates from available employment data for fiscal year 1964 are summarized in the table below:

Appointment category	Percent all areas		Percent United States	
	Veterans' Administration	Government	Veterans' Administration	Government
Competitive service . . . . .	75	86	75	92
Excepted service . . . . .	25	14	25	8

The proportion of VA employees in the excepted service by statute or regulation, primarily personnel required for medical program activities,

has a significant impact on personnel management operations and workload. In contrast to other Federal departments and agencies with relatively few employees in the excepted service, there is a major need in the Veterans Administration for a comprehensive body of policies and instructions for administration of systems of appointment, employment, and compensation that are specifically applicable to physicians, dentists, nurses, and paramedical personnel in medical program activities. These respective systems for excepted service personnel involved are distinct and different, in numerous respects, from those applicable to employees in the competitive service.

With total employment and the proportion of employees by employment category at about the same levels as of the end of the prior fiscal year, the tenure status distribution of employees within the competitive service also remained essentially the same. Specifically, the proportions as of June 30, 1964, were: career status—77.4 percent; career conditional—20.3 percent; and limited tenure—2.3 percent. In the excepted service there was an increase in the number and proportion of employees with permanent status, reflecting some improvement in the retention of personnel for career positions in the VA medical program.

**Veterans' Preference Eligibility.**—Continuing the pattern of the past several years, there was a further small decline of 1.2 percentage points in the proportion of VA employees with preference eligibility. However, as has been the case over an extended time, the Veterans Administration continued in fiscal year 1964 to employ proportionately more persons with preference eligibility than the Government as a whole. This is reflected in the following table which provides comparative data on the percentage of men and women with veterans preference in the Veterans Administration and in the entire Federal service.

	All employees	Male employees	Female employees
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Veterans Administration, June 30, 1964 . . .	54.4	77.7	14.8
Government, Dec. 31, 1963 . . . . .	51.0	65.0	8.0

**Equal Employment Opportunity**

Continued emphasis was placed on a positive and effective administration of the program to provide equal opportunity for all in employment, promotion, reassignment, training, and development.

Preliminary control figures from the June 30, 1964, Minority Group Study, show a continuance in the trend established in the past 3 years of a declining total employment and an increasing total Negro employment. The 1964 preliminary figures also reflect significant increases of Negroes in

higher grade groups from GS-5 through GS-16 and a decrease in grades GS-1 through GS-4.

	Total employment reported	Negro	Percent
1964 . . . . .	149, 551	36, 160	24. 18
1963 . . . . .	150, 144	35, 981	23. 96
1962 . . . . .	150, 881	35, 281	23. 38
1961 . . . . .	147, 761	34, 009	23. 00

A meeting was held with the heads of certain field stations where a need for program improvement was indicated. The principal address at this meeting entitled, "A Fair Shake of the Dice," was later given considerable publicity by reproduction in the Civil Service Journal and by distribution of 10,000 pamphlets containing the text.

An April 7, 1964, the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission released his report of the nationwide evaluation of VA personnel management. This report included the evaluation of our equal employment opportunity program at 34 field stations and in central office. In his transmittal letter the Chairman said in part, "We are impressed with VA's efforts to achieve public policy objectives, particularly in the area of equal employment opportunity for minority groups."

A utilization study was made of approximately 99,000 employees in positions in grades GS-1 through GS-6, and WA-1 through WA-8. Identified were 2,709 employees as having skills usable for higher level assignments. This included 772 minority group employees or 28 percent of the total. Placements from this group in higher level positions totaled 644. Of these, 245 or 38 percent represented higher utilization of skills of minority group employees (220 Negroes, 15 Mexican-Americans, 6 Oriental-Americans, and 4 Puerto Ricans).

A new program has been developed to give positive emphasis to equal employment opportunity. Visits to field stations by employment policy specialists provide a first-hand appraisal of employment patterns to determine if optimal use is being made of our manpower skills, and if station recruiting and hiring policies are consistent with agency objectives. They evaluate station efforts in creating the desired positive climate for equal employment opportunity, both within the station and the community. This new program is in addition to the established inspections and evaluations conducted by the Civil Service Commission, VA Internal Audit Service, and supervisory visits by the department and staff personnel services.

VA personnel staff members participated in formal professional conferences concerning the equal employment opportunity program and represented the agency at minority group meetings, including the Emancipation

Proclamation Centennial Celebration at Chicago. For the latter, a special exhibit was developed which has proved to be useful for other showings.

College placement officers, particularly those serving Negro students, were specifically informed of our policies and our college contact program was further oriented to the coverage of predominantly minority group institutions.

One hundred and seven discrimination complaints filed in the government employment phase were closed during the fiscal year. Twenty-three cases involved hearings. Although discrimination due to race, color, creed or national origin was not established by the findings in any case, corrective action for other reasons was taken in four cases.

During the year, the Veterans Administration actively participated as a predominant interest agency in conducting contract compliance reviews for the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, and was assigned primary responsibility for assuring that 73 commercial firms (having 385 facilities) and 124 construction contractors maintained an effective and progressive program of equal employment opportunity. Thirty-five routine and special reviews of regular supply contractors were conducted. In the construction review program, 79 reviews of construction prime contractors and subcontractors were conducted, and assistance was provided to other agencies involved in a "crash" effort to review their construction and federal assistance contractors.

### **Financial Management**

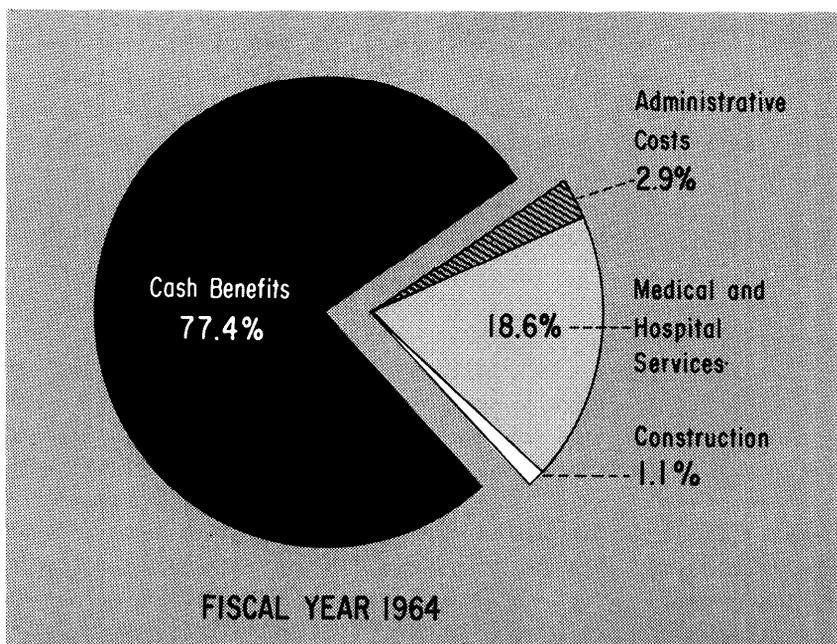
The Veterans Administration financial management program is administered through the aggressive use of the most modern and efficient techniques in such management areas as budget, accounting, fiscal, auditing, statistical reporting and research statistics.

The magnitude of this program is indicated by the fact that gross expenditures from all funds by the agency during fiscal year 1964 totaled \$7.05 billion, which was an increase \$48 million from the prior year. Expenditures from general and special fund appropriations increased \$142 million to a total of \$6 billion; expenditures from trust and other funds decreased \$94 million to a total of \$1.04 billion. Increased expenditures from appropriations were due primarily to continued growth in compensation and pension payments to veterans and their survivors and increased expenditures for medical care and treatment. During fiscal year 1964, VA budget expenditures made up approximately 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 97.

As shown in the following chart cash payments to veterans and their families made up most of the Veterans Administrations expenditures from appropriations. Administrative costs amounted to slightly less than 3 cents out of every dollar spent.

The continuing efforts to improve the Veterans Administrations financial management program resulted in noteworthy achievements during fiscal year

## EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATIONS



1964. The most important accomplishments were in the following areas.

A revised system was developed in collaboration with the Bureau of the Budget to improve budgetary justifications and procedures to more adequately meet maintenance and repair needs of VA medical facilities. The revised system involves a formula approach using factors such as square footage to be maintained, type of construction, intensity of building use, replacement costs, etc. Under this system, funds necessary to maintain real property in satisfactory condition can more accurately be determined on an objective basis and so justified in the budget submission each year.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery developed a revised cost accounting and reporting system which conforms with budget and productivity policies prescribed by the Bureau of the Budget. Under the improved system, appropriation costs will be distributed to major medical programs by use of productivity ratios effective July 1, 1964. This will provide better means for measuring and evaluating the relationship of workload output to measurable inputs in a way that reflects changes in overall productivity.

A task force is in the process of exploring possibilities for improving the VA budget structure in the areas of organization, format, and content. A number of significant recommendations have been made to date. It is planned to incorporate the approved changes in the 1966 budget submission.

A representative cross section, or "model," of compensation and pension beneficiaries is being established in order to determine costs of proposed legislation and their consequent budgetary requirements. The sample will

consist of one-tenth of 1 percent of all veterans and dependents of deceased veterans who are presently on the VA rolls. The essential items of information will be obtained from the master record and the case folders and maintained, on an updated basis, on the computer at Hines DPC. It is hoped to obtain from the model much information which is not now available. The resulting profile of the beneficiaries should also help to provide a good basis for estimating the cost of a wide variety of proposals and changes.

A work measurement program was initiated by the Department of Data Management in fiscal year 1964 which is designed to provide productivity information for use in justifying certain major functions in budget estimates. It is hoped this program will be sufficiently developed and refined for application in the fiscal year 1966 budget for the department.

The accounting system for central office operations is being converted from electrical accounting machines to a computer process. The conversion will provide a fully integrated general cost and allotment accounting system and will provide day-to-day updating of fiscal information which will be readily available to management. Utilization of the computer will improve the system in that input data will be edited by the computer to assure accuracy prior to updating. Prescribed formulas will be automatically applied by the computer to assure accuracy of the final product. Fiscal statements, reports, and billings will be generated from data stored on magnetic tapes. Faster and more flexible equipment will provide an opportunity to consolidate all central office accounting operations for all departments into one centralized area. Present planning calls for parallel operations beginning in August 1964.

The estimated costs of burial flags and certain tort claim settlements were included in the fiscal year 1965 compensation and pensions appropriation for the first time. These costs had previously been budgeted in the general operating expenses appropriation. Burial flag and tort claim costs are not in the category of ordinary administrative expenses and are more properly funded from an appropriation for uncontrollable expenses.

A feasibility study which provides for a centralized integrated data processing system for pay, related fiscal, personnel operations and personnel statistics was approved. The system provides for the large-scale computer complex at the Hines, Ill., data processing center to maintain a master record on magnetic tape for all VA employees. The record will contain all necessary information for both personnel and fiscal purposes and will be kept up to date by punchcard input from the field stations. The data processing center will prepare all cost accounting reports in addition to all personnel statistical reports. During this fiscal year a full scale attack was made on the logic, programing, forms design, and operating instructions. A parallel test of the personnel aspects of the system was made at five stations and at the conclusion of the test was approved for nationwide application.

It was determined that supply fund cash could be controlled more effectively and better utilization of available balances realized if reserves were

established at the central office level in lieu of funding each field station individually. As a result a new procedure was developed and installed during fiscal year 1964 which centralized the maintenance of supply fund cash in central office.

It was also determined that cash would be more readily available to the supply fund through the use of a cash sales technique for sales to appropriations. This technique, which was developed and installed during the year, reduces the accounting effort and expedites the flow of cash into the supply fund.

During fiscal year 1964 a policy change was made relating to the financing of equipment purchases at field stations. Under the revised policy, stations discontinued the procurement of equipment through the supply fund. Purchase orders and requisitions for equipment are now financed by direct obligation in the applicable appropriation accounts at the time the order is placed. This results in better fund control and permits immediate delivery to the ordering activity upon receipt of the equipment from the vendor or supply depot.

Computer instructions have been modified to require entry of prior payments in all reopened award cases and will reject those cases which fail to contain a prior payment notation. This change will preclude certain types of overpayments resulting from reopened awards.

A statistical data system for the Department of Medicine and Surgery is in the process of development. This system will consist of automating the current recurring statistical and productivity reports from field stations and all recurring central office processing of these reports. It will include designing and implementing the procedures and programs for updating or revising all historical data files, standards and factors. It will make allowances for the subsequent inclusion of routines to provide: (1) Management with planned vs. actual comparison beyond those now in use, trends, out-of-line indications, etc., (2) Budget formulation, (3) Budget execution and control including operating plans, and (4) Statistical analysis and forecasting.

In response to a directive from the President to all agencies, a special review of reports required from the public was begun during the year. The objective of this review is to reduce the burden on citizens, business, and industry of reporting to the Federal Government. All repetitive requests for data from the public which have been approved under the Federal Reports Act of 1942, plus any other requests for information from the public not presently approved, will be included in the review. The review involves a searching analysis of every item of information to establish continuing essentiality, to reduce the extent or content of the information sought, or to simplify the report and its instructions. The emphasis is on reductions in the reporting burden, specifically on the elimination of unnecessary reports. Final results of the review will not be known before the end of the calendar year.

## 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, 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 has been procuring and supplying non-perishable subsistence for most civilian agencies since 1961 when the Administrator of the General Services Administration designated the Veterans Administration as the most logical agency to perform this function. On February 1, 1964, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget requested an evaluation be made to determine if additional governmentwide economies and improved efficiency could be achieved by combining civilian agency and military requirements to be supported by the military. Prior to making this evaluation the Department of Defense is making a study to determine the feasibility and desirability assuming a Federal-wide support role and its effect on their prime military mission.

Also at the request of the Bureau of the Budget, the Department of Defense and the Veterans Administration entered into a service test of perishable subsistence support of VA hospitals by the Department of Defense. This service test is being conducted by the Defense Subsistence Supply Agency in Chicago and involves six VA hospitals near Chicago. The test will be from July 1, 1964, to July 1, 1965, and should provide sufficient experience to determine the desirability of extending this support by the Department of Defense to other parts of the country.

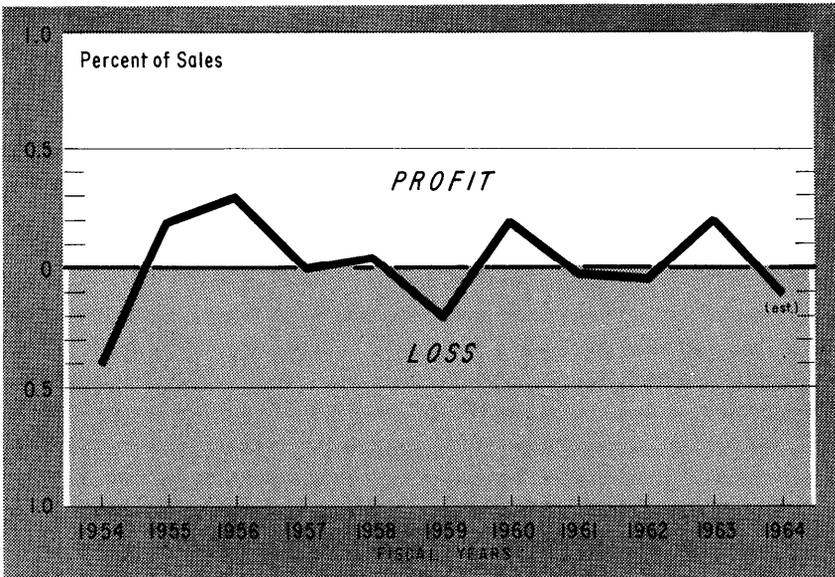
The Veterans Administration continues to meet its obligation, assigned to it by the General Services Administration in January 1961, for the procurement and distribution of drugs, biologicals, chemicals and reagents required by all Federal civilian agencies. The Veterans Administration was selected as the civilian agency with the professional knowledge, background and capability essential to provide other agencies with these products at the most economical price. The drugs, biologicals, and chemical reagents procured or contracted for by the Veterans Administration amounted to \$45 million in fiscal year 1964. In addition, the Veterans Administration at the specific request of other agencies' field installations, has voluntarily agreed to furnish hospital supplies and equipment of the same quality and low price as those furnished VA field stations. In fiscal year 1964, the volume of this support for hospital supplies and equipment

shipped from VA depots was \$1,803,599 as opposed to approximately \$485,000 in fiscal year 1960.

Efforts were continued during fiscal year 1964 toward achieving greater economies through redistribution and utilization of personal property within the Veterans Administration. Of the total personal property determined to be excess and usable by field stations, approximately \$970,000, or 38 percent, was utilized within the Veterans Administration through redistribution. The Veterans Administration acquired a total of approximately \$2.3 million of excess property from other Federal agencies.

Management of the agencywide supply fund continued through the 11th year on an overall break-even basis. The objective to operate the supply fund without profit or loss was achieved during fiscal year 1964 within one-tenth of 1 percent, the loss amounting to \$220,603. Over the past 11 years the supply fund operated at a net profit of \$204,169 on a total sales of \$1,583,357,940. This represents one one-hundredths of 1 percent profit on total sales.

#### SUPPLY FUND PROFIT OR LOSS



As mentioned earlier, funding of equipment from the supply fund was discontinued February 1, 1964, except for supply depot sales from inventory. This reduced the fiscal year 1964 volume of supply fund sales by \$12,120,000. Total supply fund sales of supplies and equipment amounted to \$169,392,471. Total inventory investment as of June 30, 1964 was \$35.3 million.

Fiscal year 1964 sales from the three supply depots to VA stations and other Government agencies amounted to \$43,946,295. This represented an increase of \$2,706,891 million or 6.6 percent over fiscal year 1963. This increased volume was achieved with no increase in employment. Total

central procurement and distribution costs including administration, inventory management, purchasing, and the supply depot system amounted to 6.9 percent of sales for the year.

The Veterans Administration continues to cooperate with the commodity credit corporation to utilize surplus dairy products. The use of surplus fluid milk remained constant during the past fiscal year at 4.3 million pounds. The use of surplus butter increased from 2.6 million pounds in fiscal year 1963 to 3.3 million pounds in fiscal year 1964. Surplus butter was available to the Veterans Administration during the entire fiscal year.

Participation in the small business program continued. The Veterans Administration purchases or contracts from small firms for fiscal year 1964 amounted to 41 percent of the dollar volume of all supplies and equipment obtained, and 21 percent of the total value of construction contract awards, including site and design contracts.

In the supply activities for new construction, major accomplishments during the year included equipping a 500-bed replacement hospital at Martinez, Calif., and substantially completing the equipment phase of an 800-bed replacement hospital at Cleveland, Ohio. Additional accomplishments include furnishing initial personal property required to activate 29 modernization and other improvement projects. Also, the 200-bed restoration center at the VA hospital, East Orange, N.J., was equipped to receive the first group of patients.

The Veterans Administration continued centralized ordering of selected drug items for direct delivery to field stations. These items, previously purchased locally by the stations, were acquired at approximately \$1.1 million lower cost. In addition 43 drug items were added to the central purchasing program and depot system and will result in \$160,000 lower cost. The centralized procurement and distribution of frozen foods has been further expanded by the addition of meat. There are now 118 field stations participating in the program.

To insure that items purchased by the Veterans Administration are suitable for intended uses, and to maintain maximum value for every dollar expended, the Veterans Administration continues to place greater emphasis on the service testing of supplies and equipment prior to acceptance for general use in the agency. In addition to this, the use of the qualified products list of items which have already met the qualification test requirements of the applicable specification has been greatly expanded. These procedures have assisted materially in expediting contract awards and delivery of products as they furnish the Veterans Administration with a readily available source of qualified products.

In conjunction with the qualified products lists the Veterans Administration has accelerated its activities in the development of specifications and standards. It is working closely with the U.S. Army Natick Laboratories, Natick, Mass., particularly in the area of semipermanently installed equipment. The Veterans Administration has also been assigned responsibility,

by the General Services Administration, for developing Federal specifications on technical medical equipment.

Prior to July 1, 1963, the Veterans Administration made monetary reimbursement, on a per diem basis, to the Republic of the Philippines for the authorized care and treatment of Commonwealth and American veterans furnished by the Veterans Memorial Hospital, Quezon City. Passage of Public Law 88-40, dated June 13, 1963, authorized the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to make payment either in whole or in part for this treatment with medical supplies and equipment. Steps were taken immediately to furnish supplies and equipment from our Wilmington, Calif. supply depot through the Manila VA regional office to the Veterans Memorial Hospital and in fiscal year 1964 shipments totaling approximately \$143,004 were made. The availability of medical supplies of the highest quality at the lowest cost has been highly beneficial to the Veterans Memorial Hospital and the Veterans Administration.

### **Manpower Utilization**

Progress in implementing the President's manpower program continued throughout the year. Department heads and other responsible officials of the agency constantly activated plans or initiated actions to implement and supplement the various requirements of the VA's manpower program, devoting particular attention to improved manpower management plans, productivity measurement, and reporting.

Significant program accomplishments during fiscal year 1964 were:

- The Veterans Administration's participation in the Bureau of the Budget sponsored productivity measurement research project was highly successful. The case study report of productivity measurement in the Insurance Service illustrates that segments of the Government's operations compare favorably with productivity gains in industry.
- VA-wide reporting on workloads and manpower, with related work standards, productivity measurement and analyses, have been designed on a program or function basis.
- Work units are to be used on a program or function basis as an integral part of the Veterans Administration's budget process. Especially significant in the inclusion of productivity information in budgetary submissions is the use of: (a) total weighted workload, (b) manpower, and (c) productivity indicators.
- The system for appraisal of the quality of service, management, and manpower utilization of the compensation and pension program at field stations was strengthened during the year. Major emphasis is placed on the identification of those areas of performance where the improvement potential is greatest. A new feature of the appraisal process is the central office validation of the field station reports of their quality levels. This is accomplished by the quality review in central office of a random sample of cases temporarily transferred for this purpose. The

quality evaluation thus determined is statistically more reliable and more economical than that formerly made from onsite review of large numbers of cases by survey specialists. The value of the current appraisal system is evidenced by the fact that it enabled appraisal visits to be made to all 66 field stations during fiscal year 1964, and that many of the field stations were thus assisted in identifying and taking action in areas where there existed opportunity to improve quality, economy or efficiency of operations.

- An intensified effort has been made by all departments to update existing performance measurement standards and to establish standards in those areas where nonexistent.

Manpower research activities were intensified during the year and at year's end the research projects outlined below were underway:

- Basic research in the use of the work scheduling technique to increase employee productivity has been underway. The development of a work scheduling system in selected work areas of two field stations has begun. Research is continuing since this is one of the techniques to be employed when applicable in the conduct of special VA manpower reviews.
- A VA pamphlet titled, "Work Sampling Using Self-Recording," published in December 1963, contained a synopsis of the "self-recording" technique. This technique was developed by VA personnel and has been used in several VA programs. It, too, has application to the conduct of special VA manpower reviews.
- The Veterans Administration participated with several other departments and agencies in the Bureau of the Budget's research program to determine the potential effectiveness of work design or work engineering for improving the utilization of manpower. The Veterans Administration's participation consisted of a case study report: "Comparative Study of Numbers, Titles and Grades of Positions 'Before and after' Automatic Data Processing at Philadelphia Insurance Center."
- Plans and preparations were made for the conduct of comprehensive special VA manpower reviews by program or function. These included the development of extensive guidelines for the conduct of such reviews and the preparation of instructions covering technical descriptions of selected techniques and methods to be employed.

During the fiscal year concerted efforts were made to improve manpower control and utilization throughout the Veterans Administration. Major improvement actions and results were:

- The Dallas and Waco, Tex., regional offices were merged at Waco.
- A merger of the Compensation and Pension and the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Services became effective February 1, 1964. At the central office level, the combined Service is under the leadership of the director of the former Compensation and Pension Service. At

the field stations, the functions of the former vocational rehabilitation and education division were made an additional responsibility of the Adjudication Officers. The merger was designed to minimize the administrative problems associated with the management of a declining program.

- In the last quarter of the year a reorganization of the office of the chief attorney, along with a new functional concept compatible with these changes, was installed. It permits full cross-utilization of attorneys in all professional areas, directs professional manpower usage in estate management to legal problem areas and court actions, and reduces supervisory overlay by consolidating the roles of the "in-office attorney" responsible for making decisions in guardianship matters and the field attorney responsible for developing facts on which the decisions are to be based.
- VA Teletype System facilities were consolidated, reducing the six net control stations to two communications control centers.
- Index equipment was mechanized in all regional offices.
- The electrical accounting machine activities of the VA supply depot, Wilmington, Calif., were consolidated with the data processing center, Los Angeles, Calif. A similar consolidation was made of VA supply depot, Somerville, N.J., with the data processing center, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Preparation of premium, loan, and lien interest notices are now accomplished by one machine as compared to seven electrical accounting machines formerly required.
- Conversion of 232,554 USGLI accounts to ADP was completed in December 1963.
- Approximately 3,400,000 veterans benefits folders were retired to GSA records centers.
- One of two data transmission systems linking the data processing center, Philadelphia, Pa., with the VA center, St. Paul, Minn., was terminated.
- The 1964 insurance dividend was paid on an accelerated basis to 5.3 million eligible policyholders within 8 days. This was accomplished through the application of improved computer programs and techniques at an administrative cost of less than one-half cent per dividend check as compared with 27 cents, heretofore.

Additional improvement actions currently scheduled or underway, are:

- A two-phase computer application for a Control and Evaluation System, Property and Loan Accounting, (PLACE) has been initiated with a target completion date of September 1966.
- Reorganization is underway in small VA hospitals to provide for a business services division and a Medical Administrative Service.

- Use of a computer to issue correspondence in compensation and pension, and dependency and indemnity compensation cases to determine continued eligibility of the beneficiary at age 18.
- Change from annual to triennial accountings for all legal custodians.
- To develop and install an Automated Management Information System (AMIS).
- To develop and install a centralized, integrated data processing system for VA payroll, related fiscal, personnel operations, and personnel statistics. This action is identified as the "PAID" project (Pay, Personnel, and Accounting Integrated Data System).

A financial management functional survey, the first of its kind in the Veterans Administration, was undertaken in fiscal year 1963 and continued in fiscal year 1964. The survey is a special critical appraisal of the Veterans Administration's entire financial management function. Its broad objective is to insure maximum efficiency of the financial management systems at the most economical cost.

The financial management functional survey encompasses 18 major areas of study including the organization and staffing of financial management at all levels of the agency.

As of June 30, 1964, 15 of the areas of study were completed, one canceled as not being needed at this time, and two still in progress. The findings and a total of 154 recommendations for improvement of financial management have been covered in the following reports:

- Financial management organization in the VA.
- Budgetary processes in the VA.
- Application of automatic data processing to VA.
- Financial management activities.
- Administrative accounting.
- Benefit payment accounting.
- Common service accounting and budgeting.
- Construction accounting.
- Insurance accounting.
- Mortgage loan accounting.
- Payroll accounting.
- Personal funds of patients, General Post Fund, and Cashier accounting activities.
- Supply fund and property accounting.
- Manpower utilization in financial management.

Studies are still in progress in the areas of fiscal and voucher auditing.

In the Department of Medicine and Surgery, an administrative research program has been instituted with specific grants for carrying out centrally approved studies. (Organized administrative research activities in the field of hospital administration constitutes a relatively recent innovation when compared with the traditional role played by medical research.) During fiscal year 1964, administrative research was administered and con-

ducted by (1) a central office systems and standards staff; (2) four DM&S standards study groups located at the VA hospitals in New York, N.Y., Bay Pines, Fla., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Hines, Ill.; (3) a testing and development center located at the VA hospital, Fort Howard, Md.; and (4) other VA hospitals with approved studies.

During fiscal year 1964, administrative research was conducted in such areas as:

- Developing and implementing performance standards programs for such activities as nursing, engineering, fiscal, clinical laboratory, and physical medicine and rehabilitation. These studies involve related matters such as the development of time values, work counts, work station layout, scheduling, procedural and methods improvement, and other related factors.
- Developing an improved small hospital organization to provide for better management, more flexible and economical operations and shortened lines of communication.
- Conducting studies regarding radio paging systems in order to provide better utilization of both professional and lay skills and to improve quality of hospital service.
- Studying systematic methods for distributing and administering medications.
- Studying problems relative to parking space requirements and the feasibility of paid parking.
- Planning for an administrative and developmental research laboratory to be located in the newly constructed VA hospital at Wash., D.C., to be manned by personnel presently at the testing and development center, VA hospital, Fort Howard, Md.
- Developing effective space design and utilization for medical education.
- Testing automation of selected clinical laboratory procedures.
- Developing and testing intensive care unit applications utilizing specialized electronic body function recording equipment.
- Determining the feasibility of gathering, processing and presenting intelligence utilizing radioisotope scanning, recording, and display devices.
- Investigating use of social work assistants to increase patient service and to better utilize professional employees.

Following up on the small hospital organization study, indicated above, the consolidation of certain administrative services at 29 VA hospitals with an average daily patient load of 250 or less was effected during the fiscal year.

This consolidation, which resulted in a reduction of personnel, is expected to provide improved medical administrative support to the professional services.

### **Office Operations and Administration**

**Paperwork Management.**—New emphasis was given to management

support programs referred to collectively as "paperwork management" activities. The following are highlights of actions and accomplishments.

An agency level staff element (Paperwork Management Service) was established in the Office of Management and Evaluation to develop policies and guidelines for agencywide application and to administer agency level controls for records, forms, correspondence, administrative issues, mail and travel.

For 6 years, total records holdings in the Veterans Administration have fluctuated less than one-half of 1 percent from the 6 year average. As of June 30, 1964, the total records holdings was 1,146,000 cubic feet, a decline of 1.3 percent from the previous year. This record reflects the continuing emphasis at all levels of the agency on the total paperwork management program. Since the agency adds over 100,000 cubic feet of records annually, the stabilization of total records holdings is achieved through active disposition programs. The following are the most significant disposition actions taken during 1964: (1) the Department of Medicine and Surgery destroyed 45,000 cubic feet of records and retired another 9,000 cubic feet of inactive records to low-cost storage in Federal records centers—a new high for any one year; (2) the Department of Veterans Benefits destroyed 24,000 cubic feet of records and retired another 17,000 cubic feet of inactive records, principally National Service Life Insurance folders, loan guaranty folders, and vocational rehabilitation and education folders; and (3) the agency's central office destroyed and retired a total of 6,000 cubic feet of records—another high for recent years.

The following major actions were taken to reduce the volume of VA records in storage in Federal records centers: (1) action to permit the General Services Administration to destroy 120,000 cubic feet of vocational rehabilitation and education folders; and, (2) a recommendation to the Archivist of the United States and the Congress to permit destruction of 62,000 cubic feet of clinical records folders that have been inactive 15 years or more.

There was continuing emphasis during the year to improve records keeping equipment. Two examples: (1) in excess of 2,300 five-drawer filing cabinets were surplused because of the consolidation of insurance activities and the retirement of inactive insurance folders. These filing cabinets, with a replacement value of \$116,500 at current prices, were redistributed within the agency, where needed, either to increase filing capacity or to replace units in inferior condition. (2) Modern mechanized card filing equipment was installed in 42 regional office index activities. These units, which replaced units up to 30 years old and rapidly becoming unserviceable, will result in sufficient manpower savings to amortize the cost in less than 6 years and have reduced space requirements by 50 percent.

On May 22, 1964, after extensive consideration and adaptation, the Veterans Administration published its "Schedule for Rating Disabilities" in the Federal Register. This action makes the information more accessible to

those who are entitled to have the information—veterans, their representatives, and the general public. Also, it reduces the cost to the Veterans Administration of making the schedule available to those who need copies of it.

Revised policies and procedures for review and control of administrative issues were adopted and further modified during the year to improve the effectiveness of administrative issues; to reduce the cost of their preparation, and use; and to reduce the amount and cost of printing. The changes were especially designed to cover issues prepared for approval by top management, and to facilitate the development and communication of policies and instructions required by integrated automatic data processing systems.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery completed a pilot study on reducing the customary length of the narrative summary prepared by physicians on discharge of patients from VA hospitals. Adoption of the recommendations from the study will permit shorter summaries, averaging 14 rather than 60 lines, releasing physician time for more direct patient care and speeding the clerical transcription process.

On June 30, 1964, there were 9,364 different VA forms and form letters, of which almost one-half were standardized for VA-wide use. During the year, 290 standardized forms and form letters were eliminated as no longer necessary, 271 were created to meet new requirements, and 658 were updated and improved. VA pamphlet 07-2, "Form and Form Letter Management at Field Stations," was issued to help field station personnel perform forms control functions and reduce the number of nonessential forms or form letters at the field station level.

A special review is being made of all forms and form letters used by veterans and their beneficiaries in applying for benefits administered by the Veterans Administration. There are 262 forms in this category. The objectives of the review are to eliminate any form or form letter, or parts thereof, that may be unnecessary and to simplify and improve those that are necessary. This special review is a part of the agency's continuing effort to reduce the demands on the thousands of people who apply for benefits each year.

The Veterans Administration initiated an Executive order, subsequently approved by the President as Executive Order 11142, giving the Administrator of Veterans Affairs authority to approve payment of beneficiary travel in instances where the need for prompt medical attention, or other circumstances, prevent requests for prior authorization of the travel. This will save administrative costs formerly required to process claims for expenses of travel performed without prior authorization; and will permit proper reimbursements to third parties who provide travel assistance to veterans, but do not know VA requirements for prior authorization.

**Federal Executive Boards.**—Federal Executive Board activities were strongly supported and the 51 VA members on the 12 boards participated fully in board projects and programs. A letter was addressed to each VA member, saying in part, "The Boards represent strong forces at the local

level to assist President Johnson in his vigorous improvement effort." Each VA member also received a letter from his department head assuring line support for Federal Executive Board efforts. Three of the Federal Executive Boards were chaired by VA members during the year ending June 30, 1964.

**Work Simplification.**—Work simplification continues to play a significant role in the improvement of work methods and procedures. During the year, over 3,000 VA employees received either basic or refresher training in work simplification techniques. As a result, over 1,000 significant improvements at VA field stations were creditable to such training.

**Audiovisuals.**—The planning, production, and use of audiovisuals in support of the basic mission, objectives, and policies of the agency continued in fiscal year 1964 at the pace established in previous years. The adoption of improved methods and techniques in the fields of art, motion picture production, and the design and construction of exhibits resulted in qualitative visuals at minimum cost.

One hundred and six exhibits were presented at educational institutions; professional, industrial, and technical group meetings; National and State service organization conventions; and VA stations. These presentations were in addition to exhibits at medical and scientific research meetings. The VA visuals activity designed and constructed 21 new exhibits during the year. A highlight of the year in the exhibits area was the design, construction, and presentation of an exhibit titled "Equal Service—Equal Employment Opportunity" at the Emancipation Proclamation Centennial Celebration, Chicago, Ill., in August. The exhibit represented a comprehensive report on significant VA progress in the vital area of equal opportunity.

### **Appraisal**

The Investigation Service, Office of Management and Evaluation, in addition to conducting all central office investigations, acts as the control point for the receipt, review, evaluation, and action on all serious complaints received in central office. Although many complaints are of a minor nature, some pertain to maladministration in the Veterans Administration: misconduct of employees or irregularities on the part of organizations or individuals having official business with the agency. Minor complaints are referred to the interested department for development and subsequent review by this service for accuracy of information developed and remedial action taken. Those complaints of a serious nature become the subject of central office investigation, survey, special study, or appraisal by the Investigation Service. Factual reports containing conclusions and recommendations for administrative or legal action are submitted to top staff officials for appropriate action. Normally such actions include disciplinary measures against the employees involved, changes in or clarification of policies and procedures, recovery of funds and debarment of individuals representing veterans before the agency or those having official business

with the Veterans Administration in programs such as loan guaranty, vocational rehabilitation and education, construction and supply.

The Investigation Service also acts as the reviewing and evaluating authority for investigative reports referred by other Government agencies and VA field stations. During fiscal year 1964, 109 investigations were conducted which resulted in disciplinary or corrective action.

The Investigation Service maintains a scientific laboratory for the examination of documents and other material subject to laboratory analysis. During fiscal year 1964 the laboratory rendered 1,755 opinions. Fifteen hundred and thirty-two of these opinions resulted from a special study to determine if beneficiaries over 80 years of age being paid by the Manila regional office were still alive and the actual recipients of insurance benefits.

Eighty-three new cases of veterans reported as missing were circularized. Ninety-eight veterans were either located, reported as deceased, or sufficient information was received to close the case. The service reviewed, analyzed, and processed 2,919 Federal Bureau of Investigation reports pertaining to VA matters and 691 VA field station reports.

The Internal Audit Service continued its program of comprehensive surveys of the operating effectiveness of VA field stations as a constructive and protective service to management. Recommendations adopted by field station management have increased the efficiency and reduced operating costs at the field station level. In addition, many operating problems and unnecessary functions have been eliminated on a nationwide basis by changes in agency policies and procedures as a result of the field station audits.

Primary emphasis and the major portion of available manpower was directed to major special studies. Completed projects brought about significant improvements in several areas. A study of the need for and use of inactive hospital clinical records resulted in a change in policy from indefinite retention to a 15-year maximum retention period. A study of VA laundry operations led to recommendations which will improve laundry and linen processing systems and strengthen management of these activities. The management and operation of quarters for employees was thoroughly studied. The actions recommended will increase income and reduce expense incident to this phase of hospital operations. An independent audit of insurance accounts maintained within the automatic data processing system resulted in improved financial controls. Other major special studies undertaken during the year relate to VA procurement methods and policies, the property management phase of the VA loan guaranty program, and the VA program of wage administration for employees paid under the prevailing rate concept.

Additional emphasis was also applied to followup actions resulting from internal audit and General Accounting Office recommendations. Reviews were made of the hospital formulary system and utilization of VA pharmacies to fill prescriptions incident to fee-basis outpatient treatment. A review and evaluation of the test organization for small hospitals was also completed.

Some revision of the test concept was recommended and a more economical organization pattern is being implemented in 29 of the smaller hospitals. Each of these reviews has contributed to improvement in operating efficiency and economy.

Emergency planning in the Veterans Administration during the year embraced a wide range of activities which emphasized interagency cooperation pursuant to Executive order assignments of preparedness responsibilities. These activities were integrated with on-going VA programs, and included: emergency health service and manpower planning, appraising emergency communication requirements, essential records maintenance, relocation and emergency operation planning, civil defense planning and training, and participation in major natural disaster relief efforts.

Security matters, involving safeguarding official defense information and security requirements for employment, were handled with a minimum investment of manpower. Personnel security workload showed a reduction in the number of cases processed, from 822 in fiscal year 1963 to 659 cases in fiscal year 1964.

Liaison is maintained between the Office of Management and Evaluation and field management 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 1964, 316 station visits were made and 78 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, 1964]

Age in 1964	Total veterans <sup>1</sup>	World War II <sup>2</sup>	Korean conflict		World War I	Spanish-American War	Other <sup>3</sup>
			Total <sup>2</sup>	No service in World War II			
All ages.....	22, 013	15, 048	5, 708	4, 574	2, 226	18	147
Under 20 years.....							( <sup>4</sup> )
20 to 24 years.....	13						13
25 to 29 years.....	580		540	540			40
30 to 34 years.....	2, 930	73	2, 861	2, 830			27
35 to 39 years.....	4, 222	3, 070	1, 505	1, 134			18
40 to 44 years.....	5, 148	5, 086	419	52			10
45 to 49 years.....	3, 596	3, 571	221	13			12
50 to 54 years.....	1, 823	1, 810	94	5			8
55 to 59 years.....	996	990	43	( <sup>4</sup> )			6
60 to 64 years.....	378	308	18	( <sup>4</sup> )	63		7
65 to 69 years.....	1, 200	117	6		1, 080		3
70 to 74 years.....	852	17	1		834		1
75 to 79 years.....	236	4	( <sup>4</sup> )		231	( <sup>4</sup> )	1
80 to 84 years.....	23	2			15	5	1
85 to 89 years.....	14	( <sup>4</sup> )			3	11	( <sup>4</sup> )
90 years and over.....	2	( <sup>4</sup> )			( <sup>4</sup> )	2	( <sup>4</sup> )
Average age in years <sup>5</sup> .....	45. 0	45. 0	34. 8	32. 9	70. 0	86. 2	37. 6

<sup>1</sup> 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 two or more other periods.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 1,134,000 veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.

<sup>3</sup> Former members of the (peacetime) Regular Establishment receiving VA disability compensation (and 18 veterans of the Indian wars—average age 93.9 years).

<sup>4</sup> Less than 500.

<sup>5</sup> Computed from 1-year age groups.

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

[In thousands, June 30, 1964]

Regional office	All veterans <sup>1</sup>	World War II <sup>2</sup>	Korean conflict		World War I	Other <sup>3</sup>
			Total <sup>2</sup>	No service in World War II		
Total.....	22, 013	15, 048	5, 708	4, 574	2, 226	165
Alabama: Montgomery.....	318	215	89	70	30	3
Alaska: Juneau.....	22	16	7	5	1	( <sup>4</sup> )
Arizona: Phoenix.....	174	118	48	37	17	2
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	178	121	37	28	27	2
California:						
Los Angeles.....	1, 426	979	424	312	123	12
San Francisco.....	889	611	253	187	84	7
Colorado: Denver.....	227	154	62	48	23	2
Connecticut: Hartford.....	353	246	91	73	32	2
Delaware: Wilmington.....	56	40	15	12	4	( <sup>4</sup> )
District of Columbia: Wash- ington.....	279	198	84	57	22	2
Florida: St. Petersburg.....	695	465	179	130	94	6
Georgia: Atlanta.....	384	266	104	82	33	3
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	48	32	16	12	3	1
Idaho: Boise.....	75	51	18	14	9	1
Illinois: Chicago.....	1, 363	934	339	284	138	7
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	471	313	124	104	51	3
Iowa: Des Moines.....	307	198	78	67	41	1
Kansas: Wichita.....	183	122	45	37	23	1
Kentucky: Louisville.....	308	208	76	63	34	3
Louisiana:						
New Orleans.....	240	167	62	50	21	2
Shreveport.....	93	65	21	16	11	1
Maine: Togus.....	111	74	27	22	14	1
Maryland: Baltimore.....	306	210	84	67	27	2
Massachusetts: Boston.....	631	428	160	128	67	8
Michigan: Detroit.....	930	634	239	204	86	6
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	379	245	102	86	46	2
Mississippi: Jackson.....	180	125	42	32	22	1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands, June 30, 1964]

Regional office	All veterans <sup>1</sup>	World War II <sup>2</sup>	Korean conflict		World War I	Other <sup>3</sup>
			Total <sup>2</sup>	No service in World War II		
Missouri:						
Kansas City.....	279	188	71	55	34	2
St. Louis.....	311	206	80	66	37	2
Montana						
Fort Harrison.....	80	54	20	16	9	1
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	152	98	41	35	18	1
Nevada: Reno.....	30	21	8	6	3	(4)
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	81	54	21	17	9	1
New Jersey: Newark.....	861	604	209	173	78	6
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	107	74	31	24	8	1
New York:						
Albany.....	198	137	45	38	22	1
Brooklyn.....	313	208	80	71	31	3
Buffalo.....	321	220	81	67	32	2
New York.....	1,089	767	251	210	105	7
Syracuse.....	223	154	58	47	21	1
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	433	299	113	94	37	3
North Dakota: Fargo.....	81	52	21	18	10	1
Ohio:						
Cincinnati.....	545	376	139	116	49	4
Cleveland.....	680	473	169	142	61	4
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	271	183	69	52	34	2
Oregon: Portland.....	242	166	56	43	31	2
Pennsylvania:						
Philadelphia.....	564	396	136	110	55	3
Pittsburgh.....	582	412	136	113	53	4
Wilkes-Barre.....	331	231	81	66	31	3
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	91	39	47	42	8	2
Rhode Island: Providence.....	175	122	43	34	18	1
South Carolina: Columbia.....	213	147	57	45	19	2
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	70	44	19	16	10	(4)
Tennessee: Nashville.....	380	260	97	79	38	3
Texas:						
Houston.....	290	202	76	62	24	2
Lubbock.....	174	123	47	37	13	1
San Antonio.....	189	132	51	37	18	2
Waco.....	444	310	109	84	46	4
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	103	68	31	25	9	1
Vermont: White River Junction.....	43	29	12	9	5	(4)
Virginia: Roanoke.....	366	254	100	77	33	2
Washington: Seattle.....	371	250	100	74	43	4
West Virginia: Huntington.....	176	120	42	35	20	1
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	450	291	117	100	56	3
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	43	29	11	9	5	(4)
Philippines: Manila.....	15	10	2	1	3	1
All other <sup>5</sup> .....	20	10	5	2	7	1

See note at end of table 3.

<sup>1</sup> Veterans with service in both World War II and the Korean conflict are counted only once.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 1,134,000 veterans who served in both World II and the Korean conflict.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 18,000 Spanish-American War veterans; 18 Indian wars veterans; 147,000 former members of the (peacetime) Regular Establishment receiving V A disability compensation.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 500.

<sup>5</sup> Outside regional office areas.

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

[In thousands, June 30, 1964]

State	All veterans <sup>1</sup>	World War II <sup>2</sup>	Korean conflict		World War I	Other <sup>3</sup>
			Total <sup>2</sup>	No service in World War II		
Total.....	22, 013	15, 048	5, 708	4, 574	2, 226	165
State total.....	21, 887	14, 989	5, 645	4, 529	2, 208	161
Alabama.....	318	215	89	70	30	3
Alaska.....	22	16	7	5	1	(*)
Arizona.....	174	118	48	37	17	2
Arkansas.....	175	119	37	28	26	2
California.....	2, 296	1, 577	670	494	206	19
Colorado.....	227	154	62	48	23	2
Connecticut.....	353	246	29	73	32	2
Delaware.....	56	40	15	12	4	(*)
District of Columbia.....	99	64	31	22	12	1
Florida.....	695	465	179	130	94	6
Georgia.....	384	266	104	82	33	3
Hawaii.....	48	32	16	12	3	1
Idaho.....	75	51	18	14	9	1
Illinois.....	1, 280	877	317	265	132	6
Indiana.....	554	370	146	123	57	4
Iowa.....	307	198	78	67	41	1
Kansas.....	250	169	62	50	30	1
Kentucky.....	308	208	76	62	34	3
Louisiana.....	333	232	83	66	32	3
Maine.....	111	74	27	22	14	1
Maryland.....	411	289	113	87	33	2
Massachusetts.....	694	472	175	140	74	8
Michigan.....	930	634	239	204	86	6
Minnesota.....	405	262	108	91	50	2
Mississippi.....	180	125	42	32	22	1
Missouri.....	523	347	134	108	64	4
Montana.....	80	54	20	16	9	1
Nebraska.....	152	98	41	25	18	1
Nevada.....	49	34	15	11	4	(*)
New Hampshire.....	81	54	21	17	9	1
New Jersey.....	861	604	209	173	78	6
New Mexico.....	107	74	31	24	8	1
New York.....	2, 144	1, 486	515	433	211	14
North Carolina.....	433	299	113	94	37	3
North Dakota.....	55	35	15	13	6	1
Ohio.....	1, 225	849	308	258	110	8
Oklahoma.....	271	183	69	52	34	2
Oregon.....	242	166	56	43	31	2
Pennsylvania.....	1, 454	1, 023	347	284	137	10
Rhode Island.....	112	78	28	22	11	1
South Carolina.....	213	147	57	45	19	2
South Dakota.....	70	44	19	16	10	(*)
Tennessee.....	380	260	97	79	38	3
Texas.....	1, 100	769	283	220	102	9
Utah.....	103	68	31	25	9	1
Vermont.....	43	29	12	9	5	(*)
Virginia.....	441	309	124	92	37	3
Washington.....	371	250	100	74	43	4
West Virginia.....	199	136	48	40	22	1
Wisconsin.....	450	291	117	100	56	3
Wyoming.....	43	29	11	9	5	(*)
Outside U.S.—Total <sup>5</sup> .....	126	59	54	45	18	4

NOTE.—These estimates have been developed from "benchmark" veteran population statistics for the States as of June 1960, based on 1960 Census of Population data on veterans' place of residence; 1960 Census of Population veteran inter-State migration statistics for 1955-60; and Bureau of the Census preliminary data on 1960-64 civilian population migration which were used in preparing estimates of the population of States for July 1, 1964 (Current Population Reports, "Population estimates," Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, No. 289, Aug. 31, 1964).

<sup>1</sup> Veterans with service in both World War II and the Korean conflict are counted only once.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 1,134,000 veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 18,000 Spanish-American War Veterans; 18 Indian war veterans; 147,000 former members of the (peacetime) Regular Establishment receiving VA disability compensation.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 500.

<sup>5</sup> Includes Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and outlying areas, as well as foreign countries.

**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 1935-64]

Fiscal year	Average daily patient and member load <sup>1</sup>								Average operating beds <sup>2</sup>	
	Total patients and members	Patients			Members				VA hospitals	VA domiciliaries <sup>8</sup>
		Total	VA hospitals	Non-VA hospitals <sup>3</sup>	Total	VA domiciliaries <sup>4</sup>	VA hospitals	State homes		
1964	137,557	112,881	110,159	2,722	24,676	<sup>5</sup> 15,330	(?)	9,346	119,902	16,519
1963	137,867	112,593	109,771	2,822	25,274	<sup>5</sup> 15,690	423	9,161	120,304	16,770
1962	139,226	113,764	110,884	2,880	25,462	<sup>5</sup> 15,787	613	9,062	120,945	16,866
1961	140,518	114,321	111,351	2,970	26,197	16,237	575	9,385	120,380	17,188
1960	140,630	114,356	111,408	2,948	26,274	16,339	517	9,418	120,257	17,486
1959	140,621	114,103	111,050	3,053	26,518	16,387	453	9,678	120,489	17,454
1958	140,572	114,581	111,599	2,982	25,991	16,277	396	9,318	121,201	17,670
1957	140,171	114,325	111,265	3,060	25,846	16,579	329	8,938	121,144	17,949
1956	139,244	113,458	110,205	3,253	25,786	16,814	233	8,739	120,649	17,759
1955	136,507	110,733	106,682	4,051	25,774	16,799	173	8,802	117,643	17,700
1954	134,235	108,944	103,491	5,453	25,291	16,851	94	8,346	114,244	17,635
1953	129,517	104,482	97,975	6,507	25,035	16,876	43	8,116	108,967	17,783
1952	129,902	105,110	98,024	7,086	24,792	16,876	16	7,900	109,790	17,718
1951	128,955	104,391	96,305	8,086	24,564	16,775	15	7,774	107,568	17,568
1950	132,345	108,038	96,643	11,395	24,307	16,831	39	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	95,412	15,123
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	54,682	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

<sup>1</sup> Based on total patient and member days during year divided by the number of days in year.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> The non-VA hospital data for fiscal years 1935-42 are the computed average for a 12-month period, based on patients remaining at the end of each month during the year.

<sup>4</sup> Includes member-employees in VA hospitals for period prior to fiscal year 1950.

<sup>5</sup> Includes data for the VA Hines, Ill., restoration center.

<sup>6</sup> The VA restoration center East Orange, N.J., opened June 17, 1964, had an average daily restorer care of less than one for the year.

<sup>7</sup> On June 30, 1963, there were 72 members in VA hospitals; such members were changed to patient status and no member days of care were provided during fiscal year 1964.

<sup>8</sup> Data for the fiscal years 1935-46 are the actual operating beds on June 30.

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

[During fiscal year 1964]

Hospital	Average operating beds by bed section <sup>1 2</sup>				Average daily patient load by bed section <sup>1 3</sup>			
	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical
All hospitals.....	119,902	59,243	40,561	20,098	110,159	56,023	36,707	17,429
Psychiatric hospitals.....	57,538	53,265	3,127	1,147	54,335	50,546	2,829	960
General hospitals <sup>4</sup> .....	62,364	5,978	37,434	18,952	55,824	5,477	33,878	16,469
Psychiatric hospitals:								
Alabama:								
Tuscaloosa.....	964	924	21	19	925	888	20	17
Tuskegee.....	1,903	1,436	307	159	1,705	1,314	269	122
Arkansas: North Little Rock.....	2,062	1,903	99	60	1,991	1,840	96	55
California:								
Los Angeles (Brentwood Division).....	1,984	1,984			1,910	1,910		
Palo Alto (Palo Alto Division).....	1,000	649	243	108	940	637	212	91
Palo Alto (Menlo Park Division).....	1,119	1,119			1,060	1,060		
Sepulveda.....	956	708	154	94	914	698	136	80
Colorado: Fort Lyon.....	681	681			653	653		
Georgia: Augusta (Lenwood Division).....	1,323	1,228	95		1,239	1,152	87	
Illinois:								
Danville.....	1,680	1,614	38	28	1,620	1,568	30	22
Downey.....	2,487	2,082	363	42	2,343	1,966	345	32
Indiana: Marion.....	1,650	1,575	48	27	1,556	1,471	59	26
Iowa: Knoxville.....	1,515	1,515			1,410	1,410		
Kansas: Topeka.....	1,011	783	187	41	963	765	164	34
Kentucky: Lexington.....	1,156	1,056	48	52	1,046	956	44	46
Maine: Togus.....	869	541	202	126	776	509	173	94
Maryland: Perry Point.....	1,511	1,311	103	97	1,392	1,218	84	90
Massachusetts:								
Bedford.....	1,521	1,415	73	33	1,443	1,356	59	28
Brockton.....	988	946	42		957	922	35	
Northampton.....	1,105	1,067	24	14	1,076	1,041	22	13
Michigan: Battle Creek.....	2,000	2,000			1,888	1,888		
Minnesota: St. Cloud.....	1,379	1,379			1,220	1,220		
Mississippi: Gulfport.....	904	862			873	836		8
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks.....	815	614	32	10	787	608	165	14
New Jersey: Lyons.....	2,009	2,009			1,991	1,991		
New York:								
Canandaigua.....	1,700	1,700			1,608	1,608		
Montrose.....	1,884	1,673	179	32	1,811	1,607	175	29
Northport.....	2,321	2,321			2,217	2,217		

**Table 5.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued**  
 [During fiscal year 1964]

Hospital	Average operating beds by bed section <sup>1 2</sup>				Average daily patient load by bed section <sup>1 3</sup>			
	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical
Psychiatric hospitals—Continued								
North Carolina: Salisbury.....	1,004	994	5	5	971	964	5	2
Ohio:								
Brecksville.....	985	921	64		901	843	58	
Chillicothe.....	2,080	2,080			1,941	1,941		
Oregon: Roseburg.....	664	608	38	18	595	552	31	12
Pennsylvania:								
Coatesville.....	1,602	1,407	195		1,552	1,371	181	
Lebanon.....	1,074	838	161	75	1,032	845	153	64
Pittsburgh.....	951	871	80		903	829	74	
South Dakota: Fort Mead.....	684	647	22	15	602	574	18	10
Tennessee: Murfreesboro.....	1,275	1,275			1,200	1,200		
Texas: Waco.....	2,040	2,040			1,965	1,965		
Virginia: Salem.....	1,900	1,750	84	66	1,830	1,698	71	61
Washington: American Lake.....	904	904			833	833		
Wisconsin: Tomah.....	1,176	1,132	34	10	1,059	1,015	34	10
Wyoming: Sheridan.....	704	704			607	607		
General hospitals:								
Alabama:								
Birmingham.....	479	59	232	188	430	54	211	165
Montgomery.....	285		185	100	240		167	73
Arizona:								
Phoenix.....	192	26	87	79	185	26	89	70
Tucson.....	393	43	232	118	299	38	180	81
Whipple.....	304		249	55	258		212	46
Arkansas:								
Fayetteville.....	254		164	90	221		144	77
Little Rock.....	471		279	192	426		252	174
California:								
Fresno.....	250	23	104	123	231	21	104	106
Livermore.....	465		381	85	413		341	72
Long Beach.....	1,570	62	1,208	300	1,458	48	1,136	274
Los Angeles (Wadsworth Division).....	1,466		1,008	457	1,390		966	424
Martinez <sup>5</sup> .....	486	52	244	189	428	42	214	172
San Fernando <sup>6</sup> .....	519		474	45	474		438	36
San Francisco.....	410		189	221	382		184	198
Colorado:								
Denver.....	528	86	263	179	444	83	226	135
Grand Junction.....	145		93	52	110		69	41
Connecticut:								
Newington.....	250		144	106	208		119	89
West Haven.....	823	183	478	162	696	169	394	133
Delaware: Wilmington.....	294	36	143	115	260	30	130	100
District of Columbia: Washington.....	335	18	190	127	307	17	171	119

Florida:									
Bay Pines.....	652	73	428	152	620	70	408	142	
Coral Gables.....	450	50	252	148	468	59	255	154	
Lake City.....	446		283	163	409		262	147	
Georgia:									
Atlanta.....	300		139	161	273		131	142	
Augusta (Forest Hills Division).....	421		286	135	374		257	117	
Dublin.....	500		380	120	476		369	107	
Idaho: Boise.....	203		125	78	171		103	68	
Illinois:									
Chicago West Side.....	505	84	229	192	478	77	225	176	
Chicago Research.....	516	29	267	220	443	23	221	199	
Dwight.....	210		125	85	182		111	71	
Hines.....	2,077	124	1,347	606	1,930	118	1,281	531	
Marion.....	176		130	46	172		127	45	
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne.....	200	24	104	72	180	21	97	62	
Indianapolis 7.....	727	78	454	195	586	69	359	158	
Iowa:									
Des Moines.....	340		192	147	304		186	118	
Iowa City.....	482	75	251	156	400	50	209	141	
Kansas:									
Wadsworth 8.....	826	295	383	148	713	268	337	108	
Wichita.....	252		127	125	229		119	110	
Kentucky:									
Fort Thomas.....	254		254		257		257		
Louisville.....	496	69	205	222	459	61	201	197	
Louisiana:									
Alexandria.....	498		354	144	429		306	123	
New Orleans.....	491	38	247	206	480	38	243	199	
Shreveport.....	434	9	302	123	399	8	289	102	
Maryland:									
Baltimore 9.....	291		258	33	263		236	27	
Fort Howard.....	377		234	143	327		209	118	
Massachusetts:									
Boston.....	920	193	459	268	804	184	391	229	
Rutland Heights.....	481		419	62	391		345	46	
West Roxbury.....	297		222	76	248		189	59	
Michigan:									
Ann Arbor.....	486	78	231	177	405	67	183	155	
Dearborn.....	890	18	610	262	767	10	524	233	
Iron Mountain.....	269		178	91	226		152	74	
Saginaw.....	217		129	88	184		113	71	
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	1,014	102	520	392	935	93	482	360	
Mississippi:									
Biloxi.....	209	19	107	84	196	14	105	77	
Jackson.....	498	30	280	188	448	28	258	162	
Missouri:									
Excelsior Springs 8.....									
Kansas City.....	496	63	254	180	439	50	225	164	
Poplar Bluff.....	202		121	81	180		107	73	
St. Louis.....	513	85	188	240	462	80	163	219	
Montana:									
Fort Harrison.....	161		88	72	142		79	63	
Miles City.....	96		50	46	84		44	40	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued  
 [During fiscal year 1964]

Hospital	Average operating beds by bed section <sup>1 2</sup>				Average daily patient load by bed section <sup>1 3</sup>			
	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical
General hospitals—Continued								
Nebraska:								
Grand Island.....	201		135	66	156		115	41
Lincoln.....	248	37	96	114	193	32	75	86
Omaha.....	486	88	258	140	429	76	225	128
Nevada: Reno.....	202		121	81	182		112	70
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	150		89	61	131		79	52
New Jersey: East Orange.....	950	110	621	219	901	103	595	203
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque.....	500	8	369	123	479	8	359	112
Fort Bayard.....	215		155	60	169		124	45
New York:								
Albany.....	1,005	309	490	206	898	286	412	200
Batavia.....	240		192	48	223		182	41
Bath.....	273	41	154	78	224	35	131	58
Bronx.....	1,307	142	789	377	1,187	133	722	332
Brooklyn.....	1,000	120	565	315	909	110	520	279
Buffalo.....	951	164	507	280	857	159	456	242
Castle Point <sup>9</sup> .....	256		232	24	230		210	20
New York.....	1,218	195	565	458	1,095	180	521	394
Sunmount.....	421	59	311	51	339	56	245	38
Syracuse.....	488	96	210	182	445	90	190	165
North Carolina:								
Durham.....	489	81	208	200	461	77	195	189
Fayetteville.....	390	39	233	118	337	34	208	95
Oteen.....	850		683	167	802		644	158
North Dakota: Fargo.....	228		155	73	199		136	63
Ohio:								
Brecksville <sup>9</sup> .....	177		177		118		118	
Cincinnati.....	460	78	221	161	409	70	190	149
Cleveland <sup>10</sup> .....	804	26	505	273	666	23	431	212
Dayton.....	779	66	510	203	698	59	477	162
Oklahoma:								
Muskogee.....	390		228	162	339		207	132
Oklahoma City.....	488	74	237	177	384	66	171	147
Oregon: Portland.....	547		337	211	516		312	204
Pennsylvania:								
Altoona.....	200	5	130	65	181	2	121	58
Butler <sup>9</sup> .....	450	14	400	36	410	12	376	22
Erie.....	204	7	131	66	170	4	114	52
Philadelphia.....	488	52	244	192	450	42	228	180
Pittsburgh <sup>11</sup> .....	1,100	27	705	368	1,027	23	685	319
Wilkes-Barre.....	500	149	230	121	458	143	210	105
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	200	10	97	93	184	8	98	78
Rhode Island: Providence.....	393	49	203	141	356	49	188	119
South Carolina: Columbia.....	600	42	370	188	546	37	339	170

South Dakota:								
Hot Springs.....	241		194	47	187		147	40
Sioux Falls.....	270	28	113	129	233	20	102	111
Tennessee:								
Memphis.....	1,252	108	827	318	1,130	113	762	255
Mountain Home.....	575	33	372	170	554	29	364	161
Nashville.....	498	30	280	188	463	28	262	173
Texas:								
Amarillo.....	156		80	76	140		75	65
Big Spring.....	250	28	155	87	215	32	110	73
Bonham.....	56		50	26	51		29	22
Dallas.....	778	80	340	358	710	71	326	315
Houston.....	1,219	384	587	249	1,168	374	559	233
Kerrville.....	422		341	81	378		306	72
Marlin.....	201		141	60	195		136	59
McKinney.....	271		174	97	258		189	89
Temple.....	800	201	410	189	729	191	382	156
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	576	323	141	112	502	304	96	102
Vermont: White River Junction.....	188	12	82	94	159	13	73	73
Virginia:								
Kecoughtan.....	570	116	353	101	566	118	355	93
Richmond.....	957	104	626	227	835	80	556	199
Washington:								
Seattle.....	320	80	121	119	294	74	112	108
Spokane.....	200		112	88	176		104	72
Vancouver.....	501	26	330	145	439	20	295	124
Walla Walla.....	310		260	50	256		211	45
West Virginia:								
Beckley.....	196		144	52	170		131	39
Clarksburg.....	200	23	91	86	175	19	81	75
Huntington.....	180	9	101	70	160	1	98	61
Martinsburg.....	840	30	646	164	701	24	544	133
Wisconsin:								
Madison.....	456		300	156	386		257	129
Wood.....	1,108	151	603	354	933	133	543	257
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	133		84	49	110		67	43

<sup>1</sup> The method of reporting beds and patients was changed in fiscal year 1963 so that beds are classified according to their intended use and patients occupying them are classed accordingly rather than on a diagnostic basis. Tuberculous and neurological patients are included in data for medical bed sections.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13 consecutive months (June 1963-June 1964). In some instances, the operating beds by type of bed do not add to total because of rounding of figures in computations.

<sup>3</sup> Based on total patient days during fiscal year divided by the number of days in year.

<sup>4</sup> Includes data for the VA tuberculosis hospitals denoted by footnotes<sup>7</sup> and <sup>9</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> The VA hospital at Oakland, Calif., was closed Aug. 19, 1963, on the same day, the new VA hospital at Martinez, Calif., was opened. Data for the VA hospital, Oakland, Calif., during its period of operation in fiscal year 1964 were included with those of the VA hospital, Martinez, Calif.

<sup>6</sup> On July 1, 1963, the VA hospital, San Fernando, Calif., was redesignated from a tuberculosis hospital to a general hospital.

<sup>7</sup> Includes data for the VA tuberculosis hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

<sup>8</sup> The VA hospital, Excelsior Springs, Mo., was closed on July 31, 1963. Data for station during its period of operation in fiscal year 1964 were included with those of the VA hospital, Wadsworth, Kans.

<sup>9</sup> VA tuberculosis hospital.

<sup>10</sup> On June 25, 1964, the old VA hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, was closed; on the same day, the new VA hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, was opened.

<sup>11</sup> 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 1935-64]

Fiscal year	Admissions <sup>1</sup>			Discharges <sup>1 2</sup>			Remaining June 30		
	Total	Hospitals		Total	Hospitals		Total <sup>3</sup>	Hospitals	
		VA	Non-VA		VA	Non-VA		VA	Non-VA
1964	634,308	609,077	25,231	634,869	612,786	22,083	109,783	107,414	2,369
1963	610,887	585,297	25,590	608,935	586,452	22,484	108,478	105,989	2,489
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	102,303	92,921	9,382
1949	554,863	424,476	130,387	547,637	421,145	126,492	107,073	94,890	12,183
1948	534,723	404,370	130,353	530,074	401,712	128,362	103,576	91,290	12,286
1947	516,139	370,971	145,168	488,935	349,632	139,303	104,443	91,224	13,219
1946	349,092	261,961	87,131	331,428	249,565	81,863	87,257	76,405	10,852
1945	243,994	205,858	38,136	233,584	196,522	37,062	70,246	66,051	4,195
1944	197,858	173,178	24,680	186,630	162,702	23,928	63,890	60,389	3,501
1943	167,428	148,035	19,393	159,666	139,852	19,814	56,850	54,184	2,666
1942	182,158	157,277	24,881	181,361	156,027	25,334	56,103	53,206	2,897
1941	191,745	160,842	30,903	185,810	154,758	31,052	58,241	54,622	3,619
1940	182,136	152,490	29,646	176,762	147,180	29,582	56,450	52,671	3,779
1939	168,237	142,611	25,626	162,385	137,172	25,213	53,745	50,034	3,711
1938	154,361	132,297	22,064	148,438	126,860	21,578	50,640	47,255	3,385
1937	144,861	126,366	18,495	136,937	118,733	18,204	46,235	43,234	3,001
1936	125,224	109,814	15,410	121,422	106,455	14,967	41,251	38,539	2,712
1935	114,160	102,791	11,369	103,743	93,037	10,706	41,728	39,401	2,327

<sup>1</sup> Interhospital transfer data are: excluded for the fiscal years 1947-64; included for the fiscal years 1935-46.

<sup>2</sup> Includes regular discharges, irregular discharges, and deaths.

<sup>3</sup> 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.—Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in hospital and in absent bed occupant status, VA and non-VA hospitals**

[Fiscal year 1964]

Hospital group	Patients by type of bed section			
	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical
<b>ADMISSIONS <sup>1</sup></b>				
All hospitals	634,308	61,152	327,816	245,340
Total VA hospitals	609,077	56,078	312,687	240,312
Psychiatric hospitals <sup>2</sup>	53,813	32,573	13,650	7,590
General hospitals <sup>3</sup>	555,264	23,505	299,037	232,722
Total non-VA hospitals	25,231	5,074	15,129	5,028
Federal Government hospitals	11,819	536	7,089	4,194
U.S. Army	3,785	122	2,099	1,564
U.S. Air Force	822	31	606	185
U.S. Navy	5,192	7	3,135	2,050
U.S. Public Health Service	696	236	320	130
Other	1,324	140	919	265
State and local government hospitals <sup>4</sup>	3,042	2,465	524	53
Nonpublic hospitals	10,370	2,073	7,516	781
<b>DISCHARGES</b>				
All hospitals	634,869	62,389	313,105	259,375
Total VA hospitals	612,786	59,493	298,998	254,295
Psychiatric hospitals <sup>2</sup>	58,328	36,679	13,245	8,404
General hospitals <sup>3</sup>	554,458	22,814	285,753	245,891
Total non-VA hospitals	22,083	2,896	14,107	5,080
Federal Government hospitals	11,528	443	6,800	4,285
U.S. Army	3,716	102	2,054	1,560
U.S. Air Force	748	28	532	188
U.S. Navy	5,125	4	3,000	2,121
U.S. Public Health Service	632	181	324	127
Other	1,307	128	890	289
State and local government hospitals <sup>4</sup>	1,375	905	428	42
Nonpublic hospitals	9,180	1,548	6,879	753
<b>REMAINING IN HOSPITAL JUNE 30, 1964</b>				
All hospitals	109,783	56,755	36,160	16,868
Total VA hospitals	107,414	55,532	35,300	16,582
Psychiatric hospitals <sup>2</sup>	53,767	50,196	2,659	912
General hospitals <sup>3</sup>	53,647	5,336	32,641	15,670
Total non-VA hospitals	2,369	1,223	860	286
Federal Government hospitals	1,387	592	528	267
U.S. Army	193	12	103	78
U.S. Air Force	44	1	33	10
U.S. Navy	327	—	193	134
U.S. Public Health Service	240	214	19	7
Other	583	365	180	38
State and local government hospitals <sup>4</sup>	176	160	13	3
Nonpublic hospitals	806	471	319	16
<b>ABSENT BED OCCUPANTS <sup>5</sup> JUNE 30, 1964</b>				
Total VA hospitals	18,383	15,267	1,489	1,627
On trial visit	13,826	13,262	497	67
On leave of absence	3,786	1,312	948	1,526
On elopement	771	693	44	34
Psychiatric hospitals <sup>2</sup>	13,639	13,439	136	64
On trial visit	11,712	11,635	71	6
On leave of absence	1,274	1,154	62	58
On elopement	653	650	3	—
General hospitals <sup>3</sup>	4,744	1,828	1,353	1,563
On trial visit	2,114	1,627	426	61
On leave of absence	2,512	158	886	1,468
On elopement	118	43	41	34

<sup>1</sup> Excludes interhospital transfers. Discharges include deaths.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for the psychiatric divisions of the VA Los Angeles, Calif. and Augusta, Ga., hospitals.

<sup>3</sup> Includes data for VA tuberculosis hospitals.

<sup>4</sup> Includes hospitals operated by State, county, and municipal governments.

<sup>5</sup> Data for non-VA hospitals not available.

Table 8.—VA patient turnover in VA and non-VA hospitals, by type of hospital

[Fiscal year 1964]

Item	All hospitals	VA hospitals			Non-VA hospitals			
		Total	Type of hospital		Total	Federal <sup>2</sup>	State and local government <sup>3</sup>	Nonpublic
			Psychiatric	General <sup>1</sup>				
Average daily patient load, fiscal year, 1963.....	112, 593	109, 771	54, 006	55, 765	2, 822	1, 480	394	948
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1963.....	108, 478	105, 989	53, 752	52, 237	2, 459	1, 443	214	832
Total bed-occupant gains during fiscal year 1964.....	883, 923	852, 780	134, 428	718, 352	31, 143	14, 553	3, 674	12, 916
Admissions.....	634, 308	609, 077	53, 813	555, 264	25, 231	11, 819	3, 042	10, 370
Transfers from other hospitals <sup>4</sup> .....	19, 118	18, 255	7, 234	11, 021	863	78	578	207
From extramural status <sup>5</sup> .....	132, 750	128, 125	53, 592	74, 533	4, 625	2, 247	53	2, 325
Changes in status.....	97, 747	97, 323	19, 789	77, 534	424	409	1	14
Total bed-occupant losses during fiscal year 1964.....	882, 618	851, 355	134, 413	716, 942	31, 263	14, 609	3, 712	12, 942
Deaths.....	46, 048	44, 779	4, 237	40, 542	1, 269	975	51	243
Regular discharges.....	531, 381	511, 306	35, 698	475, 608	20, 075	10, 319	1, 241	8, 515
Irregular discharges.....	20, 731	19, 992	3, 438	16, 554	739	234	83	422
Transfers to other hospitals <sup>4</sup> .....	19, 204	15, 444	2, 930	12, 514	3, 760	325	2, 167	1, 268
To extramural status <sup>6</sup> .....	167, 507	162, 511	68, 321	94, 190	4, 996	2, 347	169	2, 480
Changes in status.....	97, 747	97, 323	19, 789	77, 534	424	409	1	14
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1964.....	109, 783	107, 414	53, 767	53, 647	2, 369	1, 387	176	806
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1964.....	112, 881	110, 159	54, 335	55, 824	2, 722	1, 412	374	936
Discharges while on extramural status.....	-----	36, 105	14, 703	21, 402	(?)	-----	-----	-----
Died while in extramural status.....	-----	604	252	352	(?)	-----	-----	-----
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1964—Total.....	-----	134, 115	17, 694	116, 421	(?)	-----	-----	-----
Absent bed occupants:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Trial visit.....	-----	13, 826	11, 712	2, 114	(?)	-----	-----	-----
Leave of absence.....	-----	3, 786	1, 274	2, 512	(?)	-----	-----	-----
Elopement.....	-----	771	653	118	(?)	-----	-----	-----
Completion of bed occupancy status.....	-----	115, 732	4, 055	111, 677	(?)	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for VA tuberculosis hospitals.<sup>2</sup> Includes U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Public Health Service hospitals; hospitals located in Canal Zone area; and St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.<sup>3</sup> Includes hospitals operated by State, county and municipal governments.<sup>4</sup> Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.<sup>5</sup> Includes patients on leave, trial visit, and elopement who returned to hospital as bed occupants.<sup>6</sup> Includes patients who went on leave or trial visit, or who eloped.<sup>7</sup> Data for non-VA hospitals not available.

**Table 9.—VA patient turnover in VA and non-VA hospitals, by type of bed section**

[Fiscal year 1964]

Item	Type of bed section <sup>1</sup>							
	VA hospitals				Non-VA hospitals			
	Total	Psychi- atric	Medical	Surgical	Total	Psychi- atric	Medical	Surgical
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1963.....	109,771	55,555	36,966	17,250	2,822	1,506	1,058	258
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1963.....	105,989	54,975	34,997	16,017	2,489	1,298	929	262
Total bed-occupant gains during fiscal year 1964.....	852,780	136,006	382,841	333,933	31,143	9,102	16,648	5,393
Admissions.....	609,077	56,078	312,687	240,312	25,231	5,074	15,129	5,028
Transfers from other hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	18,255	7,131	5,608	5,516	863	656	166	41
From extramural status <sup>3</sup> .....	128,125	57,495	29,187	41,443	4,625	3,357	1,212	56
Changes in status.....	97,323	15,302	35,359	46,662	424	15	141	268
Total bed-occupant losses during fiscal year 1964.....	851,355	135,449	382,538	333,368	31,263	9,177	16,717	5,369
Deaths.....	44,779	1,989	30,488	12,302	1,269	70	955	244
Regular discharges.....	511,306	34,539	252,413	224,354	20,075	2,403	12,888	4,784
Irregular discharges.....	19,992	5,332	10,711	3,949	739	423	264	52
Transfers to other hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	15,444	4,396	6,441	4,607	3,760	2,609	1,049	102
To extramural status <sup>4</sup> .....	162,511	74,914	33,927	53,670	4,996	3,664	1,273	59
Changes in status.....	97,323	14,279	48,558	34,486	424	8	288	128
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1964.....	107,414	55,532	35,300	16,582	2,369	1,223	860	286
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1964.....	110,159	56,023	36,707	17,429	2,722	1,471	949	302
Discharges while on extramural status.....	36,105	17,345	5,195	13,565	( <sup>5</sup> )			
Died while in extramural status.....	604	288	191	125	( <sup>5</sup> )			
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1964—total.....	134,115	17,323	44,043	72,749	( <sup>5</sup> )			
Absent bed occupants:								
Trail visit.....	13,826	13,262	497	67	( <sup>5</sup> )			
Leave of absence.....	3,786	1,312	948	1,526	( <sup>5</sup> )			
Elopement.....	771	693	44	34	( <sup>5</sup> )			
Completion of bed occupancy status.....	115,732	2,056	42,554	71,122	( <sup>5</sup> )			

<sup>1</sup> The method of reporting beds and patients was changed in fiscal year 1963 so that beds are classified according to their intended use and patients occupying them are classed accordingly, rather than on a diagnostic basis. Tuberculosis and neurological patients are included in data for medical bed sections.

<sup>2</sup> Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.

<sup>3</sup> Includes patients on leave, trial visit, and elopement who returned to hospital as bed occupants.

<sup>4</sup> Includes patients who went on leave or trial visit, or who eloped.

<sup>5</sup> Data for non-VA hospitals not available.

**Table 10.**—Average daily member load in VA domiciliaries and State homes and averaging operating beds in VA domiciliaries<sup>1</sup>

[Fiscal year 1964]

Domiciliary	Average daily member load <sup>2</sup>	Average operating beds <sup>3</sup>
Total—VA and State	24,676	
Total—VA	15,330	16,519
Arizona: Whipple	160	159
California: Los Angeles	2,419	2,562
Florida: Bay Pines	371	400
Georgia:		
Dublin	462	483
Thomasville	772	798
Illinois: Hines (Restoration Center)	101	120
Iowa: Clinton	574	565
Kansas: Wadsworth	927	1,000
Mississippi: Biloxi	720	818
New Jersey: East Orange (Restoration Center) <sup>4</sup>		15
New York: Bath	747	821
Ohio: Dayton	1,535	1,600
Oregon: White City	955	1,025
South Dakota: Hot Springs	499	548
Tennessee: Mountain Home	1,604	1,771
Texas:		
Bonham	324	327
Temple	381	392
Virginia: Kecoughtan	1,099	1,203
West Virginia: Martinsburg	479	500
Wisconsin: Wood	1,201	1,412
State homes—Total	9,346	
California: Napa County	1,747	
Colorado: Homelake	83	
Connecticut: Rocky Hill	678	
Georgia: Milledgeville	278	
Idaho: Boise	104	
Illinois: Quincy	552	
Indiana: Lafayette	247	
Iowa: Marshalltown	332	
Kansas: Fort Dodge	93	
Massachusetts:		
Chelsea	649	
Holyoke	188	
Michigan: Grand Rapids	724	
Minnesota: Minneapolis	403	
Missouri: St. James	77	
Montana: Columbia Falls	60	
Nebraska: Grand Island	193	
New Hampshire: Tilton	41	
New Jersey:		
Menlo Park	76	
Vineland	147	
New York: Oxford	18	
North Dakota: Lisbon	96	
Ohio: Erie County	659	
Oklahoma:		
Ardmore	196	
Norman	208	
Sulphur	183	
Pennsylvania: Erie	178	
Rhode Island: Bristol	249	
South Dakota: Hot Springs	136	
Vermont: Bennington	52	
Washington:		
Orting	157	
Retsil	231	
Wisconsin: King	296	
Wyoming: Buffalo	15	

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for the VA Restoration Centers at Hines, Ill., and East Orange, N.J.

<sup>2</sup> Based on total member days during year divided by number of days in year.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13 consecutive months (June 1963–June 1964).

<sup>4</sup> The VA Restoration Center, East Orange, N.J., opened June 17, 1964, had an average daily restoree care of less than one for the year.

**Table 11.—Member turnover in VA domiciliaries, hospitals, restoration centers and State homes**

[During fiscal year 1964]

Item	VA facilities			State homes
	Total	Domiciliaries	Restoration centers <sup>2</sup>	
Average daily member load, fiscal year 1963.....	15,690	15,589	101	9,161
Members remaining June 30, 1963.....	15,147	<sup>1</sup> 15,044	103	9,069
<b>Total gains during fiscal year 1964.....</b>	<b>33,715</b>	<b>33,333</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>22,654</b>
Admissions from hospitals.....	9,112	8,839	273	-----
Other admissions.....	11,275	11,275	-----	8,010
Transfers from other VA domiciliaries.....	423	423	-----	-----
From extramural status.....	12,905	12,796	109	14,644
<b>Total losses during fiscal year 1964.....</b>	<b>34,043</b>	<b><sup>1</sup> 33,651</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>22,557</b>
Deaths.....	237	237	-----	93
Discharges to hospitals.....	8,592	<sup>1</sup> 8,495	97	-----
Other regular discharges.....	5,569	5,445	124	7,405
Irregular discharges.....	2,275	2,212	63	14
Transfers to other VA domiciliaries.....	267	267	-----	22
To extramural status.....	17,103	16,995	108	15,023
Members remaining June 30, 1964.....	14,819	14,726	93	9,166
Average daily member load, fiscal year 1964.....	15,330	15,229	101	9,346
Discharges while on extramural status.....	4,163	4,163	-----	-----
Deaths while in extramural status.....	52	52	-----	-----
<b>Members in extramural status June 30, 1964.....</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-----</b>
Furlough.....	1,426	1,426	-----	-----
Disciplinary exclusion.....	52	48	4	-----
Absent without leave.....	46	46	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Includes 72 members in VA hospitals on June 30, 1963; such members were changed to patient status in fiscal year 1964.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for the Restoration Centers at Hines, Ill., and East Orange, N.J.

Table 12.—Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA hospitals, by diagnostic category and age group<sup>1</sup>  
[Calendar year 1963]

Diagnostic category and ICDA List No. <sup>2</sup>	Total principal diagnoses	Principal diagnosis by age group					
		Under 35	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
All diseases and conditions.....	611, 903	56, 277	152, 766	130, 805	66, 903	173, 479	31, 673
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	17, 697	2, 354	5, 433	4, 228	1, 882	3, 265	505
Pulmonary tuberculosis..... 002	10, 551	986	3, 222	2, 892	1, 318	1, 883	250
Tuberculosis, other forms..... 003-019	1, 020	200	311	227	84	167	31
Venereal diseases (except chronic brain syndrome due to syphilis)..... 020-024, 026-039	1, 269	146	229	169	119	535	71
Amebiasis..... 046	80	11	29	22	6	11	1
Infectious hepatitis..... 092	662	254	243	89	27	44	5
Malaria..... 110-117	14	3	5	2		2	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases..... 040-045, 047-091, 093-096, 100-108, 120-138	4, 101	784	1, 394	827	328	623	145
II. Neoplasms.....	55, 298	2, 655	6, 759	9, 015	7, 360	25, 015	4, 494
Neoplasms, malignant..... 140-205	47, 703	1, 557	4, 679	7, 447	6, 611	23, 151	4, 258
Neoplasms, benign..... 210-229	6, 635	1, 029	1, 863	1, 365	645	1, 544	189
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature..... 230-239	960	69	217	203	104	320	47
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	23, 193	1, 715	5, 930	5, 762	2, 794	6, 077	915
Asthma..... 241	3, 514	335	984	1, 074	390	685	46
Other allergic diseases..... 240, 242-245	873	124	338	178	68	149	16
Diabetes mellitus..... 260	11, 489	712	2, 649	2, 592	1, 452	3, 502	582
Diseases of other endocrine glands..... 250-254, 270-277	3, 191	331	928	835	312	699	86
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases..... 280-289	4, 126	213	1, 031	1, 083	572	1, 042	185
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs..... 290-299	4, 398	270	738	803	532	1, 675	380
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	83, 208	13, 384	34, 354	19, 809	5, 777	8, 072	1, 812
Psychotic disorders..... 318-322, 688. 1	27, 570	6, 740	12, 226	5, 445	1, 375	1, 583	201
Chronic and acute brain syndrome with psychotic reaction, non-syphilitic..... 300-317 (except 309) w/322	7, 203	631	2, 711	1, 913	706	1, 000	242
Chronic and acute brain syndrome with psychotic reaction due to syphilis..... 025, 309 with 322	217	1	7	9	34	144	22
Psychoneurotic disorders..... 323, 324, 781. 9	26, 011	3, 347	11, 562	7, 364	1, 898	1, 657	183
Alcoholism..... 311. 0 w/o 322, 326. 3	8, 374	583	3, 433	2, 846	856	608	48
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence..... 325-329 (except 326. 3)	7, 150	1, 702	3, 466	1, 460	285	213	24
Chronic brain syndrome with neurotic or behavioral reaction, except due to alcoholism..... 308-317 (except 311. 0) w/o 322	6, 683	380	949	772	623	2, 867	1, 092

VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.....	43,055	3,569	9,382	8,073	4,721	14,632	2,678	
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	330-334	11,184	122	760	1,506	1,596	6,039	1,161
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system.....	340-345	2,317	399	1,059	600	131	114	14
Epilepsy.....	353	3,499	676	1,496	808	224	292	33
Other diseases of the central nervous system.....	350-357 (except 353)	5,771	716	1,543	1,254	633	1,418	207
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia.....	360-369	3,878	380	1,224	1,051	459	654	110
Diseases of eye.....	370-389	12,503	639	1,789	1,926	1,393	5,665	1,091
Diseases of ear and mastoid process.....	390-398	3,903	637	1,511	928	285	480	62
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	85,232	3,141	14,286	17,546	11,479	32,354	6,426	
Rheumatic fever, without heart involvement, chorea.....	400,402.0	122	47	55	10	6	3	1
Rheumatic heart disease.....	401,402.1,410-416	4,511	455	1,559	1,214	494	704	85
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease.....	420-422	36,922	273	3,338	6,254	5,388	17,736	3,933
Other diseases of heart.....	430-434	4,311	230	1,163	901	568	1,519	277
Hypertensive heart disease.....	442,443	7,615	144	1,759	1,759	1,108	3,017	424
Other hypertensive disease.....	446,447	5,454	280	1,334	1,548	720	1,215	157
General arteriosclerosis.....	450	6,266	13	269	826	933	3,347	878
Other diseases of arteries.....	451-456	3,546	171	585	667	423	1,293	207
Varicose veins of lower extremities.....	460	4,152	243	1,011	1,199	591	959	149
Hemorrhoids.....	461	7,300	863	2,748	1,949	610	1,039	91
Other diseases of the circulatory system.....	462-468	5,233	422	1,208	1,219	638	1,522	224
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	48,527	3,151	8,437	9,458	6,684	17,576	3,221	
Acute upper respiratory infections including influenza.....	470-483	3,733	600	989	708	389	877	170
Pneumonia.....	490-493	13,344	683	2,541	2,565	1,496	4,711	1,348
Bronchitis.....	500-502	13,964	369	1,703	2,764	2,445	5,867	816
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids.....	510	746	412	253	62	11	7	1
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract.....	511-517	3,338	492	1,094	825	302	566	59
Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity.....	518-527	13,402	595	1,857	2,534	2,041	5,548	827
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....	82,495	7,282	21,719	19,735	8,969	21,386	3,404	
Diseases of teeth and buccal cavity.....	530-538	3,283	281	891	810	379	806	116
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and jejunum.....	540-542	22,391	2,257	6,602	5,628	2,201	4,977	726
Inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.....	543,571,572	9,548	1,211	2,767	2,110	889	2,144	427
Diseases of esophagus, and other diseases of stomach and duodenum.....	539,544,545	2,730	211	630	658	309	791	131
Diseases of appendix.....	550-553	1,745	403	514	310	133	334	51
Hernia of abdominal cavity.....	560,561	18,822	1,169	3,793	4,040	2,388	6,445	987
Other diseases of intestines and peritonenum.....	570,573-578	9,242	939	2,446	2,010	909	2,443	495
Cirrhosis of liver.....	581	6,863	259	1,970	2,459	981	1,108	86
Other diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas.....	580,582-587	7,871	552	2,106	1,710	780	2,338	385
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	33,969	2,417	5,699	4,918	3,340	14,648	2,947	
Nephritis.....	590-594	1,599	305	594	349	134	196	21
Other diseases of urinary system.....	600-609	15,242	1,367	3,361	2,847	1,544	5,005	1,118
Diseases of prostate.....	610-612	12,406	198	527	740	1,202	8,112	1,627
Other diseases of male genital organs.....	613-617	3,798	423	890	812	388	1,126	159
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions.....	620-637	924	124	327	170	72	209	22

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 12.—Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA hospitals, by diagnostic category and age group<sup>1</sup>—Continued**  
 [Calendar year 1963]

Diagnostic category and ICDA List No. <sup>2</sup>	Total principal diagnoses	Principal diagnosis by age group					
		Under 35	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium 640-689 (except 688.1)	35	14	9	4	2	5	1
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	17,445	2,087	5,200	4,044	1,735	3,726	653
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 690-698	6,163	799	1,974	1,481	593	1,121	195
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 700-716	11,282	1,288	3,226	2,563	1,142	2,605	458
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....	33,100	3,510	10,308	8,848	3,636	5,942	856
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever..... 720-727	15,711	923	3,590	4,249	2,306	4,060	583
Displacement of intervertebral disc..... 735	4,958	674	2,264	1,493	289	222	16
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint..... 730-734, 736-738	6,995	1,226	2,651	1,687	496	788	147
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system..... 740-749 (except 742)	5,436	687	1,803	1,419	545	872	110
XIV. Congenital malformations..... 750-759	2,430	401	949	629	170	261	20
XVI-a. Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions..... 742, 780-792, 794, 795 (except 781.9)	17,450	2,166	5,583	3,931	1,480	3,637	653
XVI-b. Observation and examination cases and special admissions.....	28,313	2,368	6,372	5,988	3,248	8,962	1,375
Observation and/or examination, TB..... 793. 2	167	23	43	47	22	30	2
Observation and/or examination, psychiatric..... 793. 0	304	77	128	72	18	9	
Observation and/or examination, GM&S..... 793. 1, 793. 3, 793. 8, 793. 9	2,818	371	896	663	257	546	85
Special admissions..... Y01-Y18	25,024	1,897	5,305	5,206	2,951	8,377	1,288
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	36,058	5,763	11,608	8,014	3,094	6,246	1,333
Fracture of skull..... 800-803	1,770	425	704	394	99	130	18
Fracture of spine, and trunk..... 805-808	2,912	431	763	621	300	630	167
Fracture of limbs..... 810-826	10,551	1,333	2,854	2,314	1,037	2,394	619
Dislocation without fracture..... 830-839	1,336	318	507	254	93	146	18
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles..... 840-848	3,343	593	1,384	827	222	274	43
Head injuries (excluding skull fractures)..... 850-856	2,080	456	695	493	146	236	54
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis..... 860-869	547	126	193	117	41	66	4
Lacerations and open wounds..... 870-898	3,888	879	1,603	741	223	380	62
Burns..... 940-949	1,441	213	471	346	133	234	44
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury..... 950-959	481	95	212	106	28	37	3

Other accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	910-936, 960-996	4,001	511	1,224	879	397	824	166
Adverse effects of surgery and other medical care.....	997-999	3,708	383	998	922	375	895	135

<sup>1</sup> Total discharges include interhospital transfers and exclude cases with less than 1 day of stay. Deaths are included.

<sup>2</sup> 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 identi-

fying 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.

Table 13.—Percent of VA patients admitted<sup>1</sup> to VA hospitals, who remained in hospital at least the specified number of days of hospitalization, by type of patient and age group

Type of patient and age group	Estimated number of admissions Jan.—Apr. 1963 <sup>2</sup>	Median length of stay <sup>3</sup>	Percentage of patients admitted who were remaining in hospital at the beginning of the day of hospitalization indicated												
			1 <sup>4</sup>	2	8	15	22	30	40	50	60	90	120	150	180
All patients.....	206,620	19.8	100.0	93.4	78.7	59.6	45.4	33.8	24.5	19.0	15.4	9.3	6.7	5.3	4.2
Under 35.....	18,250	15.4	100.0	93.9	71.3	50.5	39.6	30.0	22.9	19.0	16.6	11.3	9.0	7.7	5.8
35-44.....	52,120	18.0	100.0	93.2	76.0	55.9	42.1	31.5	23.4	18.4	15.2	10.0	7.2	5.6	4.4
45-54.....	43,740	20.1	100.0	93.7	79.7	60.6	46.1	34.8	24.8	19.1	15.8	9.5	6.6	5.3	4.3
55-64.....	22,780	20.8	100.0	94.8	81.6	62.0	47.5	36.3	25.6	20.0	15.9	9.1	6.8	5.2	4.1
65-74.....	58,850	21.1	100.0	92.7	81.1	63.4	48.0	34.8	24.9	18.7	14.4	8.0	5.6	4.2	3.2
75 and over.....	10,880	21.7	100.0	92.8	81.4	63.9	49.2	35.4	27.5	20.9	16.9	9.9	7.0	5.7	5.1
Tuberculous.....	6,070	79.2	100.0	82.9	76.4	70.5	66.4	63.4	61.0	58.6	56.5	46.3	40.5	36.4	31.3
Under 35.....	610	67.5	100.0	85.2	77.0	70.5	63.9	55.7	52.5	52.5	52.5	42.6	39.3	36.1	31.1
35-44.....	1,820	78.0	100.0	81.3	73.6	68.1	64.8	63.2	61.5	57.7	56.6	45.6	38.5	35.7	29.7
45-54.....	1,730	81.0	100.0	82.1	79.2	72.3	68.8	67.1	63.6	61.8	59.0	46.2	41.0	37.6	34.7
55-64.....	690	114.9	100.0	94.2	85.5	81.2	78.3	72.5	69.6	65.2	63.8	53.6	49.3	43.5	31.9
65-74.....	1,110	72.6	100.0	78.4	71.2	65.8	61.3	58.6	56.8	52.3	46.8	40.5	33.3	30.6	30.6
75 and over.....	110	20.3	100.0	81.8	72.7	63.6	45.5	45.5	45.5	36.4	36.4	27.3	18.2	18.2	9.1
Psychotic.....	13,030	52.3	100.0	98.5	90.1	81.5	75.2	67.3	57.9	51.1	46.2	33.9	26.7	22.4	18.2
Under 35.....	2,460	76.5	100.0	99.2	93.9	87.4	84.1	76.4	67.9	62.2	58.5	43.1	35.0	30.5	22.4
35-44.....	5,360	49.3	100.0	98.3	90.1	82.8	75.4	67.2	57.1	49.4	43.8	31.3	23.9	19.8	15.9
45-54.....	2,750	48.7	100.0	98.5	89.8	79.3	73.1	66.2	56.0	49.1	44.4	34.5	28.0	21.5	18.5
55-64.....	940	36.0	100.0	97.9	78.7	66.0	60.6	53.2	47.9	42.6	37.2	29.8	18.1	17.0	16.0
65-74.....	1,240	46.7	100.0	98.4	91.9	80.6	74.2	64.5	54.8	47.6	41.9	28.2	25.8	22.6	20.2
75 and over.....	280	60.0	100.0	89.3	82.1	67.9	60.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	35.7	28.6	28.6	21.4
Other psychiatric.....	13,530	27.4	100.0	98.0	86.5	71.5	57.6	46.4	37.8	31.3	27.0	19.1	15.0	12.8	10.6
Under 35.....	1,730	23.6	100.0	97.1	81.5	68.2	52.6	39.9	32.9	23.9	22.5	15.0	10.4	7.5	6.9
35-44.....	5,730	26.6	100.0	97.6	86.6	71.4	56.4	45.4	36.3	28.6	24.3	15.2	11.5	8.4	5.9
45-54.....	3,730	28.7	100.0	98.4	86.9	73.2	60.9	48.0	37.5	29.8	26.5	18.5	13.1	11.5	8.6
55-64.....	1,020	24.6	100.0	99.0	87.3	66.7	52.0	46.1	40.2	36.3	30.4	24.5	21.6	20.6	19.6
65-74.....	1,050	32.5	100.0	99.0	92.4	75.2	62.9	51.4	45.7	41.9	37.1	33.3	30.5	30.5	28.6
75 and over.....	270	( <sup>5</sup> )	100.0	100.0	85.2	77.8	74.1	70.4	66.7	66.7	66.7	63.0	59.3	59.3	59.3
Neurological.....	9,840	24.8	100.0	95.6	84.1	67.7	53.9	42.9	33.1	26.9	22.2	16.0	11.3	8.6	6.8
Under 35.....	1,000	25.5	100.0	96.0	83.0	69.0	54.0	45.0	34.0	28.0	23.0	19.0	18.0	15.0	10.0
35-44.....	2,410	21.2	100.0	97.1	85.9	63.5	48.1	36.9	31.1	25.7	20.3	16.2	12.0	10.0	8.3
45-54.....	1,940	23.5	100.0	95.9	80.9	65.5	52.1	41.2	28.4	22.2	18.6	12.4	6.7	5.2	5.2

55-64.....	1,020	22.6	100.0	96.1	86.3	66.7	51.0	38.2	30.4	25.5	21.6	11.8	8.8	5.9	4.9
65-74.....	2,900	30.6	100.0	94.1	84.5	73.1	61.7	50.7	40.0	32.1	26.9	18.6	11.7	7.6	5.2
75 and over.....	570	21.6	100.0	94.7	84.2	64.9	49.1	38.6	26.3	22.8	17.5	15.8	14.0	14.0	12.3
General medical and surgical..	164,150	17.7	100.0	92.8	76.9	56.0	40.7	28.4	18.9	13.4	10.0	4.8	2.9	1.9	1.4
Under 35.....	12,450	11.8	100.0	92.4	63.9	38.1	26.5	16.9	10.0	6.6	5.0	2.4	1.4	1.2	0.7
35-44.....	36,800	14.5	100.0	92.1	71.8	48.5	33.5	22.3	14.1	9.8	7.3	3.9	2.2	1.4	1.0
45-54.....	33,590	18.0	100.0	93.3	78.1	56.8	40.8	28.8	18.6	13.1	9.9	4.4	2.4	1.6	1.1
55-64.....	19,110	19.8	100.0	94.3	81.1	60.6	45.3	33.5	21.9	16.1	12.0	5.5	3.8	2.4	1.7
65-74.....	52,550	20.3	100.0	92.7	80.6	62.2	46.0	32.4	22.2	15.9	11.8	5.6	3.5	2.4	1.7
75 and over.....	9,650	21.1	100.0	92.4	81.0	63.0	48.1	33.5	25.7	18.5	14.3	7.2	4.4	2.9	2.6

<sup>1</sup> Does not include hospital gains by interhospital transfer of VA patients.

<sup>2</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 10-percent systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1963.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Including patients staying less than 1 full day.

<sup>5</sup> In excess of 180 days.

**Table 14.—Chronicity and compensation and pension status of VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals, by diagnostic groupings<sup>1</sup>**

[Oct. 31, 1963]

Diagnostic composition of patients	All patients <sup>2</sup>	Treated for SC disabilities	Veterans with compensable SC disabilities but treated for NSC disabilities only	Treated for "chronic" NSC disabilities <sup>3</sup>	Treated for presumed "nonchronic" <sup>4</sup> NSC disabilities, and			Non-veterans
					In receipt of or filed for VA pension <sup>5</sup>	Filed claim for VA compensation <sup>5</sup>	Filed no claim for VA compensation or pension <sup>5</sup>	
All patients.....	112,715	32,965	11,415	39,175	15,020	275	13,425	440
Tuberculosis.....	6,030	810	780	4,360				80
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	5,370	725	710	3,865				70
Other tuberculosis.....	660	85	70	495				10
Psychoses.....	43,800	23,695	2,050	17,930				125
Functional.....	40,920	23,175	1,750	15,875				120
Organic.....	2,880	520	300	2,055				5
Other psychiatric.....	16,845	3,890	1,980	3,945	435	65	1,510	20
Neurological.....	7,345	870	885	2,810	1,470	20	1,205	85
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	2,760	130	320	1,080	770	5	440	15
Other neurological.....	4,585	740	565	1,730	700	15	765	70
General medical and surgical.....	38,695	3,700	5,720	5,130	13,115	190	10,710	130
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	535	35	65	180	85		160	10
Malignant neoplasms.....	5,520	215	785	780	2,340	15	1,380	5
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	545	35	90	40	215	5	160	
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2,140	280	285	410	625			5
Heart diseases.....	4,065	205	655	555	1,770	20	860	
Vascular diseases.....	3,370	370	435	610	1,045	10	895	5
Respiratory disease <sup>6</sup> .....	3,710	375	575	575	1,350		865	20
Digestive diseases <sup>6</sup> .....	5,885	525	990	375	1,770	30	2,165	30
Genitourinary diseases <sup>6</sup> .....	2,595	165	300	180	1,355	5	580	10
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,465	245	215	185	370	10	440	
Diseases of bones and organs of movement <sup>6</sup> .....	3,395	685	510	465	705	40	985	5
Accidents, poisonings, and violence <sup>7</sup> .....	2,995	265	560	525	650	20	940	35
All other.....	2,475	300	305	250	835	35	745	5

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1963.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> For a total estimate of these subgroups regardless of chronicity, see table 16.

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

<sup>7</sup> Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

**Table 15.—Chronicity and compensation and pension status of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by diagnostic groupings<sup>1</sup>**  
[Oct. 31, 1963]

Diagnostic composition of patients	All patients <sup>2</sup>	Treated for SC disabilities	Veterans with compensable SC disabilities but treated for NSC disabilities only	Treated for "chronic" NSC disabilities <sup>3</sup>	Treated for presumed "nonchronic" <sup>4</sup> NSC disabilities, and			Nonveterans
					In receipt of or filed for VA pension <sup>5</sup>	Filed claim for VA compensation <sup>5</sup>	Filed no claim for VA compensation or pension <sup>5</sup>	
All patients.....	110,355	32,335	11,200	38,305	14,685	275	13,115	440
Tuberculosis.....	5,825	755	775	4,215				80
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	5,180	675	705	3,730				70
Other tuberculosis.....	645	80	70	485				10
Psychoses.....	42,830	23,270	1,985	17,450				125
Functional.....	40,015	22,750	1,685	15,460				120
Organic.....	2,815	520	300	1,990				5
Other psychiatric.....	16,580	3,835	1,965	8,760	435	65	1,500	20
Neurological.....	7,285	860	880	2,800	1,455	20	1,185	85
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	2,725	130	320	1,075	755	5	425	15
Other neurological.....	4,560	730	560	1,725	700	15	760	70
General medical and surgical.....	37,835	3,615	5,595	5,080	12,795	190	10,430	130
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	515	20	60	180	85		160	10
Malignant neoplasms.....	5,400	215	775	765	2,295	15	1,330	5
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	2,535	35	85	40	21.5	5	155	
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2,085	275	280	405	610		510	5
Heart diseases.....	3,975	205	625	550	1,730	20	845	
Vascular diseases.....	3,315	365	430	605	1,015	10	885	5
Respiratory diseases <sup>6</sup> .....	3,620	370	515	560	1,320		835	20
Digestive diseases <sup>6</sup> .....	5,785	515	990	375	1,740	30	2,105	30
Genitourinary diseases <sup>6</sup> .....	2,510	155	285	180	1,320	5	555	10
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,405	235	210	180	340	10	430	
Diseases of bones and organs of movement <sup>6</sup> .....	3,330	675	500	465	685	40	960	5
Accidents, poisonings, and violence <sup>7</sup> .....	2,950	260	545	525	635	20	930	35
All other.....	2,410	290	295	250	805	35	730	5

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1963.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> For a total estimate of these subgroups regardless of chronicity, see table 16.

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

<sup>7</sup> Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

**Table 16.**—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals, by hospital group, compensation and pension status, and type of patient<sup>1</sup>

[Oct. 31, 1963]

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.....	112, 715	6, 030	43, 800	16, 845	7, 345	38, 695
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	32, 965	810	23, 695	3, 890	870	3, 700
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:						
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	11, 415	780	2, 050	1, 980	885	5, 720
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	505	65	85	105	30	220
And on VA pension rolls.....	38, 115	2, 255	11, 930	5, 455	3, 085	15, 390
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	3, 020	460	440	435	305	1, 380
And having no claim filed.....	26, 255	1, 580	5, 475	4, 960	2, 085	12, 155
Nonveterans.....	440	80	125	20	85	130
VA hospitals.....	110, 355	5, 825	42, 830	16, 580	7, 285	37, 835
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	32, 335	755	23, 270	3, 835	860	3, 615
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:						
And having a service-connected compensable disability which did not require medical care.....	11, 200	775	1, 985	1, 965	880	5, 595
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	490	65	80	95	30	220
And on VA pension rolls.....	37, 315	2, 190	11, 660	5, 360	3, 060	15, 045
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	2, 990	455	435	435	305	1, 360
And having no claim filed.....	25, 585	1, 505	5, 275	4, 870	2, 065	11, 870
Nonveterans.....	440	80	125	20	85	130

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1963.

**Table 17.—Cumulative percent distribution, by length of stay, of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals by selected diagnostic groupings<sup>1</sup>**

[Oct. 31, 1963]

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 .....	110,355	43.1	56.9	41.6	35.4	26.6	19.4	9.1
Tuberculosis .....	5,825	40.1	59.9	19.8	11.6	6.1	3.1	1.6
Pulmonary tuberculosis .....	5,180	38.5	61.5	19.5	10.9	5.2	2.3	1.0
Other tuberculosis .....	645	53.5	46.5	22.5	17.1	13.2	9.3	7.0
Psychoses .....	42,830	11.0	89.0	76.3	68.7	55.7	42.4	19.4
Functional .....	40,015	10.9	89.1	76.5	68.9	56.3	42.9	19.5
Organic .....	2,815	13.5	86.5	74.2	65.9	48.0	33.9	19.2
Other psychiatric .....	16,580	32.5	67.5	47.4	37.5	23.9	15.7	8.9
Neurological .....	7,285	49.0	51.0	28.7	19.6	9.3	3.7	0.4
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system .....	2,725	53.9	46.1	21.1	12.3	4.2	1.1	0.0
Other neurological .....	4,560	46.0	54.0	33.2	23.9	12.3	5.3	0.7
General medical and surgical .....	37,835	83.3	16.7	5.4	3.5	1.3	0.6	0.2
Infective and parasitic diseases .....	515	64.1	35.9	19.4	19.4	14.6	12.6	4.9
Malignant neoplasms .....	5,400	82.1	17.9	3.7	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.2
Benign and unspecified neoplasms .....	535	91.6	8.4	3.7	2.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
Allergic and endocrine system .....	2,085	76.7	23.3	7.7	4.1	1.9	0.2	0.0
Heart diseases .....	3,975	83.7	16.3	6.4	4.4	1.0	0.1	0.0
Vascular diseases .....	3,315	77.6	22.4	9.8	5.7	2.7	0.8	0.2
Respiratory diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	3,620	80.8	19.2	8.8	5.5	1.4	0.0	0.0
Digestive diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	5,785	92.2	7.8	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1
Genitourinary diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	2,510	91.4	8.6	2.6	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.4
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue .....	1,405	82.9	17.1	2.5	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0
Diseases of bones and organs of movement <sup>2</sup> .....	3,330	81.4	18.6	6.3	4.7	1.1	0.5	0.2
Accidents, poisonings, and violence <sup>3</sup> .....	2,950	76.9	23.1	5.3	2.9	1.2	0.7	0.2
All other .....	2,410	86.3	13.7	4.8	3.1	2.1	1.7	0.6

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1963.

<sup>2</sup> Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately on table 19 in class XVI-a.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

**Table 18.—Number and percent of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by age group, and diagnostic groupings<sup>1</sup>**

[Oct. 31, 1963]

Diagnostic composition of patients	All patients		Age distribution							
			Under 55		55-64		65-74		75 and over	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All patients.....	110,355	100.0	61,685	55.9	12,180	11.0	30,555	27.7	5,935	5.4
Tuberculosis.....	5,825	100.0	3,575	61.4	805	13.8	1,315	22.6	130	2.2
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	5,180	100.0	3,255	62.9	690	13.3	1,120	21.6	115	2.2
Other tuberculosis.....	645	100.0	320	49.7	115	17.8	195	30.2	15	2.3
Psychoses.....	42,830	100.0	29,365	68.5	3,535	8.3	8,685	20.3	1,245	2.9
Functional.....	40,015	100.0	28,365	70.9	3,150	7.9	7,560	18.9	940	2.3
Organic.....	2,815	100.0	1,000	35.5	385	13.7	1,125	40.0	305	10.8
Other psychiatric.....	16,580	100.0	8,320	50.2	1,885	11.4	5,040	30.4	1,335	8.0
Neurological.....	7,285	100.0	3,660	50.2	905	12.4	2,315	31.8	405	5.6
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	2,725	100.0	600	22.0	455	16.7	1,420	52.1	250	9.2
Other neurological.....	4,560	100.0	3,060	67.1	450	9.9	895	19.6	155	3.4
General medical and surgical.....	37,835	100.0	16,765	44.3	5,050	13.3	13,200	34.9	2,820	7.5
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	515	100.0	265	51.4	60	11.7	165	32.0	25	4.9
Malignant neoplasms.....	5,400	100.0	1,615	29.9	865	16.0	2,500	46.3	420	7.8
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	535	100.0	220	41.1	45	8.4	225	42.1	45	8.4
Allergic and endocrine system.....	2,085	100.0	975	46.8	320	15.3	685	32.9	105	5.0
Heart diseases.....	3,975	100.0	1,195	30.1	575	14.5	1,705	42.8	500	12.6
Vascular diseases.....	3,315	100.0	1,300	39.2	470	14.2	1,245	37.6	300	9.0
Respiratory diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	3,620	100.0	1,355	37.4	510	14.1	1,465	40.5	290	8.0
Digestive diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	5,785	100.0	3,185	55.0	835	14.4	1,490	25.8	275	4.8
Genitourinary diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	2,510	100.0	685	27.3	215	8.6	1,325	52.7	285	11.4
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,405	100.0	865	61.6	165	11.7	315	22.4	60	4.3
Diseases of bones and organs of movement <sup>2</sup> .....	3,330	100.0	2,150	64.5	370	11.1	685	20.6	125	3.8
Accidents, poisonings and violence <sup>3</sup> .....	2,950	100.0	1,750	59.3	59.3	11.9	670	22.7	180	6.1
All other.....	2,410	100.0	1,205	50.0	270	11.2	725	30.1	210	8.7

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1963.

<sup>2</sup> Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately on table 19 in class XVI-a.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

Table 19.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by diagnostic category, period of service, and age group<sup>1</sup>

[Oct. 31, 1963]

Diagnostic category, and ICDA List No. <sup>2</sup>	All patients	Period of service				Age group					
		Korean conflict <sup>3</sup>	World War II	World War I	All others	Under 35	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
All diseases and conditions.....	110,355	11,785	56,640	35,575	6,355	9,780	29,170	22,735	12,180	30,555	5,935
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	5,885	570	3,675	1,440	200	400	1,655	1,585	795	1,310	140
Pulmonary tuberculosis..... 002	5,180	485	3,300	1,215	180	320	1,440	1,495	690	1,120	115
Tuberculosis, other forms..... 003-019	190	20	120	40	10	20	60	40	45	25	-----
General diseases (except chronic brain syndrome due to syphilis)..... 020-024, 026-039	165	-----	30	135	-----	-----	20	5	10	115	15
Amebiasis..... 046	5	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	-----
Infectious hepatitis..... 092	35	15	15	-----	5	20	5	10	-----	-----	-----
Malaria..... 110-117	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other infective and parasitic diseases 040-045, 047-091, 093-096, 100-108, 120-138	310	50	210	45	5	40	130	35	50	45	10
II. Neoplasms.....	5,935	270	2,435	3,070	160	195	665	975	910	2,725	465
Neoplasms, malignant..... 140-205	5,400	205	2,230	2,820	145	155	555	905	865	2,500	420
Neoplasms, benign..... 210-229	555	50	130	165	10	35	85	40	20	140	35
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature..... 230-239	180	15	75	85	5	5	25	30	25	85	10
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	2,085	180	1,070	780	55	105	430	440	320	685	105
Asthma..... 241	265	40	145	75	5	25	60	80	40	45	15
Other allergic diseases..... 240, 242-245	20	10	5	5	-----	-----	5	10	-----	5	-----
Diabetes mellitus..... 260	1,110	55	525	490	40	40	190	205	175	425	75
Diseases of other endocrine glands..... 250-254, 270-277	310	45	175	85	5	30	85	70	40	80	5
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases..... 280-289	380	30	220	125	5	10	90	75	65	130	10
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs..... 290-299	360	20	145	180	15	20	60	65	35	135	45
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	59,385	7,750	31,130	16,055	4,450	6,705	18,990	11,970	5,420	13,720	2,580
Psychotic disorders..... 318-322, 688. 1	40,015	5,905	21,990	8,565	3,555	5,550	14,490	8,325	3,150	7,560	940
Chronic and acute brain syndrome with psychotic reaction, nonsyphilitic 300-317 (except 309) w/322	2,120	140	1,010	315	155	95	380	430	310	645	260
Chronic and acute brain syndrome with psychotic reaction due to syphilis 025, 309 with 322	695	5	120	560	10	-----	40	55	75	480	45
Psychoneurotic disorders..... 323, 324, 781. 9	4,465	790	3,265	275	135	460	2,065	1,255	375	290	20
Alcoholism..... 311. 0 w/o 322, 326. 3	2,090	155	1,470	415	50	40	470	730	445	375	30
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence..... 325-329 (except 326. 3)	1,745	425	945	325	50	320	665	320	145	255	40

Chronic brain syndrome with neurotic or behavioral reaction, except due to alcoholism..... 308-317 (except 311.0) w/o 322

VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.....

Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system..... 330-334  
 Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system..... 340-345  
 Epilepsy..... 353  
 Other diseases of the central nervous system..... 350-357 (except 353)  
 Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia..... 360-369  
 Diseases of eye..... 370-389  
 Diseases of ear and mastoid process..... 390-398

VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....

Rheumatic fever, without heart involvement, chorea..... 400, 402.0  
 Rheumatic heart disease..... 401, 402.1, 410-416  
 Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease..... 420-422  
 Other diseases of heart..... 430-434  
 Hypertensive heart disease..... 442, 443  
 Other hypertensive disease..... 446, 447  
 General arteriosclerosis..... 450  
 Other diseases of arteries..... 451-456  
 Varicose veins of lower extremities..... 460  
 Other diseases of the circulatory system..... 462-468

VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....

Acute upper respiratory infections including influenza..... 470-483  
 Pneumonia..... 490-493  
 Bronchitis..... 500-502  
 Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids..... 510  
 Other diseases of upper respiratory tract..... 511-517  
 Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity..... 518-527

IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....

Diseases of teeth and buccal cavity..... 530-538  
 Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and jejunum..... 540-542  
 Inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract..... 543, 571, 572  
 Diseases of esophagus, and other diseases of stomach and duodenum..... 539  
 Diseases of appendix..... 544, 545  
 Hernia of abdominal cavity..... 550-553  
 Other diseases of intestines and peritonenum..... 570, 573-578  
 Cirrhosis of liver..... 581  
 Other diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas..... 580, 582-587

8, 255	330	2, 330	5, 100	495	240	880	855	920	4, 115	1, 245
7, 430	565	3, 490	3, 000	285	535	1, 435	1, 355	930	2, 590	495
2, 590	40	860	1, 615	75	20	165	300	440	1, 415	250
810	75	595	115	25	80	325	230	60	100	15
350	80	195	45	30	65	155	65	20	40	5
2, 080	245	1, 065	650	120	285	460	435	235	560	105
570	75	360	135		45	165	170	60	105	25
780	20	320	415	25	20	100	120	100	350	90
160	30	95	25	10	20	65	35	15	20	5
7, 295	335	3, 180	3, 460	320	205	985	1, 320	1, 045	2, 940	800
15	10	5			10	5				
300	65	190	45		55	90	70	40	45	
2, 740	50	1, 035	1, 530	125	10	240	415	415	1, 270	390
455	40	220	185	10	15	75	105	55	180	25
470	5	175	255	35		65	55	65	200	85
535	35	355	140	5	20	125	160	100	120	10
1, 160	5	305	760	90		35	115	170	640	200
480	25	235	205	15	30	60	135	35	175	45
445	30	265	130	20	30	95	110	70	125	15
695	70	395	210	20	35	195	155	95	185	30
3, 510	235	1, 485	1, 700	90	165	450	665	500	1, 445	285
35		20	15			10	10			15
670	65	295	290	20	50	100	145	100	215	60
785	25	375	375	10	15	80	180	90	365	55
5	5				5					
140	20	80	30	10	25	50	20	10	35	
1, 875	120	715	990	50	70	210	310	300	830	155
5, 615	570	3, 205	1, 705	135	340	1, 350	1, 410	815	1, 445	255
65	10	45	10		10	15	15	15	5	5
1, 755	170	1, 035	490	60	95	435	525	220	385	95
475	85	230	150	10	70	110	90	70	110	25
544, 545	180	15	95	65	5	15	25	35	45	40
550-553	30	5	15	10		5	5		15	
560, 561	1, 105	90	545	455	15	50	185	225	190	415
570, 573-578	480	60	275	135	10	25	140	100	70	110
581	905	85	590	210	20	40	245	275	140	200
580, 582-587	620	50	375	180	15	30	190	140	65	165

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by diagnostic category, period of service, and age group<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[Oct. 31, 1963]

Diagnostic category, and ICDA List No. <sup>2</sup>	All patients	Period of service				Age group					
		Korean conflict <sup>3</sup>	World War II	World War I	All others	Under 35	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	2,415	150	700	1,475	90	110	235	320	190	1,290	270
Nephritis..... 590-594	155	40	80	30	5	30	55	30	10	30	-----
Other diseases of urinary system..... 600-609	930	70	370	445	45	50	140	185	80	370	105
Diseases of prostate..... 610-612	1,105	5	135	940	25	5	5	45	70	825	155
Other diseases of male genital organs..... 613-617	195	25	100	60	10	10	30	50	30	65	10
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions..... 620-637	30	10	15	-----	5	15	5	10	-----	-----	-----
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	1,405	150	835	390	30	125	390	350	165	315	60
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 690-698	370	30	260	70	10	25	125	110	40	65	5
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 700-716	1,035	120	575	320	20	100	265	240	125	250	55
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....	3,205	355	1,955	775	120	280	890	890	350	675	120
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever..... 720-727	1,610	140	935	490	45	100	335	460	200	455	60
Displacement of intervertebral disc..... 735	460	70	350	30	10	60	155	175	40	30	-----
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint..... 730-734, 736-738	705	85	415	160	45	80	260	155	70	105	35
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system..... 740-749 (except 742)	430	60	255	95	20	40	140	100	40	85	25
XIV. Congenital malformations..... 750-759	205	40	130	30	5	15	70	75	15	25	5
XVI.a Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions..... 742	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
780-792, 794, 795 (except 781.9)	1,280	130	760	295	95	130	370	280	170	230	100
XVI.b Observation and examination cases and special admissions.....	910	45	465	350	50	50	175	225	120	310	30
Observation and/or examination, TB..... 793.2	45	-----	35	10	-----	-----	20	15	-----	10	-----
Observation and/or examination, psychiatric..... 793.0	25	-----	10	5	10	10	5	5	-----	5	-----
Observation and/or examination, GMS..... 793.1, 793.3, 793.8, 793.9	100	10	55	30	5	10	15	30	15	30	-----
Special admissions..... Y01-Y18	740	35	365	305	35	30	135	175	105	265	30
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	3,525	420	1,980	870	255	400	1,020	810	400	715	180
Fracture of skull..... 800-803	120	15	70	10	25	20	55	20	5	15	5
Fracture of spine, and trunk..... 805-808	470	45	290	70	65	85	180	100	40	50	15
Fracture of limbs..... 810-826	1,485	90	775	540	80	60	335	330	205	435	120
Dislocation without fracture..... 830-839	155	20	105	25	5	15	45	55	15	25	-----
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles..... 840-848	220	25	165	30	-----	15	75	90	10	25	5
Head injuries (excluding skull fractures)..... 850-856	200	45	85	30	40	60	65	25	25	25	-----
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis..... 860-869	35	-----	30	5	-----	-----	15	5	10	5	-----
Lacerations and open wounds..... 870-898	255	70	135	45	5	60	65	75	20	30	5

Burns.....	940-949	115	15	70	25	5	5	45	20	15	20	10
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury.....	950-959	85	25	55	-----	5	20	40	5	20	-----	-----
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	910-936, 960-996	140	35	65	25	15	30	50	15	15	20	10
Adverse effects of surgery and other medical care.....	997-999	245	35	135	65	10	30	50	70	20	65	10

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1963.

<sup>2</sup> 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. Category XI, "Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium," and Category XV, "Certain diseases of early infancy," in which no cases occurred, are not included in this table.

<sup>3</sup> Service between June 27, 1950, and Jan. 31, 1955.

**Table 20.**—Number of patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals and the percent who were hospitalized in their reported State of residence, by type of patient<sup>1</sup>

[Oct. 31, 1963]

Reported State of residence	All patients			Type of patient									
				General medical and surgical		Tuberculous		Psychotic		Other psychiatric		Neurological	
	Total	Hospitalized in same State		Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State
		Number	Percent										
Total.....	112,715	88,670	78.7	38,695	35.8	6,030	76.0	43,800	73.5	16,845	75.5	7,345	81.8
United States.....	111,420	87,445	78.5	38,210	35.6	5,835	75.2	43,310	73.3	16,745	75.5	7,320	81.7
Alabama.....	2,405	2,050	85.2	700	90.7	155	45.2	970	89.7	445	86.5	135	66.7
Alaska.....	80	25	31.3	30	66.7	5	0	25	0	15	33.3	5	0
Arizona.....	920	630	68.5	495	89.9	80	100.0	175	5.7	115	47.8	55	72.7
Arkansas.....	1,795	1,510	84.1	630	79.4	75	33.3	610	91.8	360	91.7	120	79.2
California.....	9,590	9,130	95.2	3,755	96.9	610	97.5	3,360	92.3	1,140	95.6	725	97.2
Colorado.....	865	730	84.4	310	90.3	15	100.0	320	71.9	135	92.6	85	94.1
Connecticut.....	1,590	850	53.5	515	97.1	85	94.1	710	13.4	165	48.5	115	82.6
Delaware.....	205	115	56.1	105	81.0	5	0	60	16.7	10	50.0	25	60.0
District of Columbia.....	980	515	52.6	190	55.3	100	5.8	480	63.5	165	45.5	45	55.6
Florida.....	2,555	1,405	55.0	1,135	89.9	145	48.3	785	10.2	355	32.4	135	88.9
Georgia.....	2,300	1,460	63.5	840	78.6	120	58.3	735	49.0	465	61.3	140	60.7
Hawaii.....	105	90	85.7	55	81.8	5	100.0	45	88.9	0	0	0	0
Idaho.....	360	145	40.3	175	68.6	15	0	115	0	25	20.0	30	66.7
Illinois.....	6,715	5,755	85.7	2,135	87.6	375	90.7	2,510	83.1	1,170	86.8	525	84.8
Indiana.....	2,530	1,825	72.1	695	63.3	130	80.8	965	75.6	640	79.7	100	40.0
Iowa.....	1,720	1,405	81.7	600	71.7	20	75.0	750	90.7	275	87.3	75	53.3
Kansas.....	1,430	1,060	74.1	545	79.8	35	57.1	535	66.4	220	79.5	95	78.9
Kentucky.....	1,895	1,185	62.5	600	50.0	80	31.3	700	75.0	405	67.9	110	54.5
Louisiana.....	1,880	1,110	59.0	810	94.4	120	91.7	625	5.6	195	43.6	130	88.5
Maine.....	720	615	85.4	230	93.5	35	28.6	240	83.3	160	96.9	55	63.6
Maryland.....	1,385	1,100	79.4	485	71.1	140	78.6	425	89.4	225	84.4	110	68.2
Massachusetts.....	3,870	3,595	92.9	960	83.9	135	88.9	1,680	95.8	870	97.1	225	95.6
Michigan.....	3,615	3,180	88.0	985	93.9	205	87.8	1,895	86.3	405	84.0	125	80.0
Minnesota.....	1,975	1,745	88.4	715	79.7	50	100.0	840	94.0	260	92.3	110	86.4
Mississippi.....	1,405	880	62.6	520	75.0	85	64.7	485	52.6	210	52.4	105	66.7
Missouri.....	2,810	1,375	48.9	880	73.9	130	69.2	1,210	31.4	405	33.3	185	64.9
Montana.....	495	200	40.4	175	94.3	5	0	180	0	105	19.0	30	50.0
Nebraska.....	1,050	565	53.8	435	93.1	35	71.4	410	8.5	125	48.0	45	88.9

Nevada.....	280	100	35.7	135	48.1	25	20.0	65	0	35	28.6	20	100.0
New Hampshire.....	415	100	24.1	170	52.9	-----	0	125	0	90	0	30	33.3
New Jersey.....	3,340	2,535	75.9	820	57.9	230	73.9	1,795	86.6	285	63.2	210	73.8
New Mexico.....	765	500	65.4	375	94.7	50	80.0	150	6.7	135	33.3	55	90.9
New York.....	11,740	11,130	94.8	3,780	98.1	565	94.7	5,480	93.1	1,075	92.6	840	94.0
North Carolina.....	2,605	1,845	70.8	960	81.3	140	75.0	925	58.9	405	77.8	175	57.1
North Dakota.....	340	115	33.8	100	80.0	5	0	160	0	35	0	40	87.5
Ohio.....	4,660	3,810	81.8	1,300	85.8	215	86.0	1,950	77.2	830	82.5	365	87.7
Oklahoma.....	1,350	680	50.4	605	86.8	60	50.0	450	5.6	175	37.1	60	58.3
Oregon.....	1,295	885	68.3	615	57.7	60	83.3	380	82.9	140	78.6	100	55.0
Pennsylvania.....	6,920	5,650	81.6	2,090	89.2	415	59.0	3,125	79.0	820	81.1	470	86.2
Rhode Island.....	555	270	48.6	195	94.9	20	75.0	145	0	165	30.3	30	66.7
South Carolina.....	1,245	455	36.5	585	65.0	65	7.7	325	0	195	15.4	75	53.3
South Dakota.....	605	475	78.5	225	77.8	20	75.0	235	74.5	100	90.0	25	80.0
Tennessee.....	2,450	2,040	83.3	870	93.1	185	62.2	740	75.7	505	83.2	150	90.0
Texas.....	6,385	5,715	89.5	2,405	94.0	405	88.9	2,190	86.8	1,020	84.8	365	90.4
Utah.....	365	335	91.8	110	90.9	10	100.0	110	86.4	105	100.0	30	83.3
Vermont.....	210	75	35.7	60	91.7	20	0	70	0	55	27.3	5	100.0
Virginia.....	2,685	2,210	82.3	910	77.5	150	83.3	905	83.4	485	87.6	235	85.1
Washington.....	1,705	1,520	89.1	650	90.0	55	54.5	745	94.0	165	78.8	90	83.3
West Virginia.....	1,575	625	39.7	585	83.8	85	35.3	480	2.1	325	10.8	100	60.0
Wisconsin.....	2,445	1,945	79.6	855	84.2	60	75.0	840	69.6	465	84.9	195	89.7
Wyoming.....	240	180	75.0	75	60.0	-----	0	80	81.3	70	85.7	15	66.7
Outside United States.....	1,295	1,225	94.6	485	99.0	195	97.4	490	91.8	100	80.0	25	100.0
Republic of Philippines.....	200	190	95.0	85	100.0	75	100.0	35	71.4	-----	0	5	100.0
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	1,040	1,035	99.5	395	100.0	115	100.0	425	100.0	85	94.1	20	100.0
Others.....	55	-----	0	5	0	5	0	30	0	15	0	-----	0

1 Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 31, 1963.

**Table 21.—Applications for hospitalization and domiciliary care**

[Fiscal year 1964]

Applications	Hospitaliza- tion	Domiciliary care
Pending beginning of year.....	4, 373	323
Total received during year.....	1, 060, 168	33, 653
From veteran or his representative <sup>1</sup> .....	985, 302	27, 048
By transfer.....	74, 866	6, 605
Total dispositions.....	1, 061, 111	33, 593
By transfer.....	88, 160	5, 867
Eligible and in need of care.....	639, 336	23, 877
Not eligible or not in need of care.....	333, 615	3, 849
Pending end of year.....	3, 430	383

<sup>1</sup> Includes applications reinstated after cancellation.

**Table 22.—Visits for outpatient medical care**

[During fiscal year 1964]

Purpose of visit	Total	Staff	Fee
Total.....	6, 178, 633	4, 945, 717	1, 232, 916
Compensation or pension.....	313, 345	272, 365	40, 980
Determine need for hospital or domiciliary care.....	1, 051, 393	1, 049, 262	2, 131
Outpatient treatment.....	3, 175, 965	1, 986, 848	1, 189, 117
Insurance.....	9, 117	8, 687	430
Fee evaluation.....	25, 821	25, 821	-----
Prebed care.....	24, 608	24, 608	-----
Completion of bed occupancy care.....	744, 492	744, 492	-----
Trial visit.....	86, 576	86, 576	-----
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	747, 316	747, 058	258

<sup>1</sup> Includes medical care for veterans receiving vocation rehabilitation training; beneficiaries of certain foreign countries and other Federal agencies; employees engaged in certain types of medical care; and first aid to employees, when treated by a physician.

**Table 23.—Applications for outpatient dental treatment**

[Fiscal years 1961-64]

Applications	Fiscal year			
	1961	1962	1963	1964
Total received during year.....	86, 346	82, 541	81, 430	77, 211
Total dispositions during year.....	86, 488	83, 982	79, 800	78, 037
Treatment authorized.....	28, 211	29, 757	30, 617	31, 792
Treatment not authorized <sup>1</sup> .....	58, 277	54, 225	49, 183	46, 245
Pending authorization for treatment, end of year <sup>2</sup> .....	8, 648	7, 207	8, 837	8, 011

<sup>1</sup> Legally ineligible, treatment not indicated, applications canceled or withdrawn.

<sup>2</sup> 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 24.—Outpatient dental examination and treatment cases completed by VA staff and fee-basis dentists, fiscal years 1948-64**

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
1964	43,099	<sup>1</sup> 39,088	4,011	\$15.35	51,774	<sup>2</sup> 44,690	7,084	\$143.05
1963	40,729	<sup>1</sup> 36,780	3,949	15.19	48,903	<sup>2</sup> 41,858	7,045	144.48
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

<sup>1</sup> includes prebed care cases.

<sup>2</sup> Includes patients whose dental treatment was completed in post-hospital (CBOC) status.

**Table 25.—Cost of operation of Department of Medicine and Surgery programs, major program totals <sup>1</sup>**

[Fiscal year 1964]

Program	Cost
Total	<sup>2</sup> \$1,148,992,100
Central and area offices	10,851,080
Office of the Assistant Administrator for Construction	1,828,685
Medical research	30,983,564
Prosthetic research	1,036,208
Education and training	<sup>3</sup> 1,521,039
Inpatient care	<sup>2</sup> 959,854,744
Hospitals:	
Total	<sup>2</sup> 920,794,576
VA hospitals	<sup>2</sup> 904,509,472
Non-VA hospitals	16,285,104
Domiciliary care:	
Total	<sup>2</sup> 39,060,168
VA domiciliaries	<sup>2</sup> 31,478,465
State homes	7,581,703
Outpatient care	124,806,184
Miscellaneous benefits and services	<sup>2</sup> 14,955,740
Maintenance and operation of supply depots	3,154,856

<sup>1</sup> Net budgeted applied costs (including asset acquisitions) accumulated during fiscal year 1964 irrespective of fiscal year appropriated; therefore, not reconcilable with fiscal year 1964 appropriations or obligations.

<sup>2</sup> Includes payments by employees for quarters, subsistence, and laundry in the amounts of \$5,025,015 for VA hospitals and \$160,361 for VA domiciliaries and \$3,179,910 miscellaneous benefits and services.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes medical illustration costs previously included in education and training.

**Table 26.**—*Net cost of operation of Department of Medicine and Surgery programs, inpatient care in VA stations*

[Fiscal year 1964]

Program	Type of hospital			Domiciliaries
	Total	Psychiatric	General	
Total cost of operation <sup>1</sup> .....	\$904, 509, 472	\$303, 283, 400	\$601, 226, 072	\$31, 478, 465
Care of patients:				
Total.....	608, 840, 563	207, 001, 633	401, 838, 930	18, 528, 366
Professional and ancillary medical services <sup>2</sup> ....	206, 952, 517	56, 162, 194	150, 790, 323	6, 285, 269
Nursing service.....	264, 013, 624	99, 117, 150	164, 896, 474	1, 042, 862
Chaplain service.....	4, 179, 970	1, 516, 723	2, 663, 247	322, 179
Dietetic service.....	120, 574, 042	46, 243, 046	74, 330, 996	9, 841, 569
Dental care.....	12, 946, 640	3, 962, 520	8, 984, 120	1, 036, 487
Special treatment service <sup>3</sup> .....	173, 770	-----	173, 770	-----
General administration.....	118, 372, 116	36, 202, 862	82, 169, 254	4, 200, 353
Housekeeping division <sup>4</sup> .....	48, 570, 046	16, 347, 288	32, 222, 758	1, 206, 644
Operation of plant and facility.....	54, 892, 485	18, 815, 502	36, 076, 983	3, 526, 337
Maintenance and repair of plant and facility....	49, 952, 197	18, 172, 524	31, 779, 673	3, 229, 189
Asset acquisitions.....	23, 882, 065	6, 743, 591	17, 138, 474	787, 576

<sup>1</sup> Includes payments by employees for quarters, subsistence, and laundry in the amount of \$5,025,015 for VA hospitals and \$160,361 for VA domiciliaries and excludes comparative transfer to Department of Data Management and other operating expenses previously included in inpatient costs now costed to miscellaneous benefits and services program.

<sup>2</sup> Professional medical services, laboratory, pathology, pharmacy, radiology, physical medicine and rehabilitation, social service, clinical psychology, and medical illustration.

<sup>3</sup> Audiology and speech pathology.

<sup>4</sup> Includes operation of laundries

**Table 27.—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 1954-64 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1954 and 1964 for each war and for the Regular Establishment**

Fiscal year	Total				Unclassified <sup>1</sup>	War of 1812			Mexican War		
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans			Amount	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Amount		Amount	Amount	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1964.....	\$67,053,459,415.39				\$86,513,425.54	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,198,654.09	\$28,748,117.32	\$33,050,499.09		
1964.....	3,197,273	\$2,853,077,394.50	1,239,235	\$1,047,125,493.58							6 \$110.00
1963.....	3,180,723	2,819,777,931.11	1,182,987	994,970,809.25							1 805.98
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 and prior years..	\$34,303,216,894.03				\$86,513,425.54	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,198,654.09	\$28,748,117.32	\$33,027,900.25		

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, 1964.....	\$60,374,262.10		\$56,426,630.10		\$8,211,066,573.64				\$3,264,518,198.20		\$1,348,994,259.14	
1964.....	18	\$37,054.99	386	\$313,025.66	0	0	2,163	\$1,764,040.52	17,050	\$24,111,909.81	65,811	\$52,823,630.81
1963.....	25	37,751.18	461	351,790.07	0	0	2,487	2,041,585.63	20,598	23,793,570.98	69,300	55,683,207.92
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	\$35.27	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	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	81,833	55,072,316.81
1954 and prior years..	\$59,192,794.39		\$51,083,472.91		\$8,183,440,651.35				\$2,758,583,026.34		\$775,634,467.68	

**Table 27.**—*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 1954-64 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1954 and 1964 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		Emergency officer's retirement <sup>4</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1964.....	\$1,224,837,320.18		\$610,678,407.80		\$17,435,693,696.79		\$7,885,659,304.03		\$160,094,142.28	
1964.....	147,311	\$112,993,588.57	44,198	\$71,710,502.42	1,130,198	\$1,128,119,309.37	129,347	\$174,966,956.83	1,054	\$2,645,481.49
1963.....	133,627	100,321,840.32	40,777	61,623,887.90	1,154,628	1,158,800,526.74	137,668	184,263,074.70	1,125	2,740,521.76
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	79,335,866.68	34,471	51,628,630.87	1,122,892	1,120,164,938.54	157,519	192,303,376.81	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	3,350,745.27
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	212,900,622.29	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	1,770	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 and prior years.....	8511,762,141.56		\$181,798,291.03		\$8,072,291,838.30		\$5,845,959,185.52		\$126,790,001.82	

Fiscal year	World War I—Continued							
	Living veterans—Continued		Deceased veterans					
	Disability allowance or non-service-connected <sup>3</sup>		Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1964.....	\$9,389,946,250.48		\$5,649,988,776.80		\$2,017,052,902.69		\$3,632,935,874.11	
1964.....	999,797	\$950,506,871.05	548,661	\$370,440,286.07	41,202	\$63,286,011.07	507,459	\$307,154,275.00
1963.....	1,015,835	971,796,930.28	529,684	359,039,475.05	42,074	60,951,523.21	487,610	298,087,951.84
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	53,372,025.85	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 and prior years.....	\$2,029,542,650.96		\$2,561,915,380.59		\$1,408,196,109.78		\$1,153,719,270.81	

**Table 27.**—*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 1954-64 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1954 and 1964 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued*

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Living veterans							
	Total		Service-connected <sup>1</sup>		Reserve officers' retirement		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1964 .....	\$20, 590, 267, 533. 25		\$19, 203, 553, 664. 36		\$325, 522, 491. 88		\$1, 061, 191, 377. 01	
1964 .....	1, 669, 155	\$1, 366, 817, 153. 01	1, 495, 870	\$1, 199, 029, 777. 10	5	\$14, 676. 44	173, 280	\$167, 772, 699. 47
1963 .....	1, 645, 135	1, 320, 595, 102. 06	1, 501, 107	1, 180, 216, 062. 50	5	17, 392. 35	144, 023	140, 361, 665. 21
1962 .....	1, 628, 400	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, 064, 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 and prior years .....	\$8, 621, 478, 773. 99		\$8, 133, 920, 179. 02		\$325, 452, 919. 17		\$162, 105, 675. 80	

Fiscal year	World War II--Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1964.....	\$5,910,287,408.36		\$5,045,857,362.73		\$864,430,045.63	
1964.....	514,723	\$477,795,425.80	241,599	\$272,037,936.53	273,124	\$205,757,489.27
1963.....	481,969	450,440,933.13	249,281	273,587,854.31	232,688	176,853,081.82
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	349,062,793.82	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	24,938,252.06
1956.....	308,653	319,270,335.69	275,956	297,724,092.40	32,697	21,546,243.29
1955.....	304,459	307,331,149.51	275,453	288,646,986.98	29,006	18,684,162.53
1954 and prior years.....	\$2,135,508,686.96		\$2,075,637,380.59		\$59,871,306.37	

**Table 27.**—*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 1954-64 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1954 and 1964 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued*

Fiscal year	Korean conflict					
	Living veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1964.....	\$1,896,466,305.35		\$1,836,455,802.62		\$60,010,502.73	
1964.....	233,561	\$220,998,378.75	221,091	\$208,560,310.36	12,470	\$12,438,068.39
1963.....	226,710	211,229,121.83	216,309	200,763,753.77	10,401	10,465,368.06
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	183,316,843.03	204,612	178,564,304.74	5,386	4,752,538.29
1958.....	204,580	170,124,137.07	200,402	166,614,405.38	4,178	3,509,731.69
1957.....	197,539	152,305,941.06	194,279	149,585,250.94	3,260	2,720,690.12
1956.....	183,666	142,531,153.01	181,437	140,755,967.66	2,229	1,775,185.35
1955.....	155,357	118,039,764.35	153,831	116,910,651.42	1,526	1,129,112.93
1954 and prior years.....	\$129,997,093.05		\$128,975,585.23		\$1,021,507.82	

Fiscal year	Korean conflict—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1964.....	\$599,323,611.16		\$541,814,544.12		\$57,509,067.04	
1964.....	63,293	\$72,278,692.30	39,592	\$53,512,699.98	23,701	\$18,765,992.32
1963.....	58,308	65,789,120.57	39,620	50,970,562.44	18,688	14,818,558.13
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	34,492	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 and prior years.....	\$66,022,542.20		\$65,904,247.28		\$118,294.92	

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$70 million expended for the Revolutionary War.

<sup>2</sup> Confederate.

<sup>3</sup> Includes cases paid under special acts.

<sup>4</sup> Includes provisional, probationary or temporary officers.

<sup>5</sup> Includes military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines (38 U.S.C. 107)

<sup>6</sup> Credit.

**Table 28.—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, 1960-64]

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
1964.....	\$374.50	\$380.12	\$360.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$803.70	\$1,506.00	\$770.95
1963.....	866.39	875.11	842.94	-----	\$780.00	-----	\$780.00	801.73	1,467.36	765.63
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

Fiscal year	Civil War veterans			Spanish-American War veterans			Regular Establishment veterans		
	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
1964.....	\$794.59	-----	\$794.59	\$903.22	\$1,323.66	\$794.42	\$981.34	\$777.80	\$1,659.73
1963.....	789.61	-----	789.61	913.92	1,318.96	793.52	937.24	761.60	1,512.81
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

Fiscal year	World War I							
	Total	Living veterans				Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service-connected	Disability allowance or non-service-connected	Emergency officers' retirement <sup>1</sup>	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
1964.....	\$879.76	\$978.74	\$1,317.50	\$933.33	\$2,485.24	\$675.85	\$1,548.68	\$604.99
1963.....	887.72	984.00	1,303.33	939.19	2,371.36	677.84	1,441.60	611.94
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

See footnote at end of table.

**Table 28.—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, 1960-64]

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
1964.....	\$845.09	\$809.38	\$791.21	\$966.12	\$3,031.20	\$960.92	\$1,190.50	\$757.83
1963.....	828.03	795.03	779.02	961.74	2,923.20	940.68	1,106.62	762.91
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

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
1964.....	\$984.85	\$940.60	\$938.25	\$982.23	\$1,148.16	\$1,350.60	\$809.99
1963.....	969.01	928.12	925.93	973.64	1,127.97	1,279.53	806.66
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

<sup>1</sup> Includes average annual value for provisional, probationary, or temporary officers.

**Table 29.**—*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, 1964]

Wars and Regular Establishment	Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Total.....	4,436,508	\$3,879,725,904	3,197,273	\$2,813,979,444	1,239,235	\$1,065,746,460
Service-connected.....	2,360,891	2,155,752,396	1,993,550	1,676,249,052	367,341	479,503,344
Compensation.....	2,186,709	1,851,573,876	1,993,550	1,676,249,052	193,159	175,324,824
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	158,354	267,312,876	-----	-----	158,354	267,312,876
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	15,828	36,865,644	-----	-----	15,828	36,865,644
Non-service-connected.....	2,074,216	1,721,257,812	1,202,483	1,135,060,632	871,733	586,197,180
Public Law 86-211.....	1,036,192	827,758,344	510,117	464,539,980	526,075	363,218,364
Prior law.....	1,038,024	893,499,468	692,366	670,520,652	345,658	222,978,816
Special acts.....	342	81,096	181	35,160	161	45,936
Retired emergency officers <sup>1</sup> .....	1,054	2,619,444	1,054	2,619,444	-----	-----
Retired reserve officers <sup>2</sup> .....	5	15,156	5	15,156	-----	-----
World War II.....	2,183,878	1,845,581,220	1,669,155	1,350,974,700	514,723	494,606,520
Service-connected.....	1,737,469	1,471,174,176	1,495,870	1,183,550,484	241,599	287,623,692
Compensation.....	1,653,153	1,323,583,980	1,495,870	1,183,550,484	157,283	140,033,496
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	72,977	120,812,400	-----	-----	72,977	120,812,400
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	11,339	26,777,796	-----	-----	11,339	26,777,796
Non-service-connected.....	446,404	374,391,888	173,280	167,409,060	273,124	206,982,828
Public Law 86-211.....	379,335	316,081,584	124,287	121,602,720	255,048	194,478,864
Prior law.....	67,069	58,310,304	48,993	45,806,340	18,076	12,503,964
Retired reserve officers <sup>2</sup> .....	5	15,156	5	15,156	-----	-----
World War I.....	1,678,859	1,476,984,960	1,130,198	1,106,170,008	548,661	370,814,952
Service-connected.....	170,549	234,223,128	129,347	170,414,400	41,202	63,808,728
Compensation.....	135,004	175,767,948	129,347	170,414,400	5,657	5,353,548
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	35,353	57,979,044	-----	-----	35,353	57,979,044
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	192	476,136	-----	-----	192	476,136
Non-service-connected.....	1,507,256	1,240,142,388	999,797	933,136,164	507,459	307,006,224
Public Law 86-211.....	624,198	482,707,176	376,227	332,772,900	247,971	149,934,276
Prior law.....	883,058	757,435,212	623,570	600,363,264	259,488	157,071,948
Retired emergency officers <sup>1</sup> .....	1,054	2,619,444	1,054	2,619,444	-----	-----
Regular Establishment.....	191,509	187,934,928	147,311	114,578,076	44,198	73,356,852
Service-connected.....	191,298	187,893,060	147,135	114,543,780	44,163	73,349,280
Compensation.....	155,568	122,391,216	147,135	114,543,780	8,433	7,847,436
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	34,682	63,207,936	-----	-----	34,682	63,207,936
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	1,048	2,293,908	-----	-----	1,048	2,293,908
Special acts.....	211	41,868	176	34,296	35	7,572

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29.**—*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, 1964]

Wars and Regular Establishment	Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Korean conflict.....	296,854	292,358,028	233,561	219,687,588	63,293	72,670,440
Service-connected.....	260,683	260,912,172	221,091	207,439,236	39,592	53,472,936
Compensation.....	242,853	229,504,260	221,091	207,439,236	21,762	22,065,024
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	14,581	24,090,108	—	—	14,581	24,090,108
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	3,249	7,317,804	—	—	3,249	7,317,804
Non-service-connected.....	36,171	31,445,856	12,470	12,248,352	23,701	19,197,504
Public Law 86-211.....	31,948	27,662,004	8,892	8,856,780	23,056	18,805,224
Prior law.....	4,223	3,783,852	3,578	3,391,572	645	392,280
Spanish-American War.....	82,841	74,823,372	17,030	22,541,964	65,811	52,281,408
Service-connected.....	834	1,466,424	107	301,152	727	1,165,272
Compensation.....	131	326,472	107	301,152	24	25,320
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	703	1,139,952	—	—	703	1,139,952
Non-service-connected.....	81,972	73,349,304	16,918	22,239,948	65,054	51,109,356
Public Law 86-211.....	707	1,299,960	707	1,299,960	—	—
Prior law.....	81,265	72,049,344	16,211	20,939,988	65,054	51,109,356
Special acts.....	35	7,644	5	864	30	6,780
Civil War.....	2,163	1,718,700	0	0	2,163	1,718,700
Service-connected.....	56	79,860	0	0	56	79,860
Compensation.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	56	79,860	—	—	56	79,860
Non-service-connected.....	2,013	1,608,816	0	0	2,013	1,608,816
Special acts.....	94	30,024	0	0	94	30,024
Indian wars.....	404	324,696	18	27,108	386	297,588
Service-connected.....	2	3,576	—	—	2	3,576
Compensation.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	2	3,576	—	—	2	3,576
Non-service-connected.....	400	319,560	18	27,108	382	292,452
Public Law 86-211.....	4	7,620	4	7,620	—	—
Prior law.....	396	311,940	14	19,488	382	292,452
Special acts.....	2	1,560	0	0	2	1,560

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

<sup>2</sup> Retirement paid by the Veterans Administration to retired reserve officers of the Army under provisions of Public Law 262, 77th Cong.

**Table 30.—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, 1955-64]

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
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>												
1964	1,993,550	100.0	\$139,687,421	\$70.07	1,884,424	94.5	\$106,025,402	\$56.26	109,126	5.5	\$33,662,019	\$308.47
1963	1,988,648	100.0	137,598,585	69.19	1,881,697	94.6	104,675,490	55.63	106,951	5.4	32,923,095	307.83
1962	1,987,028	100.0	127,985,522	64.41	1,880,217	94.6	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	29,548,771	274.04
1960	2,026,821	100.0	129,433,242	63.86	1,919,392	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	1,937,945	94.4	100,391,262	51.83	115,036	5.6	30,706,855	264.86
1958	2,063,728	100.0	131,317,659	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
<b>TUBERCULOSIS</b>												
1964	77,850	3.9	\$7,750,701	\$99.56	69,696	3.5	\$5,653,228	\$81.18	8,154	0.4	\$2,092,473	\$256.62
1963	80,273	4.0	8,195,713	102.10	71,485	3.5	5,918,492	82.79	8,788	.5	2,277,221	259.13
1962	82,051	4.1	8,276,636	100.87	72,169	3.6	5,933,354	82.21	9,882	.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	.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	.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	.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	.9	4,407,623	240.51
1957	91,636	4.4	9,995,922	109.08	70,086	3.4	5,735,941	81.84	21,550	1.0	4,259,981	197.68
1956	92,290	4.4	10,513,252	113.92	67,035	3.2	5,463,725	81.51	25,255	1.2	5,049,527	199.94
1955	92,129	4.4	10,739,194	116.57	64,445	3.1	5,196,795	80.64	27,684	1.3	5,542,399	200.20

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1964.....	380,110	19.1	\$34,472,393	\$90.69	337,328	16.9	\$20,317,671	\$60.23	42,782	2.2	\$14,154,722	\$330.86
1963.....	391,285	19.7	35,657,069	91.13	345,244	17.4	20,762,281	60.14	46,041	2.3	14,894,788	323.51
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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1964.....	1,535,590	77.0	\$97,464,327	\$63.47	1,477,400	74.1	\$80,049,503	\$54.18	58,190	2.9	\$17,414,824	\$299.28
1963.....	1,517,090	76.3	93,745,803	61.79	1,464,968	73.7	77,994,717	53.24	52,122	2.6	15,751,086	302.20
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

**Table 31.—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, 1955-64]

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
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>												
1964.....	1,495,870	100.0	\$98,629,207	\$65.93	1,433,588	95.8	\$78,630,822	\$54.85	62,282	4.2	\$19,998,385	\$321.09
1963.....	1,501,107	100.0	97,449,918	64.92	1,440,360	95.9	77,986,468	54.14	60,747	4.1	19,463,450	320.40
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	50.39	61,280	4.0	17,259,492	281.65
1959.....	1,564,557	100.0	92,916,652	59.39	1,500,265	95.9	75,336,077	50.22	64,292	4.1	17,579,975	273.44
1958.....	1,575,786	100.0	93,109,886	59.09	1,513,670	96.0	75,958,657	50.18	62,116	4.0	17,151,229	276.12
1957.....	1,591,217	100.0	84,333,705	53.00	1,527,207	96.0	69,606,275	45.53	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
<b>TUBERCULOSIS</b>												
1964.....	38,786	2.6	\$3,953,047	\$101.92	35,380	2.4	\$3,079,549	\$87.04	3,406	0.2	\$873,498	\$256.46
1963.....	39,893	2.6	4,165,360	104.41	36,145	2.4	3,195,421	88.41	3,748	.2	969,939	258.79
1962.....	40,218	2.7	4,161,474	103.47	35,936	2.4	3,139,023	87.35	4,282	.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	.3	1,184,242	236.47
1960.....	41,135	2.7	4,571,470	111.13	35,225	2.3	3,204,183	90.95	5,910	.4	1,367,287	231.35
1959.....	41,751	2.7	4,846,206	116.07	35,275	2.3	3,301,094	93.53	6,476	.4	1,545,112	238.59
1958.....	42,413	2.7	5,201,814	122.63	34,689	2.2	3,356,066	96.75	7,724	.5	1,845,248	238.90
1957.....	42,750	2.7	4,990,289	116.73	33,197	2.1	3,099,124	93.39	9,553	.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	.8	2,491,195	201.96
1955.....	43,244	2.7	5,797,669	134.07	28,234	1.8	2,747,570	97.31	15,010	.9	3,050,099	203.20

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1964.....	302,839	20.2	\$24,814,619	\$81.94	276,582	18.4	\$15,854,466	\$57.32	26,257	1.8	\$8,960,153	\$341.25
1963.....	310,233	20.7	25,456,745	82.06	282,281	18.8	16,110,550	57.07	27,952	1.9	9,346,195	334.37
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	279.54
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	230,630	20.4	16,061,774	48.58	33,507	2.1	7,655,433	228.47

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1964.....	1,154,245	77.2	\$69,861,541	\$60.53	1,121,626	75.0	\$59,696,807	\$53.22	32,619	2.2	\$10,164,734	\$311.62
1963.....	1,150,981	76.7	67,827,813	58.93	1,121,934	74.7	58,680,497	52.34	29,047	2.0	9,147,316	314.91
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	56,623,955	46.71	1,191,076	73.5	51,419,576	43.17	21,041	1.3	5,204,379	247.34

**Table 32.—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, 1955-64]

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
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>												
1964-----	129,347	100.0	\$14,201,200	\$109.79	111,793	86.4	\$9,250,848	\$82.75	17,554	13.6	\$4,950,352	\$282.01
1963-----	137,668	100.0	14,952,277	108.61	118,808	86.3	9,644,623	81.18	18,860	13.7	5,307,654	281.42
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	253.63
1960-----	173,084	100.0	16,655,495	96.23	150,025	86.7	10,832,087	72.20	23,059	13.3	5,823,408	252.54
1959-----	188,797	100.0	17,647,469	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
<b>TUBERCULOSIS</b>												
1964-----	20,862	16.1	\$1,997,293	\$95.74	18,129	14.0	\$1,258,476	\$69.42	2,733	2.1	\$738,817	\$270.33
1963-----	22,336	16.2	2,142,029	95.90	19,331	14.1	1,341,776	69.23	2,955	2.1	800,253	270.81
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

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1964.....	24,538	19.0	\$3,516,518	\$143.31	18,513	14.3	\$1,829,315	\$98.81	6,025	4.7	\$1,687,203	\$280.03
1963.....	26,383	19.2	3,788,225	143.59	19,750	14.4	1,935,317	97.99	6,633	4.8	1,852,908	279.35
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.....	30,893	19.6	4,103,337	132.82	22,614	14.3	2,035,175	90.00	8,279	5.3	2,068,162	249.81
1960.....	34,261	19.8	4,419,804	129.00	25,453	14.7	2,243,027	88.12	8,808	5.1	2,176,777	247.14
1959.....	35,961	19.0	4,614,805	128.33	26,586	14.0	2,301,011	86.55	9,375	5.0	2,313,794	246.80
1958.....	38,181	18.7	4,842,112	126.82	28,364	13.9	2,426,470	85.55	9,817	4.8	2,415,642	246.07
1957.....	39,857	18.5	4,359,712	109.38	29,604	13.7	2,289,236	77.33	10,253	4.8	2,070,476	201.94
1956.....	42,187	18.5	4,582,791	108.63	31,452	13.8	2,409,296	76.60	10,735	4.7	2,173,495	202.47
1955.....	43,999	18.4	4,761,874	108.23	32,880	13.8	2,503,374	76.14	11,119	4.6	2,258,500	203.12

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1964.....	83,947	64.9	\$8,687,389	\$103.49	75,151	58.1	\$6,163,057	\$82.01	8,796	6.8	\$2,524,332	\$286.99
1963.....	88,949	64.6	9,022,023	101.43	79,677	57.8	6,367,530	79.92	9,272	6.8	2,654,493	286.29
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	2,667,333	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	146,389	60.7	8,320,011	57.23	12,600	5.3	2,715,855	215.54

**Table 33.—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, 1955-64]

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
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>												
1964	147,135	100.0	\$9,545,315	\$64.87	132,427	90.0	\$5,782,634	\$43.67	14,708	10.0	\$3,762,681	\$255.83
1963	133,444	100.0	8,477,787	63.53	120,292	90.1	5,124,148	42.60	13,152	9.9	3,353,639	254.99
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	39.83	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	56.61	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
<b>TUBERCULOSIS</b>												
1964	5,818	3.9	\$642,075	\$110.36	4,377	2.9	\$330,378	\$75.48	1,441	1.0	\$311,697	\$216.31
1963	5,510	4.1	606,687	110.11	4,151	3.1	312,429	75.27	1,359	1.0	294,258	216.53
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

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1964	20,644	14.0	\$2,064,149	\$99.99	16,142	11.0	\$795,165	\$49.26	4,502	3.0	\$1,268,984	\$281.87
1963	21,163	15.9	2,144,773	101.35	16,271	12.2	815,751	50.14	4,892	3.7	1,329,022	271.67
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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1964	120,673	82.1	\$6,839,091	\$56.67	111,908	76.1	\$4,657,091	\$41.62	8,765	6.0	\$2,182,000	\$248.94
1963	106,771	80.0	5,726,327	53.63	99,870	74.8	3,955,968	40.01	6,901	5.2	1,730,359	250.74
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	2,862,575	35.83	3,538	3.1	841,828	237.94
1960	76,964	74.5	3,455,771	44.90	73,550	71.2	2,664,496	36.23	3,414	3.3	791,275	231.77
1959	70,461	74.4	3,205,138	45.49	67,219	71.0	2,467,830	36.71	3,242	3.4	737,308	227.42
1958	61,909	74.0	2,881,880	46.55	58,993	70.5	2,233,255	38.86	2,916	3.5	648,625	222.44
1957	54,023	73.5	2,343,563	43.38	51,326	69.8	1,838,428	35.82	2,697	3.7	505,135	187.30
1956	47,301	72.4	2,141,944	45.28	44,814	68.6	1,683,747	37.57	2,487	3.8	458,197	184.24
1955	45,307	72.1	2,106,145	46.49	42,873	68.2	1,658,531	38.68	2,434	3.9	447,614	183.90

**Table 34.—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, 1955-64]

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
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>												
1964	221,091	100.0	\$17,286,603	\$78.19	206,565	93.4	\$12,352,014	\$59.80	14,526	6.6	\$4,934,589	\$339.71
1963	216,309	100.0	16,690,611	77.16	202,181	93.5	11,910,578	58.91	14,128	6.5	4,780,033	338.34
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	10,187,776	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	12,550,993	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
<b>TUBERCULOSIS</b>												
1964	12,383	5.6	\$1,158,013	\$93.52	11,810	5.3	\$989,825	\$83.81	573	0.3	\$168,188	\$293.52
1963	12,533	5.8	1,281,364	102.24	11,808	5.5	1,068,866	90.52	725	.3	212,498	293.10
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	12,605	6.1	2,029,392	161.00	8,460	4.1	986,305	116.58	4,145	2.0	1,043,087	251.65
1958	12,033	6.0	2,130,933	177.09	6,674	3.3	791,983	118.67	5,359	2.7	1,338,950	249.85
1957	11,059	5.7	1,823,717	164.91	4,401	2.3	476,729	108.32	6,658	3.4	1,346,988	202.31
1956	9,552	5.3	1,725,017	180.59	2,163	1.2	231,381	106.97	7,389	4.1	1,493,636	202.14
1955	7,581	4.9	1,444,186	190.50	783	.5	82,245	105.04	6,798	4.4	1,361,941	200.34

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1964.....	32,076	14.5	\$4,073,575	\$127.00	26,090	11.8	\$1,838,536	\$70.47	5,986	2.7	\$2,235,039	\$373.38
1963.....	33,492	15.5	4,263,544	127.30	26,941	12.5	1,900,474	70.54	6,551	3.0	2,363,070	360.72
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	1,975,932	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	3,596,230	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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1964.....	176,632	79.9	\$12,055,015	\$68.25	168,665	76.3	\$9,523,653	\$56.46	7,967	3.6	\$2,531,362	\$317.73
1963.....	170,284	78.7	11,145,703	65.45	163,432	75.5	8,941,238	54.71	6,852	3.2	2,204,465	321.73
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	8,139,319	54.84	152,005	73.6	7,392,593	48.63	3,708	1.8	1,146,736	309.26
1959.....	154,226	75.4	8,594,200	54.43	150,384	73.5	7,233,662	48.11	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	75.3	6,824,093	49.59	133,399	73.5	5,792,253	43.42	4,213	2.3	1,031,840	244.92
1955.....	117,200	76.2	6,010,019	51.28	113,050	73.5	5,007,110	44.29	4,150	2.7	1,002,909	241.66

**Table 35.—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, 1955-64]

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
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>												
1964	107	100.0	\$25,096	\$234.54	51	47.7	\$9,084	\$178.12	56	52.3	\$16,012	\$285.93
1963	120	100.0	27,992	233.27	56	45.6	9,673	172.75	64	53.4	18,319	286.23
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
<b>TUBERCULOSIS</b>												
1964	1	0.9	\$273	\$273.00					1	0.9	\$273	\$273.00
1963	1	.8	273	273.00					1	.8	273	273.00
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	.8	274	137.00	6	2.2	1,599	266.50
1957	6	2.1	1,111	185.17	1	.3	122	122.00	5	1.8	989	197.80
1956	8	2.4	1,515	189.38	1	.3	122	122.00	7	2.1	1,393	199.00
1955	9	2.2	1,606	178.44	1	.2	122	122.00	8	2.0	1,484	185.50

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1964	13	12.1	\$3,532	\$271.69	1	0.9	\$189	\$189.00	12	11.2	\$3,343	\$278.58
1963	14	11.7	3,782	270.14	1	.8	189	189.00	13	10.9	3,593	276.38
1962	20	13.9	4,552	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	1,761	176.10	36	10.6	7,252	201.44
1955	51	12.7	9,381	193.75	10	2.6	1,565	156.50	41	10.1	8,316	202.83

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1964	93	87.0	\$21,291	\$228.94	50	46.8	\$8,895	\$177.90	43	40.2	\$12,396	\$288.28
1963	105	87.5	23,937	227.97	55	45.8	9,484	172.44	50	41.7	14,453	289.06
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	140.66	144	42.6	30,900	214.58
1955	340	85.1	61,097	179.70	164	41.0	23,165	141.25	176	44.1	37,932	215.52

**Table 36.—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, 1964]

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.....	1,993,550	100.0	\$139,687,421	\$70.07	77,850	100.0	3.9	\$7,750,701	\$99.56	380,110	100.0	19.1
No disability.....	10,207	.5	631,048	61.83	8,181	10.5	30.2	537,712	65.73	149,084	39.2	18.4
10 percent.....	809,540	40.6	16,250,208	20.07	1,038	1.3	.1	41,365	39.85	25,799	6.8	8.2
20 percent.....	316,107	15.8	12,445,621	39.37	15,479	19.9	4.9	1,011,963	65.38	73,236	19.3	23.6
30 percent.....	310,669	15.6	18,553,439	59.72	29,909	38.4	9.6	1,965,630	65.72	24,098	6.3	14.9
40 percent.....	162,218	8.1	12,882,206	79.41	2,367	3.0	1.4	189,580	80.09	29,867	7.9	28.9
50 percent.....	103,224	5.2	13,101,511	126.92	6,587	8.5	6.4	783,236	118.91	14,517	3.8	16.2
60 percent.....	89,577	4.5	14,786,373	165.07	1,908	2.5	2.1	300,449	157.47	12,863	3.4	27.2
70 percent.....	47,215	2.4	9,039,329	191.45	1,654	2.1	3.5	294,739	178.20	6,187	1.6	22.8
80 percent.....	27,193	1.4	6,116,172	224.92	2,374	3.0	8.7	486,929	205.11	1,677	.4	19.8
90 percent.....	8,474	.4	2,219,495	261.92	199	.3	2.3	46,625	234.30	42,782	11.3	39.2
100 percent.....	109,126	5.5	33,662,019	308.47	8,154	10.5	7.5	2,092,473	256.62			

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total.....	\$34,472,393	\$90.69	62,848	\$8,588,586	317,262	\$25,883,807	1,535,590	100.0	77.0	\$97,464,327	\$63.47
No disability.....							2,026	.1	19.8	93,336	46.07
10 percent.....	2,972,060	19.94	16,648	327,648	132,436	2,644,412	659,418	42.9	81.5	13,236,783	20.07
20 percent.....	1,016,550	39.40	626	24,062	25,173	992,488	274,829	17.9	86.9	10,417,108	37.90
30 percent.....	4,223,517	57.67	9,991	569,140	63,245	3,654,377	207,524	13.5	66.8	12,364,292	59.58
40 percent.....	1,879,416	77.99	1,391	108,873	22,707	1,770,543	135,753	8.9	83.7	10,813,210	79.65
50 percent.....	3,728,934	124.85	6,732	805,527	23,135	2,923,407	66,770	4.4	64.7	8,589,341	128.64
60 percent.....	2,297,348	158.25	1,053	156,417	13,464	2,140,931	73,152	4.8	81.7	12,188,576	166.62
70 percent.....	2,400,356	186.61	4,701	773,891	8,162	1,626,465	32,698	2.1	69.3	6,344,234	194.03
80 percent.....	1,359,526	219.74	373	73,927	5,814	1,285,599	18,632	1.2	68.5	4,269,717	229.16
90 percent.....	439,964	262.35	55	12,928	1,622	427,036	6,598	.4	77.9	1,732,906	262.64
100 percent.....	14,154,722	330.86	21,278	5,736,173	21,504	8,418,549	58,190	3.8	53.3	17,414,824	299.28

**Table 37.**—*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, 1964]

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.....	1,495,870	100.0	\$98,629,207	\$65.93	38,786	100.0	2.6	\$3,953,047	\$101.92	302,839	100.0	20.2
No disability.....	7,793	.5	504,971	64.80	6,935	17.9	89.0	464,645	67.00	-----	-----	-----
10 percent.....	644,508	43.1	13,034,745	20.22	878	2.3	.1	35,229	40.12	130,659	43.2	20.3
20 percent.....	229,514	15.4	8,744,499	38.10	342	.9	.2	18,856	55.13	19,332	6.4	8.4
30 percent.....	235,365	15.7	14,082,574	59.33	18,586	47.9	7.9	1,224,885	65.90	60,931	20.1	25.9
40 percent.....	121,674	8.1	9,665,915	79.44	1,084	2.8	.9	84,591	78.04	18,713	6.2	15.4
50 percent.....	71,919	4.8	9,329,121	129.72	2,637	6.8	3.7	324,577	123.09	21,605	7.1	30.0
60 percent.....	63,858	4.3	10,663,129	166.98	1,281	3.3	2.0	204,203	159.41	10,509	3.5	16.5
70 percent.....	32,877	2.2	6,423,332	195.37	1,325	3.4	4.0	238,613	180.09	9,200	3.0	28.0
80 percent.....	19,821	1.3	4,523,611	228.22	2,144	5.5	10.8	444,102	207.14	4,360	1.4	22.0
90 percent.....	6,259	.4	1,658,925	265.05	168	.4	2.7	39,848	237.19	1,273	.4	20.3
100 percent.....	62,282	4.2	19,998,385	321.09	3,406	8.8	5.5	873,498	256.46	26,257	8.7	42.1

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total .....	\$24,814,619	\$81.94	44,558	\$5,733,718	258,281	\$19,080,901	1,154,245	100.0	77.2	\$69,861,541	\$60.53
No disability .....							858	.1	11.0	40,326	47.00
10 percent .....	2,622,198	20.07	13,076	261,917	117,583	2,360,281	512,971	44.5	79.6	10,377,318	20.23
20 percent .....	737,397	38.14	477	18,126	18,855	719,271	209,840	18.2	91.4	7,988,246	38.07
30 percent .....	3,535,603	58.03	7,877	456,087	53,054	3,079,516	155,848	13.5	66.2	9,322,086	59.82
40 percent .....	1,450,916	77.54	959	73,862	17,754	1,377,054	101,877	8.8	83.7	8,130,408	79.81
50 percent .....	2,744,584	127.03	4,784	584,207	16,821	2,160,377	47,677	4.1	66.3	6,259,960	131.30
60 percent .....	1,689,899	160.80	713	107,908	9,796	1,581,991	52,068	4.5	81.5	8,769,027	168.41
70 percent .....	1,753,372	190.58	3,309	554,785	5,891	1,198,587	22,352	1.9	68.0	4,431,347	198.25
80 percent .....	984,158	225.72	273	54,715	4,087	929,443	13,317	1.2	67.2	3,095,351	232.44
90 percent .....	336,339	264.21	46	10,863	1,227	325,476	4,818	.4	77.0	1,282,738	266.24
100 percent .....	8,960,153	341.25	13,044	3,611,248	13,213	5,348,905	32,619	2.8	52.4	10,164,734	311.62

**Table 38.**—*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, 1964]

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.....	129,347	100.0	\$14,201,200	\$109.79	20,862	100.0	16.1	\$1,997,293	\$95.74	24,538	100.0	19.0
No disability.....	994	.8	52,325	52.64	276	1.3	27.8	13,492	67.00	1,225	5.0	6.5
10 percent.....	18,782	14.5	483,445	25.74	26	.1	1	1,173	45.12	3,519	14.3	11.1
20 percent.....	31,675	24.5	1,762,288	55.64	15,026	72.0	47.4	987,561	65.72	3,010	12.3	17.8
30 percent.....	16,900	13.1	1,095,876	64.84	1,520	7.3	9.0	104,205	68.56	2,346	9.6	17.7
40 percent.....	13,271	10.2	1,129,853	85.14	694	3.3	5.2	59,831	86.21	4,120	16.8	34.5
50 percent.....	11,945	9.2	1,452,382	121.59	321	1.6	2.7	33,432	119.73	1,809	7.4	18.3
60 percent.....	9,893	7.6	1,626,097	164.37	156	.8	1.6	27,800	178.21	1,496	6.1	31.6
70 percent.....	4,741	3.7	870,767	183.67	66	.3	1.4	11,670	176.82	915	3.7	30.8
80 percent.....	2,969	2.3	623,420	209.98	28	.1	1.0	5,780	206.43	73	.3	11.7
90 percent.....	623	.5	154,395	247.83	16	.1	2.6	3,532	220.75	6,025	24.5	34.3
100 percent.....	17,654	13.6	4,950,352	282.01	2,733	13.1	15.6	733,817	270.33			

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total.....	\$3, 516, 518	\$143. 31	5, 190	\$1, 140, 593	19, 348	\$2, 375, 925	83, 947	100. 0	64. 9	\$8, 687, 389	\$103. 49
No disability.....							718	. 9	72. 2	33, 833	47. 12
10 percent.....	32, 036	26. 15	91	1, 841	1, 134	30, 195	17, 531	20. 9	93. 4	450, 236	25. 68
20 percent.....	174, 554	49. 60	40	2, 010	3, 479	172, 544	13, 130	15. 6	41. 5	600, 173	45. 71
30 percent.....	193, 009	64. 12	90	5, 474	2, 920	187, 535	12, 370	14. 7	73. 2	798, 662	64. 56
40 percent.....	202, 918	86. 50	224	19, 645	2, 122	183, 273	10, 231	12. 2	77. 1	867, 104	84. 75
50 percent.....	499, 111	121. 14	584	69, 656	3, 536	429, 455	7, 504	8. 9	62. 8	914, 839	121. 91
60 percent.....	266, 067	147. 08	196	27, 911	1, 613	238, 156	7, 928	9. 5	80. 1	1, 332, 230	168. 04
70 percent.....	267, 195	178. 61	390	63, 464	1, 106	203, 731	3, 179	3. 8	67. 0	591, 902	186. 19
80 percent.....	176, 824	193. 25	47	8, 801	868	168, 023	2, 026	2. 4	68. 2	440, 816	217. 58
90 percent.....	17, 601	241. 11	1	212	72	17, 389	534	. 6	85. 7	133, 262	249. 55
100 percent.....	1, 687, 293	280. 03	3, 527	941, 579	2, 498	745, 624	8, 796	10. 5	50. 1	2, 524, 332	286. 99

**Table 39.**—*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, 1964]

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.....	107	100.0	\$25,096	\$234.54	1	100.0	0.9	\$273	\$273.00	13	100.0	12.2
No disability.....	1	.9	20	20.00								
10 percent.....												
20 percent.....												
30 percent.....												
40 percent.....	2	1.9	248	124.00								
50 percent.....	3	2.8	380	126.67								
60 percent.....	23	21.5	3,787	164.65						1	7.7	4.3
70 percent.....	8	7.5	1,646	205.75								
80 percent.....	11	10.3	2,186	198.73								
90 percent.....	3	2.8	817	272.33								
100 percent.....	56	52.3	16,012	285.93	1	100.0	1.8	273	273.00	12	92.3	21.4

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total.....	\$3,532	\$271.69	4	\$1,046	9	\$2,486	93	100.0	86.9	\$21,291	\$228.94
No disability.....											
10 percent.....							1	1.1	100.0	20	20.00
20 percent.....											
30 percent.....											
40 percent.....							2	2.2	100.0	248	124.00
50 percent.....							3	3.2	100.0	380	126.67
60 percent.....	189	189.00			1	189	22	23.7	95.7	3,598	163.55
70 percent.....							8	8.6	100.0	1,646	205.75
80 percent.....							11	11.8	100.0	2,186	198.73
90 percent.....							3	3.2	106.0	817	272.33
100 percent.....	3,343	278.58	4	1,046	8	2,297	43	46.2	76.8	12,396	288.28

**Table 40.**—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, 1964]

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.....	147,135	100.0	\$9,545,315	\$64.87	5,818	100.0	4.0	\$642,075	\$110.36	20,644	100.0	14.0
No disability.....	1,035	.7	52,437	50.66	809	13.9	78.2	43,788	54.13	7,019	34.0	11.4
10 percent.....	61,501	41.8	1,008,009	16.39	73	1.2	.1	3,085	42.26	1,013	4.9	4.8
20 percent.....	21,041	14.3	641,554	30.49	81	1.4	.4	4,185	51.67	3,790	18.4	17.5
30 percent.....	21,706	14.7	1,092,901	50.35	1,589	27.3	7.3	86,014	54.13	940	4.6	10.4
40 percent.....	9,046	6.1	614,644	67.95	42	.7	.5	2,740	65.24	1,657	8.0	23.5
50 percent.....	7,053	4.8	704,924	99.95	1,428	24.5	20.2	139,927	97.99	672	3.3	11.4
60 percent.....	5,870	4.0	804,745	137.09	139	2.4	2.4	16,751	120.51	732	3.5	21.7
70 percent.....	3,369	2.3	519,967	152.47	91	1.6	2.7	13,142	144.42	256	1.2	18.3
80 percent.....	1,400	1.0	261,744	186.96	116	2.0	8.3	19,063	164.34	63	.3	15.5
90 percent.....	406	.3	85,009	216.77	9	.2	2.2	1,683	187.00	3	.0	30.6
100 percent.....	14,708	10.0	3,762,681	255.83	1,441	24.8	9.8	311,697	216.31	4,502	21.8	

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total.....	\$2,064,149	\$99.99	5,575	\$647,445	15,069	\$1,416,704	120,673	100.0	82.0	\$6,839,091	\$56.67
No disability.....							223	.2	21.8	8,649	38.27
10 percent.....	113,142	16.12	1,496	24,002	5,523	89,140	54,409	45.1	88.5	891,782	16.39
20 percent.....	30,749	30.35	27	810	986	29,939	19,947	16.5	94.8	606,620	30.41
30 percent.....	175,001	46.17	828	38,164	2,962	136,837	16,327	13.5	75.2	831,886	50.95
40 percent.....	60,358	64.21	51	3,230	889	57,128	8,064	6.7	89.1	551,546	68.40
50 percent.....	163,850	98.88	608	58,380	1,049	105,470	3,968	3.3	56.3	401,147	101.10
60 percent.....	86,633	128.92	38	4,426	634	82,207	5,059	4.2	86.2	701,361	138.64
70 percent.....	106,015	144.83	377	50,089	355	55,926	2,546	2.1	75.6	394,510	154.95
80 percent.....	45,749	178.71	11	1,985	245	43,764	1,028	.8	73.4	196,932	191.57
90 percent.....	13,668	216.95			63	13,668	334	.3	82.3	72,658	217.54
100 percent.....	1,268,984	281.87	2,139	466,359	2,363	802,625	8,765	7.3	59.6	2,182,000	248.94

**Table 41.—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 30, 1964]

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.....	221,091	100.0	\$17,286,603	\$78.19	12,383	100.0	5.6	\$1,158,013	\$98.52	32,076	100.0	14.5
No disability.....	385	.2	21,315	55.36	161	1.3	41.8	10,787	67.00	10,181	31.8	12.0
10 percent.....	84,748	38.3	1,723,989	20.34	61	.5	.1	1,878	30.79	1,935	6.0	5.7
20 percent.....	33,877	15.3	1,297,280	38.29	30	.3	.1	1,361	45.37	5,505	17.2	15.0
30 percent.....	36,698	16.6	2,282,088	62.19	8,214	66.3	22.4	550,526	67.02	2,099	6.6	11.5
40 percent.....	18,225	8.2	1,471,546	80.74	547	4.4	3.0	42,418	77.55	2,485	7.7	20.2
50 percent.....	12,304	5.6	1,614,704	131.23	2,201	17.8	17.9	280,300	127.35	1,526	4.8	15.4
60 percent.....	9,933	4.5	1,688,615	170.00	332	2.7	3.3	51,695	155.71	1,455	4.5	23.1
70 percent.....	6,220	2.8	1,229,917	197.74	172	1.4	2.7	31,314	182.06	656	2.0	21.9
80 percent.....	2,992	1.4	705,211	235.70	86	.7	2.9	17,984	209.12	268	.8	22.7
90 percent.....	1,183	.5	317,349	268.26	6	(1)	.5	1,562	260.33	268	.8	22.7
100 percent.....	14,526	6.6	4,934,589	339.71	573	4.6	3.9	108,188	293.52	5,986	18.6	41.2

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total.....	\$4,073,575	\$127.00	7,521	\$1,065,784	24,555	\$3,007,791	176,632	100.0	79.9	\$12,055,015	\$68.25
No disability.....							224	.1	58.2	10,528	47.00
10 percent.....	204,684	20.10	1,985	39,888	8,196	164,796	74,506	42.2	87.9	1,517,427	20.37
20 percent.....	73,850	38.17	82	3,116	1,853	70,734	31,912	18.1	94.2	1,222,069	38.29
30 percent.....	319,904	58.11	1,196	69,415	4,309	250,489	22,979	13.0	62.6	1,411,658	61.43
40 percent.....	165,224	78.72	157	12,136	1,942	153,088	15,579	8.8	85.5	1,263,904	81.13
50 percent.....	321,389	129.33	756	93,284	1,729	228,105	7,618	4.3	61.9	1,013,015	132.98
60 percent.....	254,560	166.82	106	16,172	1,420	238,388	8,075	4.6	81.3	1,382,360	171.19
70 percent.....	273,774	190.78	625	105,553	810	168,221	4,613	2.6	74.2	924,829	200.48
80 percent.....	152,795	232.92	42	8,426	614	144,369	2,250	1.3	75.2	534,432	237.53
90 percent.....	72,356	269.99	8	1,853	260	70,503	909	.5	76.8	243,431	267.80
100 percent.....	2,235,039	373.38	2,564	715,941	3,422	1,519,098	7,967	4.5	54.9	2,531,362	317.73

Less than 0.05 percent.

**Table 42.—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, 1964]

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.....	1,993,550	\$139,687,421	\$70.07	1,495,870	\$98,629,207	\$65.93	129,347	\$14,201,200	\$109.79
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	1,608,841	60,762,522	37.77	1,238,854	46,032,704	37.16	81,622	4,523,787	55.42
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	384,709	78,924,899	205.15	257,016	52,596,503	204.64	47,725	9,677,413	202.77
Without dependents.....	85,819	16,219,642	189.00	49,145	9,188,511	186.97	14,719	2,862,689	194.49
With dependents.....	298,890	62,705,257	209.79	207,871	43,407,992	208.82	33,006	6,814,724	206.47
Wife only.....	86,701	17,571,928	202.67	44,589	8,998,631	201.81	30,625	6,287,907	205.32
Wife, child or children.....	178,293	37,405,250	209.80	138,839	28,877,516	207.99	1,961	434,387	221.51
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	5,522	1,327,838	240.46	4,157	968,792	233.05	5	1,721	344.20
Wife, parent or parents.....	1,706	432,274	253.38	1,300	329,279	253.29	62	14,866	239.77
Child or children only.....	15,469	3,174,424	205.21	11,171	2,284,851	204.53	244	50,697	207.77
Child or children and parent or parents.....	894	232,380	259.93	615	157,805	256.59	-----	-----	-----
Parent or parents only.....	10,305	2,561,163	248.54	7,200	1,791,118	248.77	109	25,146	230.70
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid.....	816,753	-----	-----	613,394	-----	-----	36,170	-----	-----
Wives.....	272,222	-----	-----	188,885	-----	-----	32,653	-----	-----
Children.....	523,006	-----	-----	409,214	-----	-----	3,338	-----	-----
Parents.....	21,525	-----	-----	15,295	-----	-----	179	-----	-----

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.....	221,091	\$17,286,603	\$78.19	107	\$25,096	\$234.54	147,135	\$9,545,315	\$64.87
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	173,933	6,796,218	39.07	3	268	89.33	114,429	3,409,545	29.80
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	47,158	10,490,385	222.45	104	24,828	238.73	32,706	6,135,770	187.60
Without dependents.....	10,160	2,074,399	204.17	52	11,632	223.69	11,743	2,082,411	177.33
With dependents.....	36,998	8,415,986	227.47	52	13,196	253.77	20,963	4,053,359	193.36
Wife only.....	5,253	1,135,326	216.13	50	12,745	254.90	6,184	1,137,319	183.91
Wife, child or children.....	25,836	5,833,346	225.78	2	451	225.50	11,655	2,259,550	193.87
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	1,025	281,885	275.01				335	75,440	225.19
Wife, parent or parents.....	219	57,358	261.91				125	30,771	246.17
Child or children only.....	2,676	575,032	214.88				1,378	263,844	191.47
Child or children and parent or parents.....	209	57,608	275.64				70	16,967	242.39
Parent or parents only.....	1,780	475,431	267.10				1,216	269,468	221.60
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid.....	115,289			55			51,845		
Wives.....	32,333			52			18,299		
Children.....	79,020			3			31,431		
Parents.....	3,936						2,115		

**Table 43.—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 30, 1964]

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.....	1,202,483	100.0	\$94,588,386	\$78.66	173,280	100.0	\$13,950,755	\$80.51	999,797	100.0	\$77,761,347	\$77.78
Service pensions.....	16,936	1.4	1,855,588	109.56								
Non-service-connected disabilities.....	1,185,547	98.6	92,732,798	78.22	173,280	100.0	13,950,755	80.51	999,797	100.0	77,761,347	77.78
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	20,740	1.7	1,619,684	78.09	10,170	5.9	776,215	76.32	9,734	1.0	775,921	79.71
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	117,715	9.8	10,134,745	86.10	39,723	22.9	3,398,403	85.55	73,998	7.4	6,400,924	86.50
Psychoses.....	24,674	2.1	1,912,315	77.50	13,140	7.6	994,687	75.70	9,618	1.0	780,612	81.16
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	93,041	7.7	8,222,430	88.37	26,583	15.3	2,403,716	90.42	64,380	6.4	5,620,312	87.30
General medical and surgical conditions.....	1,047,092	87.1	80,978,369	77.34	123,387	71.2	9,776,136	79.23	916,065	91.6	70,584,502	77.05

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.....	12,470	100.0	\$1,020,696	\$81.85	16,918	100.0	\$1,853,329	\$109.55	18	100.0	\$2,259	\$125.50
Service pensions.....					16,918	100.0	1,853,329	109.55	18	100.0	2,259	125.50
Non-service-connected disabilities.....	12,470	100.0	1,020,696	81.85								
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	836	6.7	67,547	80.80								
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	3,994	32.0	335,418	83.98								
Psychoses.....	1,916	15.4	137,016	71.51								
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	2,078	16.6	198,402	95.48								
General medical and surgical conditions.....	7,640	61.3	617,731	80.85								

**Table 44.—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, 1964]

Service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	43,902	\$6,175,817	\$140.67
World War I.....	27,702	3,891,107	140.46
World War II.....	11,299	1,599,588	141.57
Korean conflict.....	1,251	176,844	141.36
Spanish-American War.....	3,650	508,278	139.25

**Table 45.—Veterans who were receiving pensions under special acts, showing monthly value of awards**

[As of June 20, 1964]

Service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	181	\$2,930	\$16.19
Regular Establishment.....	176	2,858	16.24
Spanish-American War.....	5	72	14.40

**Table 46.—Age groups of veterans of all wars and Regular Establishment who were receiving compensation or pension benefits**

[As of June 20, 1964]

Age group	Total	World War II		World War I		Regular Establishment	Korean conflict	Spanish-American War	Indian wars
		Service-connected <sup>1</sup>	Non-service-connected	Service-connected <sup>2</sup>	Non-service-connected				
Average age.....	54.3	46.3	52.4	69.8	70.8	36.7	36.0	86.2	92.7
Total veterans.....	3,197,273	1,495,875	173,280	130,401	999,797	147,311	733,561	17,030	18
Under 20.....	142					142			
20 to 24.....	12,643					12,643			
25 to 29.....	47,108					39,773	7,335		
30 to 34.....	140,710	179	55			26,580	113,896		
35 to 39.....	265,610	159,725	14,054			18,399	73,432		
40 to 44.....	577,016	521,377	28,609			10,106	16,924		
45 to 49.....	465,877	414,244	28,823			12,425	10,385		
50 to 54.....	272,913	232,235	27,455			7,764	5,459		
55 to 59.....	168,105	128,939	29,676		2	6,230	3,208		
60 to 64.....	71,975	25,192	24,165	3,289	10,737	6,917	1,675		
65 to 69.....	482,029	10,912	19,036	64,441	383,686	3,075	879		
70 to 74.....	509,610	2,280	1,189	48,613	455,734	1,426	368		
75 to 79.....	155,088	650	180	12,471	140,440	1,111			
80 to 84.....	14,517	127	35	1,270	7,759	620		236	1
85 to 89.....	11,512	15	3	258	1,187	78		4,705	1
90 to 94.....	2,217			53	182	15		9,970	1
95 and over.....	201			4	22	7		1,959	8
								160	8

<sup>1</sup> Includes reserve officers in receipt of retirement pay under Public Law 262, 77th Cong.

<sup>2</sup> Includes emergency, provisional, probationary or temporary officers in receipt of retirement pay.

**Table 47.—Terminations of compensation or pension disability awards, showing reason for termination**

[During fiscal year 1964]

Reason for termination	Total	World War II		World War I		Korean conflict		Regular Estab- lishment	Spanish- American War	Indian wars
		Service- connected	Non- service- connected	Service- connected	Non- service- connected	Service- connected	Non- service- connected			
Total.....	165, 819	20, 617	25, 115	7, 384	96, 683	4, 270	2, 400	5, 679	3, 662	9
Death of veteran.....	101, 706	12, 335	12, 390	6, 755	63, 326	1, 168	455	1, 712	3, 556	9
Disability less than 10 percent.....	6, 233	3, 429		20		1, 121		1, 663	0	0
Disability less than permanent and total.....	3, 020		2, 222		337		461			0
Estate in excess of \$1,500.....	8, 021	2, 583	1, 506	546	1, 290	859	306	871	60	0
Excessive corpus of estate.....	781	6	58	1	703	3	5	4	1	0
Failure to cooperate.....	2, 949	749	604	5	556	401	105	529	0	0
Income provision.....	34, 428		6, 721		26, 891		814		2	0
Person entitled is incarcerated.....	194	2	111	2	58	0	21	0	0	0
Veteran on active duty or in receipt of retirement pay.....	653	154	13	3	12	183	0	287	1	0
Failure to return questionnaire.....	1, 656		439		1, 155		59		3	0
Miscellaneous <sup>1</sup> .....	6, 178	1, 359	1, 051	52	2, 355	535	174	613	39	0

<sup>1</sup> Includes temporary terminations.

**Table 48.—Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation on account of service-connected death of the veteran, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents, and monthly value of awards**

[As of June 20, 1964]

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.....	367,341	\$39,958,612	\$108.78	241,599	\$23,968,641	\$99.21	41,202	\$5,317,394	\$129.06	39,592	\$4,456,078	\$112.55
Compensation.....	193,159	14,610,402	75.64	157,283	11,669,458	74.19	5,657	446,129	78.86	21,762	1,838,752	84.49
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	158,354	22,276,073	140.67	72,977	10,067,700	137.96	35,353	4,831,587	136.67	14,581	2,007,509	137.68
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....	15,828	3,072,137	194.10	11,339	2,231,483	196.80	192	39,678	206.66	3,249	609,817	187.69
Widow alone.....	111,807	16,821,037	150.45	49,820	7,594,073	152.43	35,362	4,767,867	134.83	6,591	1,128,774	171.26
Widow and children.....	9,064	1,548,984	170.89	4,641	786,774	169.53	554	107,941	194.84	1,636	272,926	166.83
Widow, children and mother.....	1,477	344,372	233.16	680	159,968	235.25	4	956	239.00	417	96,376	231.12
Widow, children and father.....	330	76,250	231.06	192	44,866	233.52	1	254	254.00	78	18,186	233.15
Widow, children, mother and father.....	592	141,732	239.41	241	59,583	247.23	—	—	—	170	41,373	243.37
Widow and mother.....	9,846	2,138,385	217.18	6,966	1,479,394	212.37	201	41,364	205.79	919	212,471	231.20
Widow and father.....	2,001	419,282	209.54	1,551	320,634	206.73	12	2,569	214.08	148	33,045	223.28
Widow, mother and father.....	2,942	665,367	226.16	1,914	423,232	221.12	3	608	202.67	288	65,637	227.91
Children alone.....	21,996	2,101,064	95.52	9,696	880,700	90.83	541	54,212	100.21	5,451	520,468	95.48
Children and mother.....	4,411	693,568	157.24	1,942	278,656	143.49	7	1,204	172.00	1,374	229,024	166.68
Children and father.....	829	120,135	144.92	412	51,214	124.31	2	340	170.00	240	39,955	166.48
Children, mother and father.....	1,956	327,936	167.66	703	107,041	152.26	—	—	—	715	123,892	173.28
Mother alone.....	125,419	8,986,248	71.65	102,699	7,351,213	71.58	4,062	305,417	75.19	11,926	891,782	74.78
Father alone.....	24,261	1,651,144	68.06	20,748	1,404,656	67.70	373	27,834	74.62	2,014	148,399	73.68
Mother and father.....	50,410	3,923,108	77.82	39,394	3,026,667	76.83	80	6,828	85.35	7,625	633,770	83.12
Total dependents.....	487,662	—	—	315,610	—	—	42,343	—	—	61,819	—	—
Widows.....	138,059	—	—	66,005	—	—	36,137	—	—	10,247	—	—
Children.....	69,229	—	—	29,911	—	—	1,378	—	—	16,860	—	—
Mothers.....	197,053	—	—	154,539	—	—	4,357	—	—	23,434	—	—
Fathers.....	83,321	—	—	65,155	—	—	471	—	—	11,278	—	—

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.....	727	\$97,106	\$133.57	44,163	\$6,112,440	\$138.41	56	\$6,655	\$118.84	2	\$298	\$149.00
Compensation.....	24	2,110	87.92	8,433	653,953	77.55						
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	703	94,996	135.13	34,682	5,267,328	151.87	56	6,655	118.84	2	298	149.00
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....				1,048	191,159	182.40						
Widow alone.....	702	93,720	133.50	19,302	3,232,590	167.47	28	3,715	132.68	2	298	149.00
Widow and children.....	8	1,631	203.88	2,225	379,712	170.66						
Widow, children and mother.....				376	87,072	231.57						
Widow, children and father.....				59	12,974	219.90						
Widow, children, mother and father.....				181	40,776	225.28						
Widow and mother.....				1,760	405,156	230.20						
Widow and father.....				290	63,034	217.36						
Widow, mother and father.....				737	175,890	238.66						
Children alone.....	16	1,680	105.00	6,264	641,064	102.34	28	2,940	105.00			
Children and mother.....				1,088	184,684	169.75						
Children and father.....				175	28,626	163.58						
Children, mother and father.....				538	97,003	180.30						
Mother alone.....	1	75	75.00	6,731	437,761	65.04						
Father alone.....				1,126	70,255	62.39						
Mother and father.....				3,311	255,843	77.27						
Total dependents.....	735			67,097			56			2		
Widows.....	710			24,930			28			2		
Children.....	24			21,028			28					
Mothers.....	1			14,722								
Fathers.....				6,417								

**Table 49.—Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation on account of service-connected death of veteran, showing average monthly value of awards and dependents**  
 [At the end of each fiscal year, 1955-64]

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
1964-----	367,341	\$108.78	487,662	138,059	69,229	280,374	241,599	\$99.21	315,610	66,005	29,911	219,694
1963-----	372,543	100.69	498,881	133,399	70,539	294,933	249,281	92.22	330,399	64,257	33,841	232,301
1962-----	376,640	100.06	510,243	129,601	78,408	302,234	256,545	92.27	346,419	63,057	44,451	238,911
1961-----	383,937	99.82	529,935	125,711	94,850	309,374	266,015	92.74	358,334	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

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
1964-----	41,202	\$129.06	42,343	36,137	1,378	4,828	39,592	\$112.55	61,819	10,247	16,860	34,712
1963-----	42,074	120.13	43,339	35,909	1,421	6,009	39,620	106.63	63,118	9,845	17,074	36,199
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	46,095	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-----	46,009	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

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
1964.....	727	\$133.57	735	710	24	1	44,163	\$138.41	67,097	24,930	21,028	21,139
1963.....	765	124.61	773	750	22	1	40,737	126.17	61,186	22,603	18,160	20,423
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	1,977	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

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
1964.....	56	\$118.84	56	28	28	2	\$149.00	2	2	2
1963.....	64	109.56	64	33	31	2	137.50	2	2	2
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

**Table 50.—Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions on account of non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents, and monthly value of awards**

[As of June 20, 1964]

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
Total cases.....	871, 733	\$48, 849, 765	\$56. 04	273, 124	\$17, 248, 569	\$63. 15	507, 459	\$25, 583, 852	\$50. 42	23, 701	\$1, 599, 792
Widow alone.....	581, 272	30, 026, 859	51. 66	45, 203	2, 345, 271	51. 88	469, 834	23, 373, 994	49. 75	956	50, 454
Widow and children.....	126, 787	10, 623, 705	83. 79	94, 881	8, 141, 525	85. 81	21, 804	1, 578, 838	72. 41	9, 411	851, 590
Children alone.....	163, 674	8, 199, 201	50. 09	133, 040	6, 761, 773	50. 83	15, 821	631, 020	39. 88	13, 334	697, 748
Total dependents.....	1, 326, 652			650, 372			543, 714			64, 162	
Widows.....	708, 059			140, 084			491, 638			10, 367	
Children.....	618, 593			510, 288			52, 076			53, 795	

Class of beneficiary	Korean conflict—continued	Spanish-American War			Civil War			Indian wars		
	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	\$67.50	95,054	\$4,259,113	\$65.47	2,013	\$134,068	\$66.60	382	\$24,371	\$63.80
Widow alone.....	52.78	33,390	4,135,590	65.24	1,528	98,720	64.61	361	22,830	63.24
Widow and children.....	90.49	673	50,451	74.96	17	1,228	72.24	1	73	73.00
Children alone.....	52.33	991	73,072	73.74	468	34,120	72.91	20	1,468	73.40
Total dependents.....		55,981			2,039			384		
Widows.....		54,063			1,545			362		
Children.....		1,918			494			22		

**Table 51.—Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions on account of the non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing average monthly value of awards and dependents**

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1955-64]

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
1964	871, 733	\$56.04	1, 326, 652	708, 059	618, 593	273, 124	\$63.15	650, 372	140, 084	510, 288
1963	810, 256	56.26	1, 207, 639	673, 254	534, 385	232, 688	63.58	559, 297	123, 178	436, 119
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, 956	55.10	135, 636	32, 232	103, 404
1959	527, 660	53.19	651, 621	484, 444	167, 177	49, 202	54.12	114, 149	27, 329	86, 820
1958	496, 916	51.66	615, 166	456, 427	158, 739	42, 854	54.25	99, 355	24, 061	75, 294
1957	476, 769	51.84	596, 892	436, 973	159, 919	38, 002	54.28	87, 903	21, 549	66, 351
1956	451, 761	51.96	569, 801	413, 379	156, 422	32, 697	54.35	75, 351	18, 819	56, 532
1955	423, 911	52.14	542, 907	386, 755	156, 152	29, 006	54.38	66, 468	16, 918	49, 550

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
1964	507, 459	\$50.42	543, 714	491, 638	52, 076	23, 701	\$67.50	64, 162	10, 367	53, 795
1963	487, 610	50.99	526, 375	471, 476	54, 899	18, 688	67.22	49, 656	8, 804	40, 852
1962	464, 964	51.54	506, 691	448, 737	57, 954	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

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
1964	65,054	\$65.47	65,981	64,063	1,918	2,013	\$66.60	2,039	1,545	494
1963	68,503	65.50	69,511	67,548	1,963	2,313	66.45	2,343	1,813	530
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
1956	76,862	65.62	78,270	75,896	2,374	4,151	65.64	4,173	3,585	588
1958	80,702	54.87	82,118	79,720	2,398	3,304	52.90	3,327	2,715	612
1957	84,806	54.82	86,470	83,720	2,750	4,833	52.94	4,873	4,167	706
1956	84,387	54.89	86,219	83,330	2,889	5,100	52.96	5,144	4,438	706
1955	80,632	54.92	82,574	79,548	3,026	5,390	52.97	5,434	4,723	711

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
1964	382	\$63.80	384	362	22	0	0	0	0	0
1963	453	63.73	456	434	22	1	65.00	1	1	1
1962	502	63.66	505	484	21	1	65.00	1	1	1
1961	613	63.40	615	593	22	1	65.00	1	1	1
1960	677	63.12	679	659	20	2	65.00	2	2	2
1959	769	63.22	771	753	18	3	65.00	3	3	3
1958	848	52.72	850	835	15	4	53.00	4	4	4
1957	1,121	52.46	1,124	1,108	16	5	53.00	5	5	5
1956	1,177	52.53	1,181	1,164	17	5	53.00	5	5	5
1955	1,213	52.53	1,217	1,198	19	5	53.00	5	5	5



**Table 53.—Deceased veterans who dependents were receiving pensions under special acts, showing monthly value of awards and dependents**

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1955-64]

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
1964.....	161	\$23.78	165	75	88	2	35	\$18.03	35	33	0	2	30	\$18.83	30	20	10	0
1963.....	188	24.23	194	92	100	2	40	18.43	40	38	0	2	32	19.22	32	22	10	0
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	0
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	0

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
1964.....	94	\$26.62	98	20	78	2	\$65.00	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963.....	110	26.70	116	27	89	6	44.50	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
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

**Table 54.—Terminations of compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or pension death awards, showing reason for termination**

[During fiscal year 1964]

Reason for termination	Total	World War II		World War I		Korean conflict		Regular estab- lishment	Spanish-American War	Civil War	Indian wars	Mexican War
		Service- con- nected	Non- service- connected	Service- con- nected	Non- service- connected	Service- con- nected	Non- service- connected					
Total.....	148,527	32,912	48,460	2,612	44,160	5,019	3,707	5,694	5,538	344	80	1
Dependency not established, or discontinued.....	36,890	13,455	14,178	239	5,110	1,933	302	1,593	79	1		
Payee incarcerated.....	44		29		11		4					
Death of payee.....	35,028	11,192	1,107	2,056	12,729	1,260	28	1,132	5,115	331	77	1
Income provisions.....	31,092		11,141		19,151		800					
Excess corpus of estate.....	986	198	166	9	574	25	5	9				
Widow remarried.....	11,577	1,075	5,127	89	2,444	334	1,144	1,275	88		1	
Failure to return questionnaire.....	4,743	1,600	1,595	57	916	294	154	127				
Miscellaneous <sup>1</sup> .....	28,167	5,392	15,117	162	3,225	1,173	1,270	1,558	256	12	2	

<sup>1</sup> Includes temporary terminations.

**Table 55.**—*Emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I receiving full retirement pay*

[As of June 20, 1964]

Branch of service and military rank at time of discharge from service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	1,054	\$218,287	\$207.10
Total, Army.....	1,015	210,490	207.38
Colonel.....	2	776	388.00
Lieutenant colonel.....	13	4,625	355.77
Major.....	37	11,056	298.81
Captain.....	182	43,595	239.53
First lieutenant.....	426	87,110	204.48
Second lieutenant.....	355	63,328	178.39
Total, Navy.....	30	6,055	201.83
Commander.....	1	339	339.00
Lieutenant commander.....			
Lieutenant.....	9	2,013	223.67
Lieutenant (jg).....	11	2,033	184.82
Ensign.....	9	1,670	185.56
Total, Marine Corps.....	9	1,742	193.56
Captain.....	3	657	219.00
First lieutenant.....	4	754	188.50
Second lieutenant.....	2	331	165.50

**Table 56.**—*Status of vocational rehabilitation program for disabled World War II veterans (Public Law 16, superseded by ch. 31, title 38, U.S.C., and Public Law 86-721)*

[At specified dates]

Date	Veterans entered training <sup>1</sup>	Veterans in training				
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm
Nov. 30, 1963.....	617,820	1,120	210	785	80	45
Nov. 30, 1962.....	616,822	977	180	651	104	42
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	35,851
Nov. 30, 1947.....	375,117	253,422	85,820	35,135	109,038	23,429
Nov. 30, 1946.....	216,497	178,497	69,336	24,805	78,156	6,200
Nov. 30, 1945.....	45,294	35,353	16,816	6,859	11,227	451
Nov. 30, 1944.....	10,682	8,765	4,584	1,751	2,278	152

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program, March 1943.

**Table 57.—Status of vocational rehabilitation program for disabled Korean conflict veterans (Public Law 894, superseded by ch. 31, title 38, U.S.C.)**

[At specified dates]

Date	Veterans entered training <sup>1</sup>	Veterans in training				
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm
Nov. 30, 1963.....	71,695	1,961	653	1,060	183	65
Nov. 30, 1962.....	70,120	3,569	1,106	1,815	498	150
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	835
Nov. 30, 1957.....	52,003	14,752	6,964	3,691	2,914	1,183
Nov. 30, 1956.....	44,826	17,317	8,140	4,215	3,489	1,473
Nov. 30, 1955.....	34,957	17,782	8,141	4,782	3,422	1,437
Nov. 30, 1954.....	23,308	14,851	6,515	4,502	2,769	1,065
Nov. 30, 1953.....	11,251	8,009	3,686	2,188	1,720	465
Nov. 30, 1952.....	3,018	2,373	1,104	694	451	124
Nov. 30, 1951.....	52	46	13	20	11	2

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program, December 1950.

**Table 58.—Status of readjustment training program for Korean conflict veterans (Public Law 550, superseded by ch. 33, title 38, U.S.C.)**

[At specified dates]

Date	Veterans entered training <sup>1</sup>	Veterans in training				
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm
Nov. 30, 1963.....	2,385,068	38,480	28,561	9,504	194	221
Nov. 30, 1962.....	2,382,262	75,814	55,458	19,328	490	538
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	766,628	473,438	192,236	56,998	37,963
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

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program, August 1952.

**Table 59.—Status of readjustment training program for World War II veterans (Public Law 346, extended by sec. 12a, Public Law 85-857)**

[At specified dates]

Date	Veterans entered training <sup>1</sup>	Veterans in training				
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm
Nov. 30, 1963.....	<sup>2</sup> 7,800,000	8				
Nov. 30, 1962.....	<sup>2</sup> 7,800,000	8				
Nov. 30, 1961.....	<sup>2</sup> 7,800,000	6				
Nov. 30, 1960.....	<sup>2</sup> 7,800,000	15	11	4	0	0
Nov. 30, 1959.....	<sup>2</sup> 7,800,000	34	26	7	0	1
Nov. 30, 1958.....	<sup>2</sup> 7,800,000	156	88	63	0	5
Nov. 30, 1957.....	<sup>2</sup> 7,800,000	625	406	195	6	18
Nov. 30, 1956.....	<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program, June 1944.

<sup>2</sup> Rounded.

**Table 60.—Status of vocational rehabilitation program for disabled peacetime veterans (Public Law 87-815)**

[Monthly]

Date	Veterans entered training	Veterans in training				
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm
<b>1964</b>						
June.....	6,238	3,021	872	1,900	208	41
May.....	5,920	3,383	1,125	2,009	207	42
April.....	5,667	3,674	1,381	2,062	194	37
March.....	5,339	3,630	1,399	2,019	184	28
February.....	4,869	3,371	1,279	1,914	152	26
January.....	4,354	3,070	1,110	1,789	144	27
<b>1963</b>						
December.....	3,992	2,904	1,071	1,654	143	36
November.....	3,723	2,824	1,068	1,601	134	21
October.....	3,463	2,716	1,006	1,567	124	19
September.....	2,642	1,940	550	1,259	113	18
August.....	1,918	1,075	148	822	89	16
July.....	1,729	1,227	327	810	77	13
June.....	1,391	1,047	254	725	58	10
May.....	1,025	876	218	598	52	8
April.....	713	670	193	441	32	4
March.....	420	404	123	258	20	3
February.....	217	214	95	110	9	0
January.....	47	47	10	37	0	0

**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 <sup>1</sup>			Total orphans in training			
	Total	War	Induction period	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Special restorative training
Nov. 30, 1963.....	63,312	62,529	783	23,884	21,704	2,159	21
Nov. 30, 1962.....	51,990	51,538	452	23,116	20,021	3,057	38
Nov. 30, 1961.....	39,038	38,834	204	19,330	16,085	3,210	35
Nov. 30, 1960.....	26,855	26,855	.....	14,336	11,724	2,574	38
Nov. 30, 1959.....	17,797	17,797	.....	9,121	7,574	1,526	21
Nov. 30, 1958.....	10,092	10,092	.....	6,119	5,565	546	8
Nov. 30, 1957.....	5,927	5,927	.....	4,459	4,093	363	3
Nov. 30, 1956.....	848	848	.....	827	801	26	.....

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program, June 1956.

**Table 62.—Counseling provided veterans and orphans**

[Fiscal year 1964]

Type of counseling	Total	VA	Fee basis
Counseling provided—Total.....	39,495	21,375	18,120
Disabled veterans.....	25,715	17,415	8,300
Nondisabled veterans.....	1,340	517	823
Orphans.....	12,440	3,443	8,997
Vocational adjustment counseling sessions.....	2,827	.....	.....

**Table 63.—Comparison of occupational goals of disabled Korean conflict veterans who entered vocational rehabilitation training prior to Dec. 1, 1963, and occupational distribution of all employed males in labor force (Public Law 894, superseded by ch. 31, title 38, U.S.C.)**

Major occupational group	Number of Korean conflict veterans entered training	Percentage distribution	
		Korean conflict veterans	Male labor force (December 1963)
Total.....	71,700	100	100
Professional.....	18,800	26	} 12
Semiprofessional.....	5,800	8	
Managerial and official.....	4,100	6	14
Clerical and kindred.....	8,000	11	7
Sales and kindred.....	1,000	2	6
Service.....	3,900	5	7
Agricultural.....	3,600	5	7
Trade and industrial.....	26,500	37	47

**Table 64.—Employment objective of disabled veterans enrolled under the vocational rehabilitation program by war period, as of Nov. 30, 1963 (ch. 31, title 38, U.S.C.)**

[Percentage distribution]

Major occupational group	War period		
	World War II	Korean conflict	Peacetime
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional.....	19.2	30.9	33.8
Semiprofessional.....	6.5	7.9	8.6
Managerial and official.....	3.1	3.7	4.4
Clerical and kindred.....	14.9	10.0	13.4
Sales and kindred.....	0.6	0.8	0.6
Service.....	4.2	5.2	5.8
Agricultural.....	4.6	4.5	1.6
Trade and industrial.....	46.9	37.0	31.8

**Table 65.—Types of readjustment training pursued by Korean conflict veterans prior to Dec. 1, 1963 (Public Law 550, superseded by ch. 33, title 38, U.S.C.)**

Training program	Percentage distribution	
	Entered training	Training Nov. 30, 1963
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Agricultural and related.....	5.0	1.3
Accounting and auditing.....	3.4	3.1
Business administration and managerial.....	11.6	15.4
Clerical and sales.....	4.2	2.7
Crafts, trades and industrial.....	24.5	12.0
Education (preparation for teaching).....	5.9	10.1
Engineering.....	7.9	11.9
English and journalism.....	0.5	0.7
Fine and applied arts.....	4.2	2.5
Flight training.....	2.5	2.5
Health fields.....	2.2	1.5
Law.....	1.8	1.7
Prelaw.....	0.3	0.3
Mathematics and statistics.....	0.5	1.1
Physical and biological sciences.....	1.9	2.5
Premedical, pre dental and preveterinarian.....	0.3	0.3
Secondary and elementary programs of study.....	4.9	2.3
Social studies and welfare work.....	1.9	4.0
Theology.....	0.7	1.0
Miscellaneous (field of study not specified).....	12.2	20.1
Other types of training.....	3.6	3.0

**Table 66.—Types of training pursued by orphans prior to Dec. 1, 1963**

[Ch. 35, title 38, U.S.C.]

Training program	Entered training			Training Nov. 30, 1963		
	Total	Distribution by sex		Total	Distribution by sex	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Total.....	63,312	32,695	30,617	23,884	12,970	10,914
Agricultural and related.....	587	545	42	238	219	19
Accounting and auditing.....	1,041	742	299	290	233	57
Business administration and managerial..	4,640	3,369	1,271	1,505	1,180	325
Clerical and sales.....	4,994	685	4,309	969	217	752
Crafts, trades, and industrial.....	4,652	3,761	891	738	651	87
Education (preparation for teaching).....	7,083	2,350	4,733	2,697	829	1,868
Engineering.....	2,798	2,738	60	1,126	1,109	17
English and journalism.....	808	295	513	357	129	228
Fine and applied arts.....	2,091	1,140	951	754	385	369
Health fields.....	3,612	973	2,639	1,316	386	930
Home economics.....	599	21	578	228	5	223
Law.....	448	403	45	154	134	20
Prelaw.....	223	205	18	110	103	7
Mathematics and statistics.....	420	291	129	214	142	72
Physical and biological sciences.....	1,315	976	339	567	425	142
Premedical, pre dental and preveterinarian..	520	430	90	264	225	39
Social studies and welfare work.....	1,892	1,036	856	808	454	354
Theology.....	340	259	81	78	59	19
Miscellaneous (field of study not specified)..	21,079	11,186	9,893	10,697	5,795	4,902
Other types of training.....	4,170	1,290	2,880	774	290	484

**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, 1955-64]

Fiscal year	Number of loans				Amount of guaranty and insurance				Original principal amount			
	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business
1964.....	6,504,998	6,194,946	71,626	238,426	\$31,333,077,174	\$31,021,453,013	\$120,590,648	\$191,033,513	\$59,007,615,451	\$58,049,883,655	\$284,703,605	\$673,028,191
1963.....	6,305,842	5,996,182	71,619	238,041	29,937,444,555	29,626,196,975	120,548,398	190,699,182	56,055,544,148	55,102,859,503	284,595,239	671,089,406
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	49,947,641,633	283,908,475	662,442,289
1960.....	5,811,058	5,504,365	71,460	235,233	26,527,763,972	26,219,265,928	120,050,221	188,447,823	49,192,195,178	48,251,514,651	283,510,191	657,170,336
1959.....	5,632,249	5,327,157	71,332	233,760	25,311,616,754	25,004,373,462	119,808,381	187,434,911	46,815,914,346	45,882,189,112	282,711,863	651,013,371
1958.....	5,425,282	5,122,169	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	41,087,236,190	279,401,669	632,423,031
1956.....	4,810,625	4,515,042	69,678	225,905	19,943,221,805	19,643,511,491	117,966,789	181,743,525	36,802,093,283	35,909,690,741	274,594,673	617,807,869
1955.....	4,203,668	3,914,535	68,119	221,014	16,153,206,537	15,859,400,659	115,728,194	178,077,684	30,001,134,356	29,135,766,719	266,644,428	598,723,209

**Table 68.**—*Number of loans guaranteed or insured by use of entitlement*

[Fiscal years 1955-64]

Fiscal year	Total number	Number based on WW II entitlement	Number based on Korean conflict entitlement	Fiscal year	Total number	Number based on WW II entitlement	Number based on Korean conflict entitlement
1964 .....	199, 156	62, 887	136, 269	1959 .....	206, 967	96, 806	110, 161
1963 .....	203, 065	79, 392	123, 673	1958 .....	173, 307	104, 372	68, 935
1962 .....	166, 178	63, 264	102, 914	1957 .....	441, 350	292, 142	149, 208
1961 .....	125, 541	54, 155	71, 386	1956 .....	606, 957	443, 692	163, 265
1960 .....	178, 809	75, 518	103, 291	1955 .....	571, 150	454, 909	116, 241

**Table 69.—Receipt and disposition of guaranteed and insured loan defaults and claims, by purpose of loan**  
 [Cumulative at end of each fiscal year, 1955-64]

Fiscal_year	Defaults reported				Loans in default end of year	Defaults disposed of							
	Total	Home	Farm	Business		Cured or withdrawn				Claims paid			
						Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business
1964 .....	1,317,764	1,256,707	17,023	44,034	54,432	1,105,040	1,062,151	14,609	28,280	158,292	140,650	2,309	15,333
1963 .....	1,206,165	1,145,259	16,974	43,932	55,445	1,016,647	973,929	14,552	28,166	134,073	116,461	2,306	15,306
1962 .....	1,098,230	1,037,604	16,903	43,723	55,534	931,849	889,429	14,463	27,957	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	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	78,581	61,160	2,293	15,128
1959 .....	791,003	731,927	16,444	42,632	45,693	677,279	636,983	13,887	26,409	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	57,150	40,195	2,253	14,702
1957 .....	617,810	560,647	15,788	41,375	39,523	528,944	490,890	13,153	24,901	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	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	37,016	22,285	2,110	12,621

**Table 70.—Number of guaranteed, insured, and direct home loans, by regional office**

[Cumulative, June 30, 1964]

Location	Guaranteed or insured home loans closed (A)	Claims paid on guaranteed or insured home loans (B)	Column (B) as a percent of column (A) (C)	Direct loans made (D)	Direct loans fore-closed or voluntarily conveyed (E)	Column (E) as a percent of column (D) (F)
Total	6,194,946	140,650	2.3	245,065	4,406	1.8
Alabama: Montgomery	83,015	3,542	4.3	6,808	84	1.2
Alaska: Juneau	283	2	.7	953	35	3.7
Arizona: Phoenix	40,207	1,574	3.9	1,618	13	.8
Arkansas: Little Rock	29,552	665	2.3	6,296	34	.5
California:						
Los Angeles	524,096	12,728	2.4	1,939	44	2.3
San Francisco	333,696	6,326	1.9	2,755	46	1.7
Colorado: Denver	89,069	1,741	2.0	3,293	65	2.0
Connecticut: Hartford	91,174	637	.7			
Delaware	24,217	698	2.9	262	6	2.3
District of Columbia: Veterans Benefit Office	110,043	509	.5			
Florida: St. Petersburg	163,918	8,842	5.4	5,390	105	1.9
Georgia: Atlanta	114,390	3,101	2.7	9,139	180	2.0
Hawaii: Honolulu	9,137	5	.1			
Idaho: Boise	16,367	117	.7	4,602	57	1.2
Illinois: Chicago	238,487	5,626	2.4	9,450	314	3.3
Indiana: Indianapolis	117,294	1,422	1.2	8,488	205	2.4
Iowa: Des Moines	72,587	461	.6	5,714	29	.5
Kansas: Wichita	55,711	4,331	7.8	2,631	35	1.3
Kentucky: Louisville	48,296	968	2.0	10,812	148	1.4
Louisiana: New Orleans	82,277	2,541	3.1	6,185	161	2.6
Maine: Togus	28,281	954	3.4	3,345	90	2.7
Maryland: Baltimore	101,426	3,285	3.2	2,304	71	3.1
Massachusetts: Boston	305,281	5,469	1.8			
Michigan: Detroit	239,619	12,198	5.2	7,064	296	4.2
Minnesota: St. Paul	118,412	1,377	1.2	7,900	130	1.6
Mississippi: Jackson	38,474	832	2.2	7,193	120	1.7
Missouri:						
Kansas City	83,117	2,222	2.7	6,553	107	1.6
St. Louis	61,998	593	1.0	5,034	82	1.6
Montana: Fort Harrison	12,621	58	.5	4,156	73	1.8
Nebraska: Lincoln	28,331	112	.4	3,866	8	.2
Nevada: Reno	5,031	6	.1	1,019	5	.5
New Hampshire: Manchester	38,082	912	2.4			
New Jersey: Newark	293,685	5,281	1.8			
New Mexico: Albuquerque	38,822	723	1.9	2,086	20	1.0
New York:						
Buffalo	124,865	599	.5	896	19	2.1
New York	496,418	3,850	.8	952	22	2.3
North Carolina: Winston-Salem	80,043	1,282	1.6	13,310	266	2.0
North Dakota: Fargo	10,511	59	.6	3,868	46	1.2
Ohio:						
Cincinnati	117,028	1,867	1.6	6,720	155	2.3
Cleveland	187,016	2,981	1.6	5,576	160	2.9
Oklahoma: Muskogee	105,427	2,089	2.0	5,409	35	.6
Oregon: Portland	34,288	402	1.2	2,975	38	1.3
Pennsylvania:						
Philadelphia	208,485	7,715	3.7			
Pittsburgh	140,935	1,738	1.2	3,942	157	4.0
Wilkes-Barre	81,996	1,346	1.6	2,592	31	1.2
Puerto Rico: San Juan	5,717	8	.1	3,331	4	.1
Rhode Island: Providence	42,119	497	1.2			
South Carolina: Columbia	42,200	1,582	3.7	5,589	117	2.1
South Dakota: Sioux Falls	10,233	71	.7	3,879	30	.8
Tennessee: Nashville	103,625	1,712	1.7	7,080	112	1.6
Texas:						
Houston	108,463	5,703	5.3	1,561	30	1.9
Lubbock	69,152	4,395	6.4	2,149	37	1.7
San Antonio	71,919	3,633	5.1	1,080	12	1.1
Waco	127,087	2,570	2.0	5,113	29	.6
Utah: Salt Lake City	31,199	256	.8	4,005	53	1.3
Vermont: White River Junction	16,700	392	2.3	641	2	.3
Virginia: Roanoke	99,613	1,027	1.0	10,363	131	1.3
Washington: Seattle	121,506	2,866	2.4	3,574	84	2.4
West Virginia: Huntington	22,218	368	1.7	7,779	195	2.5
Wisconsin: Milwaukee	91,590	1,704	1.9	4,561	70	1.5
Wyoming: Cheyenne	10,597	80	.8	1,265	8	.6

**Table 71.—Number and amount of direct loans closed and fully disbursed**

[Cumulative at end of each fiscal year, 1955-64]

Fiscal year	Number	Original principal amount	Fiscal year	Number	Original principal amount
1964.....	245,065	\$2,184,868,303	1959.....	137,369	\$1,059,624,861
1963.....	227,069	1,988,996,777	1958.....	118,373	880,306,759
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

**Table 72.—Number and outstanding balances of loans owned by the Veterans Administration as a result of loan guaranty or direct loan operations**

[Amounts in millions of dollars as of the end of each fiscal year, 1955-64]

Fiscal year	Total		Direct loans <sup>1</sup>		Vendee accounts <sup>2</sup>		Acquired loans <sup>3</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1964.....	219,320	\$1,693.9	169,519	\$1,230.7	48,406	\$455.3	1,395	\$7.9
1963.....	213,983	1,629.8	172,099	1,261.0	40,739	364.5	1,145	4.3
1962.....	231,539	1,818.3	175,909	1,333.8	54,446	480.4	1,184	4.1
1961.....	211,144	1,617.1	163,209	1,221.9	46,731	391.3	1,204	3.9
1960.....	184,760	1,370.3	144,435	1,050.0	39,121	316.6	1,204	3.7
1959.....	151,469	1,056.1	119,650	821.3	30,608	231.1	1,211	3.7
1958.....	127,890	850.7	104,097	692.2	22,547	154.7	1,246	3.8
1957.....	97,984	627.7	80,434	520.1	16,312	103.9	1,238	3.7
1956.....	80,596	510.9	66,839	432.5	12,572	74.9	1,185	3.5
1955.....	67,922	430.4	56,826	370.2	9,973	56.9	1,123	3.3

<sup>1</sup> Loans made to veterans directly by the VA in rural areas, small cities, or towns, where private credit for home loans on GI terms has not been generally available.

<sup>2</sup> Loans on properties sold by the VA on terms, for less than all cash.

<sup>3</sup> Loans which had been guaranteed or insured by the VA, which were purchased from holders because veteran-borrowers had become delinquent, and although holders of the loans were ready to foreclose, the case was determined to be meritorious and there was a good prospect that the loan would eventually be repaid.

**Table 73.—Property inventories, acquisitions, and dispositions**

[Each fiscal year, 1955-64]

Fiscal year	Properties on hand beginning year	Acquired during year	Sold during year	Redeemed during year	On hand end of year
1964.....	23,783	27,087	30,502	102	20,266
1963.....	18,045	25,243	19,387	118	23,783
1962.....	10,967	21,165	13,974	113	18,045
1961.....	6,397	14,598	9,960	68	10,967
1960.....	5,749	10,967	10,229	90	6,397
1959.....	4,606	10,811	9,606	62	5,749
1958.....	3,859	7,711	6,944	20	4,606
1957.....	3,047	5,611	4,737	62	3,859
1956.....	2,471	4,207	3,554	77	3,047
1955.....	1,712	3,259	2,460	40	2,471

Table 74.—*Exhibit of insurance in force*

[For fiscal year 1964]

	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.....	277,276	\$1,219,700,331	4,954,018	\$32,239,313,944	52,790	\$460,174,143	645,195	\$5,700,398,475
Insurance issued during year.....					4,535	38,795,000		
Insurance reinstated during year.....	86	651,635	17,899	232,332,744	1,493	13,052,000	9,420	61,562,003
Insurance terminated during year by:								
Death.....	7,682	36,330,696	22,325	144,510,429	608	5,283,942	803	6,896,242
Maturity as endowment.....	465	2,426,080	3,542	17,079,870	1	2,500		
Permanent total disability.....	1,925	9,825,464						
Lapse, expiry and net changes.....	1,809	8,725,357	24,531	165,772,778	1,063	10,206,435	8,093	78,079,283
Cash surrender.....	1,471	5,345,601	8,322	35,991,360	147	1,087,514	421	2,905,642
Total terminated.....	13,352	62,653,198	58,720	363,354,437	1,819	16,580,391	9,317	87,881,167
In force at end of year.....	264,010	1,157,698,768	4,913,197	32,108,292,251	56,999	495,440,752	645,298	5,674,079,311
Selected year end items:								
In force on 5-year term plan.....	5,299	34,446,597	2,726,067	20,944,792,000	31,333	290,997,500	485,937	4,432,056,500
In force on all other plans.....	258,711	1,123,252,171	2,187,130	11,163,500,251	25,666	204,443,252	159,361	1,242,022,811
In force with disability income rider.....	10,617	75,364,000	681,451	5,140,058,000			97,744	890,103,000
In force under disability waiver (sec. 712).....			82,684	561,473,000	10,138	93,626,500	1,921	16,542,500
Average in force amount per policy.....		4,385		6,535		8,692		8,793
Classification of in force by plan of insurance:								
5-year term.....	5,299	34,446,597	2,726,067	20,944,792,000	31,333	290,997,500	485,937	4,432,056,500
Ordinary life.....	94,429	481,642,193	500,164	3,120,557,500	8,840	73,419,000	54,546	457,349,000
20-payment life.....	130,150	476,619,800	953,951	4,287,887,000	7,020	54,005,500	32,168	224,455,000
30-payment life.....	19,753	103,340,286	409,293	2,246,794,000	5,714	47,398,500	38,360	309,398,500
20-year endowment.....	2,149	9,415,438	122,518	464,517,500	1,076	5,774,000	7,758	46,003,000
30-year endowment.....	1,836	8,915,877						
Endowment at 60.....			90,195	499,023,000	1,067	8,334,000	11,076	84,033,000
Endowment at 62.....								
Endowment at 65.....	954	5,942,045	61,151	372,796,500	889	7,405,500	11,168	90,223,000
Endowment at 96.....	3,882	24,283,786						
Extended insurance.....	2,229	4,552,047	46,401	165,204,835	1,039	8,079,483	4,271	30,544,628
Paid-up insurance.....	3,329	8,540,699	3,457	6,719,916	21	27,269	14	16,683

**Table 75.—Government life insurance in force**

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1925-64]

June '30	Total		Yearly renewable term insurance (war risk)		United States 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
1964	5,885,857	\$39,469,983,013			264,010	\$1,157,698,768	4,913,197	\$32,108,292,251	6,353	\$34,471,931	56,999	\$495,440,752	645,298	\$5,674,079,311
1963	5,935,798	39,655,026,867			277,276	1,219,700,331	4,954,018	32,239,313,944	6,519	35,439,974	52,790	460,174,143	645,195	5,700,398,475
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 76.—Applications and terminations under article IV, Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended**

[Through June 30, 1964]

Item	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
Applications adjudicated.....	107,505	\$273,855,486
Applications approved.....	90,924	231,933,542
Terminations.....	90,450	229,237,865
Terminated during fiscal year 1964:		
By automatic expiry.....	44	177,116
By death.....	0	0
By maturity of policy.....	1	1,000
By voluntary withdrawal.....	78	461,130
Remaining under protection of act.....	474	2,695,677

**Table 77.—U.S. Government Life Insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1964**

ASSETS		
U.S. Treasury securities.....		\$980,840,000
<i>These are U.S. Treasury securities issued to the USGLI Fund.</i>		
Policy loans.....		92,800,315
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>		
Liens and receivables.....		137,957
Cash.....		1,096,874
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>		
Accrued interest.....		1,856,006
<i>This is the interest earned and accrued, but not yet due and payable, on investments to the end of the fiscal year.</i>		
Due from U.S. Government.....		0
<i>This is the amount due from the U.S. Government on extra hazard claims.</i>		
Total assets.....		1,076,731,152
LIABILITIES		
Policy reserves.....		764,878,142
<i>These are actuarially determined to assure payment of all future benefits.</i>		
Reserve for payments under optional income settlements.....		233,422,294
<i>This is set aside to guarantee payment of monthly installment benefits on matured policies.</i>		
Reserves for total disability income.....		13,374,767
Reserve for claims reported but not yet paid.....		6,056,934
Reserve for dividends.....		7,975,000
Reserve for undelivered checks and payments due.....		92,698
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit.....		12,805,494
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....		3,177,890
Unassigned funds (surplus).....		34,947,933
<i>These are funds in excess of regular reserves. They provide an additional safety margin against unexpected contingencies.</i>		
Total liabilities.....		1,076,731,152

**Table 78.—U.S. Government Life Insurance fund—statement of income and disbursements, for fiscal year 1964**

INCOME	
Premiums.....	\$15,666,317
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits.</i>	
Interest.....	38,075,922
<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.....	17,249,952
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Dividends left on credit or deposit.....	2,098,649
<i>These dividends were left on credit or deposit to accumulate at interest.</i>	
Contributions from the U.S. Government.....	(142,523)
<i>These are amounts paid 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.....	72,948,317
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits.....	36,174,853
<i>These are the face amounts of death claims incurred during the year. Some are paid in a lump sum, others in installments under optional income settlements.</i>	
Payments under optional income settlements.....	29,390,208
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits.....	9,346,641
Matured endowments.....	2,315,499
Cash surrenders.....	3,870,727
Dividends to policyholders.....	14,344,926
<i>Some of these dividends are left by the policyholders on deposit or credit to accumulate at interest.</i>	
Dividend credits and deposits withdrawn.....	1,682,189
<i>These are the dividends previously credited or left on deposit and now withdrawn.</i>	
Interest paid or credited on dividend accumulations.....	424,490
<i>This is the interest added on dividend credits and deposits.</i>	
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables.....	10,559
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries.....	97,560,092

**Table 79.—National Service Life Insurance trust fund—statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1964**

ASSETS	
U.S. Treasury securities.....	\$5,782,992,000
<i>These are U.S. Treasury securities issued to the NSLI fund.</i>	
Policy loans.....	506,307,545
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables.....	1,272,091
Cash.....	12,641,873
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	
Accrued interest.....	9,923,466
<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.....	325,379
<i>This is the amount due from the U.S. Government on extra hazard claims.</i>	
Total assets.....	6,313,462,354
LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves.....	3,624,928,294
<i>These are actuarially determined to assure payment of all future benefits.</i>	
Reserve for payments under optional income settlements.....	1,967,002,150
<i>This is set aside to guarantee payment of monthly installment benefits on matured policies.</i>	
Reserves for premium waiver disability.....	174,338,733
Reserves for total disability income.....	39,732,856
Reserve for claims reported but not yet paid.....	21,139,235
Reserve for dividends.....	115,500,000
Reserve for undelivered checks and payments due.....	3,353,752
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit.....	221,434,454
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....	85,636,520
Unassigned funds (surplus).....	60,396,360
<i>These are funds in excess of regular reserves. They provide an additional safety margin against unexpected contingencies.</i>	
Total liabilities.....	6,313,462,354

**Table 80.—National Service Life Insurance trust fund—statement of income and disbursements, for fiscal year 1964**

INCOME	
Premiums.....	\$523, 060, 304
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits.</i>	
Interest.....	195, 735, 540
<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.....	46, 335, 120
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Dividends left on credit or deposit.....	40, 790, 874
<i>These dividends were left on credit or deposit to accumulate at interest.</i>	
Contributions from the U.S. Government.....	6, 090, 989
<i>These are amounts paid 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>812, 012, 827</u>
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits.....	149, 546, 993
<i>These are the face amounts of death claims incurred during the year. Some are paid in a lump sum, others in installments under optional income settlements.</i>	
Payments under optional income settlements.....	219, 199, 814
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits.....	13, 925, 807
Matured endowments.....	15, 327, 979
Cash surrenders.....	24, 169, 583
Dividends to policyholders.....	216, 894, 514
<i>Some of these dividends are left by the policyholders on deposit or credit to accumulate at interest.</i>	
Dividend credits and deposits withdrawn.....	37, 744, 390
<i>These are the dividends previously credited or left on deposit and now withdrawn.</i>	
Interest paid or credited on dividend accumulations.....	6, 793, 456
<i>This is the interest added on dividend credits and deposits.</i>	
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables.....	555, 187
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries.....	<u>684, 157, 723</u>

**Table 81.—Veterans Special Life Insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1964**

ASSETS	
U.S. Treasury certificates.....	\$123, 173, 000
<i>These are U.S. certificates of indebtedness issued to this fund.</i>	
Policy loans.....	3, 194, 643
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables.....	14, 251
Cash.....	1, 106, 391
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	
Accrued interest.....	62, 615
<i>This is the interest earned and accrued, but not yet due and payable, on investments to the end of the fiscal year.</i>	
Total assets.....	<u>127, 550, 900</u>
LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves.....	79, 270, 764
<i>These are actuarially determined to assure payment of all future benefits.</i>	
Reserve for payments under optional income settlements.....	5, 840, 018
<i>This is set aside to guarantee payment of monthly installment benefits on matured policies.</i>	
Reserves for premium waiver disability.....	21, 848, 908
Reserves for total disability income.....	2, 712, 925
Reserve for claims reported but not yet paid.....	920, 775
Reserve for undelivered checks and payments due.....	30, 331
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....	8, 092, 733
Unassigned funds (surplus).....	8, 834, 446
<i>These are funds in excess of regular reserves. They provide an additional safety margin against unexpected contingencies.</i>	
Total liabilities.....	<u>127, 550, 900</u>

**Table 82.—Veterans Special Life Insurance fund—statement of income and disbursements, for fiscal year 1964**

INCOME	
Premiums.....	\$30,289,322
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits.</i>	
Interest.....	3,791,788
<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.....	1,615,858
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Total income.....	<u>\$35,696,968</u>
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits.....	\$6,926,841
<i>These are the face amounts of death claims incurred during the year. Some are paid in a lump sum, others in installments under optional income settlements.</i>	
Payments under optional income settlements.....	1,314,697
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits.....	316,864
Cash surrenders.....	1,026,823
Dividends to policyholders.....	9,817,187
<i>These are special dividends authorized by Congress.</i>	
Transfers to general operating expenses.....	185,442
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables.....	2,207
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total disbursements to policyholders, beneficiaries and transfers.....	<u>\$19,590,061</u>

**Table 83.—Service Disabled Veterans Insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities, as of June 30, 1964**

ASSETS	
Policy loans.....	\$3,441,981
<i>These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.</i>	
Liens and receivables.....	21,328
Cash.....	1,068,919
<i>This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.</i>	
Accrued interest.....	67,463
<i>This is the interest earned and accrued, but not yet due and payable, on policy loans to the end of the fiscal year.</i>	
Total assets.....	<u>4,599,691</u>
LIABILITIES <sup>1</sup>	
Cash values.....	24,048,967
<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.....	5,638,278
<i>This is set aside to guarantee payment of monthly installment benefits on matured policies.</i>	
Reserve for claims reported but not yet paid.....	824,589
Reserve for undelivered checks and payments due.....	2,388
Reserve for premiums paid beyond June 30.....	432,679
Total liabilities.....	<u>30,946,901</u>

<sup>1</sup> The liabilities shown in the above tabulation represent payments that would have to be made if this fund were dissolved as of June 30, 1964.

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 84.—Service Disabled Veterans Insurance fund—statement of income and disbursements, for fiscal year 1964**

INCOME	
Premiums.....	\$5,631,258
<i>These are premiums for insurance and disability income benefits.</i>	
Interest.....	122,255
<i>This is interest earned on policy loans, on liens, and on premiums paid in arrears.</i>	
Amounts left under optional income settlements.....	1,044,046
<i>These are insurance policy proceeds left to be paid in installments to policyholders and beneficiaries.</i>	
Transfers from Veteran's Insurance and Indemnities, VA.....	2,700,000
Total income.....	<u>9,497,559</u>
DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits.....	5,942,779
<i>These are the face amounts of death claims incurred during the year. Some are paid in a lump sum, others in installments under optional income settlements.</i>	
Payments under optional income settlements.....	732,325
<i>These are payments to policyholders and beneficiaries from insurance policy proceeds left to be paid to them in monthly installments.</i>	
Disability benefits.....	1,158,194
Matured endowments.....	2,500
Cash surrenders.....	300,155
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables.....	58
<i>These are liens and receivables written off.</i>	
Total disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries.....	<u>8,163,011</u>

Table 85.—*Incompetent and minor wards under guardianship*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1955-64]

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							
1964.....	533,631	80,982	59,357	1,578	6,355	486	13,206	433,855	89,256	344,599	18,794	12,166	6,628
1963.....	530,121	104,157	59,220	1,418	6,528	25,164	11,827	408,355	93,536	314,819	17,609	11,777	5,832
1962.....	510,973	104,469	58,921	1,351	6,812	26,436	10,949	390,341	95,671	294,670	16,153	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	15,155	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	14,085	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

**Table 86.—Summary of fiduciary accounts**

[Fiscal years 1955-64]

Fiscal year	Total amount of receipts	Guardians' commissions allowed	Attorneys' fees allowed	Amount of estates			Cash balances (funds on deposit in banking institutions or otherwise not included in invested amounts)	Amount embezzled or misappropriated	Amount lost on legal investments
				Total estates	Investments				
					Total	U.S. bonds			
1964.....	\$213, 679, 429	\$6, 352, 150	\$2, 737, 939	\$654, 884, 482	\$598, 874, 062	\$282, 032, 010	\$56, 010, 420	\$205, 785	\$61, 087
1963.....	275, 513, 992	6, 060, 628	2, 595, 188	764, 318, 188	703, 299, 440	366, 838, 778	61, 018, 748	232, 620	65, 714
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, 924, 436	402, 706, 541	45, 086, 610	225, 264	29, 159
1958.....	219, 225, 408	5, 055, 863	1, 879, 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, 518, 361	496, 664, 861	455, 509, 287	310, 879, 856	41, 155, 574	275, 210	21, 209

**Table 87.—Analysis of cases disposed of by Board of Veterans Appeals**

[Fiscal year 1964]

Claims involved	Cases				Withdrawn and dismissed
	Total	Allowed	Denied	Remanded	
Total.....	17, 501	2, 360	12, 704	2, 250	187
Disability.....	14, 210	1, 918	10, 313	1, 824	155
Death.....	1, 787	231	1, 320	228	8
Insurance and indemnity.....	228	24	164	36	4
Education and training.....	436	34	365	34	3
Waivers and forfeitures.....	563	105	363	87	8
Medical treatment and reimbursement.....	268	47	173	40	8
Miscellaneous.....	9	1	6	1	1

**Table 88.—Status of appeals in field offices and Board of Veterans Appeals (4-stage process)**

[Fiscal year 1964]

	Number	Percent
Stage I. Notices of Disagreement (field):		
Pending, beginning of fiscal year.....	6, 596	-----
Received, this fiscal year.....	40, 487	-----
Disposed of, this fiscal year.....	40, 986	-----
Allowed.....	5, 267	12.9
Withdrawn.....	2, 293	5.6
Statements of Case issued.....	33, 426	81.5
Pending, end of fiscal year.....	6, 097	-----
Stage II. Statements of Case (field):		
Pending, beginning of fiscal year.....	3, 702	-----
Issued, this fiscal year.....	33, 426	-----
Disposed of, this fiscal year.....	31, 586	-----
Substantive appeals filed.....	17, 969	56.9
Failure to respond.....	13, 617	43.1
Pending, end of fiscal year.....	5, 542	-----
Stage III. Substantive Appeals (field):		
Pending, beginning of fiscal year.....	2, 708	-----
Received, this fiscal year.....	20, 211	-----
Disposed of, this fiscal year.....	18, 971	-----
Allowed.....	1, 437	7.6
Withdrawn.....	583	3.1
Certified to BVA.....	16, 951	89.3
Pending, end of fiscal year.....	3, 948	-----
Stage IV. Board of Veterans Appeals:		
Pending, beginning of fiscal year.....	2, 169	-----
Received, this fiscal year.....	18, 669	-----
Disposed of, this fiscal year.....	17, 501	-----
Allowed.....	2, 360	13.5
Remanded.....	2, 250	12.8
Denied or dismissed.....	12, 704	72.6
Withdrawn.....	187	1.1
Pending, end of fiscal year.....	3, 337	-----

Percentages shown in each stage relate to dispositions in that stage only.

**Table 89.—Replacement and relocation hospitals**

Location	Number of beds and hospital type	Estimated construction cost <sup>1</sup>	Value of work in place	Percent complete <sup>2</sup>	Date construction completed (C) <sup>3</sup> or contract awarded (A)
Total.....	12, 723	-----	(*)	-----	-----
Completed <sup>3</sup> in fiscal year 1964, total.....	800 Gen	\$15, 070, 168	(*)	100	-----
Ohio: Cleveland.....	800 Gen	15, 070, 168	(*)	100	April 1964 (C).
Under construction <sup>5</sup> 6/30/64, total.....	6, 583 Gen	131, 641, 800	\$41, 688, 107	32	-----
District of Columbia: Washington.....	710 Gen	18, 481, 800	16, 596, 226	91	June 1961 (A).
Florida: Gainesville.....	480 Gen	10, 266, 500	475, 222	5	December 1963 (A).
Florida: Miami.....	1, 062 Gen	18, 105, 000	-----	-----	June 1964 (A).
Georgia: Atlanta.....	587 Gen	12, 709, 000	4, 900, 756	40	June 1963 (A).
North Carolina: Oteen.....	500 Gen	9, 053, 000	-----	-----	June 1964 (A).
South Carolina: Charleston.....	500 Gen	9, 843, 000	3, 252, 977	31	April 1963 (A).
Tennessee: Memphis.....	1, 000 Gen	16, 752, 000	-----	-----	June 1964 (A).
Texas: Temple.....	480 Gen	8, 498, 000	-----	-----	June 1964 (A).
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1, 264 Gen	27, 933, 500	16, 462, 926	62	June 1962 (A).
Authorized <sup>6</sup> not under construction 6/30/64, total <sup>7</sup> .....	5, 340 Gen	-----	-----	-----	-----
California: Long Beach (Phase II).....	1, 160 Gen	-----	-----	-----	-----
California: Los Angeles.....	1, 040 Gen	-----	-----	-----	-----
Florida: Tampa.....	720 Gen	-----	-----	-----	-----
Illinois: Hines (Phase I).....	1, 220 Gen	-----	-----	-----	-----
Missouri: Columbia.....	480 Gen	-----	-----	-----	-----
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	720 Gen	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Based on construction issued or awarded, including contingencies.  
<sup>2</sup> Based on general construction only.  
<sup>3</sup> Major general construction contract completed. Minor construction and landscaping may remain to be accomplished.  
<sup>4</sup> Same as value of construction issued or awarded when project is financially complete.  
<sup>5</sup> Under construction when major general construction contract has been awarded.  
<sup>6</sup> Authorized when funds are appropriated for construction, technical services, or site acquisition.  
<sup>7</sup> Total does not include projects at Chicago, Ill. (S.S.), Hines, Ill., Phase II, Long Island, N.Y., Northport, N.Y., San Antonio, Tex., San Diego, Calif., approved by the President for future construction, subject to appropriation of funds.

NOTE.—Gen—General.

**Table 90.—Modernization, other improvements projects completed**

[Fiscal Year 1964]

Location	Description	Construction cost <sup>1</sup>	Date construction completed
Total.....	88 projects <sup>2</sup> .....	\$30,051,832	
Modernization projects, total.....	8 projects.....	11,730,640	
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	6 projects.....	11,296,803	
Alabama: Tuskegee.....	Phase IV: Alterations to buildings Nos. 68 and 69.	1,370,493	July 1963.
Illinois: Danville.....	Alterations and additions to building No. 58, new boiler plant.	3,280,862	April 1964.
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	New building No. 154, alterations and additions to buildings Nos. 142 and 150.	4,075,624	July 1963.
New Jersey: East Orange.....	200-bed restoration center.....	1,582,953	June 1964.
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	Additions and improvements to dining hall and kitchen.	444,027	December 1963.
Texas: Houston.....	Seventh floor addition, building No. 1.....	542,844	August 1963.
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	2 miscellaneous projects.....	433,837	
Other improvements projects, total.....	80 projects.....	18,321,192	
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	16 projects.....	15,738,261	
Delaware: Wilmington.....	Air condition building No.1.....	1,003,122	October 1963.
Georgia: Dublin.....	Air condition various buildings.....	1,630,935	July 1963.
Louisiana:			
Alexandria.....	Air condition hospital.....	1,015,083	June 1964.
Shreveport.....	Air condition building Nos. 1 and 4.....	1,185,822	September 1963.
Maryland: Baltimore.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	876,709	July 1963.
Missouri:			
Kansas City.....	Animal research laboratory.....	363,826	December 1963.
Kansas City.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	1,236,385	September 1963.
St. Louis.....	Air condition buildings Nos. 1 and 2.....	1,347,040	November 1963.
Ohio: Cincinnati.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	1,489,427	December 1963.
Pennsylvania:			
Altoona.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	705,377	July 1963.
Butler.....	Air condition buildings Nos. 1 and 2.....	1,257,495	August 1963.
Philadelphia.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	1,598,804	November 1963.
Pittsburgh (GM).....	Alterations and additions building No. 6 for research.	319,739	May 1964.
Wilkes-Barre.....	Air condition buildings Nos. 1, 8 and 21.....	1,128,350	July 1963.
Texas: Big Spring.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	534,057	March 1964.
West Virginia: Beckley.....	Air condition main hospital building No. 1.	646,090	June 1964.
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	64 miscellaneous projects.....	2,582,931	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes projects for construction of fallout shelters financed with non-VA (Department of Defense) funds.

**Table 91.—Modernization, other improvements projects under construction<sup>1</sup>**

[As of June 30, 1964]

Location	Description	Date contract awarded <sup>1</sup>	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place
Total.....	72 projects <sup>2</sup> .....		\$68, 282, 035	\$28, 344, 322
Modernization projects, total.....	13 projects.....		33, 631, 743	12, 956, 029
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	13 projects.....		33, 631, 743	12, 956, 029
California:				
Palo Alto (Menlo Park).....	Phase II: Alterations to seven buildings.....	February 1962.....	3, 638, 793	3, 214, 735
San Francisco.....	Phase II: Addition to building No. 2 for hospital outpatient clinic.....	June 1962.....	4, 401, 800	2, 498, 986
Florida: Lake City.....	Phase IV: Alterations to buildings Nos. 62 and 64, roads, walks, parking.....	July 1963.....	1, 352, 200	1, 301, 197
Illinois:				
Danville.....	Phase IV: Three 240-bed psychiatric patient buildings and utilities.....	June 1964.....	7, 360, 000	.....
Downey.....	Phase II: Modernize existing buildings.....	June 1964.....	3, 967, 000	.....
Iowa: Des Moines.....	Phase II: Alterations to buildings Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; modernize electric systems.....	April 1962.....	3, 262, 200	2, 500, 985
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	Phase I: 99-bed medical, surgical and neurological addition, outpatient clinic consolidation; Phase II: addition to building No. 3.....	July 1963.....	3, 902, 500	1, 190, 975
Maine: Togus.....	New boiler plant.....	September 1963.....	459, 500	275, 546
Maryland:				
Perry Point.....	Rehabilitation of buildings.....	March 1961.....	1, 584, 850	1, 540, 705
Perry Point.....	Alterations and additions to sewerage systems.....	December 1963.....	386, 000	68, 510
Perry Point.....	Outside electrical distribution system.....	June 1964.....	560, 400	.....
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	Phase II: Alterations to building No 141.....	June 1963.....	678, 000	364, 390
South Dakota: Fort Meade.....	Phase IV: 240-bed psychiatric patient building and corridor.....	May 1964.....	2, 078, 500	.....
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	0 miscellaneous projects.....		.....	.....
Other improvements projects, total.....	59 projects.....		34, 650, 292	15, 388, 293
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	14 projects.....		30, 364, 620	14, 408, 576
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	Air conditioning system.....	June 1963.....	1, 215, 200	1, 067, 178
Connecticut: West Haven.....	Air conditioning system.....	June 1963.....	2, 872, 800	1, 325, 949
Illinois:				
Chicago (Res).....	Air conditioning system.....	June 1963.....	1, 878, 100	1, 620, 000
Chicago (Res).....	Automatic elevator controls.....	June 1964.....	322, 500	.....
Chicago (WS).....	Air conditioning system.....	August 1963.....	1, 857, 100	1, 519, 591
Massachusetts: Boston.....	Exterior brickwork repairs.....	June 1963.....	4, 341, 356	1, 287, 998
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks.....	Air conditioning system.....	May 1963.....	2, 328, 100	1, 191, 830
New York: Bronx.....	Air conditioning system.....	June 1963.....	4, 014, 100	812, 078
Pennsylvania:				
Pittsburgh (GM).....	Air conditioning system.....	June 1963.....	2, 509, 700	1, 774, 588
Pittsburgh (NP).....	Air conditioning system.....	February 1964.....	2, 427, 100	22, 918
Texas:				
Dallas.....	Additions and alterations to buildings Nos. 1, 2 and 3.....	June 1963.....	786, 500	647, 070
Houston.....	New cemetery.....	June 1964.....	1, 269, 800	.....
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	Hospital consolidation.....	August 1961.....	3, 867, 964	2, 528, 133
West Virginia: Clarksburg.....	Air condition hospital.....	June 1963.....	674, 300	611, 243
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	45 miscellaneous projects.....		4, 285, 672	979, 717

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes projects for construction of fallout shelters being financed with non-VA (Department of Defense) funds.

**Table 92.—Modernization, other improvements projects authorized, not under construction<sup>1</sup>**

[As of June 30, 1964]

Location	Description	Estimated construction cost
Total.....	106 projects.....	\$58, 110, 000
Modernization projects, total..	17 projects.....	23, 320, 000
Projects over \$300,000, total....	12 projects.....	22, 270, 000
California:		
Palo Alto (Menlo Park).....	Phase IV: Two 240-bed psychiatric patient buildings..	4, 950, 000
San Francisco.....	Phase III: Alterations to buildings Nos. 7 and 12, additional parking.	1, 380, 000
San Francisco.....	Phase IV: Modernize buildings Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6....	1, 870, 000
Illinois: Danville.....	Phase V: Center core building, corridors, alterations to building No. 60.	2, 180, 000
Iowa: Des Moines.....	Phase III: New chapel, alterations to recreation building, elevators.	360, 000
Maryland:		
Perry Point.....	Phase II: Additions and alterations to building No. 23-H.	1, 030, 000
Perry Point.....	Phase III: Boiler plant, special activities building, corridors, modernize building No. 17-H.	2, 880, 000
Perry Point.....	Phase IV: Improvements to building No. 9-H, alterations to building No. 80 for foster home, complete air conditioning.	2, 060, 000
Massachusetts: Bedford.....	Phase VIII: Modernize buildings Nos. 62 and 70, remodel sewage treatment plant, addition to laundry.	1, 580, 000
Michigan: Battle Creek.....	Phase IV: Modernize buildings Nos. 2 and 13, modernize outside utilities.	1, 820, 000
Mississippi: Biloxi (Gulfport).....	Rehabilitate electrical distribution system.....	340, 000
Pennsylvania: Coatesville.....	Phase V: Therapeutic exercise clinic building, elevators, sprinklers.	1, 820, 000
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.	5 miscellaneous projects.....	1, 050, 000
Other improvements projects, total.	89 projects.....	34, 790, 000
Projects over \$300,000, total....	18 projects.....	28, 520, 000
Alabama: Birmingham.....	Research addition.....	940, 000
California: San Fernando.....	Convert nurses' quarters to research.....	460, 000
Indiana: Fort Wayne.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	650, 000
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	Research addition.....	1, 010, 000
Missouri: Poplar Bluff.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	660, 000
New Jersey: East Orange.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	2, 840, 000
New York:		
Brooklyn.....	Air condition buildings Nos. 1 and 6.....	3, 290, 000
Bronx.....	Medical research facilities.....	850, 000
New York.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	3, 630, 000
Syracuse.....	Outpatient clinic consolidation.....	1, 940, 000
North Carolina:		
Durham.....	Addition to building No. 1 for research.....	1, 050, 000
Durham.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	1, 110, 000
Salisbury.....	Air condition various buildings.....	2, 440, 000
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	1, 440, 000
Pennsylvania:		
Coatesville.....	Air condition fifteen buildings.....	2, 330, 000
Lebanon.....	Air condition eight buildings.....	2, 260, 000
Philippine Islands: Manila.....	Corregidor-Bataan Memorial.....	1, 400, 000
Washington: Seattle.....	Additional research space.....	720, 000
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.	71 miscellaneous projects.....	6, 270, 000

<sup>1</sup> Projects considered authorized when requirements have been approved by Bureau of the Budget. Approval of the project does not necessarily imply appropriation of funds although, some of the approved projects are partially or fully funded.

**Table 93.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by function**

[June 30, 1964]

	Total	Departmental	Field
Total .....	<sup>1</sup> 172, 171	3, 723	168, 448
Staff offices .....	1, 817	1, 796	21
Department of Veterans Benefits .....	16, 343	720	15, 623
Department of Data Management .....	933	296	637
Department of Medicine and Surgery .....	<sup>2</sup> 153, 078	911	152, 167

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 51,239 employees working on a "without compensation" basis.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 38,496 employees under title 38, U.S.C., ch. 2 and ch. 73.

**Table 94.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by type of installation**

[June 30, 1964]

Type of installation	Number	Type of installation	Number
Total .....	<sup>1</sup> 172, 171	Foreign, Manila, Philippines .....	320
Departmental:		Regional offices, (separate) .....	13, 756
Central Office, Washington, D.C. ....	3, 723	Hospitals (separate) .....	123, 098
Field .....	168, 448	Outpatient clinics (separate) .....	1, 311
Miscellaneous activities .....	896	Regional offices with insurance activities .....	2, 626
Data processing centers .....	637	Regional office and hospital centers .....	7, 189
Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D.C. ....	501	Domiciliary and hospital centers .....	17, 004
		Domiciliaries .....	598
		Supply depots .....	512

<sup>1</sup> Includes Information, Canal Zone, European, Area Medical, and Veterans Canteen Service Offices.

**Table 95.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by pay system**

[June 30, 1964]

Pay system	Number	Pay system	Number
Total .....	172, 171	Nationals (Manila and Rome) .....	297
Classification Act .....	92, 707	Purchase and Hire .....	197
Title 38, U.S.C., ch. 2 and ch. 73 .....	38, 496	Canteen .....	2, 945
Wage Administration .....	37, 044	Other .....	485

**Table 96.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by employment category**

[June 30, 1964]

Employment category	Number	Employment category	Number
Total .....	172, 171	Excepted service—Continued	
Competitive Civil Service .....	128, 581	Title 38, U.S.C., ch. 73 .....	37, 545
Excepted service .....	43, 590	Title 38, U.S.C., ch. 2 .....	951
		Canteen .....	2, 945
		Other .....	2, 149

Table 97.—Appropriations and other

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Grand total.....	\$160,670,959,162.90	\$130,478,202,285.69	\$30,192,756,877.21
General and special fund appropriations, total.....	129,446,128,916.24	126,764,508,835.34	2,681,620,080.90
Administrative and other benefits, total.....	20,531,036,654.10	20,422,100,951.82	108,935,702.28
General operating expenses, 1964.....	160,089,105.35	159,730,636.00	358,469.35
General operating expenses, 1963.....	161,544,957.21	161,244,593.00	300,364.21
General operating expenses, 1962.....	162,123,333.48	161,745,982.00	377,351.48
General operating expenses, prior years.....	428,618.21	427,374.00	1,244.21
General operating expenses, 1954-61.....	1,350,961,905.97	1,349,759,972.45	1,201,933.52
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1964.....	14,809,210.00	14,800,000.00	9,210.00
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1963.....	14,002,617.04	13,981,950.00	20,667.04
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1962.....	42,875,027.70	42,841,680.00	33,347.70
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, prior years.....	189,276.38	189,176.38	100.00
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954-61.....	176,146,987.00	176,036,800.00	110,187.00
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses (prosthetic research).....	5,000,172.00	5,000,000.00	172.00
Medical care, 1964.....	1,096,016,322.21	1,091,627,420.00	4,388,902.21
Medical care, 1963.....	1,053,729,487.94	1,048,141,801.00	5,587,686.94
Medical care, 1962.....	994,535,529.22	989,354,117.00	5,181,412.22
Medical care, prior years.....	1,763,797.81	607,371.91	1,156,425.90
Medical and prosthetic research.....	64,447,968.17	64,242,000.00	205,968.17
Outpatient care, 1954-1961.....	682,883,670.94	680,918,322.00	1,965,348.94
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, prior years.....	13,159.98	13,159.98	
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1954-61.....	16,706,184.74	15,615,393.00	1,090,791.74
Inpatient care, 1955-61.....	5,120,985,666.69	5,080,090,061.06	40,895,605.63
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, 1954.....	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, 1964.....	310,000.00	310,000.00	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1963.....	350,000.00	350,000.00	
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, 1950-61.....	24,740,435.55	24,740,435.55	
Medical and hospital services, 1921-31 and prior years.....	489,082,088.12	488,184,592.00	897,496.12
Maintenance and expenses for pensions, total.....	153,161,969.75	153,161,969.75	
Maintenance and expenses, Bureau of Pensions, 1931.....	1,839,241.59	1,839,241.59	

See footnotes at end of table.

receipts versus expenditures

June 30, 1964]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years ap- propriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1964	Cumulative through June 30, 1964				
\$7,051,816,611.63	\$151,286,111,186.07	\$758,579.86	\$1,018,170,916.63	\$7,511,839,301.62	\$854,079,178.72
<sup>1</sup> 6,008,128,646.22	<sup>2</sup> 127,837,614,234.09	613,613.17	962,469,768.52	*42,781,144.73	688,212,445.19
1,291,950,776.31	20,127,518,671.50	613,613.17	340,891,997.25	-----	62,012,372.18
150,818,916.18	150,818,916.18	-----	2,014,965.89	-----	7,255,223.28
6,886,406.10	160,268,901.32	-----	1,106,822.55	-----	169,233.34
10,196.56	160,864,518.74	3,521.12	1,255,293.62	-----	-----
129,140.84	791,970.73	-----	*363,352.52	-----	-----
	1,335,323,787.43	376,150.93	15,261,967.61	-----	-----
13,538,290.03	13,538,290.03	-----	483,048.76	-----	787,871.21
734,634.61	13,769,999.63	-----	226,060.37	-----	6,557.04
18,532.55	39,996,035.83	9,764.75	2,869,227.12	-----	-----
3,360.35	124,127.80	-----	48,205.88	-----	16,942.70
	173,847,589.06	118,723.31	2,180,674.63	-----	-----
828.01	4,998,511.77	-----	-----	-----	1,660.23
1,047,737,398.59	1,047,737,398.59	-----	184,685.83	-----	48,094,237.79
40,143,346.20	1,050,905,054.11	-----	2,501,926.38	-----	322,507.45
88,427.02	993,249,448.21	-----	1,286,081.01	-----	-----
*121,459.96	*282,419.62	-----	2,046,217.43	-----	-----
31,704,413.38	59,155,024.54	-----	-----	-----	5,292,943.63
	674,138,777.81	89,993.51	8,654,899.62	-----	-----
	943.39	-----	12,216.59	-----	-----
	16,361,996.02	2.58	344,186.14	-----	-----
	5,109,593,609.53	15,456.97	11,376,600.19	-----	-----
	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	-----	-----
	<sup>3</sup> 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	-----	-----
209,067.24	209,067.24	-----	35,789.25	-----	65,143.51
49,277.53	304,851.96	-----	45,096.04	-----	52.00
1.08	354,208.08	-----	645,791.92	-----	-----
	14,992,819.37	-----	9,747,616.18	-----	-----
	426,586,208.90	-----	62,495,879.22	-----	-----
	153,103,707.16	-----	58,262.59	-----	-----
	1,781,635.70	-----	57,605.89	-----	-----

**Table 97.—Appropriations and other receipts**

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Salaries and expenses employees retirement, 1931.....	\$110,000.00	\$110,000.00	
Maintenance and expenses, Bureau of Pensions, 1790-1931.....	151,212,728.16	<sup>5</sup> 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	<sup>6</sup> 1,269,181.23	
National home for disabled volunteer soldiers, 1867-1931.....	250,312,883.84	<sup>6</sup> 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.....	1,682,404,050.15	<sup>7</sup> 1,682,192,253.00	\$211,797.15
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	520,082,059.99	520,042,485.15	39,574.84
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	1,057,813,425.67	<sup>7</sup> 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.....	68,982,675,108.43	68,982,675,108.43	
Compensation and pensions, no year.....	52,149,802,000.00	52,149,802,000.00	
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	8,169,801,911.88	
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	
Vocational rehabilitation, revolving fund (World War II and Korean conflict).....	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	
Readjustment benefits.....	24,156,289,403.69	24,156,289,403.69	
Refund of repayments of subsistence allowances.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	
Direct loans to veterans and reserves.....	2,862,227,777.62	1,730,077,996.00	<sup>14</sup> 1,132,149,781.62
Loan guaranty revolving fund.....	917,314,429.50		<sup>15</sup> 917,314,429.50
Veterans insurance and indemnities.....	<sup>16</sup> 259,605,713.80	255,537,035.79	4,068,678.01
Military and naval insurance, total.....	<sup>16</sup> 2,398,244,842.29	1,942,331,875.49	455,912,966.80
Military and naval insurance, no year.....	563,006,707.84	<sup>17</sup> 107,093,771.04	455,912,936.80
Military and naval insurance, 1923-45 and prior years.....	1,835,238,134.45	1,835,238,104.45	30.00

See footnotes at end of table.

versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1964]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1964	Cumulative through June 30, 1964				
	\$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				
\$68,576,499.30	° 1,453,045,344.33		50,458,938.81		\$178,899,767.01
68,576,499.30	341,182,292.98				178,899,767.01
	° 1,007,754,478.78		50,058,946.89		(9)
	21,185,664.00		391,483.98		
	18,458,516.02		8,469.39		
	37,991,530.61				
	9,399,961.45		38.55		
	17,072,900.49				(10)
	3,018,704.79		22,945.21		
	13,198,826.79		69,373.21		
3,959,187,575.35	68,858,798,849.47		123,453,659.82		422,599.14
3,959,187,575.35	52,149,379,400.86				422,599.14
	2,523,280,612.08		22,354,283.47		
	5,314,890,675.24		100,320,625.76		
	701,446,249.41		778,750.59		
	8,169,801,911.88				
	419,514,107.74				(11)
	72,350,316.41		783,742.16		
	30,343,858.57				(12)
	41,998,489.46		676,510.54		
	7,968.38		107,231.62		
30,547.27	108,214.56		1,600,000.00		291,785.44
68,827,750.92	24,154,371,448.47				1,917,955.22
	19,871.35		10,128.65		
237,279,600.43	2,485,466,385.17			13 * \$36,019,339.48	412,780,731.93
355,313,428.82	899,825,772.47			13 * 6,760,006.42	24,248,663.45
26,846,516.70	2 252,012,841.20				7,592,872.60
	2 2,312,241,269.69		86,003,572.60		
	563,006,707.84				(15)
	1,749,224,561.85		86,003,572.60		

Table 97.—Appropriations and other receipts

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
National service life insurance appropriation, total.....	<sup>10</sup> \$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.....	<sup>15</sup> 250, 000. 00	250, 000. 00	-----
Payment to service disabled veterans insurance fund.....	<sup>16</sup> 250, 000. 00	250, 000. 00	-----
Rental, maintenance and repair of quarters. Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.....	1, 103, 916. 45	-----	1, 103, 916. 45
Adjusted service and dependent pay.....	3, 503, 000. 00	3, 503, 000. 00	-----
Loans to veterans for transportation.....	55, 736, 398. 00	55, 736, 398. 00	-----
Vocational rehabilitation (World War I), total.....	100, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	-----
Vocational rehabilitation, 1920-July 2, 1928.....	708, 705, 665. 42	707, 860, 370. 80	845, 294. 62
Vocational rehabilitation, no year.....	700, 205, 637. 12	699, 360, 370. 80	845, 266. 32
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War I).....	8, 000, 028. 30	8, 000, 000. 00	28. 30
-----	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., 1943-49.....	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.....	31, 224, 830, 246. 66	3, 713, 693, 450. 35	27, 511, 136, 796. 31
Supply fund.....	1, 689, 780, 432. 18	<sup>21</sup> 54, 985, 586. 08	1, 634, 794, 846. 10
U. S. Government life insurance fund.....	<sup>18</sup> 3, 796, 309, 480. 00	-----	3, 796, 309, 480. 00
National service life insurance fund.....	<sup>16</sup> 20, 302, 854, 156. 00	-----	20, 302, 854, 156. 00
Veteran's special term insurance fund.....	<sup>16</sup> 243, 996, 345. 00	-----	243, 996, 345. 00
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....	<sup>16</sup> 52, 970, 779. 00	<sup>23</sup> 4, 250, 000. 00	48, 720, 779. 00
Canteen service revolving fund.....	20, 544, 167. 72	-----	20, 544, 167. 72
Prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, etc., veterans loans.....	160, 791. 60	-----	160, 791. 60
Adjusted service certificate fund.....	3, 828, 686, 218. 91	3, 645, 157, 956. 40	183, 528, 262. 51
General post fund.....	27, 391, 852. 30	-----	27, 391, 852. 30
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, 471, 824. 10	-----	44, 471, 824. 10
Personal funds of patients.....	634, 302, 695. 41	-----	634, 302, 695. 41
Unapplied balances of assigned armed forces leave bond.....	131, 543. 41	-----	131, 543. 41
Vocational rehabilitation, special fund.....	78, 144. 50	-----	78, 144. 50
Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard allotments.....	320, 526, 075. 00	-----	320, 526, 075. 00
Civil service retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to Aug. 31, 1934.....	<sup>5</sup> 249, 620, 791. 07	-----	<sup>5</sup> 249, 620, 791. 07
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to Aug. 31, 1934.....	<sup>5</sup> 1, 158, 146. 76	-----	<sup>5</sup> 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), 1964.....	14, 434. 00	14, 434. 00	-----
Payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1963.....	12, 724. 00	12, 724. 00	-----
Payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1962.....	10, 415. 84	10, 415. 84	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1964]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1964	Cumulative through June 30, 1964				
	<sup>2</sup> \$4,716,145,954.24		\$146,221,069.77		
	4,612,367,024.01				(19)
	103,778,930.23		146,221,069.77		
	172,623,144.43				(20)
	<sup>2</sup> 250,000.00				
	<sup>2</sup> 250,000.00				
\$93,119.62	1,046,165.13		54,871.27	<sup>13</sup> \$1,833.36	\$1,046.69
22,831.50	1,961,980.66		1,500,000.00	<sup>13</sup> * 3,632.19	44,651.53
	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		
1,043,687,965.41	23,448,496,951.98	\$144,966.69	55,701,148.11	7,554,620,446.35	165,866,733.53
176,816,043.97	<sup>22</sup> 1,634,447,393.37		15,568,055.98	<sup>13</sup> 30,141,349.35	9,623,633.48
97,560,092.00	2,712,154,589.00			1,076,731,152.00	7,423,739.00
684,157,723.00	13,913,196,084.00			6,313,482,354.00	76,195,718.00
19,590,061.00	115,707,774.00		4,250,000.00	127,550,900.00	<sup>24</sup> * 3,512,329.00
8,136,011.00	49,155,958.00			4,599,691.00	<sup>24</sup> * 784,870.00
	160,609.23		9,900,103.00		10,644,064.72
	<sup>25</sup> 3,819,960,216.18		182.37		
103,310.00	23,932,089.89		6,000,000.00		2,726,002.73
1,600,343.44	748,030.42		386.57	2,135,000.00	1,323,775.84
	21,742.33				
	43,627,682.95		571.50		843,569.65
153,065.66	573,179,105.89		2,871.88		61,120,717.64
54,137,662.15	131,543.41				
	78,060.98		83.52		
	300,856,796.88		19,669,278.12		
	249,620,791.07				
	1,158,146.76				
	297,716.76		14.61		
12,179.68	12,179.68		2,254.32		
	12,723.71		.29		
	9,515.51		900.33		

Table 97.—Appropriations and other receipts

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1957-61.....	\$36,187.65	\$36,187.65	
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1964.....	1,192,000.00	1,192,000.00	
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1963.....	1,207,004.55	1,207,000.00	\$4.55
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1962.....	1,005,004.00	1,005,000.00	4.00
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), 1957-61.....	2,649,000.00	2,649,000.00	
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), 1955-61.....	1,320,191.82	1,198,578.00	121,613.82
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	
Public works acceleration, Area Development Administration, Department of Commerce (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1963.....	350,000.00	350,000.00	
Civil Defense, Department of Defense (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1962.....	1,070,702.00	1,070,702.00	
Civil Defense, Department of Defense (transfer to Veterans Administration), prior years.....	144,958.67	144,958.67	
Maintenance and operation, Army (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-56.....	51,425.49	*1.13	51,426.62
Research and development, Army (transfer to Veterans Administration).....	9,840.63	9,840.63	
Research and development, test and evaluation, Air Force (transfer to Veterans Administration).....	12,126.93	12,126.93	
Buildings management fund, General Services Administration (transfer to Veterans Administration).....	13,642.92		13,642.92
Working fund, no year, 1947-49.....	1,407,233.50		1,407,233.50
Unclaimed monies of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown.....	576.30		576.30

<sup>1</sup> Includes the transfer of \$8,526,947.31 from the appropriation veterans insurance and indemnities to the following trust and revolving funds from which expenditures are made: \$5,969,469.99 to the national service life insurance fund; \$(142,522.68) to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$2,700,000.00 to the service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

<sup>2</sup> Includes transfers of \$4,905,979,870.13 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; \$49,785,766.34 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$520,090.72 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$250,000 from payments 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; \$8,000,000.00 from veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

<sup>3</sup> Transferred to Federal Works Administration.

<sup>4</sup> Available balance transferred from Department of Interior.

versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1964]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior years appropriations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1964	Cumulative through June 30, 1964				
	\$35,023.12		\$1,164.53		
\$1,028,091.22	1,028,091.22		89,685.48		\$74,223.30
131,930.51	1,142,532.07		20,942.98		43,529.50
239.40	979,607.25		25,396.75		
	2,538,037.05	\$8.02	110,954.93		
			8.02		
	202,662.59		337.41		
	14,962.10		37.90		
	20,323.26				
	1,303,258.19		16,933.63		
	16,700.00				
	16,653.05		146.95		
46,396.05	343,848.30		6,151.70		
214,816.33	921,455.59	144,958.67	4,287.74		
					144,958.67
	51,425.49				
	9,840.63				
	12,126.93				
	13,642.92				
	1,377,412.20		29,821.30		
			576.30		

<sup>5</sup> Represents expenditures only.

<sup>6</sup> Available balance June 30, 1931.

<sup>7</sup> Includes \$2,000,000 returned to the Veterans Administration on SF 1151, October 1955 by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers.

<sup>8</sup> Includes \$486,623,691.97 transferred to Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, for the following fiscal years: 1946, \$7,500,000; 1947, \$135,250,000; 1949, \$90,000,000; 1950, \$100,000,000; 1951, \$42,573,691.97; 1952, \$40,000,000; and 1953, \$21,300,000.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> Balance of \$7,178,062.26 on June 30, 1954, transferred to readjustment benefits—SF 1151, docket order No. 27854, effected Aug. 12, 1954.

Footnotes continued on p. 312

Table 97 footnotes—Continued

<sup>12</sup> Balance of \$506,141.43 on June 30, 1958, transferred to readjustment benefits—Public Law 85-844, approved Aug. 28, 1958.

<sup>13</sup> Represents "Other Working Capital."

<sup>14</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> Receipts increased by \$206,871,000 transferred from direct loans to veterans and reserves—Public Law 87-665, approved July 14, 1960; Public Law 87-65, approved June 30, 1961.

<sup>16</sup> Insurance activities shown under both appropriations and trust and working funds.

<sup>17</sup> 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.

<sup>18</sup> Balance of \$493,866.96 on June 30, 1958, transferred to veterans insurance and indemnities—Public Law 85-844, approved Aug. 28, 1958.

<sup>19</sup> Balance of \$516,051.26 on June 30, 1958, transferred to veterans insurance and indemnities—Public Law 85-844 approved Aug. 28, 1958.

<sup>20</sup> Balance of \$1,727,097.57 on June 30, 1958, transferred to veterans insurance and indemnities—Public Law 85-844 approved Aug. 28, 1958.

<sup>21</sup> Represents authorized working capital at July 1, 1953, of \$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 1958 of \$1,320,488.93 less authorized change during fiscal year 1959 of \$18,848.68 plus authorized change during fiscal year 1962 of \$216,525.12.

<sup>22</sup> Cumulative expenditures through June 30, 1964, reduced by \$15,101.05 as a prior year adjustment.

<sup>23</sup> Includes \$1,000,000 transferred August 1953 from readjustment benefits by authority of Public Law 207.

<sup>24</sup> Expenditures reported on an accrued basis rather than a cash basis results in a negative balance.

<sup>25</sup> Represent 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 World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended, and the Adjusted Compensation Act of 1936.

\* Indicates credit.

NOTE.—Expenditures reflect the net amount of vouchers approved for payment rather than the amount of checks issued and differ from the amounts reported to the Bureau of the Budget and Treasury Department in accordance with Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-34, by the amount of payment and collection vouchers in transit between the Veterans Administration and the regional disbursing offices at the end of the period.

**Table 98.—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 <sup>1</sup>	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, 1964.....	<sup>2</sup> \$151,286,111,186.07	\$127,837,614,234.09	\$23,448,496,951.98	\$20,127,518,671.50	\$426,586,208.90	\$153,103,707.16	\$251,411,623.26
1964.....	<sup>3</sup> 7,051,816,611.63	6,008,128,646.22	1,043,587,965.41	1,291,950,776.31	.....	.....	.....
1963.....	7,003,948,556.49	5,866,232,774.20	1,137,715,782.29	1,246,430,390.94	.....	.....	.....
1962.....	6,708,694,009.38	5,636,629,720.45	1,072,064,288.93	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	994,934,623.83	.....	.....	.....
1957.....	5,707,960,691.55	4,884,505,799.15	823,454,892.40	935,436,067.23	.....	.....	.....
1956.....	5,609,241,578.32	4,801,885,610.49	807,355,967.83	937,102,368.63	.....	.....	.....
1955.....	5,330,468,067.18	4,483,136,711.42	847,331,355.76	869,576,296.85	.....	.....	.....
1954.....	5,282,574,988.43	4,282,591,739.78	999,983,248.65	904,920,873.45	.....	.....	.....
1953.....	5,098,458,093.94	4,354,220,485.31	744,237,608.63	864,145,712.35	.....	.....	.....
1952.....	6,074,484,831.94	4,944,186,941.88	1,130,297,890.06	893,263,653.07	.....	.....	.....
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	555,198,013.47	91,531,939.41	104,696,156.19	*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	87,913,433.68	*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	555,857,131.97	61,665,209.53	77,809,130.79	*4,030.20	1,750.00	*87.52
1934.....	594,022,058.08	493,215,520.02	97,806,538.06	66,338,527.82	*6,064.05	4.40	*25.00
1933.....	868,688,479.42	780,758,260.06	87,930,219.36	89,956,627.40	84,361.84	1,008.97	11,647.16
1932.....	869,099,937.38	789,250,682.68	79,849,254.70	95,866,758.66	6,528,115.96	143,483.33	1,036,107.00
1931.....	783,359,332.16	714,021,870.28	69,337,461.88	46,142,002.20	36,749,579.04	1,374,344.45	11,264,170.98
1930 and prior years <sup>4</sup> .....	13,914,075,744.29	13,295,946,425.44	617,129,318.85	379,266,358.88	383,262,126.21	151,583,116.01	239,048,712.86

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 98.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal year	State and Territorial homes	Canteen service, revolving fund	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs) <sup>5</sup>	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 <sup>6</sup>
Total to June 30, 1964	\$38,549,236.59	\$4,965,000.00	\$1,453,045,344.33	\$3,018,704.79	\$13,198,826.79	\$68,858,798,849.47	\$300,185.42	\$67,053,459,415.39
1964			68,576,499.30			3,959,187,575.35		3,900,202,888.08
1963			66,170,410.32			3,868,465,720.81	346.67	3,814,748,740.36
1962			53,008,051.19			3,707,536,447.53	2,200.00	3,652,598,228.58
1961			51,427,938.83			3,621,507,974.66	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	3,225,826,577.51
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		429,153,464.56	416,718,868.36	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 <sup>4</sup>	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 98.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal Year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued											
	Readjustment benefits (Public Law 346) 7						Adjusted service and dependent pay 8	Subsistence allowance (ch. 31, title 38, U.S.C.)	Statutory burial awards 9	Unclassified as to purpose 10	Special allowance (sec. 412, title 38, U.S.C.)	Invalid lifts (sec. 617, title 38, U.S.C.)
	Total	Education and training			Readjustment allowances							
Subsistence allowance		Tuition	Supplies, equipment and fees 11	Unemployment	Self-employment							
Total to June 30, 1964.....	\$41,742,465.63	\$8,643,236.67	\$3,853,059.15	\$975,431.24	\$24,428,212.64	\$3,842,525.93	\$80,714.12	\$1,415,903,515.23	\$328,505,783.16	\$18,024,275.44	\$676,412.62	\$106,082.46
1964.....							955.62	7,507,674.84	50,169,202.16	1,156,733.04	127,817.09	22,304.52
1963.....							2,041.21	5,904,839.10	48,072,010.36	*394,272.87	112,269.03	19,746.95
1962.....							1,311.12	6,817,171.21	42,513,123.31	5,455,711.38	121,152.43	27,549.50
1961.....							684.16	7,713,902.17	41,681,728.92	3,665,434.12	110,137.42	36,481.49
1960.....							495.96	12,203,624.88	38,436,955.25	1,943,695.32	98,974.30	
1959.....							936.31	15,343,869.78	33,248,012.72	1,427,677.94	60,698.36	
1958.....							925.26	18,530,416.67	21,195,350.84	810,328.33	45,363.99	
1957.....							1,380.02	21,617,373.58	18,979,125.21	1,986,971.22		
1956.....							4,280.70	28,275,878.55	17,763,564.39	1,971,906.96		
1955.....							6,069.73	30,979,260.13	16,446,710.00			
1954.....							9,593.41	30,974,231.54				
1953.....							14,521.38	42,922,244.28				
1952.....							8,958.27	74,282,883.79				
1951.....							6,578.73	135,172,873.95				
1950.....							8,342.42	213,615,519.67				
1949.....							13,643.82	262,196,009.87				
1948.....	*4,753,763.02	477,055.46			*5,230,818.48			265,298,233.50				
1947.....	9,117,326.65	*169,361.99	74,995.69	11,359.00	9,200,333.95			190,941,044.40				
1946.....	5,173,410.98	532,683.43	2,985,802.28	865,852.10	335,172.17	453,901.00		37,993,446.70				
1945.....	32,205,491.02	7,802,859.77	792,261.18	98,220.14	20,123,525.00	3,388,624.93		7,046,348.66				
1944.....								566,667.96				
1943.....												
1942.....												
1941.....												
1940.....												
1939.....												
1938.....												
1937.....												
1936.....												
1935.....												
1934.....												
1933.....												
1932.....												
1931.....												
1930 and prior years.....												

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 98.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal year	Veterans' miscellaneous benefits					Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans <sup>12</sup>	Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War II and Korean conflict)
	Total	Statutory burial awards <sup>9</sup>	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Laws 16 and 894) <sup>1, 2</sup>		Home for paraplegics <sup>12</sup>		
			Tuition	Supplies and equipment			
Total to June 30, 1964 .....	\$419, 514, 107. 74	\$96, 082, 554. 25	\$249, 800, 973. 69	\$40, 380, 054. 35	\$33, 250, 525. 45	\$72, 350, 316. 41	\$108, 214. 56
1964 .....							30, 547. 27
1963 .....							*4, 660. 66
1962 .....							*14, 076. 08
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, 338, 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. 50	12, 681, 272. 00	62, 099, 801. 12	10, 903, 816. 58	527, 857. 80	6, 620, 035. 74	146, 586. 55
1948 .....	80, 064, 675. 72	12, 051, 439. 55	56, 101, 431. 18	11, 011, 804. 96		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 98.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal year	Readjustment benefits <sup>7</sup>						
	Total	Education and training (Public Law 346)			Education and training allowance (Public Law 550)	Loan guaranty (Public Law 346)	
		Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies, equipments, and fees <sup>11</sup>		4-percent gratuity	Other
Total to June 30, 1964.	<sup>10</sup> \$24,154,371,448.47	\$10,067,083,381.88	\$3,947,862,050.54	\$497,649,769.11	\$4,509,555,416.28	\$403,997,937.65	\$730,437,815.91
1964	<sup>10</sup> 68,827,750.92	2,832.68	30,989.83	*22,737.37	33,935,761.12	320.00	159,885,058.86
1963	<sup>10</sup> 95,565,684.16	8,606.46	33,031.11	532.09	62,462,857.62	360.00	121,835,398.33
1962	<sup>10</sup> 150,504,739.18	*15,709.14	32,534.77	2,178.69	121,172,197.27	560.00	120,935,661.78
1961	<sup>10</sup> 405,938,564.47	*17,870.68	170,725.54	16,131.67	220,802,022.74	*249.58	80,332,347.30
1960	<sup>10</sup> 514,175,433.49	22,569.22	151,920.85	33,472.82	371,196,137.09	*6,731.02	60,059,311.49
1959	<sup>10</sup> 706,109,987.64	49,681.52	304,585.66	26,320.00	565,984,930.33	*2,600.73	39,394,424.55
1958	<sup>10</sup> 789,498,236.63	303,590.32	80,231.00	118,632.10	692,729,551.38	6,723.53	28,958,804.12
1957	<sup>10</sup> 848,878,594.72	2,004,064.75	4,181,912.36	721,593.75	766,998,207.25	65,954.55	772,204.57
1956	<sup>10</sup> 820,182,708.57	19,084,068.81	17,422,808.86	2,120,051.97	728,273,127.81	167,788.11	28,958,804.12
1955	707,946,022.64	59,243,641.11	37,576,212.25	4,273,637.86	563,421,364.32	772,204.57	19,726,911.56
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	46,355,683.52
1953	733,128,902.07	378,641,470.30	184,389,245.81	15,530,478.85	86,241,379.45	46,355,683.52	19,436,768.46
1952	1,403,834,222.49	899,656,957.92	388,518,182.24	37,128,208.19	59,820,958.35	59,820,958.35	18,534,387.77
1951	2,041,827,097.40	1,363,078,577.22	523,446,279.01	58,815,741.31	69,226,255.41	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	38,975,349.74	19,895,438.90
1949	3,253,491,687.62	1,869,482,777.55	735,360,304.10	99,018,787.58	27,912,525.56	27,912,525.56	12,124,942.62
1948	3,245,247,925.75	1,624,752,489.70	769,544,853.15	104,006,552.70	57,181,968.32	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	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	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							

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 98.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal year	Readjustment benefits 7—Continued						Homes for paraplegics 12	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				
			Unemployment	Self-employment	Tuition	Supplies and equipment			
Total to June 30, 1964.....	\$5,006,082.91	\$114,823,590.92	\$3,187,524,667.73	\$589,080,454.49	\$55,407,253.15	\$3,685,644.40	\$40,658,011.82	\$2,485,466,385.17	\$899,825,772.47
1964.....	1,287,528.58	24,805,193.00	140.00	-----	3,608,404.66	641,228.70	4,723,825.42	237,279,600.43	355,313,428.82
1963.....	1,017,823.23	25,704,209.52	349.00	-----	2,870,354.31	467,814.98	3,458,959.61	246,331,764.61	309,519,859.48
1962.....	668,837.95	21,366,117.36	232.00	-----	3,028,149.88	490,504.32	3,894,915.45	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	286,271,171.73	-----
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	6,519,793.83	1,044,851.33	3,738,067.30	228,868,385.53	-----
1957.....	-----	2,351,452.50	4,806.18	50.00	7,780,047.56	1,200,901.18	4,157,362.57	130,218,925.66	-----
1956.....	-----	-----	*678.33	*957.67	8,593,842.15	1,263,979.65	4,504,573.26	103,118,036.37	-----
1955.....	-----	-----	*196,116.93	*4,355.85	8,483,480.55	1,307,061.40	5,011,089.24	125,125,897.90	-----
1954.....	-----	-----	*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.....	-----	-----	1,167,589,391.05	271,126,693.04	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1946.....	-----	-----	887,296,483.83	112,823,225.48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1945.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1944.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1943.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1942.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1941.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1940.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1939.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1938.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1937.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1936.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1935.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1934.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1933.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1932.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1931.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1930 and prior years.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 98.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal year	Military and naval insurance		U.S. Government life insurance		National service life insurance				Servicemen's indemnities
	Benefits	Transferred to U.S. Government life insurance fund	Benefits <sup>1a</sup>	Dividends	Appropriation		Trust fund		
					Benefits	Transferred to national service life insurance fund	Benefits <sup>1b</sup>	Dividends	
Total to June 30, 1964.....	\$2,188,763,286.00	\$141,750,735.39	\$2,078,278,460.27	\$633,876,128.73	\$15,422,454.77	\$4,755,729,134.74	\$7,622,022,828.63	\$6,291,173,255.37	\$343,357,598.66
1964.....	2,514,821.98	*142,522.68	83,215,166.00	14,344,926.00	890,879.05	5,969,469.99	467,263,209.00	216,894,514.00	14,913,868.36
1963.....	2,638,480.71	*240,088.45	93,995,934.00	14,646,255.00	912,680.18	5,963,245.62	472,642,923.00	303,011,006.00	22,035,789.75
1962.....	2,886,703.99	166,114.10	94,251,380.30	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	99,072,381.83	18,631,060.00	817,734.97	10,236,004.86	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	69,748,982.07	20,750,336.13	916,563.68	83,740,005.79	441,229,747.17	188,160,900.85	11,797,528.96
1952.....	4,487,136.56	691,119.35	68,766,995.99	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	.....	1,102,429,163.08	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.....	11,074,323.10	4,416,602.17	36,324,533.18	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.....	25,633,750.47	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	1,210,898,427.83	45,182,010.49	85,462,090.41	32,261,404.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 98.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal year	Veterans special term insurance		Service-disabled veterans insurance			Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief	Adjusted compensation			Supply fund
	Appropriation	Trust fund	Appropriation	Transferred from veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation	Trust fund		Adjusted service certificate fund <sup>14</sup>	Adjusted service and dependent pay <sup>8</sup>	Loans to veterans for transportation	
Total to June 30, 1964.....	\$250,000.00	\$115,707,774.00	\$250,000.00	\$8,000,000.00	\$49,155,958.00	\$1,961,980.66	\$3,819,990,216.18	\$55,661,050.75	\$76,103.36	\$1,634,447,393.37
1964.....		19,590,061.00		2,700,000.00	8,135,011.00	22,831.50	103,310.00			176,816,043.97
1963.....		11,189,733.00		2,300,000.00	7,799,824.00	22,513.56	84,367.14			179,872,023.07
1962.....		44,208,822.12		1,300,000.00	6,765,915.00	17,266.78	116,511.23			171,241,209.69
1961.....		7,707,665.79		1,200,000.00	6,593,305.65	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			2,723,789.43	*658.13	262,903.82			134,096,780.40
1956.....		3,506,569.83			2,123,799.10	*21,812.75	218,228.95			128,166,042.25
1955.....		2,053,876.09			1,633,685.45	*43,320.04	224,465.25			128,540,182.35
1954.....		805,454.47			529,842.56	*63,314.13	691,568.40			133,913,182.66
1953.....		384,267.33			149,864.56	*86,520.33	201,575.97	*786.84		
1952.....	250,000.00	21,240.20	250,000.00		20,464.86	*168,164.62	295,019.17	*422.19		
1951.....						*179,861.24	355,761.84	*1,071.34		
1950.....						*1,239,855.60	576,290.45	*93.22		
1949.....						377,213.24	614,120.94	*978.45		
1948.....						1,256,233.03	908,901.09	4,156.69		
1947.....						327,021.23	1,074,609.59	7,600.73		
1946.....						71,635.45	3,819,805.48	11,072.40		
1945.....						27,877.90	11,223,396.84	63,909.11		
1944.....							1,647,700.54	89,464.03		
1943.....							996,953.80	167,728.48		
1942.....							43,227,404.24	253,196.34		
1941.....							2,650,735.71	399,566.98		
1940.....							9,234,571.86	681,304.19		
1939.....							7,413,848.79	1,185,414.37		
1938.....							13,887,588.33	1,352,099.16		
1937.....							282,656,225.02	1,546,168.24		
1936.....							3,238,421,888.82	1,089,821.20		
1935.....							25,562,460.85	1,361,408.31		
1934.....							23,413,326.01	1,895,111.07	4,214.55	
1933.....							24,621,384.22	2,252,360.76	71,888.81	
1932.....							23,215,621.33	2,480,264.29		
1931.....							19,391,652.05	2,463,148.16		
1930 and prior years <sup>4</sup> .....							91,344,173.12	38,360,608.88		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 98.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, etc.—Continued

Fiscal year	General post fund	General post fund auxiliary account	Horatio Ward fund	Personal funds of patients <sup>13</sup>	Vocational rehabilitation (World War I) <sup>16</sup>	Allotments and allowances <sup>17</sup>	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 <sup>18</sup>
Total to June 30, 1964.	\$23,932,689.89	\$748,030.42	\$21,742.33	\$616,806,788.84	\$544,865,174.15	\$582,939,660.40	\$35,078,013.20	\$249,620,791.07	\$1,158,146.76	\$13,263,372.52
1964	1,600,343.44			54,290,727.81						1,526,772.81
1963	1,571,759.92			50,774,333.11						2,218,607.22
1962	1,609,314.27			48,581,951.59						1,303,381.31
1961	1,596,594.89			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						371,446.74
1958	2,046,172.12			34,373,404.05						657,888.70
1957	1,819,640.58			30,706,676.39		*10.00				459,070.00
1956	1,049,644.89			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		14,044,270.72	1,498.95		*96.00			542,610.48
1947	96,381.97			10,888,093.93						599,771.55
1946	30,458.73	285,322.09		8,432,535.80	*231.65					1,629.68
1945	95,462.50	270,931.49		5,939,796.93	*363.94	*2,346.96				18,066.40
1944	29,155.28			4,501,568.23	*4,737.51	*3,998.78				7,849.79
1943	34,156.86			3,167,695.45	*3,452.55	*2,641.23				140,072.21
1942	35,906.51			2,827,034.06	*3,641.63	*2,217.06				25,885.59
1941	37,903.71			2,816,117.65	*3,646.83	*1,365.18				16,310.07
1940	34,727.42			2,354,606.63	*2,916.26	*504.91				165,714.03
1939	134,132.38			2,166,924.42	*1,657.18	*335.50				21,111.43
1938	192,438.01			2,241,670.31	*1,084.69	*1,309.11				40,111.61
1937	459,424.97			2,130,479.30	*9,022.38	*1,226.34				13,112.89
1936	170,525.63			1,982,580.55	*6,267.25	*633.58				12,712.22
1935	324,142.95		306.55		*9,192.36	*695.44		8,519,553.38	86,355.31	15,507.22
1934	134,432.51		1,599.94		*7,247.29	2,998.70	94.51	47,656,699.54	527,036.97	2,690.45
1933	52,637.62		2,584.60		*16,825.80	7,798.77		34,837,692.05	351,786.93	492,644.71
1932	213,639.03		17,251.24		*17,109.11	8,732.62		27,470,075.06	192,967.55	4,818.00
1931					*21,747.50	5,076.03	1,600.00	23,992,317.41		101,716.55
1930 and prior years <sup>4</sup>					644,973,243.04	582,921,185.92	35,076,318.69	107,144,453.63		197,495.99

See footnotes on page 322.

Table 98.—Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> Includes general operating expenses, 1954-64; medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954-64; medical care, 1962-64; medical and prosthetic research; outpatient care, 1954-61; maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1954-61; inpatient care, 1955-61; maintenance and operations of hospitals, 1954; contract hospitalization, 1954; maintenance and operations of domiciliary facilities, 1954; administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, 1952-53; salaries and expenses, 1918-51; administrative facilities; emergency fund for the President, national defense (allotment to Veterans Administration), 1942-47; increase of compensation, 1920-24; printing and binding, 1924-49; administrative expenses, adjusted compensation, 1924-25; administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936-37; penalty mail, 1945-48; Federal tort claims, 1948-50; and grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950-64. Medical, hospital and domiciliary services are included beginning with fiscal year 1932, and State and Territorial homes beginning with fiscal year 1934.

<sup>2</sup> Includes transfers of \$4,897,452,922.82 from appropriations to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$141,230,644.67 from the military and naval insurance appropriation of 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; \$49,785,766.34 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$480,090.72 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; and \$8,000,000 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

<sup>3</sup> Includes the transfers of \$8,526,947.31 from the appropriation veterans insurance and indemnities to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$5,959,469.99 to the national service life insurance fund; a credit of \$142,522.68 for the U.S. Government life insurance fund; and \$2,700,000 to the service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> A detailed distribution showing these expenditures by war and compensation or pension status may be found in table 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.

<sup>7</sup> Readjustment benefits are shown under "Readjustment benefits appropriation" and also under "Compensation and pensions appropriation."

<sup>8</sup> Adjusted service and dependent pay is shown under "Adjusted service and dependent pay appropriation" and also under "Compensation and pensions appropriation."

<sup>9</sup> Statutory burial awards are shown under "Veterans Miscellaneous benefits appropriation" and also under "Compensation and pensions appropriation."

<sup>10</sup> In fiscal year 1966, 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 \$18,024,275.44 under the "Compensation and pensions" appropriation through June 30, 1964, reflects an increase of \$10,383,137.75 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 redistributed payments. In fiscal year 1964, these adjustments reflect an increase of \$1,156,733.04 in refunds receivable. Under the "Readjustment benefits" appropriation through June 30, 1964, the \$3,400,628.32 difference between total expenditures from the appropriation and the supporting detail reflects the net difference between a decrease of \$5,280,462.19 in refunds receivable, an increase of \$3,808.27 in accounts payable, and \$1,883,642.34 in writeoffs and waiver of uncollectable overpayments charged to an unclassified account. In fiscal year 1964, these adjustments included a decrease of \$162,545.59 in refunds receivable, an increase of \$2,509.73 in accounts payable, and a credit of \$20,680.38 to the account for writeoffs and waivers of uncollectable overpayments.

<sup>11</sup> 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."

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> 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 \$12,675,672.00; national service life insurance trust fund, plus \$32,661,399.78; veterans special term insurance fund, plus \$2,183,306.00; and service-disabled veterans insurance fund, minus \$523,288.00.

<sup>14</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> Includes "Funds due incompetent beneficiaries."

<sup>15</sup> Includes \$78,060.98 vocational rehabilitation special fund.

<sup>17</sup> Includes expenditures of \$22,082,863.52 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.

<sup>18</sup> Includes (\$2,611,482.24 from appropriated funds and \$10,651,890.26 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 (transfer from WPA), 1941-43; unapplied balances of assigned Armed Forces leave bonds; operations, Federal Civil Defense Administration (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-57; payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1957-64; National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1957-64; civil defense medical stockpile activities, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1962; salaries and expenses, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1960; emergency supplies and equipment, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer

to Veterans Administration), 1955-62; civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1961-62; public works acceleration, Area Development Administration, Department of Commerce (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1963; civil defense, Department of Defense (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1962; maintenance and operations, Army (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-56; research and development, Army (transfer to Veterans Administration); research and development, test and evaluation, Air Force (transfer to Veterans Administration); buildings management fund, General Services Administration (transfer to Veterans Administration); working fund, no year, 1947-49; unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown; prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, etc., veterans loans; refunds of repayment 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 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 99.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State

[Fiscal year 1964]

State	Total expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1964, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1964							
		Total living and deceased veterans						Living veterans	
		Total						Total	
		Total		Service connected		Non-service connected		Total	
		Number	Amount	Number <sup>2</sup>	Amount	Number <sup>3</sup>	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	\$6,372,879,316	4,436,508	\$3,900,202,888	2,361,950	\$2,160,277,475	2,074,558	\$1,739,925,413	3,197,273	\$2,853,077,394
Foreign countries.....	70,486,327	80,331	57,177,119	54,429	32,279,519	25,902	24,897,600	31,994	27,854,918
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	42,820,874	24,950	29,307,960	12,212	16,643,167	12,738	12,664,793	18,348	22,375,001
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	41,829,285	24,117	28,431,094	11,662	16,040,840	12,455	12,390,254	17,903	21,967,285
All others.....	991,589	833	876,866	550	602,327	283	274,539	445	407,716
Total United States.....	6,259,572,115	4,531,227	3,813,717,809	2,295,309	2,111,354,789	2,035,918	1,702,363,020	3,146,931	2,802,847,475
Alabama.....	122,681,654	82,687	76,278,688	43,558	42,420,118	39,129	33,858,570	57,850	54,197,787
Alaska.....	3,512,170	2,362	1,840,715	1,766	1,345,368	596	495,347	1,985	1,503,366
Arizona.....	57,200,088	36,358	36,434,950	20,959	23,307,678	15,399	13,127,272	27,395	27,946,758
Arkansas.....	92,730,101	58,168	57,647,752	26,827	29,704,279	31,341	27,943,473	42,143	43,611,192
California.....	540,127,617	364,385	326,416,705	205,431	195,873,002	158,954	130,543,703	265,536	236,670,231
Colorado.....	70,861,395	44,716	42,488,610	26,454	27,155,676	18,262	15,322,934	33,879	32,556,240
Connecticut.....	72,541,551	55,328	44,256,024	34,013	27,333,090	21,315	16,922,934	42,273	33,422,440
Delaware.....	13,020,461	8,655	7,324,295	4,837	4,224,838	3,818	3,099,457	6,327	5,357,881
District of Columbia.....	99,314,844	21,867	20,823,943	12,760	13,145,357	9,107	7,678,586	15,266	13,531,579
Florida.....	211,666,330	156,268	149,174,432	75,872	80,727,560	80,396	68,446,872	115,303	112,364,029
Georgia.....	137,145,174	88,148	81,105,286	45,777	45,185,076	42,371	35,920,210	59,663	55,528,458
Hawaii.....	10,641,934	7,524	6,997,310	4,824	4,656,016	2,700	2,341,294	5,499	4,988,285
Idaho.....	26,698,254	15,873	14,475,959	7,898	7,532,355	7,975	6,943,604	12,156	11,338,047
Illinois.....	292,202,743	193,997	161,284,076	92,222	79,234,370	101,775	82,049,706	136,666	115,908,724
Indiana.....	134,204,100	99,300	85,687,477	47,098	42,525,712	52,202	43,161,765	70,234	62,211,920
Iowa.....	85,762,523	62,511	56,440,487	27,373	26,447,686	35,138	29,992,801	45,690	42,872,347
Kansas.....	82,954,718	52,072	47,409,923	24,037	23,550,995	28,035	23,858,928	37,138	34,735,457
Kentucky.....	109,522,701	83,849	76,641,852	43,314	41,591,806	40,535	35,050,046	58,269	54,186,298
Louisiana.....	109,820,752	78,523	72,328,770	38,488	37,310,358	40,035	35,018,412	54,668	51,391,686
Maine.....	39,888,906	26,858	24,722,033	13,196	13,094,619	13,662	11,627,414	19,177	18,096,407
Maryland.....	92,216,979	63,747	55,568,543	35,419	32,964,561	28,328	22,603,982	44,422	38,617,049

Massachusetts.....	218,432,672	171,982	141,809,812	113,331	94,354,941	58,651	47,454,871	132,781	108,607,187
Michigan.....	218,209,848	165,065	140,321,680	89,019	77,822,581	76,046	62,499,099	125,009	108,467,510
Minnesota.....	137,652,892	91,515	79,895,667	47,423	42,222,627	44,092	37,673,040	69,966	62,129,722
Mississippi.....	82,977,120	56,396	53,963,098	28,599	29,118,404	27,797	24,847,694	39,436	38,534,047
Missouri.....	159,095,492	112,210	100,156,672	50,376	47,445,818	61,834	52,710,854	79,681	73,455,214
Montana.....	27,487,725	16,429	14,818,021	8,455	7,895,335	7,974	6,922,686	12,383	11,433,271
Nebraska.....	51,803,529	30,662	27,490,320	14,935	14,077,730	15,727	13,412,590	22,707	20,823,217
Nevada.....	11,355,940	7,857	6,487,664	4,737	3,910,433	3,120	2,577,231	6,228	5,105,830
New Hampshire.....	21,189,927	16,903	14,998,263	8,976	8,350,187	7,927	6,648,076	12,338	11,044,908
New Jersey.....	176,853,374	149,074	115,913,421	88,383	67,719,643	60,691	48,193,778	111,600	86,101,949
New Mexico.....	36,822,307	22,654	22,454,826	13,937	14,779,591	8,717	7,675,235	16,890	16,922,078
New York.....	530,406,113	397,313	323,238,968	229,097	187,771,865	168,216	135,467,103	296,524	241,825,931
North Carolina.....	147,726,768	97,629	91,189,262	48,160	48,220,302	49,469	42,968,960	66,311	63,513,051
North Dakota.....	23,048,217	11,945	10,577,609	6,623	5,889,602	5,322	4,688,007	9,098	8,200,797
Ohio.....	302,441,935	221,856	187,283,264	121,525	104,539,172	100,331	82,744,092	165,061	141,083,120
Oklahoma.....	97,837,699	71,810	67,201,233	35,168	35,228,622	36,642	31,972,611	51,882	50,020,774
Oregon.....	70,344,719	47,834	42,998,432	21,160	20,582,803	26,674	22,415,629	35,544	33,019,458
Pennsylvania.....	383,988,251	286,028	240,962,584	152,638	132,658,920	133,390	108,303,564	204,993	174,293,044
Rhode Island.....	32,198,545	26,283	21,803,680	15,070	12,672,309	11,213	9,131,371	19,699	16,252,285
South Carolina.....	70,871,363	49,088	46,120,224	22,399	22,868,545	26,689	23,251,679	31,326	30,249,344
South Dakota.....	33,207,663	16,333	14,689,446	6,943	6,531,515	9,390	8,157,931	12,129	11,216,730
Tennessee.....	140,342,429	89,405	83,490,971	43,301	43,547,311	46,104	39,943,660	60,992	58,721,218
Texas.....	334,243,030	231,724	214,222,919	125,548	123,659,688	106,176	90,563,231	166,820	155,932,422
Utah.....	34,718,318	17,774	15,691,318	10,313	9,475,485	7,461	6,215,833	13,458	11,943,656
Vermont.....	14,818,709	9,817	9,319,772	4,817	5,083,488	5,000	4,236,334	6,970	6,855,192
Virginia.....	135,165,093	85,816	78,380,437	44,038	43,554,657	41,778	34,825,780	58,054	52,743,507
Washington.....	107,218,074	71,075	64,737,869	35,713	34,661,425	35,362	30,076,444	53,246	49,357,390
West Virginia.....	87,407,895	56,174	52,281,484	26,070	26,017,908	30,104	26,263,576	39,530	37,928,037
Wisconsin.....	140,761,206	91,952	79,465,092	42,706	38,040,185	49,246	41,424,907	69,043	61,047,728
Wyoming.....	15,630,207	7,428	6,402,971	3,726	3,313,227	3,702	3,089,744	5,693	4,992,677

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 99.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1964]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1964, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1964—Continued									
	Total living and deceased veterans									
	Living veterans				Deceased veterans					
	Service connected		Non-service connected		Total		Service connected		Non-service connected	
	Number	Amount	Number <sup>a</sup>	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number <sup>a</sup>	Amount
Grand total.....	1,994,609	\$1,698,496,682	1,202,664	\$1,154,580,712	1,239,235	\$1,047,125,494	367,341	\$461,780,793	871,894	\$585,344,701
Foreign countries.....	16,922	11,339,601	15,072	16,515,317	48,337	29,322,201	37,507	20,939,918	10,830	8,382,283
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	10,038	13,384,961	8,310	8,990,040	6,602	6,932,959	2,174	3,258,206	4,428	3,674,753
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	9,668	13,056,647	8,235	8,910,638	6,214	6,463,809	1,994	2,984,193	4,220	3,479,616
All others.....	370	328,314	75	79,402	338	469,150	180	274,013	208	195,137
Total United States.....	1,967,649	1,673,772,120	1,179,282	1,129,075,355	1,184,296	1,010,870,334	327,660	437,582,669	856,636	573,287,665
Alabama.....	35,492	31,974,965	22,358	22,222,822	24,837	22,080,901	8,066	10,445,153	16,771	11,635,748
Alaska.....	1,664	1,210,044	321	293,322	377	337,349	102	135,324	275	202,025
Arizona.....	17,856	18,775,579	9,539	9,171,179	8,963	8,488,192	3,103	4,532,099	5,860	3,956,093
Arkansas.....	21,439	23,030,383	20,704	20,580,809	16,025	14,036,560	5,388	6,673,896	10,637	7,362,664
California.....	175,766	151,040,669	89,770	85,629,572	98,849	89,746,474	29,665	44,832,343	69,184	44,914,131
Colorado.....	22,785	21,965,156	11,094	10,591,084	10,837	9,932,370	3,669	5,200,520	7,168	4,731,850
Connecticut.....	30,672	22,794,242	11,601	10,628,198	13,055	10,833,584	3,341	4,538,848	9,714	6,294,736
Delaware.....	4,273	3,430,126	2,054	1,927,755	2,328	1,966,414	564	794,712	1,764	1,171,702
District of Columbia.....	10,562	8,850,141	4,704	4,681,438	6,601	7,292,364	2,198	4,295,216	4,403	2,997,148
Florida.....	63,786	62,928,491	51,517	49,435,538	40,965	36,810,403	12,086	17,799,669	28,879	19,011,334
Georgia.....	36,981	33,328,766	22,682	22,199,692	28,485	25,576,828	8,796	11,856,310	19,689	13,720,518
Hawaii.....	3,894	3,398,412	1,605	1,589,873	2,025	2,009,025	930	1,257,604	1,095	751,421
Idaho.....	6,823	6,182,350	5,333	5,155,697	3,717	3,137,912	1,075	1,350,005	2,642	1,787,907
Illinois.....	79,535	62,906,002	57,131	53,002,722	57,331	45,375,352	12,687	16,328,368	44,644	29,046,984
Indiana.....	40,209	33,748,125	30,025	28,463,795	29,066	23,475,557	6,889	8,777,587	22,177	14,697,970
Iowa.....	22,995	21,132,965	22,695	21,739,382	16,821	13,568,140	4,378	5,314,721	12,443	8,253,419
Kansas.....	19,587	17,833,221	17,551	16,902,236	14,934	12,674,466	4,450	5,717,774	10,484	6,956,692
Kentucky.....	34,889	31,204,448	23,380	22,981,850	25,580	22,455,554	8,425	10,387,358	17,155	12,068,196
Louisiana.....	31,938	28,619,225	22,730	22,772,461	23,855	20,937,084	6,550	8,691,133	17,305	12,245,951
Maine.....	10,922	10,095,075	8,255	8,001,332	7,681	6,625,626	2,274	2,999,544	5,407	3,626,082

Maryland.....	30,559	27,580,946	13,863	13,036,103	19,325	16,951,494	4,860	7,383,615	14,465	9,567,879
Massachusetts.....	102,459	79,685,097	30,322	28,922,090	39,201	33,202,625	10,872	14,669,844	28,329	18,532,781
Michigan.....	80,327	67,012,665	44,682	41,454,845	40,056	31,854,170	8,692	10,809,916	31,364	21,044,254
Minnesota.....	41,607	34,990,871	28,359	27,138,851	21,549	17,765,945	5,816	7,231,756	15,733	10,534,189
Mississippi.....	22,810	21,689,884	16,626	16,844,163	16,960	15,432,051	5,789	7,428,520	11,171	8,003,531
Missouri.....	41,638	36,529,726	38,043	36,935,488	32,529	26,691,458	8,738	10,916,092	23,791	15,775,366
Montana.....	7,410	6,595,472	4,973	4,837,799	4,046	3,384,750	1,045	1,299,863	3,001	2,084,887
Nebraska.....	12,634	11,134,404	10,073	9,688,813	7,955	6,667,103	2,301	2,943,326	5,654	3,723,777
Nevada.....	4,337	3,333,042	1,891	1,772,788	1,629	1,381,834	400	577,391	1,229	804,443
New Hampshire.....	7,687	6,576,389	4,651	4,468,519	4,565	3,953,355	1,289	1,773,798	3,276	2,179,557
New Jersey.....	80,135	56,753,281	31,465	29,348,668	37,474	29,811,472	8,248	10,966,362	29,226	18,845,110
New Mexico.....	11,679	11,773,513	5,211	5,148,565	5,764	5,532,748	2,258	3,006,078	3,506	2,526,670
New York.....	205,715	156,876,944	90,809	84,948,987	100,789	81,413,037	23,382	30,894,921	77,407	50,518,116
North Carolina.....	38,839	36,046,003	27,472	27,467,048	31,318	27,676,211	9,321	12,174,299	21,997	15,501,912
North Dakota.....	5,716	4,857,307	3,382	3,343,490	2,847	2,376,812	907	1,032,295	1,940	1,344,517
Ohio.....	108,276	87,558,770	56,785	53,524,350	56,795	46,200,144	13,249	16,980,402	43,546	29,219,742
Oklahoma.....	28,541	26,954,285	23,341	23,066,489	19,928	17,180,459	6,627	8,274,337	13,301	8,906,122
Oregon.....	18,193	16,706,779	17,351	16,312,679	12,290	9,978,974	2,967	3,876,024	9,323	6,102,950
Pennsylvania.....	132,023	106,307,625	72,970	67,985,419	81,035	66,669,540	20,615	26,351,295	60,420	40,318,245
Rhode Island.....	13,404	10,336,216	6,295	5,916,069	6,584	5,551,395	1,666	2,336,093	4,918	3,215,302
South Carolina.....	17,343	16,053,728	13,983	14,195,616	17,762	15,870,880	5,056	6,814,817	12,706	9,056,063
South Dakota.....	5,851	5,202,882	6,278	6,013,848	4,204	3,472,716	1,092	1,328,633	3,112	2,144,083
Tennessee.....	34,381	32,370,586	26,611	26,350,632	28,413	24,769,753	8,920	11,176,725	19,493	13,593,028
Texas.....	104,179	94,923,323	62,641	61,009,099	64,904	58,290,497	21,369	28,736,365	43,535	29,554,132
Utah.....	9,038	7,795,345	4,420	4,148,311	4,316	3,747,662	1,275	1,680,140	3,041	2,067,522
Vermont.....	3,987	3,972,836	2,983	2,882,356	2,847	2,464,580	1,830	1,110,602	2,017	1,353,978
Virginia.....	35,317	30,852,227	22,737	21,891,280	27,762	25,636,930	8,721	12,702,430	19,041	12,934,500
Washington.....	30,704	27,643,786	22,542	21,693,604	17,829	15,400,479	5,009	7,017,639	12,820	8,382,840
West Virginia.....	20,757	19,686,158	18,773	18,241,879	16,644	14,353,447	5,313	6,331,750	11,331	8,021,697
Wisconsin.....	36,731	30,747,491	32,312	30,300,237	22,909	18,417,364	5,975	7,292,604	16,934	11,124,610
Wyoming.....	3,304	2,776,164	2,389	2,216,513	1,735	1,410,294	422	537,063	1,313	873,231

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 99.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1964]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1964, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1964—Continued									
	World War II									
	Living veterans								Deceased veterans	
	Total		Service connected		Non-service connected		Reserve officers		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	1,669,155	\$1,366,817,153	1,495,870	\$1,199,029,777	173,280	\$167,772,699	5	\$14,677	514,723	477,795,426
Foreign countries.....	15,232	8,962,327	14,145	7,737,793	1,087	1,224,534			35,979	17,568,908
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	5,043	6,658,936	3,921	5,340,507	1,122	1,318,429			1,604	1,926,102
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	4,804	6,468,255	3,700	5,172,489	1,104	1,295,766			1,456	1,735,933
All others.....	239	190,681	221	168,018	18	22,663			148	190,169
Total United States.....	1,648,880	1,351,195,890	1,477,804	1,185,951,477	171,071	165,229,736	5	14,677	477,140	458,300,416
Alabama.....	30,639	26,748,836	26,519	22,646,917	4,120	4,101,919			10,700	10,273,129
Alaska.....	1,297	942,811	1,243	894,664	54	48,147			218	196,369
Arizona.....	13,906	13,418,993	12,461	12,022,448	1,445	1,396,545			3,944	3,904,079
Arkansas.....	19,239	19,236,286	15,647	15,692,033	3,592	3,544,253			6,443	6,291,384
California.....	135,707	108,977,409	123,239	97,088,759	12,467	11,885,653	1	2,997	38,469	37,684,987
Colorado.....	17,050	15,120,943	15,487	13,641,639	1,563	1,479,304			4,418	4,245,353
Connecticut.....	25,058	17,940,741	23,571	16,588,706	1,487	1,352,035			5,201	4,985,446
Delaware.....	3,633	2,866,845	3,269	2,525,280	364	341,565			961	898,113
District of Columbia.....	7,900	6,172,219	6,948	5,232,385	952	939,834			2,241	2,892,613
Florida.....	50,869	47,640,417	45,202	42,122,182	5,667	5,518,235			15,214	15,130,594
Georgia.....	32,337	27,736,409	27,396	23,125,547	4,941	4,610,862			12,150	11,747,189
Hawaii.....	2,557	2,225,880	2,363	2,016,208	194	209,672			861	904,784
Idaho.....	5,824	5,131,016	5,134	4,428,179	690	702,837			1,631	1,529,357
Illinois.....	69,283	53,303,898	61,619	46,166,891	7,664	7,137,007			22,262	20,402,888
Indiana.....	33,072	26,846,077	29,976	23,832,135	3,096	3,013,942			10,817	9,981,501
Iowa.....	19,784	17,260,465	17,288	14,861,769	2,496	2,398,696			6,441	6,095,023
Kansas.....	16,954	14,609,339	14,843	12,611,996	2,111	1,997,343			6,127	5,846,999
Kentucky.....	29,408	25,165,122	26,116	22,014,800	3,292	3,150,322			10,592	10,400,631
Louisiana.....	28,362	24,883,752	23,726	20,134,417	4,636	4,749,335			10,073	9,813,295
Maine.....	9,150	8,215,712	8,047	7,117,283	1,103	1,098,429			2,966	2,960,271
Maryland.....	24,653	19,868,530	22,509	17,826,559	2,143	2,039,055	1	2,916	7,371	7,197,688

Massachusetts	80,829	62,065,802	76,271	57,697,967	4,558	4,367,835			14,670	14,589,993
Michigan	68,610	55,965,474	63,221	50,812,740	5,389	5,152,734			16,237	14,855,846
Minnesota	33,796	26,449,201	30,619	23,368,225	3,177	3,080,976			8,456	8,126,601
Mississippi	19,452	17,397,805	16,435	14,367,750	3,017	3,030,055			7,307	7,242,746
Missouri	35,237	29,473,675	30,791	25,031,886	4,446	4,441,789			11,858	11,198,802
Montana	6,031	5,202,850	5,383	4,556,342	648	646,508			1,846	1,704,011
Nebraska	10,350	8,812,844	9,247	7,771,506	1,103	1,041,338			3,155	3,010,510
Nevada	3,466	2,600,809	3,197	2,345,883	269	254,926			744	648,552
New Hampshire	6,252	5,117,139	5,650	4,533,473	602	583,666			1,751	1,727,421
New Jersey	67,766	47,761,018	63,796	43,923,468	3,970	3,837,550			14,611	13,481,056
New Mexico	9,369	9,111,570	8,404	8,132,112	965	979,458			2,819	2,815,603
New York	177,458	132,899,013	162,882	119,160,860	14,575	13,736,153	1	2,000	40,936	38,598,855
North Carolina	33,874	30,547,865	28,900	25,451,380	4,974	5,096,485			13,774	13,409,612
North Dakota	4,765	3,885,878	4,360	3,474,041	405	411,837			1,276	1,186,933
Ohio	91,975	72,064,350	84,143	64,577,895	7,832	7,486,455			23,131	21,427,665
Oklahoma	24,636	22,392,165	20,974	18,704,242	3,662	3,687,923			8,192	7,827,688
Oregon	15,442	13,383,946	13,225	11,341,867	2,217	2,042,079			4,761	4,333,264
Pennsylvania	113,373	89,200,900	102,993	79,355,054	10,380	9,845,846			33,010	31,650,283
Rhode Island	11,612	8,796,710	10,718	7,923,102	894	873,608			2,437	2,430,576
South Carolina	15,030	13,533,395	12,465	10,913,929	2,565	2,619,466			7,066	6,998,850
South Dakota	4,780	4,057,983	4,089	3,435,640	691	622,343			1,529	1,487,951
Tennessee	30,008	26,740,266	26,018	22,784,118	3,990	3,956,148			11,870	11,450,314
Texas	90,857	79,521,359	79,557	68,424,757	11,298	11,089,838			28,632	27,888,421
Utah	7,172	5,922,372	6,668	5,451,694	504	470,678	2	6,764	1,936	1,838,684
Vermont	3,352	3,110,517	2,906	2,679,347	446	431,170			1,077	1,081,816
Virginia	29,628	24,727,973	25,903	21,193,522	3,725	3,534,451			11,195	11,220,979
Washington	24,911	21,642,825	21,902	18,725,180	3,009	2,917,645			6,889	6,550,691
West Virginia	19,928	18,240,635	15,817	14,220,631	4,111	4,020,004			7,449	7,237,867
Wisconsin	29,511	24,082,454	26,221	21,072,920	3,290	3,009,534			8,757	8,304,131
Wyoming	2,728	2,175,397	2,446	1,929,149	282	246,248			669	623,002

Table 99.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1964]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits including certain retirement pay, on June 30, 1964, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1964—Continued										
	World War II					World War I					
	Deceased veterans					Living veterans					
	Service connected		Non-service connected			Total		Service connected		Non-service connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Grand total.....	241,599	\$272,037,936	273,124	\$205,757,490	1,130,198	\$1,128,119,309	129,347	\$174,966,957	999,797	\$950,506,871	
Foreign countries.....	34,539	16,260,310	1,440	1,308,598	14,181	15,750,899	736	1,286,124	13,440	14,450,682	
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	623	929,922	981	996,180	6,857	7,428,596	137	312,965	6,719	7,113,202	
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	552	826,590	904	909,343	6,801	7,372,452	131	306,674	6,669	7,063,349	
All others.....	71	103,332	77	86,837	56	56,144	6	6,291	50	49,853	
Total United States.....	206,437	254,847,704	270,703	203,452,712	1,109,160	1,104,939,814	128,474	173,357,868	979,638	923,942,987	
Alabama.....	4,898	5,806,457	5,802	4,466,672	20,034	20,736,601	2,269	3,136,408	17,750	17,564,065	
Alaska.....	58	69,484	160	126,885	294	264,879	33	29,052	261	235,827	
Arizona.....	1,609	2,145,308	2,335	1,758,771	9,779	10,749,965	1,886	3,210,906	7,873	7,484,252	
Arkansas.....	3,387	3,913,859	3,056	2,377,525	18,821	19,816,048	2,097	3,209,486	16,707	16,562,322	
California.....	16,159	22,432,374	22,310	15,252,613	87,963	88,907,466	13,938	19,151,920	73,870	69,350,437	
Colorado.....	1,920	2,457,332	2,498	1,788,021	11,305	12,120,925	2,074	3,337,145	9,208	8,716,134	
Connecticut.....	2,227	2,800,321	2,974	2,185,125	11,783	11,475,406	1,946	2,505,732	9,820	8,930,602	
Delaware.....	345	452,846	616	445,267	1,747	1,670,334	119	153,613	1,626	1,511,000	
District of Columbia.....	1,042	2,030,132	1,199	862,481	4,286	4,422,005	878	1,075,382	3,388	3,290,878	
Florida.....	6,703	8,974,074	8,511	6,156,520	50,553	50,664,045	6,088	8,514,440	44,386	41,941,811	
Georgia.....	5,101	6,338,416	7,049	5,408,773	19,663	20,479,442	2,479	3,465,999	17,156	16,931,659	
Hawaii.....	485	608,960	376	295,824	1,421	1,403,984	56	69,081	1,364	1,332,956	
Idaho.....	704	820,523	927	708,834	5,006	4,992,738	459	670,630	4,546	4,320,161	
Illinois.....	8,577	10,369,934	13,685	10,032,954	53,299	50,172,156	5,077	5,733,161	48,185	44,351,234	
Indiana.....	4,388	5,195,827	6,429	4,785,674	29,408	28,248,978	3,272	3,748,368	26,120	24,462,775	
Iowa.....	3,040	3,476,109	3,401	2,518,914	21,717	21,528,748	1,874	2,613,244	19,841	18,907,781	
Kansas.....	2,962	3,516,229	3,165	2,330,770	16,470	16,277,600	1,424	1,857,882	15,039	14,402,588	
Kentucky.....	5,362	6,149,810	5,230	4,250,821	22,547	22,975,273	3,130	3,955,810	19,400	18,980,145	
Louisiana.....	3,937	4,893,900	6,136	4,319,395	19,290	19,986,536	1,592	2,426,356	17,693	17,543,462	
Maine.....	1,484	1,796,888	1,482	1,163,383	7,675	7,707,060	699	1,023,513	6,969	6,666,164	
Maryland.....	2,746	3,854,731	4,625	3,342,957	13,260	13,195,678	1,900	2,598,646	11,341	10,542,471	

Massachusetts.....	7,038	8,852,763	7,632	5,737,230	31,107	31,726,003	6,133	8,078,763	24,929	23,531,321
Michigan.....	5,945	6,919,062	10,292	7,936,784	42,114	39,705,375	3,795	4,543,018	38,305	35,129,733
Minnesota.....	3,825	4,448,020	4,631	3,678,581	28,785	29,681,254	4,032	6,114,197	24,739	23,534,536
Mississippi.....	3,493	4,110,248	3,814	3,132,498	16,020	17,134,869	2,693	3,639,158	13,316	13,470,205
Missouri.....	5,610	6,523,783	6,248	4,675,019	36,386	36,269,254	3,499	4,649,491	32,858	31,551,215
Montana.....	681	789,415	1,165	914,596	4,989	5,067,281	762	1,009,625	4,223	4,048,469
Nebraska.....	1,535	1,807,085	1,620	1,203,425	9,672	9,601,518	888	1,204,589	8,783	8,393,521
Nevada.....	216	285,464	528	363,088	1,860	1,826,572	275	354,775	1,583	1,467,693
New Hampshire.....	799	1,003,875	952	723,546	4,485	4,532,947	642	775,495	3,936	3,739,000
New Jersey.....	5,721	7,124,648	8,890	6,356,408	29,567	28,087,022	2,752	3,359,311	26,785	24,647,431
New Mexico.....	1,378	1,643,671	1,441	1,171,932	4,964	5,337,500	836	1,308,739	4,125	4,020,320
New York.....	16,693	20,918,408	24,243	17,650,447	82,717	79,871,140	8,737	11,116,618	73,915	68,601,638
North Carolina.....	5,870	7,136,986	7,904	6,272,626	23,952	24,827,777	2,001	3,059,654	21,930	21,713,177
North Dakota.....	615	655,375	661	531,558	3,394	3,497,533	469	626,014	2,924	2,869,362
Ohio.....	8,731	10,500,420	14,400	10,927,245	54,016	52,473,682	6,534	8,228,707	47,444	44,155,379
Oklahoma.....	4,289	4,935,457	3,903	2,892,231	21,451	21,919,239	2,162	3,010,567	19,278	18,878,670
Oregon.....	1,861	2,240,372	2,900	2,092,892	16,520	16,178,221	1,767	2,399,591	14,740	13,741,106
Pennsylvania.....	14,417	17,357,944	18,593	14,292,339	67,953	65,432,307	7,033	9,202,864	60,861	56,085,870
Rhode Island.....	1,082	1,405,294	1,355	1,025,282	5,860	5,735,520	584	830,000	5,272	4,895,788
South Carolina.....	2,886	3,625,761	4,180	3,373,089	12,272	12,721,408	1,124	1,444,996	11,123	11,215,630
South Dakota.....	691	774,926	838	713,025	6,037	5,982,688	574	732,064	5,463	5,250,624
Tennessee.....	5,589	6,487,220	6,281	4,963,094	24,577	25,255,941	2,607	3,653,269	21,952	21,559,436
Texas.....	13,285	16,395,102	15,347	11,493,319	56,365	57,565,886	6,170	8,977,154	50,146	48,466,864
Utah.....	795	956,438	1,141	882,246	4,426	4,384,436	588	808,233	3,838	3,576,203
Vermont.....	512	627,722	565	454,094	2,842	2,959,587	377	596,074	2,462	2,357,259
Virginia.....	4,918	6,510,816	6,277	4,710,163	20,403	20,358,659	1,936	2,588,880	18,436	17,696,153
Washington.....	2,981	3,748,381	3,906	2,802,310	21,020	20,938,898	2,097	2,928,583	18,906	17,969,179
West Virginia.....	3,584	4,053,985	3,885	3,183,879	15,304	15,307,603	1,033	1,537,785	14,260	13,745,319
Wisconsin.....	4,033	4,608,878	4,724	3,695,256	31,469	30,533,852	2,919	3,772,348	28,530	26,705,876
Wyoming.....	250	296,671	419	326,331	2,299	2,229,975	265	330,532	2,033	1,897,286

Table 99.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1964]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1964, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1964—Continued									
	World War I								Korean conflict	
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans						Living veterans	
	Emergency officers retirement pay		Total		Service connected		Non-service connected		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	1,054	\$2,645,481	548,661	\$370,440,286	41,202	\$63,286,011	507,459	\$307,154,275	233,561	\$220,998,379
Foreign countries.....	5	14,053	7,984	6,404,141	757	1,097,110	7,227	5,307,031	680	889,727
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	1	2,429	3,037	2,429,728	202	322,139	2,835	2,107,559	4,772	6,505,359
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	1	2,429	2,939	2,355,470	194	306,696	2,745	2,048,774	4,676	6,401,348
All others.....			98	74,258	8	15,443	90	58,815	96	104,011
Total United States.....	1,048	2,628,959	537,640	361,606,417	40,243	61,866,762	497,397	299,739,655	228,109	213,603,293
Alabama.....	15	36,128	10,359	7,282,263	837	1,268,459	9,522	6,013,804	4,406	4,405,278
Alaska.....			86	51,823	2	1,872	84	49,951	224	168,817
Arizona.....	20	54,807	3,435	2,579,294	577	911,940	2,858	1,667,354	2,022	2,195,120
Arkansas.....	17	44,240	7,237	5,174,335	768	1,023,792	6,529	4,150,543	2,277	2,715,262
California.....	160	405,109	39,753	27,559,250	4,224	6,698,794	55,529	20,860,456	23,411	22,608,934
Colorado.....	23	67,646	4,376	3,249,900	681	1,062,968	3,695	2,186,932	3,015	3,042,942
Connecticut.....	17	39,072	6,383	4,241,171	526	823,342	5,857	3,417,829	3,068	2,382,992
Delaware.....	2	5,721	1,019	682,706	69	115,408	950	567,298	585	514,421
District of Columbia.....	20	55,745	2,694	2,069,697	376	643,210	2,318	1,426,487	1,604	1,486,225
Florida.....	82	207,794	18,009	12,140,382	1,456	2,265,172	16,553	9,875,210	7,318	7,845,803
Georgia.....	33	81,784	11,779	8,401,317	1,047	1,594,516	10,732	6,806,801	4,284	4,377,038
Hawaii.....	1	1,947	629	410,084	25	43,842	604	356,242	962	988,009
Idaho.....	1	1,947	1,472	967,685	104	155,322	1,368	812,363	725	707,379
Illinois.....	37	87,761	28,633	18,343,200	1,581	2,409,689	27,052	15,933,511	8,646	7,887,899
Indiana.....	16	37,835	14,093	9,285,622	956	1,451,805	13,137	7,833,817	4,412	4,216,882
Iowa.....	2	7,723	8,457	5,490,934	529	762,556	7,928	4,728,378	2,616	2,535,667
Kansas.....	7	17,130	6,396	4,200,380	420	639,632	5,976	3,560,748	2,145	2,300,044
Kentucky.....	17	39,318	10,917	7,742,598	1,017	1,541,651	9,900	6,200,947	3,642	3,610,403
Louisiana.....	5	16,718	10,732	7,596,824	875	1,315,189	9,857	6,281,635	4,262	4,278,365
Maine.....	7	17,383	3,626	2,418,166	242	386,608	3,384	2,031,558	1,345	1,312,143

Maryland	19	54,561	8,949	6,036,711	634	1,032,267	8,315	5,004,444	3,787	3,432,087
Massachusetts	45	115,919	20,030	13,615,075	1,732	2,757,334	18,268	10,857,741	13,301	9,890,139
Michigan	14	32,624	19,186	12,316,314	996	1,522,818	18,190	10,793,496	8,767	8,416,590
Minnesota	14	32,521	10,681	7,160,607	929	1,391,587	9,752	5,769,020	4,639	3,901,075
Mississippi	11	25,506	7,513	5,660,965	951	1,427,403	6,562	4,233,562	2,407	2,540,790
Missouri	29	68,548	16,128	10,767,937	1,181	1,722,261	14,967	9,045,676	4,758	4,744,546
Montana	4	9,187	1,556	1,024,300	119	171,155	1,437	853,145	757	667,262
Nebraska	1	3,408	3,574	2,349,688	243	378,422	3,331	1,971,266	1,606	1,459,915
Nevada	2	4,104	568	382,208	49	78,323	519	303,885	491	399,762
New Hampshire	7	18,452	2,148	1,449,651	178	274,158	1,970	1,175,493	884	825,993
New Jersey	30	80,280	18,742	11,950,452	942	1,466,933	17,800	10,483,519	8,667	6,621,039
New Mexico	3	8,441	1,983	1,507,569	316	473,461	1,667	1,034,108	1,515	1,574,859
New York	65	152,884	49,712	32,295,337	2,821	4,413,592	46,891	27,881,745	22,023	18,679,018
North Carolina	21	54,946	13,079	9,054,761	829	1,282,609	12,250	7,772,152	4,950	5,024,722
North Dakota	1	2,157	1,183	783,103	81	114,770	1,102	668,333	575	528,653
Ohio	38	89,596	26,294	17,309,638	1,773	2,716,496	24,521	14,593,142	11,590	10,408,930
Oklahoma	11	30,002	8,719	5,922,788	655	950,624	8,064	4,972,164	3,322	3,547,097
Oregon	13	37,524	5,432	3,542,102	404	628,836	5,028	2,913,266	1,750	1,768,682
Pennsylvania	59	143,573	39,273	25,709,204	2,292	3,554,947	36,981	22,154,257	14,190	12,292,280
Rhode Island	4	9,732	3,353	2,171,734	187	292,419	3,166	1,879,315	1,317	1,044,606
South Carolina	25	60,782	8,019	5,716,170	607	934,318	7,412	4,781,852	2,287	2,522,002
South Dakota			2,078	1,367,633	132	198,613	1,946	1,169,020	827	777,729
Tennessee	18	43,236	12,149	8,537,698	1,057	1,566,720	11,092	6,970,978	3,681	4,011,085
Texas	49	121,868	26,040	17,795,031	2,061	3,079,791	23,979	14,715,240	11,311	11,641,550
Utah			1,727	1,158,346	153	237,366	1,574	920,980	1,094	1,032,460
Vermont	3	6,254	1,357	931,137	138	216,861	1,219	714,276	455	484,602
Virginia	31	73,626	11,481	7,843,758	799	1,266,368	10,682	6,577,390	4,642	4,725,819
Washington	17	41,136	7,445	4,801,641	503	780,330	6,942	4,021,311	3,886	3,836,764
West Virginia	11	24,499	6,878	4,647,716	387	578,521	6,491	4,069,195	2,635	2,906,761
Wisconsin	20	55,628	11,505	7,413,061	772	1,155,844	10,733	6,257,217	4,628	3,964,683
Wyoming	1	2,187	773	496,451	60	85,848	713	410,603	398	352,200

Table 99.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1964]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1964, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1964—Continued									
	Korean conflict									
	Living veterans				Deceased veterans					
	Service connected		Non-service connected		Total		Service connected		Non-service connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	221,091	\$208,560,310	12,470	\$12,438,069	63,293	\$72,278,692	59,592	\$53,512,700	23,701	\$18,765,992
Foreign countries.....	651	857,933	29	31,794	641	966,292	513	832,013	128	134,279
U.S. possessions and associated areas..	4,382	6,060,655	390	444,704	1,296	1,745,862	988	1,419,366	308	326,496
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico....	4,288	5,958,792	388	442,556	1,240	1,660,861	950	1,365,121	290	295,740
All others.....	94	101,863	2	2,148	56	85,001	38	54,245	18	30,756
Total United States.....	216,058	201,641,722	12,051	11,961,571	61,356	69,566,538	58,091	51,261,321	23,265	18,305,217
Alabama.....	4,058	4,052,900	348	352,378	1,765	2,022,458	1,144	1,522,413	621	500,045
Alaska.....	221	163,025	3	5,792	33	35,341	15	21,213	18	14,128
Arizona.....	1,968	2,138,480	54	56,640	638	759,080	387	562,108	251	196,972
Arkansas.....	2,056	2,496,027	221	219,235	953	1,060,611	680	841,798	273	218,813
California.....	22,520	21,726,018	891	882,916	5,979	7,367,613	3,709	5,718,083	2,270	1,649,530
Colorado.....	2,882	2,910,264	133	132,678	710	828,992	428	613,471	282	215,521
Connecticut.....	2,948	2,268,377	120	114,615	473	535,834	261	373,638	212	162,196
Delaware.....	551	478,653	34	35,768	124	134,339	61	85,190	63	49,149
District of Columbia.....	1,497	1,379,604	107	106,621	377	554,822	250	456,956	127	97,866
Florida.....	7,055	7,580,073	263	265,730	2,320	3,022,548	1,595	2,463,911	725	558,637
Georgia.....	3,893	3,984,858	391	392,180	1,849	2,137,837	1,213	1,642,111	636	495,726
Hawaii.....	929	961,056	33	26,953	327	377,415	257	323,229	70	54,186
Idaho.....	703	678,200	22	29,179	240	241,695	122	155,708	118	85,987
Illinois.....	8,035	7,312,728	611	575,171	2,419	2,577,909	1,371	1,775,316	1,048	802,593
Indiana.....	4,165	3,986,960	247	229,922	1,370	1,449,094	780	969,950	590	479,144
Iowa.....	2,478	2,409,083	138	126,584	734	789,501	449	549,000	285	240,501
Kansas.....	2,016	2,183,174	129	116,870	803	881,956	501	649,397	302	232,559
Kentucky.....	3,398	3,365,077	244	245,326	1,515	1,671,519	1,073	1,298,510	442	373,009
Louisiana.....	3,985	3,973,657	277	304,708	1,419	1,590,313	891	1,164,932	528	425,381
Maine.....	1,277	1,237,424	68	74,719	397	440,199	262	331,916	135	108,283
Maryland.....	3,614	3,269,620	173	162,467	962	1,184,493	584	874,455	378	310,038

Massachusetts.....	12,939	9,535,503	362	354,636	1,465	1,677,480	950	1,275,828	515	401,652
Michigan.....	8,272	7,913,634	495	502,956	1,878	1,935,531	928	1,150,927	950	784,604
Minnesota.....	4,417	3,687,683	222	213,392	1,013	1,068,020	591	716,533	422	351,487
Mississippi.....	2,218	2,341,619	189	199,141	974	1,115,564	686	884,332	288	231,232
Missouri.....	4,493	4,456,057	265	288,489	1,645	1,790,822	1,034	1,304,397	611	486,425
Montana.....	733	637,305	24	29,957	240	243,822	105	133,948	135	109,874
Nebraska.....	1,550	1,393,406	56	66,509	430	454,312	236	304,667	194	149,645
Nevada.....	486	392,603	5	7,159	114	125,443	49	77,869	65	47,574
New Hampshire.....	849	791,445	35	34,548	217	248,493	135	183,900	82	64,593
New Jersey.....	8,384	6,343,192	283	277,847	1,304	1,436,709	743	1,012,002	561	424,707
New Mexico.....	1,449	1,499,902	66	74,957	440	521,931	257	374,508	183	147,423
New York.....	20,706	17,440,781	1,317	1,298,237	3,492	3,756,920	1,978	2,585,147	1,514	1,171,773
North Carolina.....	4,621	4,693,162	329	331,560	1,923	2,182,595	1,223	1,628,867	1,510	553,728
North Dakota.....	547	502,580	28	26,073	210	218,910	125	145,166	85	73,744
Ohio.....	11,047	9,861,327	543	547,603	2,582	2,711,215	1,456	1,809,669	1,126	901,546
Oklahoma.....	3,116	3,332,177	206	214,920	1,193	1,356,494	832	1,076,274	361	280,220
Oregon.....	1,670	1,689,634	80	79,048	574	618,601	307	413,516	267	205,085
Pennsylvania.....	13,409	11,550,030	781	742,250	3,363	3,594,640	2,061	2,556,786	1,302	1,037,854
Rhode Island.....	1,269	1,006,077	48	38,529	258	306,040	169	235,500	89	70,540
South Carolina.....	2,090	2,306,063	197	215,939	1,161	1,314,376	752	973,373	409	341,003
South Dakota.....	752	707,980	75	69,749	254	269,063	132	167,200	122	101,863
Tennessee.....	3,405	3,727,487	276	283,598	1,648	1,819,721	1,135	1,422,419	513	397,302
Texas.....	10,692	10,998,746	619	642,804	3,925	4,687,737	2,569	3,597,577	1,356	1,090,160
Utah.....	1,069	1,004,100	25	28,360	257	287,240	127	177,371	130	109,869
Vermont.....	424	452,283	31	32,319	142	151,882	86	107,600	56	44,282
Virginia.....	4,350	4,441,670	292	284,149	1,863	2,309,720	1,294	1,874,024	569	435,696
Washington.....	3,697	3,649,851	189	186,913	1,031	1,251,044	629	936,472	402	314,572
West Virginia.....	2,399	2,658,931	236	247,830	1,110	1,193,497	784	918,680	326	274,817
Wisconsin.....	4,403	3,750,162	225	214,521	1,135	1,150,343	636	759,954	499	390,389
Wyoming.....	353	321,074	45	31,126	103	104,804	49	63,510	59	41,294

Table 99.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1964]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1964, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1964—Continued									
	Regular Establishment									
	Living veterans						Deceased veterans			
	Total		Service connected		Special acts		Total		Service connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	147,311	\$112,993,588	147,135	\$112,960,979	176	\$32,609	44,198	\$71,710,502	44,163	\$71,702,172
Foreign countries.....	1,385	1,443,658	1,385	1,443,658			1,690	2,737,885	1,690	2,737,885
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	1,596	1,665,129	1,596	1,665,129			360	585,003	360	585,003
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	1,547	1,612,987	1,547	1,612,987			297	484,010	297	484,010
All others.....	49	52,142	49	52,142			63	100,993	63	100,993
Total United States.....	144,330	109,884,801	144,154	109,852,192	176	32,609	42,148	68,387,614	42,113	68,379,284
Alabama.....	2,628	2,094,363	2,628	2,094,363			1,177	1,832,445	1,177	1,832,445
Alaska.....	167	123,303	167	123,303			27	42,755	27	42,755
Arizona.....	1,521	1,345,325	1,520	1,345,188	1	137	526	906,358	526	906,358
Arkansas.....	1,626	1,589,392	1,622	1,588,597	4	795	604	880,538	604	880,538
California.....	15,899	12,623,695	15,893	12,622,724	6	971	5,493	9,849,316	5,490	9,848,208
Colorado.....	2,318	1,999,181	2,316	1,998,701	2	480	634	1,056,639	634	1,056,639
Connecticut.....	2,191	1,391,792	2,190	1,391,701	1	91	325	538,635	324	537,728
Delaware.....	333	266,996	332	266,859	1	137	89	141,268	89	141,268
District of Columbia.....	1,220	1,097,426	1,215	1,096,603	5	823	520	1,145,028	518	1,144,158
Florida.....	5,354	4,478,363	5,350	4,477,892	4	471	2,283	4,021,661	2,283	4,021,661
Georgia.....	3,183	2,662,965	3,177	2,661,742	6	1,223	1,419	2,254,270	1,419	2,254,270
Hawaii.....	545	350,120	545	350,120			163	281,573	163	281,573
Idaho.....	526	403,394	526	403,394	6		142	214,614	142	214,614
Illinois.....	4,766	3,590,765	4,760	3,589,794	6	971	1,124	1,720,329	1,123	1,720,184
Indiana.....	2,790	2,125,734	2,774	2,122,448	16	3,286	726	1,092,608	721	1,091,883
Iowa.....	1,353	1,232,561	1,350	1,232,138	3	423	344	501,217	344	501,217
Kansas.....	1,297	1,161,364	1,296	1,161,062	1	302	555	893,312	555	893,312
Kentucky.....	2,261	1,818,626	2,223	1,812,576	38	6,050	948	1,348,397	942	1,347,381
Louisiana.....	2,630	2,068,077	2,630	2,068,077			846	1,315,600	846	1,315,600
Maine.....	893	696,568	891	696,202	2	366	277	470,566	277	470,566
Maryland.....	2,515	1,819,325	2,514	1,819,066	1	229	879	1,595,925	878	1,595,780

Massachusetts.....	7,068	4,246,121	7,067	4,245,984	1	137	1,105	1,755,068	1,104	1,754,923
Michigan.....	5,025	3,702,152	5,022	3,701,535	3	617	794	1,167,130	793	1,166,985
Minnesota.....	2,524	1,778,523	2,523	1,778,230	1	293	457	654,915	457	654,915
Mississippi.....	1,454	1,315,988	1,453	1,315,851	1	137	655	1,000,509	655	1,000,509
Missouri.....	2,827	2,320,520	2,825	2,320,246	2	274	918	1,339,539	918	1,339,539
Montana.....	529	383,207	528	383,013	1	194	135	196,134	135	196,134
Nebraska.....	948	756,399	947	756,262	1	137	283	446,857	283	446,857
Nevada.....	377	235,677	377	235,677	-----	-----	86	135,735	86	135,735
New Hampshire.....	639	457,524	639	457,524	-----	-----	172	304,871	172	304,871
New Jersey.....	5,172	3,044,200	5,172	3,044,200	-----	-----	834	1,348,989	833	1,348,844
New Mexico.....	988	824,593	987	824,319	1	274	305	511,413	305	511,413
New York.....	13,324	8,992,702	13,319	8,991,582	5	1,120	1,842	2,897,943	1,838	2,897,266
North Carolina.....	3,305	2,788,826	3,296	2,786,861	9	1,965	1,394	2,113,405	1,392	2,112,655
North Dakota.....	339	252,515	339	252,515	-----	-----	86	115,782	86	115,782
Ohio.....	6,523	4,789,089	6,509	4,786,335	14	2,754	1,232	1,862,483	1,230	1,861,903
Oklahoma.....	2,280	1,877,690	2,278	1,877,297	2	393	838	1,291,870	838	1,291,870
Oregon.....	1,516	1,232,856	1,516	1,232,856	-----	-----	385	576,966	384	576,792
Pennsylvania.....	8,526	6,043,297	8,524	6,043,046	2	251	1,809	2,821,619	1,808	2,821,474
Rhode Island.....	828	564,035	828	564,035	-----	-----	226	399,812	226	399,812
South Carolina.....	1,641	1,328,100	1,639	1,327,958	2	142	803	1,269,738	803	1,269,738
South Dakota.....	436	325,071	435	323,928	1	1,143	136	185,489	136	185,489
Tennessee.....	2,346	2,160,520	2,331	2,157,842	15	2,678	1,101	1,636,777	1,099	1,636,487
Texas.....	7,708	6,381,098	7,705	6,380,540	3	558	3,434	5,631,854	3,433	5,631,491
Utah.....	713	531,318	713	531,318	-----	-----	199	306,923	199	306,923
Vermont.....	277	236,763	276	236,626	1	137	90	151,468	90	151,468
Virginia.....	3,104	2,554,756	3,097	2,553,271	7	1,485	1,697	3,031,370	1,697	3,031,370
Washington.....	2,989	2,289,970	2,988	2,289,776	1	194	881	1,528,077	881	1,528,077
West Virginia.....	1,501	1,243,361	1,496	1,242,527	5	834	576	776,954	576	776,954
Wisconsin.....	3,168	2,095,343	3,167	2,095,206	1	137	517	742,154	517	742,154
Wyoming.....	239	193,252	239	193,252	-----	-----	57	82,716	57	82,716

Table 99.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1964]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1964, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1964—Continued									
	Regular Establishment		Spanish-American War							
	Deceased veterans		Living veterans						Deceased veterans	
	Special acts		Total		Service connected		Non-service connected		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total .....	35	\$8, 330	17, 030	\$24, 111, 910	107	\$318, 501	16, 923	\$23, 793, 409	65, 811	\$52, 823, 631
Foreign countries.....			516	808, 307			516	808, 307	2, 031	1, 636, 005
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....			80	116, 981	1	3, 276	79	113, 705	305	246, 264
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....			75	112, 243	1	3, 276	74	108, 967	282	227, 535
All others.....			5	4, 738			5	4, 738	23	18, 729
Total United States.....	35	8, 330	16, 434	23, 186, 622	106	315, 225	16, 328	22, 871, 397	63, 475	50, 941, 362
Alabama.....			143	212, 709	3	8, 249	140	204, 460	758	607, 836
Alaska.....			3	3, 556			3	3, 556	13	11, 061
Arizona.....			165	235, 019	1	3, 750	164	231, 269	391	316, 614
Arkansas.....			180	252, 718			180	252, 718	717	570, 078
California.....	3	1, 108	2, 549	3, 549, 467	15	43, 132	2, 534	3, 506, 335	8, 966	7, 133, 311
Colorado.....			191	272, 249	3	9, 761	188	262, 488	679	536, 509
Connecticut.....	1	907	173	231, 509		654	173	230, 855	659	520, 956
Delaware.....			29	39, 285			29	39, 285	133	108, 309
District of Columbia.....	2	870	256	353, 704	4	10, 422	252	343, 282	747	609, 864
Florida.....			1, 203	1, 727, 999	9	25, 110	1, 194	1, 701, 889	3, 043	2, 418, 027
Georgia.....			191	272, 604	3	8, 836	188	263, 768	1, 190	958, 854
Hawaii.....			14	20, 292			14	20, 292	43	33, 953
Idaho.....			75	103, 520			75	103, 520	224	178, 325
Illinois.....	1	145	671	952, 042	7	15, 667	664	936, 375	2, 789	2, 245, 464
Indiana.....	5	725	552	773, 135	6	20, 379	546	752, 756	1, 958	1, 588, 191
Iowa.....			218	311, 404	3	9, 008	215	302, 396	805	660, 493
Kansas.....			272	386, 829	1	1, 977	271	384, 852	983	792, 287
Kentucky.....	6	1, 016	411	616, 874	5	16, 867	406	600, 007	1, 513	1, 211, 597
Louisiana.....			124	174, 956			124	174, 956	743	586, 543
Maine.....			114	164, 924	1	3, 270	113	161, 654	388	312, 730
Maryland.....	1	145	207	300, 306	2	9, 548	205	290, 758	1, 132	911, 361

Massachusetts	1	145	476	678,751	4	10,961	472	667,790	1,883	1,527,006
Michigan	1	145	493	677,919	3	9,114	490	668,805	1,892	1,523,271
Minnesota			220	316,863	2	10,015	218	306,848	919	735,112
Mississippi			103	144,625			103	144,625	458	369,084
Missouri			470	652,473	1	3,498	469	648,975	1,872	1,506,604
Montana			77	112,671			77	112,671	259	208,013
Nebraska			131	192,541	1	5,233	130	187,308	493	390,449
Nevada			34	43,010			34	43,010	115	87,955
New Hampshire			78	111,305			78	111,305	265	214,510
New Jersey	1	145	428	588,670	1	2,830	427	585,840	1,954	1,569,325
New Mexico			54	73,556			54	73,556	198	160,451
New York	4	677	1,002	1,384,058	5	12,219	997	1,371,839	4,716	3,819,037
North Carolina	2	750	230	323,861			230	323,861	1,065	850,857
North Dakota			25	36,218			25	36,218	88	68,914
Ohio	2	580	956	1,345,212	5	14,910	951	1,330,302	3,448	2,798,809
Oklahoma			193	284,583			193	284,583	935	740,575
Oregon	1	174	316	455,753	2	5,307	314	450,446	1,115	887,975
Pennsylvania	1	145	951	1,324,260	5	13,058	946	1,311,202	3,488	2,817,948
Rhode Island			82	111,414	1	3,270	81	108,144	299	234,251
South Carolina			96	144,439			96	144,439	657	526,318
South Dakota			49	72,698	1	3,270	48	69,428	187	146,066
Tennessee	2	290	380	553,406	2	4,634	378	548,772	1,524	1,226,702
Texas	1	363	579	822,529	4	13,494	575	809,035	2,747	2,183,584
Utah			53	73,070			53	73,070	188	149,366
Vermont			44	63,723	1	2,252	43	61,471	173	142,371
Virginia			276	374,737			276	373,479	1,424	1,148,479
Washington			440	628,190	3	9,260	437	618,930	1,552	1,242,985
West Virginia			162	229,677	1	1,785	161	227,892	593	468,049
Wisconsin			266	369,456	1	1,227	265	368,229	972	787,506
Wyoming			29	41,853			29	41,853	122	97,407

Table 99.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1964]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1964, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1964—Continued									
	Spanish-American War				Civil War					
	Deceased veterans				Deceased veterans					
	Service connected		Non-service connected		Total		Service connected		Non-service connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total .....	727	\$1, 155, 813	65, 084	\$51, 667, 818	2, 163	\$1, 764, 041	56	\$82, 654	2, 107	\$1, 681, 387
Foreign countries.....	8	12, 600	2, 023	1, 623, 405	10	7, 312			10	7, 312
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	1	1, 776	304	244, 488						
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	1	1, 776	281	225, 759						
All others.....			23	18, 729						
Total United States .....	718	1, 141, 437	62, 757	49, 799, 925	2, 133	1, 756, 729	56	82, 654	2, 097	1, 674, 075
Alabama.....	10	15, 379	748	592, 457	76	61, 279			76	61, 279
Alaska.....			13	11, 061						
Arizona.....	3	4, 561	388	312, 053	13	9, 327			13	9, 327
Arkansas.....	7	10, 680	710	559, 398	98	57, 974	2	3, 229	69	54, 745
California.....	80	130, 693	8, 886	7, 002, 618	127	105, 063	3	4, 191	124	100, 872
Colorado.....	6	10, 110	673	526, 399	16	12, 271			16	12, 271
Connecticut.....	3	3, 819	656	517, 137	11	9, 306			11	9, 306
Delaware.....			133	108, 309	2	1, 679			2	1, 679
District of Columbia.....	10	17, 622	737	592, 242	13	12, 384	2	3, 138	11	9, 246
Florida.....	48	72, 761	2, 995	2, 345, 266	33	67, 066	1	1, 490	82	65, 576
Georgia.....	16	26, 997	1, 174	931, 857	96	75, 870			96	75, 870
Hawaii.....			43	33, 953						
Idaho.....	3	3, 838	221	174, 487	5	3, 404			5	3, 404
Illinois.....	31	48, 123	2, 758	2, 197, 341	36	71, 905	4	5, 122	82	66, 783
Indiana.....	38	58, 734	1, 920	1, 529, 457	96	74, 069	6	9, 388	90	64, 681
Iowa.....	13	21, 928	792	638, 565	35	27, 780	3	3, 011	32	23, 869
Kansas.....	9	15, 251	974	777, 036	54	46, 655	3	3, 953	51	42, 702
Kentucky.....	29	46, 845	1, 484	1, 164, 752	38	73, 468	2	3, 161	86	70, 307
Louisiana.....	1	1, 512	742	585, 031	41	33, 764			41	33, 764
Maine.....	8	12, 076	380	300, 654	27	23, 694	1	1, 490	26	22, 204
Maryland.....	17	25, 172	1, 115	886, 189	23	17, 117	1	1, 210	22	15, 907

Massachusetts	18	28,526	1,865	1,498,480	44	33,634	470	44	33,164
Michigan	25	43,253	1,867	1,480,038	57	45,253	5	52	38,362
Minnesota	13	19,211	906	715,901	16	15,883	1	15	14,393
Mississippi	4	6,028	454	363,056	52	42,713		52	42,713
Missouri	13	23,082	1,859	1,483,522	97	79,280	2	95	76,250
Montana	5	9,211	254	198,802	3	2,335		3	2,335
Nebraska	4	6,295	489	384,154	13	10,345		13	10,345
Nevada			115	87,955	1	1,196		1	1,196
New Hampshire	5	6,994	260	207,516	7	4,980		7	4,980
New Jersey	8	12,445	1,946	1,556,880	24	20,320	1	23	18,830
New Mexico	2	3,025	196	157,426	6	4,853		6	4,853
New York	50	77,293	4,666	3,741,764	73	59,044	1	72	57,512
North Carolina	7	13,182	1,058	837,675	79	62,275		79	62,275
North Dakota		1,202	88	67,712	2	1,679		2	1,679
Ohio	53	82,816	3,395	2,715,993	100	83,901	6	94	74,803
Oklahoma	13	20,112	922	720,463	43	34,164		43	34,164
Oregon	11	16,508	1,104	871,467	15	13,358		15	13,358
Pennsylvania	32	52,202	3,456	2,765,746	78	62,464	5	73	54,522
Rhode Island	2	3,063	297	231,183	11	8,982		11	8,982
South Carolina	8	11,627	649	514,691	54	43,307		54	43,307
South Dakota	1	2,405	186	143,661	10	8,441		10	8,441
Tennessee	36	57,641	1,488	1,169,061	117	95,034	4	113	88,796
Texas	20	30,914	2,727	2,152,670	107	88,699	1	106	87,209
Utah	1	2,042	187	147,324	3	1,794		3	1,794
Vermont	4	6,951	169	135,420	8	5,906		8	5,906
Virginia	13	19,852	1,411	1,128,627	96	78,152		96	78,152
Washington	14	22,889	1,538	1,220,096	17	15,177	1	16	13,687
West Virginia	2	3,607	591	464,442	37	28,619		37	28,619
Wisconsin	16	24,657	956	762,849	20	17,933	1	19	16,723
Wyoming	6	8,318	116	89,089	3	2,933		3	2,933

Table 99.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1964]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits including certain retirement pay, on June 20, 1964, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1964—Continued									
	Indian War								Mexican War	
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans						Deceased veterans	
	Non-service connected		Total		Service connected		Non-service connected		Non-service connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	18	\$37,055	386	\$313,026	2	\$3,507	384	\$309,519		\$110
Foreign countries.....			2	1,658			2	1,658		
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....										
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....										
All others.....										
Total United States.....	18	37,055	384	311,368	2	3,507	382	307,861		110
Alabama.....			2	1,491			2	1,491		
Alaska.....										
Arizona.....	2	2,336	16	13,440	1	1,824	15	11,616		
Arkansas.....		1,486	3	1,640			3	1,640		
California.....	2	3,290	62	46,934			62	46,934		
Colorado.....			4	2,706			4	2,706		
Connecticut.....			3	2,236			3	2,236		
Delaware.....										
District of Columbia.....			9	7,956			9	7,956		
Florida.....	3	7,402	13	10,125			13	10,125		
Georgia.....			2	1,491			2	1,491		
Hawaii.....			2	1,216			2	1,216		
Idaho.....			3	2,832			3	2,832		
Illinois.....	1	1,934	18	13,657			18	13,657		
Indiana.....		1,114	6	4,472			6	4,472		
Iowa.....	2	3,502	5	3,192			5	3,192		
Kansas.....		281	16	12,877			16	12,877		
Kentucky.....			7	7,454			7	7,454		110
Louisiana.....			1	745			1	745		
Maine.....										
Maryland.....		1,123	9	8,199			9	8,199		

Massachusetts		371	4	4,369			4	4,369
Michigan			12	10,825			12	10,825
Minnesota	2	2,806	7	4,807			7	4,807
Mississippi			1	470			1	470
Missouri	3	4,746	11	8,474			11	8,474
Montana			7	6,135			7	6,135
Nebraska			7	4,942			7	4,942
Nevada			1	745			1	745
New Hampshire			5	3,429			5	3,429
New Jersey			5	4,621			5	4,621
New Mexico			13	10,928			13	10,928
New York			18	15,881	1	1,683	17	14,198
North Carolina			4	2,706			4	2,706
North Dakota			2	1,491			2	1,491
Ohio	1	1,857	8	6,433			8	6,433
Oklahoma			8	6,880			8	6,880
Oregon			8	6,708			8	6,708
Pennsylvania			14	13,382			14	13,382
Rhode Island								
South Carolina			2	2,121			2	2,121
South Dakota		561	10	8,073			10	8,073
Tennessee			4	3,507			4	3,507
Texas			19	15,171			19	15,171
Utah			6	5,309			6	5,309
Vermont								
Virginia	1	1,563	6	4,472			6	4,472
Washington		743	14	10,864			14	10,864
West Virginia			1	745			1	745
Wisconsin	1	1,940	3	2,236			3	2,236
Wyoming			3	2,981			3	2,981

Table 99.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1964]

State	Vocational rehabilitation (title 38, U.S.C., chapter 31)				Readjustment benefits				
	Average number of trainees	Subsistence	Tuition	Supplies and equipment	Total	Education and training allowance (Public Laws 346 and 550)		Educational assistance and special training allowance—orphans	
						Average number of trainees	Amount	Average number of trainees	Amount
Grand total.....	5,441	\$7,507,675	\$3,608,404	\$641,229	\$58,731,499	25,526	\$33,926,306	15,543	\$24,805,193
Foreign countries.....	21	26,358	1,504	1,848	1,232,508	268	386,812	444	845,696
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	153	228,530	61,627	29,962	583,733	229	491,806	52	91,927
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	153	228,530	61,627	29,962	578,457	225	486,530	52	91,927
All others.....					5,276	4	5,276		
Total United States.....	5,267	7,252,787	3,545,273	609,419	56,915,258	25,029	33,047,688	15,047	23,867,570
Alabama.....	248	403,852	128,865	22,590	1,380,994	654	911,097	310	469,897
Alaska.....					32,472	31	25,616	4	6,556
Arizona.....	73	107,244	46,387	10,966	840,651	348	505,842	215	334,809
Arkansas.....	171	218,699	73,838	17,992	763,417	316	469,152	207	294,265
California.....	420	562,693	266,885	63,014	8,039,609	3,825	5,558,907	1,593	2,480,702
Colorado.....	130	176,378	87,757	18,070	943,769	335	525,266	258	418,503
Connecticut.....	12	52,932	9,598	1,631	522,857	294	308,492	129	214,365
Delaware.....	8	15,030	7,013	950	103,473	52	54,272	32	49,201
District of Columbia.....	87	114,514	54,856	10,433	1,082,892	679	889,301	117	193,591
Florida.....	190	239,557	116,318	17,586	3,417,173	1,745	2,682,708	472	734,465
Georgia.....	150	165,331	79,553	14,047	1,858,958	886	1,289,997	329	568,961
Hawaii.....	23	28,753	13,723	2,278	139,267	73	96,459	29	42,808
Idaho.....	23	30,714	11,749	2,615	187,884	58	91,323	62	96,561
Illinois.....	164	199,405	128,647	17,231	1,818,936	835	1,023,891	514	795,045
Indiana.....	64	123,508	50,204	6,724	1,048,111	330	404,651	416	643,460
Iowa.....	42	83,065	26,173	4,524	687,686	161	217,004	292	470,682
Kansas.....	40	49,955	18,965	2,914	634,678	203	296,623	238	338,055
Kentucky.....	112	139,627	82,279	15,101	712,993	251	279,385	293	433,608
Louisiana.....	139	148,578	44,401	11,740	1,184,268	508	740,094	291	444,174
Maine.....	24	29,044	19,197	3,263	182,692	52	54,737	77	127,955
Maryland.....	54	78,273	34,047	6,475	970,876	478	634,987	203	335,889
Massachusetts.....	91	202,382	72,787	12,371	1,766,763	865	907,639	517	859,124
Michigan.....	225	255,604	148,871	20,612	1,564,272	571	760,109	533	834,163
Minnesota.....	84	116,610	52,346	9,049	1,019,651	375	505,447	319	514,204

Mississippi.....	90	90,761	28,749	7,602	774,141	248	374,233	262	399,908
Missouri.....	86	138,984	81,930	11,140	1,491,710	485	720,086	421	771,624
Montana.....	11	29,625	5,619	1,251	222,456	76	119,665	66	102,791
Nebraska.....	33	45,889	20,563	3,555	466,935	179	241,266	140	225,669
Nevada.....	5	10,238	3,177	751	50,769	21	30,525	13	20,244
New Hampshire.....	17	26,720	13,598	2,311	197,735	57	59,810	83	137,925
New Jersey.....	100	150,809	107,916	8,033	1,007,975	698	698,587	185	309,388
New Mexico.....	40	36,232	27,002	5,560	482,883	198	310,405	98	152,478
New York.....	342	450,227	427,877	34,915	3,216,386	2,008	1,845,504	811	1,370,882
North Carolina.....	84	125,033	44,550	7,866	1,205,350	329	479,017	420	726,333
North Dakota.....	13	8,858	8,102	1,400	156,367	61	82,219	46	74,148
Ohio.....	134	176,440	98,440	18,067	1,955,791	833	932,826	698	1,032,965
Oklahoma.....	111	117,917	52,627	8,088	1,098,468	430	628,315	331	470,153
Oregon.....	65	101,943	38,203	7,391	673,682	233	366,868	197	306,814
Pennsylvania.....	373	470,993	326,995	44,289	2,604,839	1,251	1,305,672	884	1,359,167
Rhode Island.....	9	19,169	7,199	1,224	194,583	73	76,599	71	117,984
South Carolina.....	63	72,101	38,412	5,900	731,344	260	378,554	204	352,790
South Dakota.....	16	19,387	9,971	1,723	156,021	44	59,306	60	96,715
Tennessee.....	103	181,087	54,627	9,645	1,184,019	426	620,246	326	563,773
Texas.....	499	664,595	270,904	77,489	3,877,714	1,578	2,217,832	1,070	1,659,882
Utah.....	15	10,601	10,126	2,085	658,120	278	435,892	137	222,228
Vermont.....	7	18,152	5,599	952	116,318	19	19,937	58	96,381
Virginia.....	115	194,249	72,509	13,790	780,967	266	330,909	272	450,068
Washington.....	195	164,532	96,610	22,174	1,285,168	563	886,466	256	398,702
West Virginia.....	77	148,340	56,567	10,382	405,895	154	172,072	158	233,823
Wisconsin.....	84	162,063	65,892	8,826	828,115	308	377,675	291	450,440
Wyoming.....	6	76,094	4,050	834	107,165	28	43,903	39	63,262

Table 99.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1964]

State	Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans	Housing for paraplegics	Direct loans to veterans	Insurance and indemnities	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs) <sup>a</sup>	Administration and other benefits <sup>a</sup>
Grand Total.....	\$1,287,529	\$4,723,825	\$198,170,075	\$827,763,456	\$71,594,799	\$1,298,647,937
Foreign countries.....				9,177,675		2,869,315
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	6,400		851,624	2,581,497	1,929	9,167,612
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	6,400		851,624	2,472,050	1,929	9,167,612
All others.....				109,447		
Total United States.....	1,281,129	4,723,825	197,318,451	816,004,284	71,592,870	1,286,611,010
Alabama.....	8,000	50,000	4,256,471	13,019,890	252,219	26,877,085
Alaska.....			293,051	679,760		666,172
Arizona.....	16,000	37,269	1,407,084	6,331,791	105,977	11,861,769
Arkansas.....	17,600	63,543	5,499,579	7,658,733	1,281,363	19,487,585
California.....	111,999	536,721	2,894,697	78,337,101	3,959,380	118,938,813
Colorado.....	14,400	140,000	3,333,634	8,492,334	5,842	15,160,601
Connecticut.....	28,800	49,940		12,377,093	1,330,547	13,912,129
Delaware.....		10,000	610,431	1,908,062	185,859	3,455,318
District of Columbia.....	31,920	30,000		4,005,110	15,238,786	57,922,390
Florida.....	63,999	275,749	5,454,165	24,556,570	1,959,067	26,391,711
Georgia.....	36,545	97,034	6,377,142	15,043,584	5,068,262	27,299,382
Hawaii.....	3,200	10,000		1,903,112		1,544,291
Idaho.....	4,800	10,000	5,693,031	3,161,828		3,119,674
Illinois.....	65,269	310,000	5,068,163	45,809,353	4,963,699	72,537,964
Indiana.....	8,000	140,000	7,147,699	19,429,651	57,254	20,505,472
Iowa.....	15,995	33,821	4,635,292	12,173,196	1,185,535	20,476,749
Kansas.....	7,995	29,887	2,631,415	10,046,502	65,300	22,057,184
Kentucky.....	20,588	40,006	3,102,534	13,778,766	162,233	14,826,722
Louisiana.....	17,471		4,108,210	11,434,319	2,555,515	17,987,480
Maine.....	8,000	50,000	2,692,930	4,594,890	279,544	7,307,373
Maryland.....	6,400	62,459	1,504,996	13,905,205	573,328	19,506,377
Massachusetts.....	25,595	160,000		25,377,153	145,395	48,860,414
Michigan.....	62,400	213,207	4,308,597	33,893,251	171,492	37,219,862
Minnesota.....	41,600	107,452	10,926,901	15,490,327	251,990	29,741,299
Mississippi.....	14,400	29,983	3,994,522	7,726,665	89,972	16,254,227
Missouri.....	20,800	88,188	10,817,084	19,059,849	1,620,749	25,608,386
Montana.....	6,400	7,643	4,448,477	3,332,723	529,599	4,085,911
Nebraska.....	6,195	65,243	5,886,304	6,436,191	*8,460	11,390,794
Nevada.....	7,995		788,811	1,520,767		2,485,768
New Hampshire.....	1,600	50,000		3,203,438		2,696,262

New Jersey	47,780	160,000		30,223,876	1,393,835	27,839,729
New Mexico	12,800	30,000	494,805	4,395,463	65,954	8,836,782
New York	128,720	372,755	1,547,511	77,729,310	1,218,901	122,040,543
North Carolina	24,000	103,570	10,195,638	18,290,903	12,444	26,528,152
North Dakota	1,600	10,000	6,146,183	2,534,073		3,604,025
Ohio	63,367	258,102	9,334,297	42,914,743	4,694,450	55,634,974
Oklahoma	20,800	107,559	5,066,843	11,425,921	190,876	12,547,367
Oregon	9,600	40,025	3,245,459	8,830,327	29,820	14,374,837
Pennsylvania	81,434	264,086	3,437,426	56,617,437	2,846,084	76,272,084
Rhode Island	22,290	40,000		4,000,508	143,428	5,966,464
South Carolina	6,400	39,128	4,634,016	8,537,263	2,740,398	7,951,177
South Dakota	4,800	10,512	4,375,634	3,268,796	27,757	10,643,616
Tennessee	15,739	99,850	5,501,319	15,397,247	104,853	34,303,072
Texas	54,400	171,802	4,871,917	42,456,888	1,156,777	66,417,625
Utah	4,792	10,000	5,129,737	3,996,105	1,793,004	7,412,430
Vermont	3,200		583,118	1,746,936		3,024,662
Virginia	33,600	140,000	8,175,960	17,505,165	85,010	29,783,406
Washington	19,188	40,000	4,103,932	13,578,452		23,167,149
West Virginia	20,800	77,887	7,298,656	9,406,811	1,280,151	16,420,922
Wisconsin	30,253	50,354	3,710,553	16,779,790	11,754,810	27,905,458
Wyoming	1,600		1,581,224	1,681,056	23,841	5,751,372

<sup>1</sup> Excludes \$679,923,029 not distributable by State: \$355,313,429 for the loan guaranty revolving fund; \$176,816,044 for the revolving supply fund; \$54,290,728 for personal funds of patients; \$50,169,202 for statutory burial awards; \$39,109,525 for interest and other expenses of the direct loan fund; \$8,526,968 for transfer from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to insurance trust funds; and \$1,408,561 for miscellaneous items. The total of \$6,371,893,583 which has been distributed by State includes, however, \$5,711,428 in accrued expenditures for administration and other benefits not re-

flected in the amount of vouchers approved for payment as given in the preceding table.

<sup>2</sup> Includes retired reserve officers of World War II and retired emergency officers of World War I.

<sup>3</sup> Includes special act cases.

<sup>4</sup> Accrued expenditures.

\* Credit.

**Table 100.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet<sup>1</sup>**

ASSETS	June 30, 1964	June 30, 1963	Increase (Decrease)
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Cash and disbursing authority <sup>2</sup> .....	\$819,849,116.25	\$872,748,717.83	
Accounts receivable.....	22,971,470.29	25,381,398.42	
Interest receivable.....	15,043,024.04	14,224,556.98	
Advances for bidding at public sales.....	73,250.50	40,566.09	
Inventories.....	43,438,513.31	42,463,965.95	
Acquired security or collateral—property.....	225,592,572.42	259,579,514.63	
Accrued reimbursements due from insurance appropriations.....	325,379.13	203,859.77	
<b>Total current assets.....</b>	<b>1,127,293,325.94</b>	<b>1,214,642,579.67</b>	<b>(\$87,349,253.73)</b>
<b>Other assets:</b>			
Loans receivable.....	1,880,696,331.26	1,867,474,737.07	
Vendee accounts receivable.....	455,257,801.01	354,516,732.01	
Investments in U.S. Treasury bonds, debentures and notes.....	6,889,140,000.00	6,819,340,000.00	
Miscellaneous assets—reinsurance program.....	989,778.04	1,073,303.70	
<b>Total other assets.....</b>	<b>9,226,083,910.31</b>	<b>9,042,404,772.78</b>	<b>183,679,137.53</b>
<b>Fixed assets:</b>			
Land, buildings and plants.....	1,391,436,781.21	1,354,937,576.11	
Construction and betterments in process.....	141,081,731.67	112,657,581.26	
Leasehold improvements.....	98,790.91	92,024.17	
Equipment.....	304,770,911.82	283,193,825.47	
<b>Total fixed assets.....</b>	<b>1,837,388,215.61</b>	<b>1,750,881,007.01</b>	<b>86,507,208.60</b>
<b>Deferred charges:</b>			
Construction advance.....	1,656,052.57	2,206,052.57	
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and services.....	119,469.01	128,275.13	
Advance to employees for travel expenses.....	219,993.05	243,834.06	
Other prepaid expenses and suspense items.....	11,903.49	16,247.33	
Value of ADP equipment purchase options.....	25,723.50	52,816.44	
<b>Total deferred charges.....</b>	<b>2,033,141.62</b>	<b>2,647,225.53</b>	<b>(614,083.91)</b>
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>12,192,798,593.48</b>	<b>12,010,575,584.99</b>	<b>182,223,008.49</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL</b>			
<b>Current liabilities:</b>			
Accounts payable.....	28,313,708.48	34,874,385.03	
Accrued salaries and wages.....	29,338,628.44	21,964,430.43	
Accrued annual leave—Canteen Service.....	1,013,892.07	947,381.02	
Accrued services—other than personal.....	14,273,910.72	15,396,156.16	
Undelivered orders—personal funds of patients.....	182,285.32	195,446.97	
Employees payroll allotments for U.S. savings bonds.....	964,770.43	924,253.06	
Federal, State, and territorial income taxes withheld from employees and FICA taxes.....	31,101,638.03	36,012,820.06	
Canteen Service unredeemed coupons.....	388,234.94	377,781.62	
Canteen Service employees payroll deductions for Civil Service retirement fund, health and life insurance, FICA taxes, Federal and State income taxes, etc.....	246,540.81	224,101.87	
Other miscellaneous liabilities—Canteen Service.....	1,571.47	1,197.20	
Accrued interest—U.S. Treasury.....	15,259,430.88	25,551,254.22	
Accrued interest on policy liens due general fund.....	407,270.74	467,364.47	
Accrued interest on dividend deposits.....	966,603.10	952,074.11	
Accrued reimbursements due insurance fund.....	325,379.13	203,859.77	
Premiums paid in advance.....	97,339,822.00	101,233,377.00	
Matured contracts payable.....	28,156,925.80	30,985,074.56	
Undeposited general fund receipts.....	554,678.71	503,086.13	
<b>Total current liabilities.....</b>	<b>248,835,291.07</b>	<b>270,814,943.68</b>	<b>(21,979,652.61)</b>
<b>Reserves:</b>			
Insurance program operating reserves.....	7,080,512,096.00	6,973,397,020.00	
Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940..	3,632.19	3,766.06	
<b>Total reserves.....</b>	<b>7,080,515,728.19</b>	<b>6,973,400,786.06</b>	<b>107,114,942.13</b>
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>7,329,351,019.26</b>	<b>7,244,215,729.74</b>	<b>85,135,289.52</b>
<b>Accountabilities:</b>			
Nonexpenditure transfers made by other Government agencies—net.....	511,691.03	1,117,133.83	
Funds of patients and incompetent beneficiaries.....	61,574,022.52	63,870,442.33	
Policyholders insurance dividend deposit accounts.....	233,273,344.97	229,810,401.12	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 100.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet<sup>1</sup>—  
Continued**

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL—continued				
		June 30, 1964	June 30, 1963	Increase (Decrease)
Accountabilities—Continued				
Borrowers' deposits for taxes and insurance and suspended credits		30,153,712.92	24,324,432.11	
Adjusted service certificates held for loans or pending settlements		3,229,614.60	3,266,576.74	
Unapplied insurance collections		3,550,399.07	3,398,348.68	
Bid deposit and other suspense items		1,834,993.87	264,198.57	
Total accountabilities		334,127,778.98	326,051,538.38	8,076,240.60
Capital reserves:				
Insurance fund retained earnings (reserves for contingencies)		75,065,907.09	68,472,172.84	
Direct loan and loan guaranty programs—reserve for losses		619,018,704.31	625,639,432.59	
Total reserves		694,084,611.40	694,111,605.43	(26,994.03)
Capital borrowings from U.S. Treasury—interest bearing—direct loan program		1,730,077,996.00	1,730,077,996.00	
Capital residual		2,105,157,187.84	2,016,118,715.44	89,038,472.40
Total liabilities and capital		12,192,798,593.48	12,010,575,584.99	182,223,008.49

<sup>1</sup> Contingent liabilities with respect to the guaranty or insurance of loans not shown.

<sup>2</sup> 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 101.—Direct loan program—comparative balance sheet**

ASSETS		June 30, 1964	June 30, 1963	Decrease
Cash		\$412,780,731.93	\$405,852,238.47	
Accrued interest receivable		1,765,393.13	1,859,912.69	
Accrued rents on property owned		3,491.40	3,009.27	
Vendee accounts receivable		21,624,923.12	14,374,688.40	
Loans receivable from veterans for homes and farms		1,230,673,100.78	1,261,041,254.83	
Veterans liabilities		752,057.99	596,434.93	
Acquired security on collateral on real property <sup>1</sup>		6,171,337.21	5,873,306.50	
Miscellaneous		32,953.10	22,913.43	
Receivables in process (DPC)		(468.44)	15,305.12	
Total assets		1,673,803,520.22	1,689,644,063.64	\$15,840,543.42
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL				
Borrowers tax and insurance		21,995,688.38	21,164,730.90	
Suspended credits		807,351.48	1,166,335.06	
Undistributed collections		510,295.92	957,665.88	
Total trust and deposit liabilities		23,313,335.78	23,288,731.84	
Accrued interest U.S. Treasury		15,259,430.88	25,551,254.22	
Bonds, debentures and notes payable to U.S. Treasury		1,624,359,974.00	<sup>2</sup> 1,624,359,974.00	
Total liabilities		1,662,932,740.66	1,673,199,960.06	
Reserve for expenses and losses		<sup>3</sup> 10,870,779.56	<sup>3</sup> 16,444,103.58	
Total liabilities and capital		1,673,803,520.22	1,689,644,063.64	15,840,543.42

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$1,151,510.66 as of June 30, 1964, and \$1,083,387.61 as of June 30, 1963, which represents real property in process of acquiring title.

<sup>2</sup> Reflects the transfer of \$105,718,022 in capital funds to Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund pursuant to Public Law 87-404, approved Feb. 13, 1962.

<sup>3</sup> Reflects the transfer in earnings to the Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund of \$101,152,978 pursuant to Public Law 87-141, approved Aug. 17, 1961, and \$27 million pursuant to Public Law 88-215, approved Dec. 19, 1963.

**Table 102.—Direct loan program—statement of reserve for expenses and losses**

[Fiscal year 1964]

Balance at beginning of fiscal year <sup>1</sup> .....			\$16,444,103.58
Credits:			
Interest on loans.....	\$60,390,109.29		
Interest on vendee accounts.....	986,304.30		
Interest on veterans liability accounts.....	1,605.04		
Rental income.....	47,551.25		
Gross gain on sales and mortgages.....	2,468.12		
Premium on vendee accounts sales and repurchases.....	1,751.95		
Miscellaneous income.....	862,685.84	\$62,292,475.79	
Charges:			
Property expense.....	577,796.33		
Gross loss on sale of property.....	372,892.60		
Sales expense.....	472,931.85		
Loan closing fees.....	2,681.86		
Interest expense.....	38,503,306.91		
Other general expenses.....	936,190.26	40,865,799.81	
Net credit for fiscal year.....			21,426,675.98
Less: Earnings transferred to loan guaranty revolving fund.....			27,000,000.00
Balance end of year.....			10,870,779.56

<sup>1</sup> Reflects an amount reduced by the transfer of \$105,718,022 in capital funds to Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund pursuant to Public Law 87-404, approved Feb. 13, 1962.

**Table 103.—Loan guaranty program—comparative balance sheet**

ASSETS	June 30, 1964	June 30, 1963	Increase
Cash.....	\$24,248,678.80	\$85,135,884.79	
Advances for bidding at public sales.....	73,250.50	40,566.09	
Receivables:			
Veterans liability accounts—net.....	35,157,388.88	25,703,566.32	
Receivables—miscellaneous—net.....	174,374.01	1,046,549.48	
Accrued interest on vendee accounts and advances.....	1,223,687.93	1,164,878.35	
Accrued interest on acquired mortgage loans and advances.....	86,837.30	49,901.15	
Vendee accounts and advances.....	433,632,877.89	350,140,896.77	
Acquired mortgage loans.....	7,897,837.56	4,292,794.58	
Mortgage loans in process of liquidation.....	194,603.87	83,040.66	
Accrued rents on property acquired.....	139,842.01	177,218.21	
Property owned:			
Property owned in absolute title.....	181,922,365.54	214,741,857.31	
Property in process of acquisition.....	37,498,869.67	38,959,350.82	
Total assets.....	<u>722,250,613.96</u>	<u>721,536,504.53</u>	<u>\$714,109.43</u>
LIABILITY AND GOVERNMENT EQUITY			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable—tax and insurance deposits.....	7,350,673.06	5,587,549.06	
Undistributed collections.....	146,183.28	195,147.19	
Suspended credits.....	887,906.68	840,553.08	
Loans payable—U.S. Treasury—transferred from direct loan program.....	105,718,022.00	105,718,022.00	
Total liabilities.....	114,102,785.02	112,341,271.33	
Government equity:			
Assets assumed at inception of the fund.....	521,335,096.02	521,335,096.02	
Transfer of retained earnings from 36x4024.....	128,152,978.00	101,152,978.00	
Less: Cumulative net deficit as of June 30.....	-41,340,245.08	-13,292,840.82	
Total liabilities and government equity.....	<u>722,250,613.96</u>	<u>721,536,504.53</u>	<u>714,109.43</u>

**Table 104.—Loan guaranty program—Statement of revenue, expenses and retained earnings**

[Fiscal year 1964]

Deficit (-), start of year.....			-\$13,292,840.82
Credits:			
Interest on loans.....	\$331,187.65		
Interest on veterans liability accounts.....	153,304.00		
Interest on vendee accounts.....	21,682,327.91		
Rental and miscellaneous income.....	5,106,348.25		
Gross gain on sale of property.....	7,991,719.05		
Premium on vendee accounts sales and repurchases.....	3,161,498.10	\$38,426,384.96	
Charges:			
Property expense.....	25,138,908.05		
Sales expense.....	17,652,317.25		
General expense.....	170,737.39		
Provision for reserves.....	22,978,932.74		
Writeoffs of acquired security and collateral.....	390,943.06		
Discounts—vendee accounts sales and repurchases.....	141,950.73	66,473,789.22	
Net charge for fiscal year.....			-28,047,404.26
Deficit (-), end of year.....			-41,340,245.08

**Table 105.—General post fund—comparative balance sheet**

ASSETS	June 30, 1964	June 30, 1963	Increase
Cash.....	\$1,348,083.14	\$1,343,410.48	
Interest receivable.....	12,317.18	11,147.37	
Accounts receivable.....	32,034.49	44,312.12	
Investments in bonds of U.S. Treasury.....	2,135,000.00	1,835,000.00	
Investments other.....	0	0	
Trust property, equipment, and supplies.....	4,417,142.27	4,190,204.35	
Work in process.....	37,080.00	41,512.19	
Total assets.....	<u>7,981,657.08</u>	<u>7,465,586.51</u>	<u>\$516,070.57</u>
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accounts payable.....	105,303.66	90,435.92	
Trust accountability for trust property and allocations for general and specific purposes.....	5,695,303.56	5,426,405.18	
Trust capital.....	2,181,049.86	1,948,745.41	
Total liabilities and capital.....	<u>7,981,657.08</u>	<u>7,465,586.51</u>	<u>516,070.57</u>

**Table 106.—General post fund—statement of trust capital**

[Fiscal year 1964]

Balance at beginning of fiscal year.....		\$1,948,745.41
Credits:		
Interest on investments.....	\$70,789.46	
Trust revenue.....	616,514.99	
Trust investments.....	0	
	<u>687,304.45</u>	
Charges:		
Trust revenue—allocated.....	455,000.00	
Changes in trust capital.....	0	
	<u>455,000.00</u>	
Net credit for the fiscal year.....		232,304.45
Balance end of fiscal year.....		<u>2,181,049.86</u>

**Table 107.—Adjusted service certificate fund—comparative balance sheet**

ASSETS	June 30, 1964	June 30, 1963	Increase (Decrease)
Disbursing authority.....	\$2,726,002.73	\$2,799,963.87	(\$73,961.14)
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Trust liabilities—adjusted service certificates held for other heirs or pending settlement.....	3,229,614.60	3,266,570.74	
Trust capital.....	(503,611.87)	(466,612.87)	
Total liabilities and capital.....	<u>2,726,002.73</u>	<u>2,799,963.87</u>	<u>(73,961.14)</u>

**Table 108.—Adjusted service certificate fund—statement of fund capital**

[Fiscal year 1964]

Balance at beginning of the fiscal year.....		(\$466,612.87)
Credits: Recoveries of repayment receivables previously written off as uncollectible.....		\$29,348.86
Charges: Unhypothecated certificates redeemed.....		<u>66,347.86</u>
Net debit for the fiscal year.....		36,999.00
Balance at end of the fiscal year.....		<u>(\$503,611.87)</u>

**Table 109.—VA supply fund—comparative balance sheet**

ASSETS	June 30, 1964	June 30, 1963	Increase (Decrease)
Cash	\$9,623,633.48	\$11,186,911.68	
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and equipment	108,985.54	123,470.79	
Advance to employees	13,490.67	3,487.02	
Accounts receivable	2,870,741.59	5,767,596.39	
Inventories	35,326,106.26	34,097,651.34	
Work in process—service and reclamation division	19,160.30	28,654.41	
Work in process—printing and reproduction	6,631.22	8,688.30	
Supply depot operating equipment less reserve for depreciation	422,966.06	419,867.42	
Printing and reproduction operating equipment less reserve for depreciation	196,832.64	169,361.05	
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>48,588,547.76</b>	<b>51,805,688.40</b>	<b>\$3,217,140.64</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL</b>			
Accrued salaries and wages	126,356.38	81,211.68	
Accrued transportation and service costs	438,898.50	521,100.54	
Accounts payable	8,243,430.15	11,045,014.79	
Deferred credits	14,879.90	.64	
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>8,823,564.93</b>	<b>11,647,327.65</b>	<b>(2,823,762.72)</b>
Capital at beginning of period	40,158,360.75	39,985,586.08	
Plus: Operating profit	172,774.67	172,774.67	
Less:			
Operating profit returned to U.S. Treasury	172,774.67		
Operating loss	220,603.25		
Capital at end of period	39,764,982.82	40,158,360.75	(393,377.92)
<b>Total liabilities and capital</b>	<b>48,588,547.76</b>	<b>51,805,688.40</b>	<b>(3,217,140.64)</b>

**Table 110.—VA supply fund—statement of income and expense**

[Fiscal year 1964]

INCOME		
Sale of supplies and equipment		\$170,111,706.96
Less: Cost of goods sold		169,392,470.61
<b>Income on sales</b>		<b>719,236.35</b>
Other income:		
Reimbursable earnings	\$699,314.72	
Discount on purchases	884,474.26	
Increased valuation	274,725.03	
Income—station transfers	3,585,560.61	
Donated income	332,779.81	
Credit allowances	782,837.26	
Price and quantity variations	186,153.77	
Miscellaneous income	28,544.78	
<b>Total income</b>		<b>7,493,626.59</b>
EXPENSE		
Net transportation costs		1,210,612.22
Completed S&R projects		581,007.31
Depot storage, handling, etc.		317,826.01
Maintenance and operation of supply depots		3,680,219.80
Writeoffs and adjustments		173,609.95
Other operating expenses		1,736,123.92
Disposal of operating equipment		14,740.63
<b>Total expense</b>		<b>7,714,229.84</b>
Operating loss		220,603.25

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