

# *Annual Report*

ADMINISTRATOR OF  
VETERANS AFFAIRS

*1966*



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1967

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

January 10, 1967

To the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 90th 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, 1966.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "W. J. Driver". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "W" and "J".

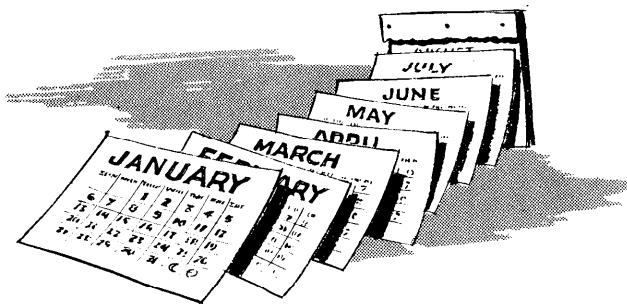
W. J. DRIVER  
*Administrator.*



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## Chapter One

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

Significant achievements were made during the year in carrying out the Veterans Administration mission of administering veterans' laws effectively, expeditiously, and with sympathetic understanding, and in exercising constructive leadership in the field of veterans affairs. The following paragraphs are highlights of activities in fiscal year 1966. Subsequent chapters of this report give complete details on accomplishments in rendering service to veterans and their dependents during the fiscal year.

At the end of fiscal year 1966 the VA medical system included 165 hospitals, 202 outpatient clinics, 16 domiciliaries, 2 restoration centers, and 38 nursing bed care units. During the year one new hospital was opened and two existing hospitals were replaced by new hospitals. Additional nursing bed care units were established in 11 VA hospitals, and community nursing home care was expanded for veterans in those areas where VA nursing bed care units were not available.

More than 741,000 patients were treated in VA hospitals during the year, 11,000 more than in the previous year. In addition, over 25,000 veterans received care in non-VA hospitals under VA auspices. On June 30, 1966, there were 122,600 patients on the VA hospital rolls, including 18,800 in an absent-bed occupant status.

Nursing home care was provided by the Veterans Administration to a daily average of 3,854 patients during fiscal year 1966. Of this number, 1,245 were cared for in VA hospitals, 1,637 in community nursing homes, and 972 in State nursing homes.

Outpatient medical activities continued at a high level. During the year, approximately 5 million visits were made to VA clinics, and 1.2 million visits were made to fee-basis physicians.

The impact of the compensation and pension program on the Nation's economy continued to be substantial. Payments of more than \$4.3 billion were made during the year, about \$360 million monthly. These payments went to over 3.2 million living veterans and to the dependents of more than 1.3 million deceased veterans.

During the fiscal year, over 13,000 sons and daughters of deceased or seriously disabled veterans entered educational training for the first time. This brought the number who have entered training since the program began to over 91,000. The monthly average number in training was 16,000, with a peak of 26,500 in March 1966.

A total of 5,300 veterans entered vocational rehabilitation training during fiscal year 1966. Eligibility for a great majority of these—4,100—was based on peacetime service. The monthly average number of veterans in vocational rehabilitation training during the year was 5,965 as compared with 6,730 in fiscal year 1965.

More than 152,000 home, farm, and business loans, amounting to \$2.5 billion, were guaranteed or insured during the year. In fiscal year 1965, 176,000 such loans were made and in 1964, 199,000.

The inventory of VA-owned properties declined for the third consecutive year. At the end of fiscal year 1963 the Veterans Administration had an inventory of 23,783 properties. This figure was reduced to 20,266 at the end of 1964, to 17,460 at the end of 1965, and to 15,679 on June 30, 1966. Unlike the previous 2 years, when the reduction in inventory was due entirely to an increase in sales, the reduction during fiscal year 1966 was aided by a reduction in the number of properties acquired.

As a result of the program for the limited reopening of National Service Life Insurance for the 1-year period beginning May 1, 1965, over 140,000 policies were issued. At the end of fiscal year 1966, 139,735 of these policies were in force. The average amount of insurance for these policies was \$7,057.

At the end of the fiscal year the amount of insurance in force under the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance program was an estimated \$33 billion. This new program is administered by a commercial primary insurer and supervised by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs. During the year about \$71 million in claims were received.

Under the guardianship program, minors and mentally ill beneficiaries totaled 602,000 at year's end, an increase of 34,800 over the prior year.

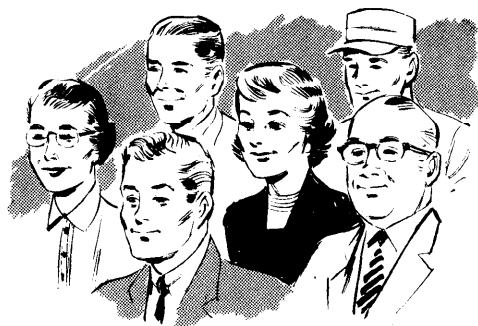
As mentioned above, one new hospital (Charleston, S.C.) and two replacement hospitals (Wood, Wis., and Atlanta, Ga.)—costing over \$51 million—were added to the VA system. In addition, eight replacement or relocation hospitals were under construction on June 30, 1966, at an estimated cost of over \$121 million.

The most significant legislative action affecting the Veterans Administration in fiscal year 1966 was the passage of Public Law 89-358, the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966. This act covers many forms of veterans assistance which had not been available to post-Korean conflict veterans, including educational assistance, direct and guaranteed home and farm loans, and hospitalization for non-service-connected conditions. With an enactment date late in the third quarter of the fiscal year, the initial impact of the law will not be fully known until fiscal year 1967. However,

it is estimated that on June 30, 1966, there were 4 million veterans with service only after January 31, 1955, and therefore eligible under the law for these benefits. As of June 30, 1966, more than 197,000 of these veterans had applied for educational assistance and over 10,500 home or farm loans had been guaranteed.

As mentioned earlier, the pages which follow give more detailed descriptions of the activities of the Veterans Administration during fiscal year 1966. The statistical tables section of this report also gives further detailed information on each VA program.





## **Chapter Two**

# **VETERAN POPULATION**

### **Number of Veterans and Period of Service**

On June 30, 1966, there were an estimated 25,575,000 men and women in civil life who, on the basis of their service in the U.S. Armed Forces during a period of war, armed conflict, or in the "Cold War" since January 31, 1955, were potentially eligible as veterans to receive VA benefits and services. Of these veterans, 21.5 million had served in the Armed Forces in wars and armed conflict before February 1, 1955. The other almost 4.1 million veterans had service only after January 31, 1955. They were not counted as members of the "veteran" population until March 1966, when the "Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966," Public Law 89-358, providing various VA benefits and services—among them educational assistance, home loans, and hospitalization—to these post-Korean conflict veterans was enacted.

In the past fiscal year, the war veteran population declined by 172,000. There were over 116,000 World War I veteran deaths; almost 114,000 deaths among World War II veterans; 10,000 Korean conflict (only) veteran deaths; and 3,000 Spanish-American War veteran deaths. (These deaths were partially offset by separations from the Armed Forces.) Of the 8 Indian wars veterans living on June 30, 1965, 3 died during the fiscal year, leaving 5 survivors of the 106,000 men who had participated in these campaigns.

There were 413,000 women war veterans and 74,000 women post-Korean conflict veterans, making a total of 487,000 women veterans.

### **Age of Veterans**

The average age of the 25,575,000 veterans in civil life on June 30, 1966, was 43.5 years. World War II veterans were about 47 years old on the average. The youngest veterans (average age 26.8 years) were the over 4 million who had served only in the post-Korean conflict period, of whom 904,000 were 30 or more years old and almost 1.2 million were under 25 years

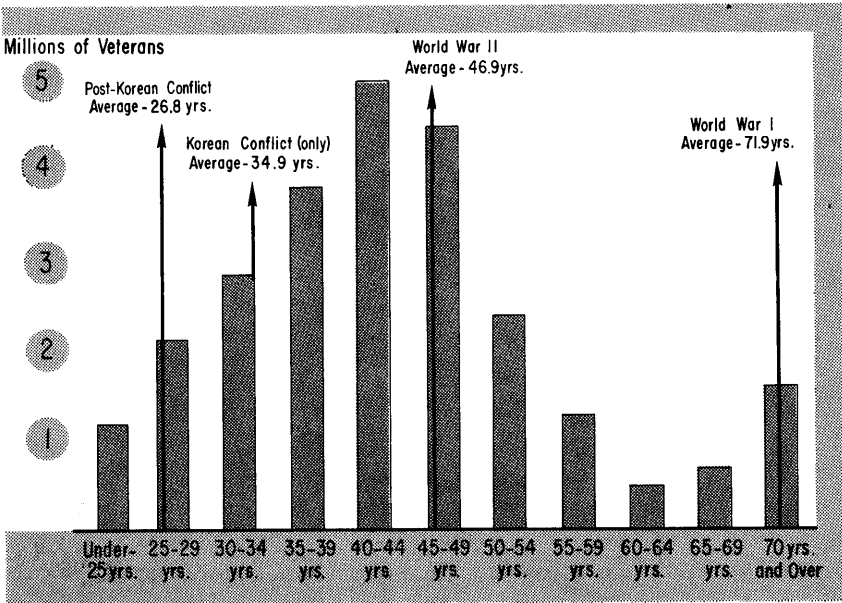
old. The oldest veterans—aside from the five survivors of the Indian wars—were those who had served during the Spanish-American War (average age, almost 88 years). Of the 2 million World War I veterans, whose average age was 72 years, only about 1,000 were under 65 years old and over 1.5 million were 70 or more years old. Korean conflict veterans were almost 37 years old on the average; those who had not also served in World War II were an average of 2 years younger.

*Veteran population, June 30, 1966*

Total veteran population . . . . .	25, 575, 000
A. War veterans . . . . .	21, 503, 000
1. Korean conflict . . . . .	5, 770, 000
a. No service in World War II . . . . .	4, 568, 000
b. And service in World War II <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1, 202, 000
2. World War II . . . . .	14, 916, 000
a. No service in Korean conflict . . . . .	13, 714, 000
b. And service in Korean conflict <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1, 202, 000
3. World War I . . . . .	2, 007, 000
4. Spanish-American War <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	12, 000
5. Indian Wars . . . . .	5
B. Post-Korean conflict veterans <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	4, 072, 000

<sup>1</sup> Counted once in "Total veteran population" and "A. War veterans."  
<sup>2</sup> Includes war with Spain, Boxer Rebellion, and Philippine Insurrection.  
<sup>3</sup> Service only after Jan. 31, 1955. Excludes men who served on active duty only for Reserve or National Guard training.

**AGE OF VETERANS, JUNE 30, 1966**



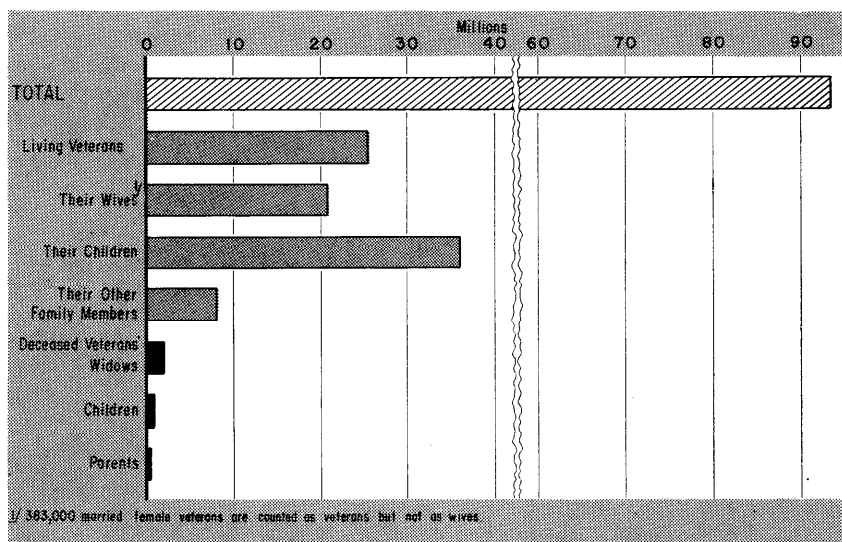


There were over 2.2 million veterans 65 or more years old at the end of the fiscal year, 8.8 percent of the total living veterans. About 89.5 percent of these older veterans were World War I veterans; 0.5 percent were Spanish-American War veterans; and 10.0 percent were World War II veterans. (Detailed statistics on the age of the veteran population, by period of service, are given in table 1 of the statistical tables section, p. 195.)

### Veterans and Their Families

There were almost 93.5 million veterans, members of their families, and surviving widows, minor children, and dependent parents of deceased veterans in the estimated 193.7 million civilian population of the United States at the end of the fiscal year. VA benefits and services are therefore potentially available—directly to veterans and to surviving dependents, indirectly to veterans' family members—to 48 percent of the total population of this Nation.

**VETERANS AND THEIR FAMILIES, JUNE 30, 1966**



Of the 93.5 million living veterans, their family members, and deceased veterans' survivors, 90.5 million were veterans, their wives, minor children, and other members of their families. Three million were widows, children, and dependent parents of deceased veterans.

### Geographic Distribution of the Veteran Population

Of the 25,407,000 veterans in the 50 States and the District of Columbia on June 30, 1966—an estimated 168,000 were living outside the United States—over 51 percent lived in eight States: California, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Michigan, and New Jersey. Eleven States (Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire,

North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming) had fewer than 100,000 veterans each, and together accounted for only about 3 percent of the total U.S. veteran population.

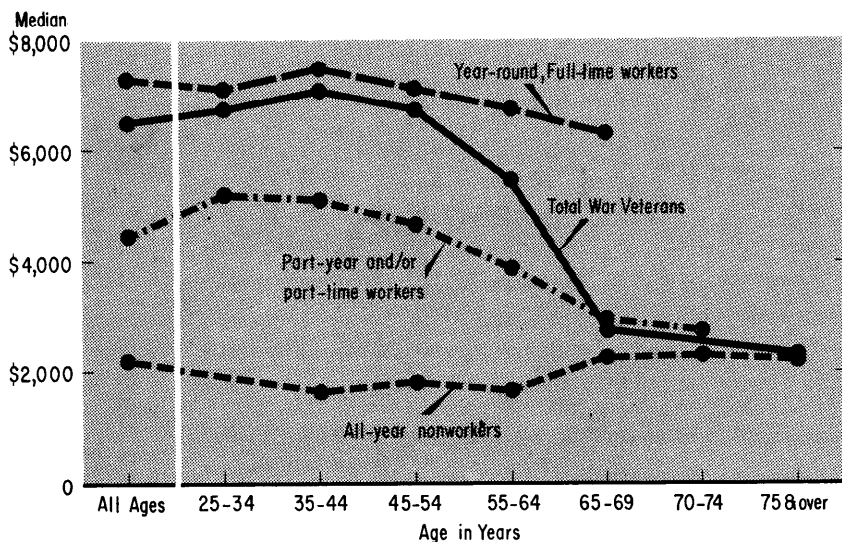
Veterans living within the jurisdictional areas of seven VA regional offices (New York/Brooklyn; Los Angeles; Chicago; Cleveland; Detroit; San Francisco; and Philadelphia) accounted for 38 percent of the total veteran population. (Detailed statistics on State and regional office veteran population, by period of service, are given in tables 2 and 3 of the statistical tables section, pp. 196-199.)

### Statistical Research: Characteristics of Veterans

The Veterans Administration continued to obtain information on various aspects of the socioeconomic status of male veterans through arrangement with the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Labor from the CPS (Current Population Surveys) made by the former agency. Data on annual income, mobility, and work experience; monthly employment status; and current educational attainment were available from these surveys.

**Income and Work Experience**—The median personal income in 1965 of noninstitutional male war veterans in the United States was \$6,500. This was almost 7 percent above the 1963 level of \$6,100. Nearly all the increase occurred among year-round, full-time workers (median: \$7,300) who benefited most from the higher earnings of wage and salary workers and profits of the self-employed.

1965 MEDIAN INCOME OF WAR VETERANS<sup>1</sup> BY AGE AND WORK EXPERIENCE



<sup>1</sup>Noninstitutional males in the U.S. in March 1966. Median (●) not shown for age groups with under 100,000 veterans.

In every age group year-round, full-time workers had higher median incomes than other veterans. War veterans 35-44 years old had the highest proportion fully employed.

1965 Median income and work experience	Age in 1966						
	All ages	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-69 years	70 years and over
Median income, total....	\$6,510	\$6,770	\$7,120	\$6,720	\$5,450	\$2,760	\$2,450
Year round, full time.....	7,280	7,120	7,490	7,160	6,750	6,300	5,690
Part year or part time.....	4,440	5,210	5,130	4,640	3,870	2,930	2,670
Nonworkers.....	2,200	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,650	1,820	1,640	2,280	2,300
Work experience, total...	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0
Year round, full time.....	74.2	81.6	83.3	80.0	68.8	22.8	9.5
Part year or part time.....	16.0	16.3	14.5	16.2	19.4	23.9	15.8
Nonworkers.....	9.8	2.1	2.2	3.8	11.8	53.3	74.7

<sup>1</sup> Median not shown because there were under 100,000 veterans.

The median personal income in 1964 of the 3.3 million post-Korean conflict veterans in the U.S. noninstitutional population in March 1965 was \$5,100. About 470,000 of them had under \$2,000 income in 1964: almost 3 out of 4 were living with relatives (probably their parents); most of them (2 out of 3) were 20-24 years old and had been in the Armed Forces during all or a large part of 1964; many of them were going to school.

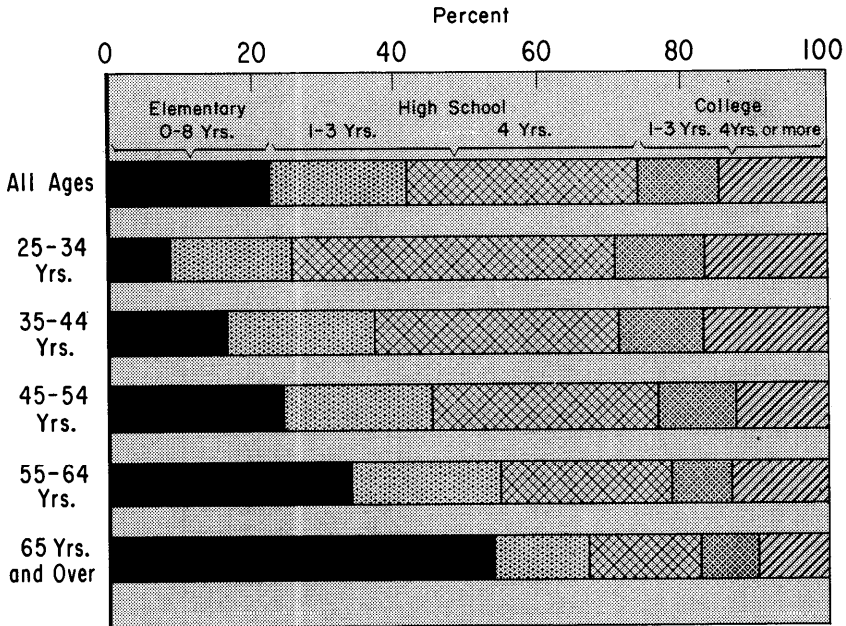
The median annual income of the 2.3 million families headed by post-Korean conflict veterans was \$6,600. About 1 out of 16 families had under \$3,000 income. In half of the families, the wife worked and increased the family income to a median of \$7,200, compared to the \$6,200 for families in which wives did not work.

**Employment Status**—During January-March 1966, about 90 percent of all war veterans were in the labor force. Practically all veterans in the labor force were working; only 3 percent were unemployed. Over 2 out of 3 were employed as private wage and salary workers. One out of six was a Government (Federal, State, or local) employee. Forty percent of the unemployed war veterans had been without work for less than 5 weeks; 1 in 4 was unemployed for 15 weeks or longer. The remaining one-third were out of work from 5 to 14 weeks.

**Educational Attainment**—The median years of school completed by the 20.9 million male war veterans in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States in March 1965 was 12.3 years. One-fifth had no more than an elementary school education; 15 percent were college graduates. One-fifth had finished 1 to 3 years of high school; one-third completed, but did not go beyond, high school. In all, about 40 percent had not completed high school.

There was considerable variation by age in years of schooling: the median was highest (12.5 years) among veterans 25-34 years old—mainly Korean conflict veterans. The median was lowest (8.4 years) among those 65 or more years old, nearly all of them World War I veterans.

# EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF MALE WAR VETERANS, MARCH 1965, BY AGE



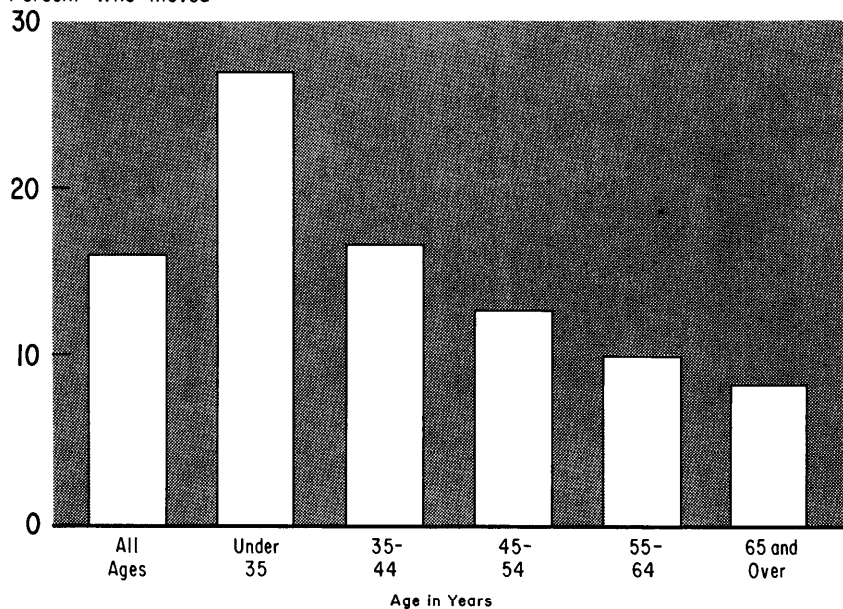
The ratio of veterans who had completed no more than 8 years of school varied from about 9 percent among the youngest veterans to 54 percent among the oldest. Conversely, 74 percent of the youngest veterans, but only 33 percent of the veterans 65 or more years old, had finished high school.

**Mobility**—Most (84 percent) of the male war veterans in the United States in March 1965 lived at the same address they had a year earlier. Of the 16 in 100 who had moved during the year, 11 moved within the same county, 3 to a different county in the same State, and 2 to a different State. Of the half-million veterans making interstate moves, about 2 out of 3 migrated farther than an adjoining State. Veterans who had moved were 3.3 years younger than those who had not.

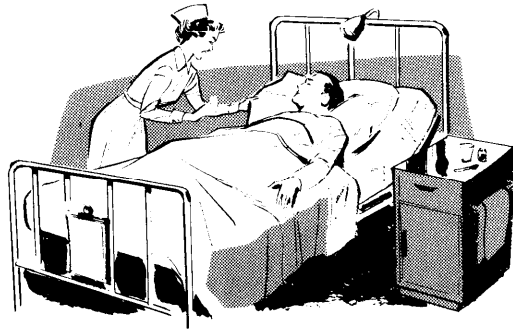
The proportion of veterans who had moved during the year varied with age, from a high of 27 percent among those under 35 years old to a low of 8 percent at age 65 years or more.

# MOBILITY OF MALE WAR VETERANS, MARCH 1964—MARCH 1965

Percent Who Moved







## Chapter Three

# MEDICAL CARE

### Mission

The mission of the VA medical program is to provide hospital, outpatient, nursing bed, restorative, and domiciliary care to eligible veterans. To accomplish this mission, the Veterans Administration conducts a research program to improve methods of diagnosis and treatment and engages in an education and training program to improve the professional competence of its staff. The mission is carried out in 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.

### Highlights

- Opened a new 498-bed general hospital at Charleston, S.C.
- New general hospitals replaced the old hospitals at Atlanta, Ga., and Wood, Wis.
- Established additional nursing bed care units at 10 hospitals and converted the general hospital at Ft. Thomas, Ky., to nursing bed care.
- Established an additional domiciliary based restoration facility at Dayton, Ohio.

- Activated three additional mental hygiene clinics and three day treatment centers for the care of psychiatric veterans.
- Closed six hospitals and two domiciliaries in order to relocate beds to areas of greatest patient need, in line with shifts of the veteran population.
- Treated 825,251 beneficiaries in VA hospitals, non-VA hospitals, VA domiciliaries, State domiciliary homes, VA restoration centers, VA nursing bed care units, community nursing homes, and State nursing homes.
- Provided care to outpatients who made 6.2 million visits to VA clinics or fee-basis physicians.
- Expanded the operation of special treatment programs, such as hemodialysis, emphysema, and open heart surgery.
- Trained 11 percent of the Nation's medical residents, as well as a substantial portion of other medical personnel.
- Made further outstanding contributions in medical research.

## General

Fiscal year 1966 was a year of reevaluation and positive action in the VA medical program. The Veterans Administration is confronted with such problems as how best to meet the needs, current and future, of a shifting veteran population within the 125,000 bed maximum limitation authorized by the President; how best to meet the needs of both an aging veteran population and the growing number of young "Cold War" veterans; and the continuing progress being made in diagnostic and therapeutic techniques which are rendering some facilities obsolete.

The agency moved forward during the year to close a small number of medical facilities in areas of decreasing demand. Such closure was for the purpose of relocating beds to those areas of greatest veteran need and where there is strong likelihood of being able to recruit the specialized and skilled personnel that modern medicine requires.

In accord with its goal of advancing toward a more modern and efficient medical system, the Veterans Administration opened one new hospital and replaced two others. To provide for veterans who have obtained maximum hospital benefits but have need for skilled nursing care, additional nursing bed care units were established in 11 VA hospitals and the community nursing home care was expanded for veterans in those areas where VA nursing bed care units are not available. To restore disabled veterans to more purposeful and independent living with special attention on the social and economic aspects of illness and disabilities, another domiciliary based restoration program was established.

At the close of fiscal year 1966, the Veterans Administration was operating 165 hospitals, 202 outpatient clinics, 16 domiciliaries, 2 restoration centers, and 38 nursing bed care units. It also made use of non-VA hospitals, State domiciliary and nursing homes, and community nursing homes.

The vast resources of the VA hospital system—physical plants, equipment, and manpower—are aimed toward providing the veteran patient with a continuous high standard of medical care. The skills of many specialists—physicians, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, psychologists, dietitians, social workers, therapists, librarians, chaplains, etc.—are coordinated and combined to achieve an effective program for diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation.

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 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 the VA medical research findings are solicited and distributed on a worldwide basis.



## Hospital Facilities

At the end of fiscal year 1966, there were 165 VA hospitals with a total capacity of 118,335 beds. These hospitals were designated according to the predominant type of patient hospitalized as follows: 122 general, 41 psychiatric, and 2 tuberculosis.

On January 1, 1966, the VA tuberculosis hospital, Castle Point, N.Y., was redesignated as a general hospital in order to describe more properly the patient composition at that hospital.

On January 1, 1966, the VA hospital, Ft. Thomas, Ky., ceased to operate as a hospital and was designated as a nursing bed care unit of VA hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Two replacement hospitals, one of 1,264 authorized beds at VA center, Wood, Wis., and one of 587 authorized beds at VA hospital, Atlanta, Ga., were opened on May 23, 1966, and June 21, 1966, respectively.

For the purpose of relocating beds to areas of greatest veteran need, the following five general and one tuberculosis hospital were closed in August 1965: Brecksville, Ohio (tuberculosis); Dwight, Ill.; Ft. Bayard, N. Mex.; McKinney, Tex.; Rutland Heights, Mass.; and Sunmount, N.Y.

A new hospital with 498 authorized beds was opened at Charleston, S.C., on June 27, 1966, in line with VA's bed relocation program.

A net reduction of 2,174 beds in the VA's total hospital bed capacity occurred during the year, despite the gain of 498 beds from the new VA hospital at Charleston, S.C., and a net increase of 413 beds between the new and the previous bed capacities of the two replacement VA hospitals at Atlanta, Ga., and Wood, Wis.

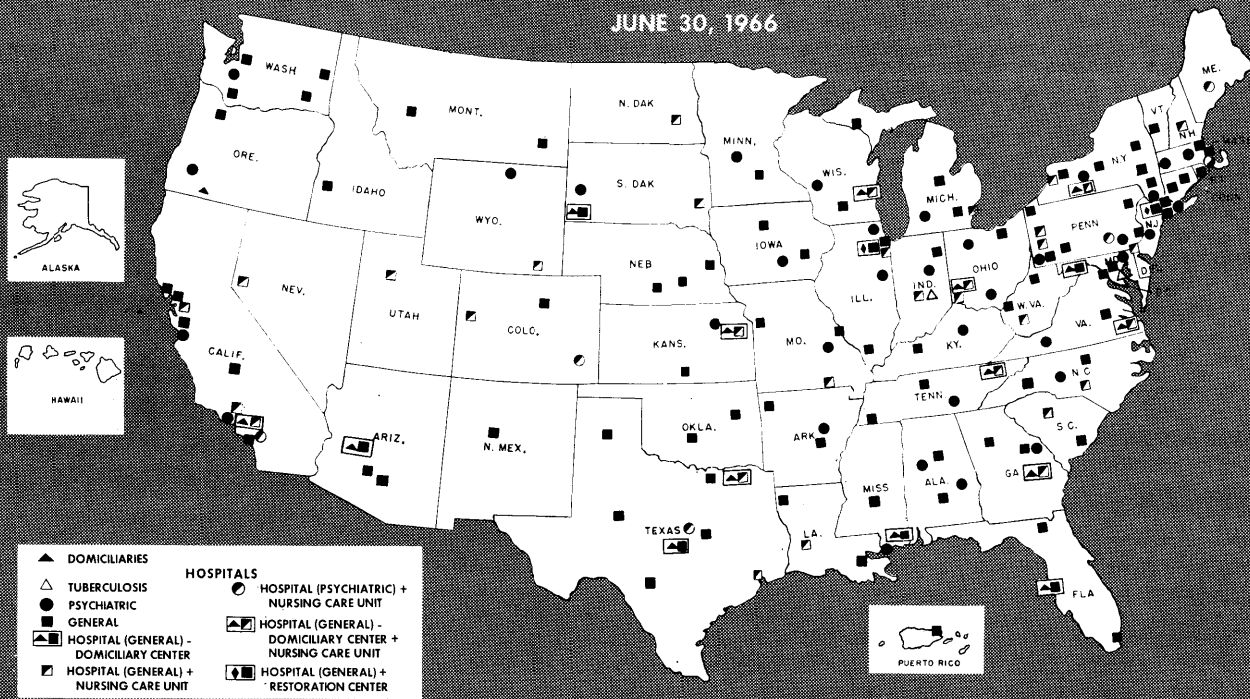
The closed hospitals accounted for a reduction of 1,938 beds. A total of 896 beds were closed or redesignated for nursing bed care units. Insufficient patient demand necessitated the closing of 360 beds (217 psychiatric beds at VA hospital, Ft. Meade, S. Dak.; 12 medical and surgical beds at VA hospital, Castle Point, N.Y.; and 131 tuberculosis beds at VA hospitals, Butler, Pa.; Oteen, N.C.; and Prescott, Ariz.). To relieve overcrowded conditions, 31 beds were closed at VA hospital, Tomah, Wis., and 13 beds at VA center, Dayton, Ohio. With the full activation of the new VA hospital, Washington, D.C., 75 beds were reduced from the capacity of VA center, Martinsburg, W. Va. Also, small reductions occurred at four other VA hospitals.

Gains in the bed capacity of VA hospitals included 99 medical and surgical beds at VA hospital, New Orleans, La. At four VA hospitals, 132 beds, previously reported as overcapacity, were added. Other small additions of beds resulted from the establishment of hemodialysis units, rearrangement of bed-care space, and other reasons.

The total hospital bed capacity in the VA system contained 116,338 operating beds, i.e., beds that were equipped, staffed, and available for daily care of veterans. There were 6 hospitals reporting 177 beds in use in excess of their total capacity.

## LOCATION OF VA HOSPITALS, DOMICILIARIES, NURSING CARE UNITS AND RESTORATION CENTERS IN OPERATION

**JUNE 30, 1966**



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

Type of bed section	Operating beds, June 30, 1966		
	Total	Type of hospital	
		General <sup>1</sup>	Psychiatric
Total.....	116, 338	60, 945	55, 393
Psychiatric.....	57, 430	6, 431	50, 999
Medical.....	39, 157	35, 843	3, 314
Surgical.....	19, 751	18, 671	1, 080

<sup>1</sup> Includes 476 beds at the 2 tuberculosis hospitals.

The difference between total hospital bed capacity (118,335) and the number of operating beds (116,338) represents the number of unused beds. In order to be classified as unused, beds must be out of service continuously for at least 2 weeks. Of the 1,997 beds classified as unused, 529 were intended for the treatment of psychiatric patients, 924 for patients with medical conditions, and 544 for patients requiring surgical care. A distribution of these beds, according to the reason they were not in use, is contained in the following table:

Reason for nonuse	Number of unused beds	Percent of—	
		Total unused beds	Total VA hospital bed capacity <sup>1</sup>
Total.....	1, 997	100. 0	1. 69
In process of activation.....	694	34. 8	. 59
Construction or maintenance.....	408	20. 4	. 34
Difficulty in recruiting key personnel—beds required.....	175	8. 8	. 15
Insufficient demand for type of beds in service area.....	636	31. 8	. 54
Other reasons <sup>2</sup> .....	84	4. 2	. 07

<sup>1</sup> The total VA hospital bed capacity on June 30, 1966, was 118,335.

<sup>2</sup> Includes beds out of active service for such reasons as conversion to nonward care services, provision of space for cardiovascular laboratory and hemodialysis units, and realinement with planned phasing-down due to lack of demand.

## Patient Load

During fiscal year 1966, veterans made 990,365 applications for hospital care—about 4,700 more than in the previous fiscal year.

Two-thirds of these applications were determined to be both legally and medically eligible for VA hospitalization. The number of patients admitted to VA and non-VA hospitals under VA authorization was 641,469, nearly 13,500 more than in the previous year.

The number of patients treated in VA and non-VA hospitals during fiscal year 1966 (i.e., patients discharged during the fiscal year plus those on the hospital rolls on June 30, 1966) totaled 766,946. Ninety-seven percent of these patients, 741,813, were treated in VA hospitals. The distribution of the latter is shown in the following table:

<i>Status of patients</i>	<i>Patients treated in VA hospitals, fiscal year 1966</i>
Total patients.....	741, 813
Patients on VA hospital rolls, June 30.....	122, 653
Remaining in hospital.....	103, 789
On trial visit.....	14, 524
On leave.....	3, 668
On elopement.....	672
Patients leaving VA hospital rolls.....	619, 160
Discharged.....	571, 344
Died.....	47, 816

The number of patients treated in VA hospitals during the fiscal year was 11,302 greater than the number treated in fiscal year 1965. This increase resulted from expanded use of the posthospital care and nursing home care programs, and improved diagnostic and therapeutic techniques.

In conjunction with its inpatient program, the Veterans Administration operates extramural programs for the convenience of the veteran and to reduce length of inpatient stay. These programs are identified as PBC (prebed care for patients being admitted to hospital), PHC (posthospital care for patients discharged from hospital), and TV (trial visit for community living while on hospital rolls). During fiscal year 1966, the VA hospitals admitted 23,234 veterans to hospitals from PBC status, discharged 244,553 veterans to PHC status, and placed 28,055 patients on trial visit.

The Veterans Administration provided 40.1 million days of patient care for veterans at VA and other hospitals. This resulted in an average daily census of 109,882 patients—1,900 below the previous fiscal year. 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 1966 <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical
All hospitals.....	109, 882	55, 545	36, 847	17, 489
VA hospitals.....	107, 389	54, 256	35, 949	17, 183
Psychiatric.....	52, 081	48, 332	2, 927	822
General.....	55, 308	5, 924	33, 022	16, 361
Non-VA hospitals.....	2, 493	1, 289	898	306
United States <sup>2</sup> .....	1, 519	793	473	254
Outside United States.....	974	497	425	52
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	745	457	264	24
Republic of Philippines.....	215	32	157	27
Panama Canal Zone.....	7	3	2	1
Europe.....	7	5	2	.....

<sup>1</sup> Detailed data do not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Includes average daily patient load of 34 in Alaska and 86 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 are receiving psychiatric care (i.e., occupying psychiatric beds), one-third are receiving medical care, and almost one-sixth are receiving surgical care.

The average daily patient load, however, does not entirely reflect the number of patients treated by type, because the turnover rates vary for each type of patient. The following table 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. Almost nine-tenths of the patients discharged received medical or surgical care, and one-tenth received psychiatric care.

The average daily patient load of VA patients in non-VA hospitals was 2,493 during fiscal year 1966. Slightly more than half of these patients occupied beds operated by other Federal agencies.

Three-fourths 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 nearly quadruple the number of VA hospital beds available to veterans in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. This new hospital is scheduled for completion in fiscal year 1968.

Type of VA hospital and location of non-VA hospital	Patients discharged by type of bed section, fiscal year 1966			
	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical
All hospitals . . . . .	642, 180	72, 514	316, 987	252, 679
VA hospitals . . . . .	619, 160	69, 143	302, 365	247, 652
Psychiatric . . . . .	63, 572	43, 656	12, 801	7, 115
General . . . . .	555, 588	25, 487	289, 564	240, 537
Non-VA hospitals . . . . .	23, 020	3, 371	14, 622	5, 027
United States . . . . .	15, 824	2, 120	9, 300	4, 404
Outside United States . . . . .	7, 196	1, 251	5, 322	623
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico . . . . .	5, 963	1, 188	4, 493	282
Republic of Philippines . . . . .	1, 103	30	748	325
Panama Canal Zone . . . . .	50	5	36	9
Europe . . . . .	80	28	45	7

In addition to patients in hospital-bed-occupant status, there were 18,864 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 140,074 in PHC status on June 30, 1966. These latter patients were for the most part those who had received inpatient care during the fiscal year and remained under professional supervision of the VA medical staff.

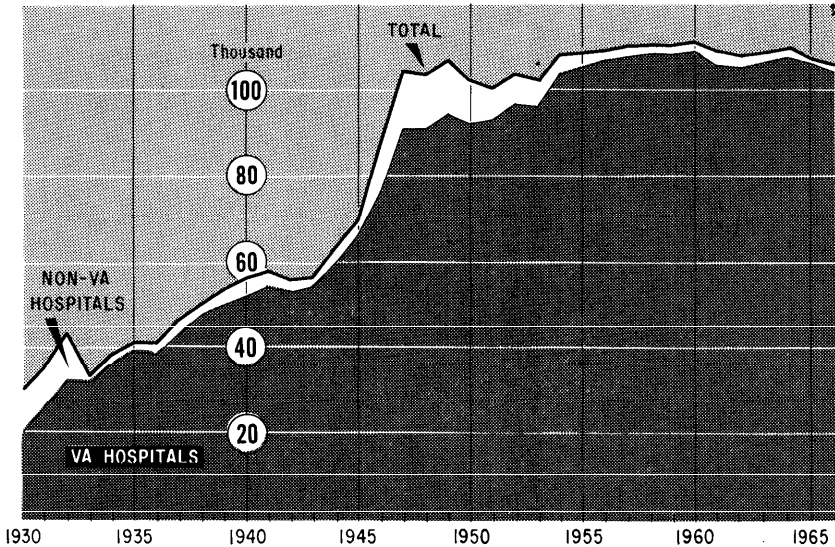
The chart which follows portrays the bed-occupant load over the past 37 years and shows the general reduction in the use of non-VA facilities since fiscal year 1948. It is the policy of the Veterans' Administration to curtail the use of non-VA beds by the maximum utilization of existing VA hospital facilities.

### 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 VA facilities, to other 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 legal eligibility status of patients under VA care on a "typical" day. The percentage distribution of patients in hospital on October 27, 1965, may be considered an estimate of the distribution of the 40.1 million patient-days of care provided by the Veterans' Administration during fiscal year 1966 to the seven categories of patients identified in the chart on page 22.

## VA PATIENTS IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS



On the day of the census, there were 109,338 VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals. Of this total, approximately 160, or 0.1 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.

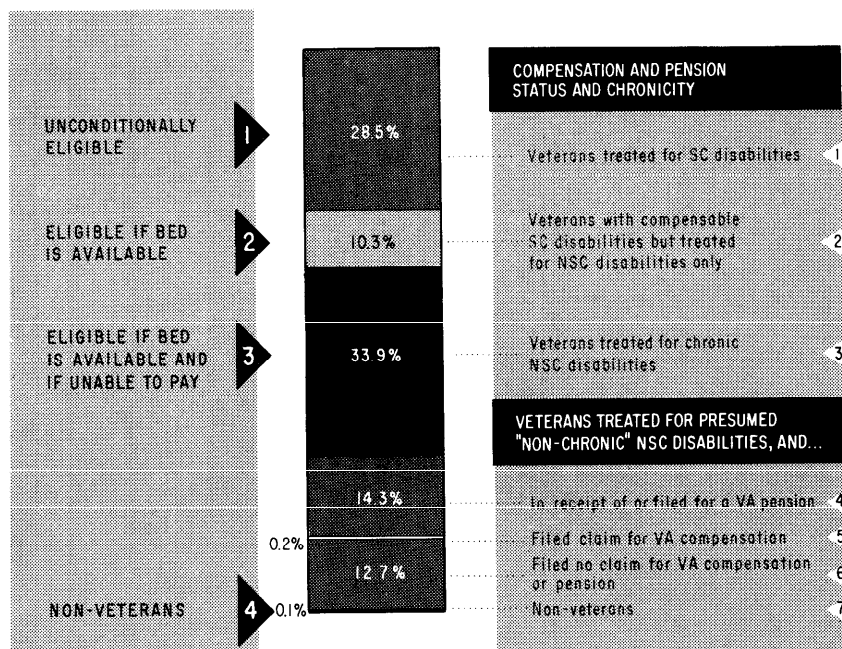
The remaining 99.9 percent of the patients may be classified into three eligibility groups as follows:

- (1) 28.5 percent were veterans receiving care for service-connected disabilities. These veterans are unconditionally eligible for VA care.
- (2) 10.3 percent were veterans with service-connected compensable disabilities who were receiving care for non-service-connected disabilities. These veterans are eligible for VA care if a bed is available.
- (3) 61.1 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.

The number of patients with service-connected disabilities under VA care decreased by 1,000 to 31,131 since the previous annual census on October 28, 1964. 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,

## ELIGIBILITY OF VA PATIENTS IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS, OCTOBER 27, 1965



decreased 300 since October 28, 1964. One-half of the 11,300 patients in this group were being treated for neuropsychiatric or tuberculous conditions.

Of the 66,750 patients (comprising 61.1 percent of the entire patient load) who did not have a compensable service-connected disability, approximately 37,000 (33.9 percent of the entire patient load) 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 (27.2 percent of the entire patient load), more than one-half were patients who either were receiving a VA pension, or had applied for a VA pension, for a non-service-connected disabling condition. One-half of the patients who were receiving a VA pension or had applied for a VA pension 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 240 veterans who had claims for compensable service-connected disabilities pending adjudication.

### Age and Diagnostic Composition of Hospital Patients

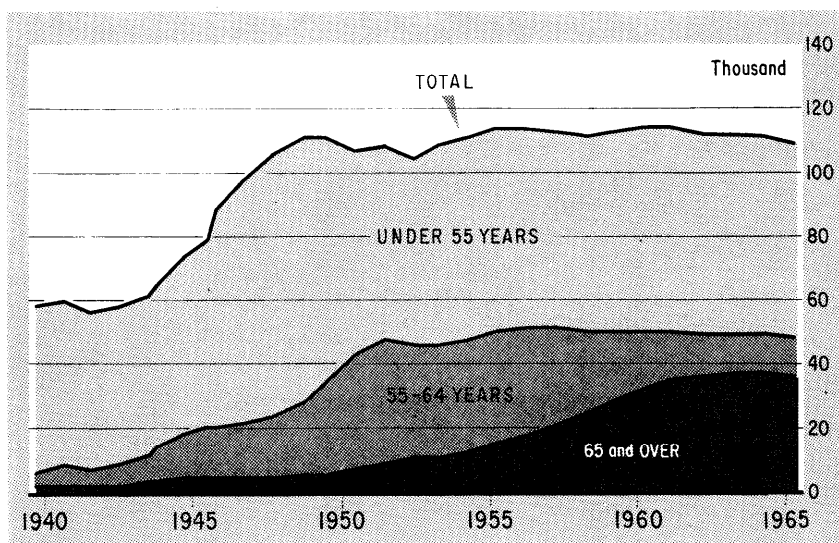
The average age of patients in VA and non-VA hospitals has been increasing each year. In 1956, the average age of veterans in VA and non-VA hospitals was 49.4 years. In 1965, it was 54.3 years. It may



reasonably be expected that this increase in the average age of the veteran patient will not be so notable in future years due to the addition of some 4.0 million younger "Cold War" veterans to the hospital care eligibility base on June 30, 1966. It is estimated that some 7.6 million "Cold War" veterans will be added to the veteran population by 1973. These "Cold War" veterans are virtually all under 50 years of age.

Increasing age has been accompanied by a shifting in the diagnostic composition of the VA patient load. In the 10 years (1956-65), the number of patients with malignancies in hospital on a given day increased from 4,100 to 5,400, and the number of patients with neurological conditions increased from 6,110 to 9,250. During this same period, the number of patients in bed on any one day for heart and vascular disease increased from 6,670 to 7,450. The number of patients hospitalized for psychosis or tuberculosis declined.

#### INCREASE IN OLDER PATIENTS



#### Length of Stay

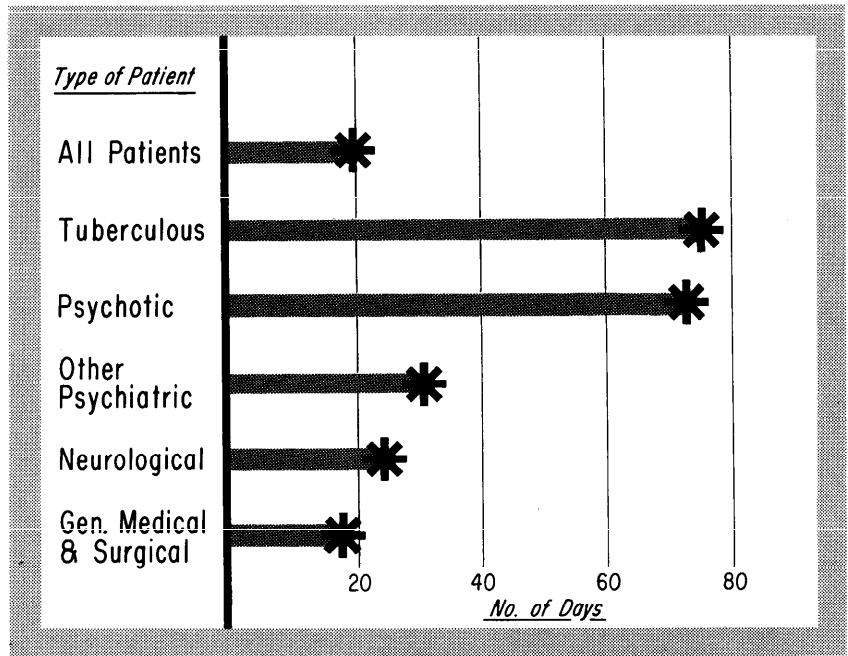
The time patients spend in the hospital is related to the nature of the condition or conditions requiring treatment, the age of the patient, the distance the patient lives from the hospital, the availability of outplacements, and many other factors. From a 10-percent sample study of patients admitted to VA hospitals during the period January 1-April 30, it is estimated that one-half of the patients discharged in 1965 had less than 20 days of stay. The median length of stay varied according to disease. For patients admitted for treatment of a psychosis, the median was 72.9 days; for patients with tuberculosis, the median was 75.3 days; and for general medical and surgical conditions, the median was 17.8 days.

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 11.9 days, compared with 20.1 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 27, 1965, there were 33,000 patients hospitalized for psychotic disorders who had been in the hospital for 90 days or more. This number is 1,850 fewer than in the previous year's census.

The chronic conditions which characterize the VA hospital patient load are indicated by the fact that 55 percent of all patients in VA hospitals on a given day have been there 90 days or more. This figure is 14 percent for patients hospitalized for a medical or surgical condition and 81 percent for patients hospitalized for a psychiatric condition.

MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY OF HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1965



<sup>1/</sup>Based on a 10% systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 - Apr. 30, 1965

## Waiting List for Hospital Care

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

There were 11,520 applicants on the waiting list on June 30, 1966—about 1,700 less than 1 year earlier.

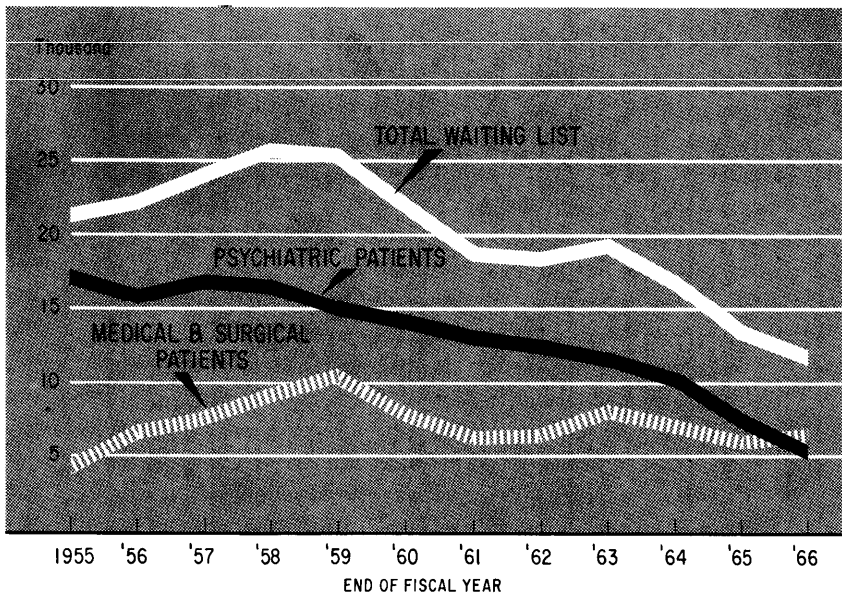
There was a significant reduction in the number of patients awaiting care for psychiatric conditions from 7,289 on June 30, 1965, to 5,135 at the end of fiscal year 1966. This was partially offset by an increase from 5,906 to 6,385 in the number of patients awaiting care for medical and surgical conditions during the same period. Of the applicants waiting care for psychiatric conditions, about 2,800 were receiving care in other public or private hospitals at no cost to the Veterans Administration.

The waiting list at the VA center at San Juan, P.R., was 1,499, of which 632 applicants were awaiting care for psychiatric conditions and 867 for medical and surgical conditions. This number represented an increase of 99 psychiatric applicants and 792 medical and surgical applicants over June 30, 1965. A new 720-bed hospital, scheduled for completion in 1968 to replace the present 200-bed hospital, is expected to alleviate this situation.

None of the applicants on the waiting list required hospital care for service-connected conditions.

The chart below shows the trend in the waiting list at the end of each fiscal year since 1955. Illustrated is the continuous downward trend in the psychiatric waiting list since the end of fiscal year 1957. Newer methods of

**HOSPITAL WAITING LIST**



psychiatric therapy which have permitted greater utilization of extramural programs using foster homes, halfway houses, day treatment centers, etc., have resulted in easing the demand for psychiatric beds in VA hospitals.

### **Extended Care**

● **Restorative Care**—The prime objective of the VA restoration care program is to restore disabled veterans to more purposeful and independent living with special attention to the social and economic aspects of illness and disability.

Planning for the restoration of patients to the community requires the team services of qualified experts. Among those engaged in direct care aspects are physicians, nurses, social workers, physical medicine and rehabilitation therapists, and psychologists.

At the end of fiscal year 1966, the Veterans Administration was operating two hospital-based restoration centers at Hines, Ill., and East Orange, N.J., with a capacity of 319 operating beds. During the year, these centers provided care to an average daily load of 275, admitted 503 veterans, and discharged 474. Of those discharged, 125 were to employment and 159 to independent community living.

In addition, there were three domiciliary-based restoration facilities at Dayton, Ohio, Los Angeles, Calif., and Wood, Wis. The facility at Dayton, Ohio, was activated on January 1, 1966. During the year, these facilities operated 310 beds, admitted 560 veterans, and discharged 442. Almost two-thirds of those discharged were to employment or independent community living.

● **Domiciliary Care**—VA domiciliaries provide the means of caring for those aging veterans, disabled by virtue of age or disease, who are not in need of acute hospitalization and who do not need the skilled nursing services provided in a nursing home environment.

Veterans in the VA domiciliaries generally fall into one of three groups: (1) Those who will require prolonged care in a sheltered setting, (2) those who can be returned to the community after having received professional attention to alleviate pressing medical needs, and (3) those for whom a return to the community can be expected but only after they receive the benefits of intensive and early rehabilitation.

Several special domiciliary programs are being conducted.

- (1) At the VA domiciliary in Los Angeles, Calif., a program for alcoholic rehabilitation is attempting to document the effects of various treatments and planned activities for alcoholics with the ultimate objective of defining those procedures which are found to reduce the incidence of intoxication. During fiscal year 1966, there were 994 interviews and tests conducted with members having a serious drinking problem. From this group, 190 members were enrolled in the program. Of those enrolled, 105 completed the full program.

- (2) At the VA domiciliaries at Temple, Tex.; Martinsburg, W. Va.; Bonham, Tex.; and Wood, Wis., programs are underway utilizing the domiciliary as a halfway house to assist in preparing patients about to be discharged from psychiatric hospitals.
- (3) A statistical laboratory has been established at the VA domiciliary in Los Angeles, Calif., designed for the development, implementation, and maintenance of a domiciliary-based, member-oriented statistical reporting system. These data will make possible predictive criteria for decisionmaking in developing restorative and domiciliary care programs. The laboratory, which will serve all VA domiciliaries and restoration centers, is expected to work closely with the School of Public Health, University of California at Los Angeles.

At the end of fiscal year 1966, the Veterans Administration was operating 16 domiciliaries, 2 less than at the end of the previous year. During the fiscal year, the two domiciliaries at Clinton, Iowa, and Thomasville, Ga., were closed. The VA domiciliaries operated an average of 14,953 beds during the fiscal year with an average daily member load of 13,091.

In addition to VA domiciliaries, eligible veterans are provided domiciliary care at 33 State soldiers' homes located in 28 States. The Veterans Administration reimburses the States for such domiciliary care with payments at a rate not to exceed \$2.50 per day per eligible veteran. In fiscal year 1966, a daily average of 8,228 VA beneficiaries received this type of domiciliary care.

● **Nursing Home Care**—During fiscal year 1966, the Veterans Administration provided nursing home care to a daily average of 3,854 patients in its nursing bed care units and in community and State nursing homes.

The VA nursing bed care units were expanded during fiscal year 1966 from 1,009 beds at 27 VA hospitals to 2,262 beds at 38 VA hospitals. Over 450,000 days of care were provided for an average daily nursing load of 1,245; 325 patients were discharged into communities; and 1,812 patients were remaining at the year's end. Plans were completed to expand this program to 4,000 beds by the end of fiscal year 1967.

The VA nursing bed care units are designed for veterans who have obtained maximum hospital benefits but have need for skilled nursing care.

Professional nurses in each unit provide the skilled nursing care services needed to maintain optimum physical and mental health for the patient. They assist the physical medicine and rehabilitation staff to assess the veteran's ability to care for himself; apply nursing measures that prevent further crippling; and teach and supervise veterans in their practice of speech, walking, bathing, grooming, eating, and other activities of daily living.

Social workers as a part of the nursing bed care team provide services which support the patient's dignity and feelings of self-worth. Every effort is made to maintain the patient's relationships with his family and the community. When skilled nursing care is no longer required, social workers

are directly involved in returning patients to their homes or to other community facilities.

The community nursing home care program completed its first full year of operation during fiscal year 1966. This program provides skilled nursing home care, generally not to exceed 6 months, to eligible veterans in community nursing homes which meet prescribed standards. The primary purpose is to aid the veteran and his family in making the transition from the hospital to the community by providing time for them to marshal resources for the veteran's continued care.

During fiscal year 1966, about 6,800 veterans in Veterans Administration hospitals were placed in community nursing homes, resulting in an average daily nursing load of 1,637 for the year. The maximum per diem rate payable to these homes was \$10.50. Contracts were negotiated with 1,831 nursing homes during the fiscal year.

The VA is also authorized to reimburse the States, not to exceed \$3.50 per day, for each eligible veteran furnished nursing home care in State nursing homes. On June 30, 1966, 16 homes had 2,285 beds approved and there were 1,344 patients receiving nursing care as VA beneficiaries. The average daily nursing load was 972 during the year.

Section IV, Public Law 88-450 provides for construction grants to States on a "matching" basis to construct State home facilities for furnishing nursing home care. In fiscal year 1966, the States of Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Vermont, and Wisconsin were given tentative VA approval for construction of 614 nursing care beds at a total estimated cost of \$6 million.

### **Per Diem Costs**

The cost of operating VA hospitals continued to rise during fiscal year 1966. The increase in per diem cost during the past fiscal year over fiscal year 1965 was 4.8 percent for all VA hospitals.

Many of the services provided for veteran patients in VA hospitals, which are included in the per diem costs, 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 such paramedical personnel as social workers and psychologists;
- (2) Costs associated with rehabilitation, dental care, anesthesia, and specialized medical services; and
- (3) Costs of providing religious, library, and other sociomedical activities.

On the other hand, depreciation costs, included in the expenses of private hospitals, are excluded from those of the VA hospitals.

The following table shows the comparison between VA per diem costs, by type of station, for fiscal years 1965 and 1966:

Type of station	Fiscal year		Change	
	1965	1966	Amount	Percent
All hospitals.....	\$23. 75	\$24. 90	+\$1. 15	+4. 8
Psychiatric.....	16. 05	16. 87	+ . 82	+5. 1
General.....	30. 99	32. 46	+1. 47	+4. 7
Domiciliaries.....	5. 92	6. 33	+ . 41	+6. 9
Restoration centers <sup>1</sup> .....	14. 21	13. 43	— . 78	—5. 5
Nursing bed units.....	19. 10	15. 89	—3. 21	—16. 8

<sup>1</sup> Does not include the 3 domiciliary-based restoration facilities.

The increases in the cost of operation of VA hospitals and domiciliaries are primarily attributable to the following:

- (1) Continuing advances in medical treatment and diagnostic techniques and methods;
- (2) Federal classified (Public Law 89-301) and wage board employee salary increases; and
- (3) Increased costs of utility services, materials and supplies.

The lower per diem costs experienced in fiscal year 1966 in the restoration center and VA nursing care programs reflect normal recurring operational costs as full activation is being attained, as opposed to fiscal year 1965 costs which contained one-time initial expenditures for equipment and supplies.

### Outpatient Care

The Veterans Administration provides outpatient medical and dental services to eligible veterans by VA staff, or by private physicians and dentists on a fee basis. Examination or treatment is provided for the following eligible persons.

- (1) Veterans for their service-connected disabilities;
- (2) Veterans to determine the extent of their disabilities in order to establish a compensation or pension rating;
- (3) Veterans to determine their need for hospital or domiciliary care;
- (4) Veterans for prebed care and posthospital care;
- (5) Veterans for VA insurance purposes;
- (6) Veterans in receipt of VA vocational rehabilitation who require treatment to avoid interruption of training;
- (7) Veterans who are in receipt of VA aid and attendance, for continued outpatient care of certain chronic non-service-connected disabilities (i.e., cardiovascular-renal disease, endocrinopathies, diabetes mellitus, cancer, neuropsychiatric diseases, and tuberculosis), following a year of posthospital care for these disabilities;

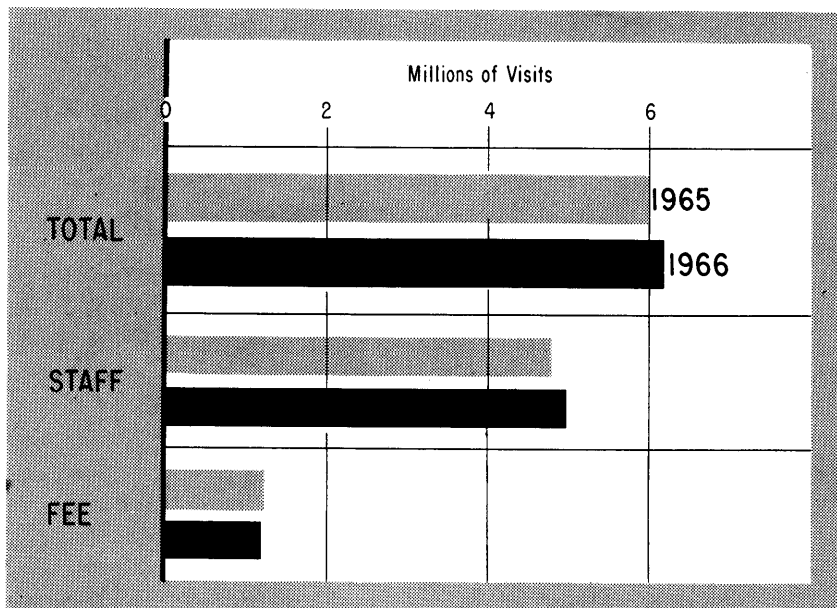
- (8) Veterans of the Spanish-American War;
- (9) Pensioners of nations allied with the United States in World Wars I and II. Such services are provided on a reimbursable basis;
- (10) Beneficiaries of other Federal agencies such as the Peace Corps, Department of Defense, etc.;
- (11) VA employees who become ill or are injured while in performance of their duties, or who are engaged in certain types of patient care; or prospective VA employees, to determine their fitness for duty;
- (12) Persons who require aid in an emergency, for humanitarian reasons.

During fiscal year 1966, outpatients made 5.0 million visits to VA facilities and 1.2 million visits to fee-basis physicians for medical purposes. A "visit" is defined as the presence of an outpatient on 1 day in a VA medical facility or office of a fee-basis physician for medical services.

The charts that follow show the total number of outpatient staff and fee visits for fiscal years 1965 and 1966 and the distribution of the 6.2 million visits made to both staff and fee personnel during fiscal year 1966 by purpose of visit.

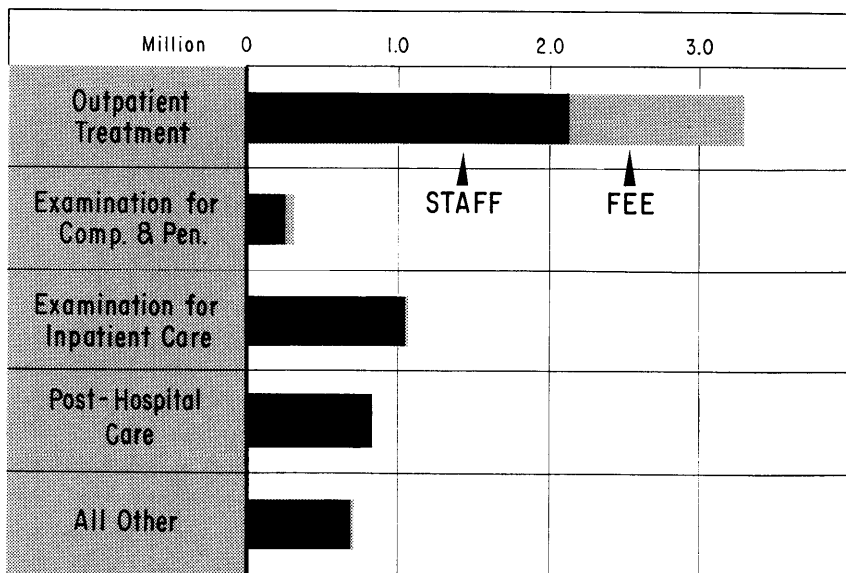
The outpatient program supplements or obviates the need for hospital care by providing a variety of medical and dental services, which include physical medicine, public health, nursing, and social work services.

**VISITS FOR OUTPATIENT MEDICAL SERVICES, FISCAL YEARS 1965 AND 1966**





# PURPOSE OF VISITS FOR OUTPATIENT MEDICAL SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 1966



The number of visits made by outpatients to VA mental hygiene clinics and day treatment centers and to fee physicians for psychiatric and neurologic disabilities during fiscal year 1966 amounted to 1,080,000. This number of visits is more than 50 percent greater than in fiscal year 1959. Since fiscal year 1959 the number of such visits has increased steadily.

Since 1950, the hometown medical care plan has included a provision for community agencies to provide home nursing care to the eligible veteran. This program provides needed nursing care in the veteran's home by private nurses to veterans with service-connected disabilities. The Veterans Administration has contracts with over 500 agencies. During fiscal year 1966, these agencies made almost 37,000 visits to veteran patients at an average cost of \$5.12 per visit.

The Veterans Administration also provides a nursing referral service to patients with non-service-connected disabilities who are in need of some nursing care in their own homes following discharge from the hospital. Referrals are made to community nursing agencies which provide necessary care to these veterans at no cost to the Veterans Administration.

Social workers provide services to both outpatients and inpatients. In fiscal year 1966, two new responsibilities were added to outpatient social services: (1) Participation in nursing home inspections and followup of patients in community nursing homes when the nursing homes were too far from the placing hospital, and (2) use of outpatient social workers for social-industrial surveys as a means of psychiatric followup.

During fiscal year 1966, there were 118,858 patient visits related to speech, language, or hearing impairments in 28 regional audiology and speech pathology centers and 11 smaller units primarily concerned with speech pathology. The need for clinical service, training, and research stressed by the President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke is providing the impetus for growth and greater geographic representation in speech pathology and audiology services. The VA program in communicative disorders continued to be an integral part of the national health planning.

Outpatient services are provided by 202 VA stations—hospitals, regional offices, or independent outpatient clinics; or are authorized on a fee basis. Special programs at some of these stations include 69 mental hygiene clinics, 32 day-treatment centers, and 28 audiology and speech pathology clinics.

During the fiscal year, the outpatient clinics at the VA regional offices, Atlanta, Ga., Muskogee, Okla., and Syracuse, N.Y., were consolidated with the VA hospitals in those cities; the outpatient clinic at VA regional office, Milwaukee, Wis., was consolidated with the VA center, Wood, Wis.; and the outpatient clinics at the former VA regional offices, Lubbock and San Antonio, Tex., were changed to independent outpatient clinics.

## **Staffing**

The VA medical program was staffed by 135,971 full-time equivalent employees during fiscal year 1966. Included in this number were part-time personnel who augmented the regular staff where recruitment was difficult or where it was not feasible or economical to employ personnel on a full-time basis.

The number of full- and part-time employees in major categories in the Department of Medicine and Surgery at the end of fiscal years 1965 and 1966 are shown in the following table.

Consultants and attending professional personnel supplemented the full-time staffs of physicians, dentists, and nurses. Consultants were also utilized in other professional categories such as psychology and social work. Consultants and attendings 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 955 man-years of service.

The recruitment and retention of 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 research and teaching programs.

Type of personnel	Number on rolls, June 30	
	1965	1966
Physicians:		
Full time <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	5, 007	5, 054
Part time:		
Regular . . . . .	914	957
Residents . . . . .	2, 707	2, 856
Interns . . . . .	167	193
Consultants and attendings . . . . .	10, 448	10, 354
Dentists:		
Full time <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	689	703
Part time:		
Regular . . . . .	4	4
Residents . . . . .	36	40
Interns . . . . .	49	36
Consultants and attendings . . . . .	727	774
Nurses:		
Full time . . . . .	14, 790	14, 852
Part time:		
Regular . . . . .	675	867
Consultants and attendings . . . . .	93	92
Nurse anesthetists:		
Full time . . . . .	306	309
Part time . . . . .	4	4
Full time, other:		
VA supply depots . . . . .	476	446
VA canteen service . . . . .	2, 581	2, 635
All other . . . . .	107, 280	108, 226
Part time, other:		
VA canteen service . . . . .	633	637
All other . . . . .	5, 922	6, 380

<sup>1</sup> Includes career residents as follows: 333 on June 30, 1965, and 342 on June 30, 1966.

<sup>2</sup> Includes career residents as follows: 14 on June 30, 1965, and 15 on June 30, 1966.  
Also includes 15 career interns on June 30, 1966.

## Volunteers

Twenty years of progressive growth and development of the VAVS (Veterans Administration Voluntary Service) program was commemorated in conjunction with the annual meeting of the VAVS National Advisory Committee. This 20th anniversary meeting was featured by an address by the Vice President of the United States, a special White House reception in honor of the heads and VAVS representatives of the participating voluntary organizations, a dramatic presentation of "The VAVS Story," and the presentation of National VA commendations to the national heads of the 42 member organizations on the national committee on behalf of their volunteers in recognition and appreciation of two decades of service. The meeting, which attracted as many as 2,700 persons at one of its sessions, provided needed inspiration and stimulation for the program which had reached a plateau in its development.

Noticeable progress was made in the implementation of the program "The Patient Returns to the Community," based on studies and pilot operations conducted by the VA and the National VAVS committee during the past 2 years. This program has tremendous potential and promise in providing increased opportunities for patients to leave the hospital and for reducing readmissions to hospitals.

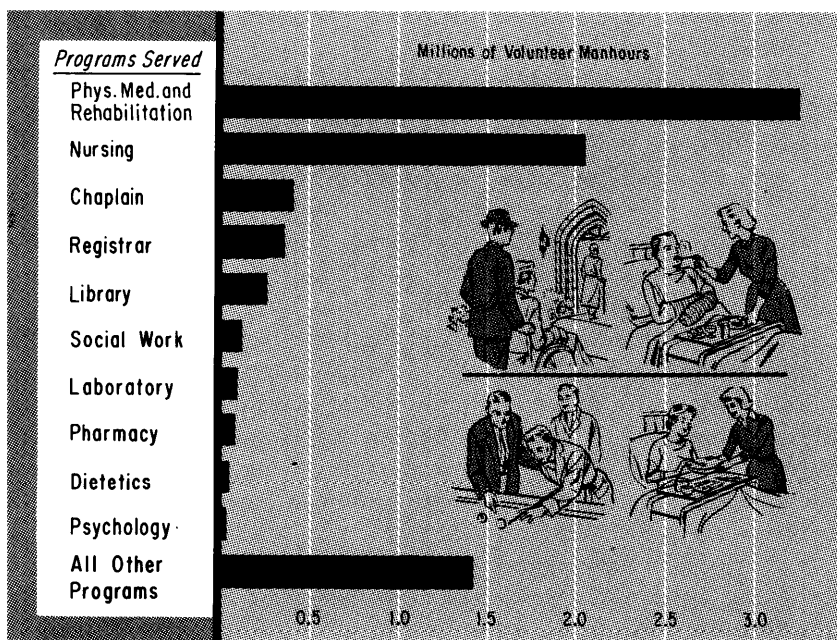
New programs, such as "The Patient Returns to the Community," nursing bed care units, day treatment centers, and restoration centers, have increased the need for volunteers. In facing up to the challenge of increased needs, staff personnel and representatives of the participating organizations also face the problems of keen competition by other hospitals, aging volunteers and VAVS representatives, waning interest of the public in veteran patients, and the ever increasing costs volunteers have to pay to give supplementary assistance in the medical program.

The new federally sponsored youth opportunity program which provides opportunities for many potential youth volunteers to secure paid employment, and for many of these youth employees to work in VA hospitals, tended to affect adversely the recruitment of youth volunteers in many VA hospitals.

Efforts to improve the caliber of program leadership at the field station level were made by conducting a training course for new or inexperienced voluntary service officers and training conferences for other selected personnel; by centralizing the position of director of voluntary service for placement and classification purposes; by holding leadership training courses for the representatives of the participating voluntary organizations; and by the completion of a 2-year study on the leadership of local VAVS representatives.

The distribution of services by volunteers in the major programs is shown in the following chart.

## VA VOLUNTEER SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 1966



### Medicine

The evaluation of the practice of internal medicine in rendering a high level of patient care grows ever more complex. To meet the requirements and concomitantly translate the newer information and techniques into daily use, the Veterans Administration has developed a series of categorical support program plans.

The treatment of renal failure by hemodialysis has continued to develop. There are currently 13 hospital teams in operation having approximately 125 patients under care at any one time. Expansion of this program is planned in ensuing years.

Disease and disability due to chronic pulmonary insufficiency, chiefly emphysema, continues to increase more rapidly than any other clinical syndrome. More than 20 percent of the patients admitted to medical bed sections in VA hospitals suffer from this condition, frequently as one of several diagnoses of other diseases. To meet this problem, 26 VA hospitals have been funded for the operation of special treatment units for the more complete treatment of emphysema. Additional units are scheduled for funding through fiscal year 1972.

The diagnosis of chronic pulmonary insufficiency is accomplished by testing lung function and blood gas levels and acidity in a pulmonary function laboratory. In fiscal year 1966, at 73 VA hospitals, the laboratories became part of the regular patient-care program. Up to that time, they

were supported as a research activity. In addition, new pulmonary function laboratories were established at 10 VA hospitals. Plans are to continue this support through fiscal year 1972.

Diagnostic study of arteries and veins by the injection of a contrast medicine plus cardiac catheterization continued to be required in an increasing number of patients. A plan for support of cardiac catheterization units has been proposed, recommending expansion of the program in fiscal year 1967.

Work is going forward on the development of similar programs for gastrointestinal disease, endocrine and metabolic disorders, intensive care units, and hematological problems.

Other areas of research where scientific advances were continuing to be applied to the daily care of patients, were treatment of arterial hypertension, an electronic device for nerve stimulation in care of stroke victims, application of computer techniques to diagnosis of disease, improved treatment of gouty arthritis, a device for better estimation of degree of arteriosclerosis, and the impact of cigarette smoking on pulmonary cancer, emphysema, and coronary disease.

Social workers have contributed to comprehensive care of patients by furnishing important team members for the treatment of renal failure, emphysema, heart disease, stroke, and cancer. By facilitating supportive services to the families of veterans, the veteran himself becomes more responsive to difficult or prolonged hospital care.

The demand generated by tuberculous patients has continued to decline. There were 4,534 patients occupying tuberculosis beds on June 30, 1966, as compared with 5,050 patients on June 30, 1965.

For about 15 years the Veterans Administration has conducted a tuberculosis case-finding program among inpatients, outpatients, employees, and volunteers, using the method of initial and periodic chest X-rays. There has been a notable reduction in the number and rate of newly diagnosed cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in the first three groups, and tuberculosis among volunteers is exceedingly rare.

The rapidly expanding use of radioisotopes for diagnostic procedures required recognition of this medical discipline as a professional activity. In keeping with the trend among hospitals and medical schools, a nuclear medicine service was approved as a new medical service. During fiscal year 1966, 85 VA hospitals were licensed by the Atomic Energy Commission for human uses of radioisotopes. These hospitals reported that diagnostic radioisotope procedures were used on 63,763 patients, and therapeutic doses were administered to 557 patients. The comparable figures for the previous year were 55,497 and 662, respectively.

## **Surgery**

During fiscal year 1966, the Veterans Administration maintained its high standard of surgical patient care. Existing programs were reevaluated and

strengthened, where possible, and several new programs were planned or implemented.

Noteworthy among efforts in the planning and implementation stage is an attempt to consolidate surgical services at given hospitals to provide such services for several small hospitals when the demand is insufficient to warrant a full surgical service. Patients thus would be transferred from the serviced to the servicing hospital for specialized attention.

During fiscal year 1966, there were 234,500 admissions to the surgical services of all VA hospitals. Major and minor surgical procedures carried out totaled 209,300; there were 280,600 anesthetics administered; and there were 209,500 units of blood utilized by transfusion in connection with surgical procedures.

The total surgical staff numbered 2,297 surgeons; of these, 697 were full time, 309 regular part time, and 1,291 residents and interns. This clinical operative staff was reinforced by 180 full- and part-time anesthesiologists and 313 full- and part-time nurse anesthetists, as well as by consultants and attendings.

A new approach to the evaluation of surgical patient care has been taken by the Veterans Administration with the establishment of a group of specialty review committees, which are charged with surveying the quality of surgical care and residency training in each specialty throughout the VA surgical services. The group, comprised of VA surgical specialists working in collaboration with a representative of the particular American Specialty Board, is making noteworthy contributions in urology and neurosurgery and is planning similar programs in orthopedic surgery and anesthesiology as successive steps in a total service analysis.

Two meetings of the National Consultants to the Surgical Service, combined with the VA Participant Surgical Consultants, were held during the year. Recommendations from this advisory group covering various operational problems continue to be of great value to the Veterans Administration in the direction of improving patient care.

Social workers, as a part of the surgical team, provide continuing help to patients and families in resolving socioeconomic and emotional problems that stand in the way of acceptance and full cooperation with treatment. Special attention is given to the needs of patients undergoing organ transplantation and open heart surgery and their families.

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

During fiscal year 1966, the new concepts of treatment of psychiatric patients continued to be stressed in the Veterans Administration. Attention has been focused on providing continuity of treatment, which includes pre-hospital, hospital, and posthospital treatment. This emphasis has stressed the early identification of mental disorders, has spearheaded the development of more adequate preventive treatment programs, and has led to more patient freedom in the hospital. The unit system for providing progressive

care and treatment has been extended to all predominantly psychiatric hospitals. This system provides for continuity of patient treatment by the same personnel throughout the period of hospitalization. The concept of utilizing and capitalizing on the residual capacities and abilities of patients has resulted in permitting them to return to the community in an environmental setting appropriate to their limitations. The use of foster homes, halfway houses and day treatment centers has enabled patients to return to community living much sooner.

During fiscal year 1966, there were 13,894 psychiatric patients returned to the community on trial visit. Most of these patients returned to their own homes but for those without suitable homes of their own, foster homes, halfway houses, nursing homes, and other special placements were arranged by social workers. During calendar year 1965, there were 8,130 former patients on trial visit in such homes, an increase of 12 percent over the previous year. Of the 3,946 newly placed during the year, 1,921 went to foster homes, 340 to halfway houses, 883 to nursing homes, and 802 to other supervised placements.

Improved therapy methods and accelerated efforts have enabled foster homes to be used increasingly for younger, short-term patients. Twenty-four percent of those entering such homes in 1965 had been hospitalized less than 1 year. An equal percentage were under 40 years of age. An important new activity is the placement of patients in homes other than their own by outpatient clinic social workers. Over 1,000 outpatients were placed in homes in the community without the necessity of entering the hospital.

The medical, surgical, and nursing needs of patients in predominantly psychiatric hospitals are being evaluated and adequate facilities for these types of care are being provided.

Day treatment centers were established during the fiscal year at the VA regional office, Newark, N.J., and VA hospitals, New Orleans, La., and Syracuse, N.Y., for a total of 32 centers. These centers provide an intermediate step toward integrating the long-term psychiatric patient into normal community living. During the fiscal year, patients made more than 217,000 visits to day treatment centers.

Over 73,000 patients were on the rolls of the mental hygiene clinics at the close of the fiscal year.

VA psychologists expanded interagency and community efforts at all levels to better achieve self-responsibility and vocational rehabilitation goals for hospitalized veterans. As a result, VA psychiatric hospitals reported that up to 50 percent of the patients discharged were vocationally restored. Under the leadership of VA psychologists, one large community developed an automated system of coordinating total vocational rehabilitation efforts for all citizens, including hospitalized veterans. Resources of many VA hospitals are utilized as a part of community action programs for disadvantaged youths supported by Neighborhood Youth Corps funds.



## Allied Specialities and Services

The number of requests for clinical laboratory services continued to increase during fiscal year 1966, emphasizing the key role that this activity plays in modern medicine. The table below shows this increase since 1954.

Fiscal year	Number of procedures	Number of autopsies	Full-time equivalent personnel (average)
1954.....	<sup>1</sup> 19, 100, 000	12, 490	2, 200
1960.....	<sup>1</sup> 27, 000, 000	26, 800	2, 700
1962.....	<sup>1</sup> 31, 500, 000	28, 145	3, 216
1963.....	36, 121, 000	29, 742	3, 267
1964.....	39, 755, 000	29, 855	3, 161
1965.....	42, 882, 000	29, 054	3, 189
1966.....	46, 450, 000	29, 968	3, 230

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted for a change in method of reporting.

The accomplishment of the increasing workload, in view of the nation-wide scarcity of trained laboratory personnel, has presented a continuing challenge to the initiative of laboratory management at all levels. Procurement of increased amounts of semiautomated laboratory equipment is being emphasized to assist in meeting the goals.

There are five special projects in process:

- (1) A study of laboratory workload including its measurement in relation to resources continued at the VA hospital, Hines, Ill.
- (2) Investigation of automated instrumentation and methodology continued at the VA hospital, Bronx, N.Y., with the majority of the high incidence clinical chemistry procedures being examined and a number of scientific papers being published.
- (3) In Los Angeles, Calif., all elements of the VA center and the outpatient clinic are participating in a study to determine whether routine screening with 16 biochemical procedures will have a beneficial effect on patient care, length of stay, and laboratory operations. The VA data processing center at Los Angeles, Calif., is lending support in the operation of the study and in collecting statistical data for analysis.
- (4) In the Northwestern part of the United States, nine clinical laboratories are joining in a cooperative study to ascertain if better service with conservation of resources can be attained by providing certain of the more complex laboratory activities by only one of the hospitals on a service basis.
- (5) The laboratory service at the VA hospital in Minneapolis, Minn., in conjunction with the VA data processing center at St. Paul,

Minn., is exploring ways to improve the handling of requisitioning and reporting of laboratory tests.

Large numbers of autopsies (29,968 cases in fiscal year 1966) continued to be performed. To simplify recording of autopsy findings, two field trials with protocols embodying checklists and diagrams have been conducted and a third and more extensive trial is scheduled for fiscal year 1967 with a format also incorporating precoding of more common diagnoses. In addition to conservation of professional and clerical time, another anticipated benefit from such protocols is their adaptability to automatic data processing with improved storage and retrieval of data.

At VA initiative, the Interagency Committee on Laboratory Medicine, with representation from the Department of Defense, the Public Health Service, and the Veterans' Administration, was established in fiscal year 1966. This committee studies matters related to laboratory activities common to the participating agencies and makes recommendations for improved operating procedures. The committee has developed a laboratory workload reporting system which incorporates both raw and weighted work counts and certain administrative data. This system will be adopted by the participating agencies in fiscal year 1967, producing uniformity and comparability not previously attainable.

During fiscal year 1966, the number of requests for radiographic examinations continued to increase accentuating the role of radiology as a supportive and consultative service to other specialties. Although the gross increase in the number of examinations approximates 2 percent, the number of time-consuming special examinations has increased by 3 percent over fiscal year 1965. The continuing growth in the number of special examinations has resulted in an increasing demand for complex radiographic equipment.

The expanding role of drugs in medical treatment programs is reflected in an increase of over 1 million prescriptions filled (9,228,000 in fiscal year 1966, compared with 8,205,000 in fiscal year 1965) and an increase of more than 128,000 in number of drug issues to nursing units and clinics (7,382,000 in fiscal year 1966, compared with 7,254,000 in fiscal year 1965). Expenditures for drugs increased about 14 percent commensurate with increased demand. Approximately 650 registered pharmacists are employed to staff VA hospitals and clinics.

Pharmacological and clinical data on 15 new drugs which provided further improvement in patient therapy were studied. These were approved by the executive committee on therapeutic agents for study by clinical investigators in special cases where other agents had been ineffective. Most interest was expressed in antineoplastic and antiarthritic agents.

Nutritional therapy continues to be recognized in all medical treatment programs for the veteran patient. During the past year, particular attention was given to the dietary needs of patients in VA nursing bed care units and community nursing homes, as well as in the hemodialysis and emphysema

units. Improved utilization of manpower, space, and equipment was emphasized. Centralization of major food processing activities was extended to four additional VA stations with separate divisions several miles distant.

Through regularly established worship services, small group meetings, bedside visits, individual consultations with patients, personnel and families, as well as other proven methods of ministry, 295 full-time and 468 part-time chaplains representing all major faiths, including 34 Protestant denominations, have brought the ministry of religion to patients.

As in previous years, church bodies and ecclesiastical endorsing agencies have been most cooperative with the chaplain service in recruiting new members for the service, rendering counsel through their field station visits, supplying clergymen when necessary, and making a variety of religious publications and visual aids available as needed.

### **Medical Rehabilitation**

The prime objectives of the physical medicine and rehabilitation services in the Veterans Administration are to eliminate or lessen disability and restore the individual to his community as a productive citizen. For those veterans whose disability is so severe as to preclude restoration to the community as a productive citizen, an effort is made to adjust the veteran to his disability and the performance of as many self-care and daily living activities as possible.

The rehabilitation program has been brought into sharper focus by the increasing severity of disabilities brought on by diseases incident to an aging population, and as a result of the serious disabilities incurred in military conflicts. Because of these needs, rehabilitation teams consisting of physicians, dentists, nurses, social workers, psychologists, dieticians, and members of the various therapy groups, have been formed to bring their many talents to bear on multifaceted disabilities.

To plan for rehabilitation programs, accuracy of diagnosis and assessment of disabilities is necessary. To this end, many VA hospitals utilized electromyography and motor sensory nerve conduction velocity determinations to facilitate differential diagnoses for neurological and neuromuscular disorders such as poliomyelitis, Guillain-Barré syndrome, nerve palsies, neuritis, spinal cord injuries, nerve root lesions, muscular dystrophies, myotonias, and the muscular atrophies. Many such disorders were thus revealed that would have gone untreated. Such determinations were also used for the prognosis and followup of these neuromuscular and neurological disorders.

As a result of emphasis on research, many new devices have been developed, including an electrophysiologic brace which through muscle stimulation brings about dorsiflexion of the paralyzed extremity of the hemiplegic patients, thereby permitting more normal ambulation. The VA hospital at Hines, Ill., developed an electric ambulator for the paraplegic and hemiplegic patients—a new battery operated device in which small hip motors

attached to long leg braces move the paralyzed limb or limbs forward in ambulation.

New programs such as CHIRP (community-hospital-industry rehabilitation program), SCOPE (simulated conditions of practical employment), and PREP (patient rehabilitation employment program), have been developed in VA hospitals through the cooperative efforts of the psychiatric and physical medicine and rehabilitation services. These rehabilitation programs have been developed to enable patients to work on projects furnished by local industry and receive the prevailing hourly wage. The programs are medically controlled and directed activities. No formal contract is negotiated between the Veterans' Administration and the particular industry involved. All materials, supplies, and equipment necessary for the operation are furnished by the industry concerned. Patients who participate in these work rehabilitation programs have a greater chance of success in finding and holding suitable employment in the community, thus lessening the possibility of rehospitalization at a later date.

The physical medicine and rehabilitation service of the Veterans Administration is responsible for training approximately 25 percent of the Nation's physiatrists. However, there continues to be a shortage in this field within the Veterans Administration because of an increasing demand for these specialists by medical schools, State institutions, and private clinics. In spite of this shortage, the Veterans Administration still retains 60 percent of the residents it trains, and employs 20 percent of the Nation's board certified physiatrists.

VA social work supports the medical focus on the progressive rehabilitation of patients, beginning with the patient and his family at the point of application for care and continuing throughout in support of his return to and maintenance in the community. Special living arrangements in halfway houses have been made for the severely disabled veterans with spinal cord injuries. Training and employment opportunities have been made available to patients on hemodialysis or who have had open heart surgery.

In calendar year 1965, approximately 36,000 medical and surgical patients discharged from VA hospitals needed and received help with planning for aftercare in the community; 26,000 of this number were assisted in returning to their own homes. Approximately 10,000 were helped to make living care arrangements in community facilities—an increase of 25 percent over the previous year.

The Veterans Administration has developed one of the most extensive treatment programs in the world for the care of patients with spinal cord injury. Several VA hospitals with broad experience in the treatment of these disabilities continue to serve as training centers for physicians from foreign lands.

On June 30, 1966, there were 1,301 patients with paraplegia or quadriplegia caused by spinal cord injury under treatment in VA hospitals.

Of these, 838 were in hospitals specially staffed and equipped for the more complex aspects of spinal cord injury care.

During the fiscal year, 468 eligible veterans were certified to be medically suitable for the occupation of housing adapted to their disabilities; of this number, 118 were veterans with injuries to the spinal cord. During the same period, 509 specially adapted housing plans were approved, of which 116 were for veterans having spinal cord injuries.

In October 1965, the President announced that a number of Vietnamese soldiers with paraplegia would receive medical treatment to be provided by the Veterans Administration. There were 57 Vietnamese patients admitted to the VA hospital, Castle Point, N.Y. A cadre of 14 Vietnamese military personnel (2 physicians, 4 nurses and 8 corpsmen) accompanied the patients for training in the treatment of these severe disabilities.

As a result of an active treatment program, in which experienced personnel from other hospitals participated, the patients exhibited excellent improvement, and by the end of the fiscal year, almost all were out of bed and the majority were ambulating with braces and crutches or other prosthetic appliances.

The training program for the Vietnamese personnel has gone well with the cooperation of the VA hospital, Bronx, N.Y. Several have spent some time at the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in New York. Toward the end of the fiscal year, two Vietnamese professionally trained nurses who, under the sponsorship of the Agency for International Development, had recently graduated from American nursing schools, came to the VA hospital, Castle Point, N.Y., for 3 months of training in spinal cord injury and general rehabilitation nursing care before returning to Vietnam.

During fiscal year 1966, the Veterans Administration progressed in its plan to extend rehabilitative services to blinded veterans. The staff and bed capacity at the VA hospital, Hines, Ill., for visually impaired and blinded veterans were increased to accommodate 30 blinded veterans as well as to train personnel for another blind rehabilitation center which is scheduled to begin operation at VA hospital, Palo Alto, Calif., about February 15, 1967. Plans have progressed in the establishment of visual impairment service teams at 67 VA outpatient clinics. The team members will combine their knowledge and resources in an effort to solve the problems of each blinded veteran as his case is reviewed.

### **Prosthetic and Sensory Aids**

The Veterans Administration continued its research and clinical programs in prosthetic and sensory aids. The impact of these programs, while primarily intended for disabled veteran beneficiaries, has extended to the other disabled both in this country and abroad.

In fiscal year 1966, the Veterans Administration furnished prosthetic appliances and services to some 395,000 disabled veterans, of whom over 72 percent were service connected. In addition, invalid lifts and certain thera-

peutic devices and supplies were furnished to seriously disabled non-service-connected veterans under authority of Public Law 88-450.

The most significant accomplishment of the prosthetics research program during the past year was the refinement of immediate postsurgical prosthetic fitting techniques. The VA-sponsored research project at the VA hospital, Seattle, Wash., continued to demonstrate excellent success with this method of fitting a prosthesis immediately after amputation. Nearly 100 cases have been fitted with excellent results. Healthier stumps, with rapid healing, have been produced. Early ambulation, frequently beginning with assistance 1 day postoperatively, has resulted. Postsurgical pain and discomfort have been markedly reduced. Training in the use of a prosthesis has proceeded with minimum delay, and hospitalization stays have been shortened considerably. The technique has permitted the surgeon to amputate below the knee, rather than above, an estimated three to four times as frequently as he would have considered prudent using conventional procedures. The psychological and economic advantages of the immediate postsurgical technique have stirred the interest of the medical community.

The VA prosthetics center in New York City, N.Y., continued to support the research on immediate postsurgical fitting by conducting evaluations of prosthetic components and by instrument development. Several pylons designed by commercial manufacturers for use in immediate fittings were checked for adequacy. The center also developed its own pylon which has great potential for conversion to a permanent prosthesis. By design, this pylon, with a very simple system for alinement adjustment, can be used at any stage during the rehabilitation process: as an immediate fitting device, as a temporary prosthesis, or as a final prosthesis after a cosmetic cover has been added. Moreover, the center has developed an instrument to be used in the tension myodesis surgery to permit better measurement of the tension applied to the muscles as each is sutured to the bone. A special instrumented pylon was designed to give readings of torsion, vertical load, and shear as an amputee takes his first steps on the prosthesis, thus allowing clinical control of early progressive ambulation plus recording of later improvements.

In addition, the center undertook research on the use of remote body sources, either myoelectric outputs or muscle bulging, to control certain prosthetic mechanisms such as stance-control knees.

The center further investigated stance-control systems for above-knee prostheses by conducting evaluations of polycentric mechanisms developed by several VA research contractors. It is expected that these evaluations, in conjunction with the anticipated clinical evaluation of the Henschke-Mauch model A unit, will result in a set of principles for clinical use of special stance-control mechanisms.

There was continued excellent acceptance by above-knee amputees of hydraulic knee mechanisms, designed to improve the swing phase of gait. A hydraulic system, developed under a VA research contract, is expected

to offer still greater advantages to above-knee amputees, making possible more graceful gait and built-in responsiveness to variations in cadence during swing phase, and stability with minimized knee buckling during stance phase. A limited number of systems are being produced for a clinical application study, involving some 50 amputees, to be conducted early next fiscal year.

At a VA-sponsored project at the University of California at Berkeley and San Francisco, initial testing was substantially completed on a pneumatic swing-control system for above-knee amputees. This device appears to be effective and durable. Metal knee-shank assemblies for use with these pneumatic swing-control systems have been produced and are also adaptable for knee-disarticulation cases. Methods for design of linkages, developed primarily for knee and hip joints used in artificial limbs and braces, also appear to be a significant contribution to general engineering practice.

The possibilities of using external power in prosthetic devices continued to be studied at VA projects at the University of California at Los Angeles, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and at a private laboratory in California. Electrically powered artificial arm components have been developed for possible use in mechanical arms, as well as ultimate use in completely powered prostheses.

Under VA sponsorship, New York University has continued to study the use of pressure transducers to measure pressures between the amputation stump and the supporting socket. The development of an effective measure of such pressures will contribute greatly to laboratory research, as well as eventually to clinical evaluation of socket fitting.

A technical conference on reading machines for the blind, the sixth in a series sponsored by the Veterans Administration, was held in Washington, D.C., in January 1966. In addition to the stimulation to the participants, the contributions of many people from different agencies and laboratories should be of much assistance in VA's broad spectrum research program on reading machines for the blind.

Under VA support, a personal-type reading machine is being developed to provide the blind user with a "spelled-speech" output for each letter or ligature scanned by a hand-held optical probe. As a byproduct, the development of such a probe has resulted in a family of direct translation reading aids, pocket sized and battery operated, which may be used independently for slow reading. Two, the Visotoner and the Visotactor, are being produced in small numbers so that evaluation of their effectiveness may be undertaken at several centers. The Visotoner, with an output patterned after the Battelle Optophone, also produced under VA contract, converts print to audible output of nine tones. The Visotactor converts print to a tactile stimulus under the fingers.

Efforts have continued to develop a word-reading machine. To achieve greater naturalness in the output of the completed device, it is planned that some manipulation of the pitch, duration, and loudness of the speaker-

recorded reference words will be effected. This will be accomplished by a computer programed on the basis of knowledge about speech obtained from an on-going study of suprasegmental speech elements. A reading machine of this type will obviously be expensive and useful mainly in libraries, schools, and central locations.

## **Dentistry**

The mission of dentistry in the Veterans Administration medical care program is to examine, diagnose, restore, and maintain the oral health of the veterans who are legally entitled to these benefits. Often, VA patients with a history of neglect and chronic disease are found, upon hospitalization, to be in need of treatment other than the complaint for which they are admitted. The prompt treatment of some of these conditions may be more important than the treatment of the condition for which hospitalized. Cancer detection and treatment is a dramatic example of this practice. The removal of oral infection, the restoration of functions of mastication, speech, and appearance, as required for the rehabilitation of these patients, are general examples of therapy provided as essential hospital care.

During fiscal year 1966, VA progressed in its continuing efforts to upgrade the dental professional staffs. This was accomplished through filling vacancies with dentists recruited from VA's training programs, and others exceptionally well-qualified, many of whom have advanced degrees and specialty board certification.

Approximately 50 of the larger VA hospitals are now using panoramic dental X-ray machines. Use of this type of equipment expedites oral examinations for more VA beneficiaries, permits ancillary personnel to devote more time to chairside assistance, and results in the detection of more oral pathology.

During fiscal year 1966, approximately 525,000 hospital patients and domiciliary members were examined by dentists as an integral part of their medical evaluation. These examinations were responsible for the initial detection of 470 oral malignancies. Dental treatment was prescribed for 259,000, and treatment was completed as prescribed for 146,000.

There were 55,100 outpatient dental examinations rendered by VA staff dentists. This is an increase of 9,700 examinations over those performed in fiscal year 1965, and reflects improved implementation of the policy that oral examinations will be performed for service-connected outpatient beneficiaries being medically examined or treated in VA facilities. Outpatient dental treatment was provided by VA staff dentists for 46,900 beneficiaries, including 23,700 hospitalized patients whose dental treatment was completed in posthospital status.

## **Canteen Service**

The VA canteen program provides veterans in VA hospitals and domiciliaries with merchandise and services necessary for their personal well-being



and comfort at reasonable prices. The VA canteens include retail stores, cafeterias, snackbars, vending machines, barber shops, 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.

The variety and price ranges of the merchandise and services to authorized customers are strictly controlled. Fair and uniform selling prices and service charges are maintained insofar as practicable. Consequently, many hospital canteens operate at a loss because the canteen program defrays all operating expenses. Nevertheless, the overall service is self-sustaining. In addition, the canteens must generate adequate overall profit to cover capital expenditures such as the cost of 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 \$10,533,837. Sales for the past fiscal year totaled \$57,014,117.

### **Education and Training**

Deans committees and VA hospitals continued their effective joint endeavors in the pursuit of high-quality VA medical education, which is essential to excellent medical care. At the year's end, 88 VA hospitals had deans committees representing 75 medical schools. These figures are somewhat lower than those of the previous year, reflecting, in the main, several mutually determined VA medical school actions for the streamlining of the affiliation. In addition, the deans committee from the University of Florida College of Medicine, has been active in the planning for the opening of the new hospital at Gainesville, Fla. Considerable interest has been manifested by developing medical schools and the Veterans Administration for the establishment of affiliations, and undoubtedly new deans committees will be organized in due time.

There were medical advisory committees for 17 VA hospitals in localities without medical schools. These committees, functioning comparably to deans committees, consist of leading physicians from each locality who take pride in the VA hospital as a community asset.

VA hospitals participated in 690 individual medical residency programs, offering training in 21 medical specialties. VA medical residents totaled 3,318 as of December 31, 1965, approximately 11 percent of all residents in the Nation's hospitals.

Thirty-four dental residency programs in 5 dental specialties and 45 dental internship programs were available in affiliation with 43 dental schools and

4 medical schools. The Veterans Administration offers about 19 percent of the total available graduate dental training spaces in the country.

The table below shows the VA residency and intern strength, by specialty, as of December 31, 1965.

Specialty	Number as of Dec. 31, 1965		
	Total	Career	All other
Medical residents, total . . . . .	3, 318	335	2, 963
Allergy . . . . .	5		5
Anesthesiology . . . . .	69	23	46
Cardiology . . . . .	10		10
Dermatology . . . . .	73		73
Gastroenterology . . . . .	2		2
General surgery . . . . .	710		710
Internal medicine . . . . .	1, 015		1, 015
Neurology . . . . .	84	23	61
Neurosurgery . . . . .	63		63
Ophthalmology . . . . .	106		106
Orthopedic surgery . . . . .	151		151
Otolaryngology . . . . .	91		91
Pathology . . . . .	189	74	115
Physical medicine . . . . .	54	42	12
Plastic surgery . . . . .	16		16
Psychiatry . . . . .	302	163	139
Pulmonary diseases . . . . .	7		7
Radiology . . . . .	182	30	152
Thoracic surgery . . . . .	33		33
Urology . . . . .	156		156
Dental residents, total . . . . .	52	15	37
Endodontia . . . . .	1		1
Oral pathology . . . . .	1		1
Oral surgery . . . . .	32	6	26
Periodontia . . . . .	7	4	3
Prosthodontia . . . . .	11	5	6
Medical and dental interns, total . . . . .	237	19	218
Medical . . . . .	185		185
Dental . . . . .	52	19	33

The "career" residencies and internships shown in the foregoing table exist in the fields of critical professional staff shortages. Appointees in these programs are paid on a salary scale comparable to staff rather than residency levels. Upon the completion of training, they are required to spend a

prescribed period of obligatory service at VA hospitals in need of their particular specialties.

As of June 30, 1966, there were 453 noncitizen medical residents in pay status in the Veterans Administration. Also, approximately 149 noncitizen university hospital residents were assigned to VA hospitals during the year on a "without compensation" basis. These residents are carefully selected, a basic requirement being examination and certification by the Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates, a national organization working closely with the American Medical Association and the American Hospital Association. Thus, the Veterans Administration is assured of the maintenance of its high educational standards, while, simultaneously, providing excellent medical training to physicians who will eventually reflect this training in their own countries.

The educational competence in the VA hospitals and clinics has permitted a continuing expansion each year in their use by medical schools in undergraduate medical education. A total of 9,212 medical students were sent by the schools to VA hospitals for physical diagnosis and other basic subjects in the preclinical years of medicine and to serve "clinical clerkships" under professional supervision. This included 2,171 from the first 2 years of medical school and 7,041 from the last 2 years. Similarly, 400 dental students were assigned to VA hospitals for instruction.

An important characteristic of the VA-medical school relationship is the appointment and service of VA full-time physicians and dentists as medical and dental faculty. The following table demonstrates the extent of this use of VA professional competences as of December 31, 1965:

Academic title	Number of appointments as of Dec. 31, 1965		
	Total	Physician	Dentist
Total .....	1, 697	1, 639	58
Professor .....	83	83	.....
Clinical professor .....	47	46	1
Associate professor .....	236	232	4
Associate clinical professor .....	123	118	5
Assistant professor .....	393	383	10
Assistant clinical professor .....	260	252	8
Instructor .....	555	525	30

The drastic national shortage of qualified nurses highlights the annual VA contribution in this major health field. Eighty VA hospitals provided clinical nursing experience for 6,144 students of nursing in basic professional programs. These students represented 18 percent of all graduates of basic nursing programs in the country. The 144 basic nursing programs

in VA hospitals constituted 12 percent of the Nation's programs. In addition, the Veterans Administration participated in national nursing education as follows:

- (1) Eight VA hospitals provided clinical experience for 133 graduate nurses enrolled in programs leading to a baccalaureate degree.
- (2) Fourteen VA hospitals provided clinical experience for 117 students of nursing in master degree programs.
- (3) Seven VA hospitals provided experience for 195 practical nurse students.
- (4) Observational experience in clinical nursing was provided in 58 VA hospitals for 4,025 students of nursing from 123 nursing programs.
- (5) In cooperation with 14 programs under new Federal legislation, 11 VA hospitals provided experience in the training of 313 health workers.

As a device for recruitment of regular staff, the Veterans Administration offers on-the-job training in a variety of health disciplines. Thereby, the Nation's severely limited health manpower resources are enhanced in quality and quantity. Most of this training is under academic affiliation, with accreditation extended by national professional groups. Direction of the training is usually a shared responsibility of VA staff and school staff. Most trainees are employed on a stipend, paid part time, or "without compensation" basis. A number of training programs in administrative areas of medical and hospital care are of an inservice nature for regular staff. These may be newly assigned college graduates or career personnel selected to assume increased responsibilities.

The table on page 51 shows the number and distribution, by specialty, of on-the-job trainees during fiscal year 1966.

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

- (1) The Veterans Administration provided field instruction for 7.4 percent of all the full-time casework students in the Nation's 67 accredited schools of social work. Of all the students in the United States performing social work in a clinical setting, 19 percent were placed in the Veterans Administration for field instruction. Nine percent of the second-year students thus placed, were subsequently employed by the agency. Over 24 percent of the VA chief social workers received field instruction in the agency at some time.
- (2) The Veterans Administration conducted training in clinical and counseling psychology for students from 68 universities approved by the American Psychological Association for doctoral training. Of the full-time psychologists employed in the agency, 71 percent are products of the VA psychology training program. Of those completing training, 30 percent accepted VA staff positions.

<i>Specialty</i>	<i>Number of on-the-job trainees, fiscal year 1966</i>
Total . . . . .	3, 773
Audiology and speech pathology . . . . .	95
Blind rehabilitation . . . . .	43
Clinical and counseling psychology . . . . .	725
Dental assistant . . . . .	220
Dental hygienist . . . . .	450
Dietetics . . . . .	204
Hospital librarian . . . . .	21
Inhalation therapist . . . . .	9
Medical rehabilitation therapies . . . . .	1, 076
Medical technology . . . . .	74
Nurse anesthetist . . . . .	14
Orthotist prosthetist . . . . .	15
Pharmacy . . . . .	34
Social work . . . . .	571
X-ray technician . . . . .	39
Assistant hospital director . . . . .	13
Associate chief, nursing service for education . . . . .	6
Chaplain orientation . . . . .	19
Chief, nursing service . . . . .	13
Chief of staff . . . . .	13
Hospital administration resident . . . . .	8
Medical administration and related activities . . . . .	111

- (3) The Veterans Administration participated in training 22 percent of all the persons enrolled in dietetic internships in the United States. Of the 1965 graduates of VA dietetic internships, 35 percent accepted VA appointments; 40 percent accepted other positions in dietetics, such as community hospital dietitians, public health nutritionists, and nutrition consultants; and 3 percent entered VA dietetic residency programs to complete their graduate study. Approximately 19 percent of the VA dietetic staff are VA graduates. The Veterans Administration also provided vocational training for 64 enrollees in various Government-sponsored programs, such as the President's Youth Opportunity Program, Project FEAST (food education and service technology), and Neighborhood Youth Corps.
- (4) The VA training program for pharmacy residents has had 52 graduates meeting master's degree requirements for clinical training through their VA experience. Of these, 29 have accepted full-time VA employment. Of the 37 pharmacy interns who have completed VA training, 16 have accepted full-time VA employment. VA pharmacy interns and residents represented about 25 percent of those in formal postgraduate hospital pharmacy training in the United States.

- (5) The Veterans Administration provided clinical training to more than 50 percent of the total in training in the country in the field of orientation and mobility for the blind. Increasing American combat involvement will doubtlessly add to the number of veterans with this disability. Of the full-time blind rehabilitation staff of 36 at the present training center at the VA hospital, Hines Ill., 12, or one-third, are former VA trainees.

In the current era of accelerating developments in medical and hospital practice, to halt in the acquisition of knowledge and skill is to move backward. The Veterans Administration feels keenly the responsibility to provide opportunity for continuing education to its already well-qualified staff in every hospital and clinic. In this way, the intellectual stimulation of modern medicine—academic, hospital, and practice—permeates the entire VA system.

Intra-VA educational assignments of staff to stations with expertise in particular fields have proved to be an excellent medium for the widespread dissemination of knowledge. These intra-VA educational opportunities are frequently planned and programed in response to specific VA needs. Approximately 2,600 persons in all hospital and clinic disciplines received such assignments.

Intra-VA conferences constitute a major educational activity, serving also to maintain a high esprit de corps in that they bring together VA personnel in common pursuits from different parts of the country. There were 70 such conferences, in a wide range of medical and hospital disciplines, with an estimated attendance of 4,500. Several of these conferences have become recognized as productive annual institutions by the American and international medical world. These include the 25th Research Conference in Pulmonary Diseases of the VA-Armed Forces; the 14th Annual Spinal Cord Injury Conference; the 16th Annual VA Medical Research Conference; and the 11th Annual Conference, VA Cooperative Studies in Psychiatry.

Through service as lecturers, non-VA personnel of recognized attainment in medicine and allied fields constitute an instructive and frequently inspiring source of knowledge. Approximately 2,400 lectures were delivered at VA hospitals and clinics. In further educational support of nonaffiliated hospitals, 37 visits of 3- to 5-day duration were made to such hospitals by distinguished non-VA physicians and dentists. These physicians-in-residence engaged in teaching as formal or informal as they thought effective for the particular situation.

Opportunities for extra-VA education and training offered by medical centers, universities, colleges, and professional organizations were made available to VA personnel of many categories. It is estimated that 18,000 persons participated in this highly decentralized activity, with the majority of assignments being of short duration, at no cost to the Government other than salary for the time in attendance. In addition to bringing major

medical advances into the VA system for the persons directly concerned, much that is learned is subsequently shared with other VA personnel through intra-VA programs.

The dental training center at the VA hospital, Washington, D.C., completed its first full year of operation. Specialized training for the career development of 62 full-time carefully selected VA dentists was provided. The courses were designed to meet the administrative and professional needs of the Veterans Administration, and served to supplement those provided by the universities.

Twenty-four stations received fund support during the year for a Department of Medicine and Surgery management seminar series. Advancing from the earlier "guest speaker" and "lecturer" approach, the seminars stressed participative, problem-solving approaches to organizational development objectives. The identification of major management concerns, the use of consultants and faculty members as resource personnel, and the establishment of station work groups characterized these station seminars.

A total of 150 exhibits were presented at 84 medical meetings. Indicative of the continuing excellence of this VA educational activity is the fact that 25 percent received awards or merit certificates.

The Veterans Administration is presently in the process of establishing closed circuit television systems in key VA hospitals for instruction to outlying nonaffiliated hospitals, as an additional contribution to continuing medical education.

### **Medical Research**

The free world's largest system of hospitals and clinics continued successfully to fulfill its primary mission of providing the highest quality of medical care for the veteran patient. Geared to produce results for the patient's benefit, an extensive research program pays regular dividends—about 90 percent of the VA investment in research is, in time, applied as improved medical care. This improved medical care soon takes the short step from the VA hospitals to the hospitals of the Nation, sometimes to change an entire area of medicine as was done by the revolution in mental health and tuberculosis pioneered by VA studies.

The VA potential is virtually untapped considering that it represents the Nation's largest resource for biomedical research and has a proven record of impressive accomplishment. The following patterns of operation heighten the value of this resource for mankind's benefit:

- (1) A highly organized system of patient care and recordkeeping uniquely suited for cooperative studies.
- (2) Continuity of observation extending throughout the entire lifetime of many patients.
- (3) A close working relationship with many universities and practically every medical school in the country.

- (4) Availability of many different skills among the large staff required to care for the veteran patient and a stimulating atmosphere derived from staff interaction and university affiliation.
- (5) Regional support centers providing investigators with assistance in research design and statistical support.
- (6) The unique ability of VA operations to fill the need for particular areas of clinical research, complementing and augmenting the interests and goals of other Federal agencies.

This fiscal year, the VA medical research program again made worthy and outstanding contributions. For the first time in medical history, an experimental link was established between smoking and lung damage. An investigator at the VA hospital, East Orange, N.J., found that when dogs inhaled smoke directly from cigarettes, lung tissue was destroyed in a way that could not be distinguished from that found in human emphysema. By contrast, the lungs of nonsmoking dogs were entirely healthy.

Discharge statistics show that veteran patients with diseases of the lung and related structures rank fifth, exceeded only by mental illness, diseases of circulatory and digestive systems, and cancer. Little is known so far about the causes of emphysema, although the VA hospital, Madison, Wis., has developed a program of superior care that prolongs the life and provides greater comfort for the emphysema patient—a program that has already been extended to 26 other hospitals during the year.

The work at the VA hospital, East Orange, N.J., provides scientists for the first time with a practical laboratory model for studying emphysema and indications are that emphysema can be produced 100 percent of the time in the laboratory animal. Since the lungs of dogs closely resemble human lungs, with this model available for study, researchers for the first time are in a position to study emphysema, find out something about it, and hopefully come up with measures for its cure or prevention.

Another study that attracted international attention was by an investigator at the VA hospital, Albany, N.Y., who reported on the first human trials with a drug, Cylert, that improves memory. His preliminary results with 24 patients indicate that memory was in fact aided in all test subjects who scored 60 or better on a memory quotient test before being placed on the drug. The improvement ranges from slight to considerable—the better the memory quotient is at the start, the greater the gain after taking the drug. A relatively small gain in the memory quotient score showed up as a considerably greater gain in the patient's social behavior and ability to handle himself in day-to-day situations. This drug was quite effective in increasing the memory quotient of a normal subject but does not appear to help the senile or brain-damaged patient. It probably will prove most useful as a preventive measure in persons just starting to show memory impairment.

Impressive though it is, the idea of a memory pill becomes pale indeed when compared to other possibilities opened up by this particular pill. This



drug is believed to increase RNA production in brain cells by stimulating the body enzymes that control RNA production, and there is evidence to support this viewpoint. RNA is ribonucleic acid—the workhorse that carries out the instructions of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), the chemical that passes on the blueprint from one generation to another of all the inherited characteristics: eye color, immunity to disease, body build, mental ability, and all the rest. At this point in time, the idea of programming synthetic RNA and DNA to repair wounds rapidly, or even regrow a missing part, are pure speculation. But the idea is not any more fantastic than the exploration of space was 40 years ago.

The same surgical team in VA hospital, Buffalo, N.Y., that made the first successful implantation of the pacemaker has now opened up this lifesaving procedure to an even wider group of people. They have eliminated the need for major surgery, the opening of the chest wall, for insertion of the pacemaker, a device designed to convert abnormal heart rhythms to normal when the body's regulating mechanism is not working properly. With the new system, the insertion of a pacemaker is simplified since the entire procedure can be done under local anesthesia. The electrode leads are contained in a silicone rubber tube which is inserted through the jugular vein in the neck and directed into the bottom of the right ventricle of the heart. The leads are connected to a self-contained, battery-drive pulse generator which is placed under the skin and soft tissues of the upper chest. This new approach is especially suited to elderly patients who are considered poor risks for surgery, a category that represents about 80 percent of all patients whose condition requires such treatment. A dramatic transformation occurs in the patients as they change from persons near death to active individuals who are able to walk a few minutes after the 45-minute procedure is completed. Another advantage of the VA-designed pacemaker is that it is unaffected by external electrical disturbances such as automobile ignition systems, spark plugs, lawnmowers, and neon and fluorescent light fixtures.

Unusually good results have been obtained in treating the mentally ill at the VA hospital, Tuscaloosa, Ala. A method of treating the mentally ill has been developed to a fine art, obtaining most impressive results in patients previously considered hopeless or untreatable. Before the introduction of the program of attitude therapy in 1963, a total of 586 mental patients were discharged; by the end of the first full year of the program, 970 patients had been discharged; and during 1965, 1,226 patients were discharged.

The method, attitude therapy, involves training everyone on the staff—nursing assistants, typists, industrial supervisors, groundmen, and professional people—to maintain a consistent approach in their contacts with patients. Within 48 hours after admission, each patient is prescribed one of five basic attitudes suitable for his particular needs. This unorthodox experimental therapy program has imbued the entire hospital team with tremendous enthusiasm as they witness its startling effectiveness in such

a high proportion of the patients. Teams from other hospitals periodically visit to learn this successful approach to the treatment of the mentally ill.

Preliminary results at the VA hospital, Sepulveda, Calif., show great promise for the relief of suffering from rheumatoid arthritis. Three patients were successfully treated for rheumatoid lung disease, an uncommon condition which develops as a consequence of rheumatoid arthritis but for all practical purposes is untreatable once it develops. The investigator is currently treating eight patients with various forms of rheumatoid arthritis, including the one involving painful and inflamed joints, with a drug available for this purpose only to him. This is an exciting development since the steroid therapy normally used for treatment of rheumatoid arthritis is accompanied by dangerous side effects and after it is discontinued the rheumatoid arthritis may flare up in an aggravated form.

In pulmonary diseases, research results were used to improve patient care to an impressive degree. Besides the activation of 26 emphysema care units, 83 pulmonary function laboratories made the transition from research to operation as diagnostic units. The number of tuberculosis patients requiring treatment continues to decline, a reflection of the continued effectiveness of the cooperative drug studies, which this year also showed that a new drug, capreomycin, was useful in the treatment of tuberculosis. Additionally, a new technique of lung scan using radioactive particles has been developed and now it is possible to get a true picture of damage to the lung blood supply, a valuable aid to diagnosis and treatment. Since viruses have been found to play an increasingly prominent role in many diseases, two virology research laboratories were established at the VA hospitals in New York City, N.Y., and Hines, Ill.

Surgical research has increased to more than 700 individual research protocols at 87 stations by 650 investigators, a gain of 214 new projects during the year. Improved techniques have raised successful organ transplants by 20-30 percent, an area of increasing interest for VA investigators, as is hyperbaric (high pressure) medicine which is being investigated at six VA hospitals, a gain of one. Four hospitals with hyperbaric facilities for patients are cooperating under a single procedure to treat patients with gas gangrene. In addition, a new cooperative study has been started and two more are being readied.

Research in lasers is being pursued at the VA hospitals in West Roxbury, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo., with preliminary evidence indicating that the laser may be a good technique for treating certain types of liver tumor since almost bloodless removal of parts of the liver is possible. Also, the use of cryosurgery (surgery with extremely low temperatures) has been extended from prostatic cancer to include cancers of the mouth and tongue, and initial results have been very encouraging.

Pioneering efforts of VA research psychologists in the scientific study of suicide have received worldwide recognition and have resulted in the development of preventative programs in the veteran and nonveteran population.

Treatment programs are evaluated to determine and use the most effective treatment for the patient during his hospitalization and one which will result in the successful return of the patient to the community. Other research is directed toward better understanding of patient behavior and the development of nontraditional methods of modifying behavior.

Research psychologists continue to collaborate with other medical disciplines in a variety of studies that promise or deliver clinical returns. At the VA hospital, Los Angeles, Calif., a psychologist collaborated with surgeons and developed procedures to predict and evaluate the outcome of lumbar sympathectomy and aid online surgical decisions. Another psychologist at the VA hospital, Wood, Wis., is cooperating with the neurosurgery and biomedical engineering department of the affiliated medical school to evaluate the effects of electroanesthesia on learning and retention. Another psychologist at the VA hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, is investigating the psychological hazards of radiation exposure as might be encountered by patients through total body radiation or by astronauts in outer space from sudden exposure to cosmic rays. Several psychologists have joined with other disciplines in a concerted attack on the problem of alcoholism.

New social work research programs have been established at two VA hospitals. At the VA hospital, Coral Gables, Fla., a study is underway to determine the influence of nursing home effectiveness in meeting the needs of the veteran and another study is concerned with the relationship of social and environmental stress to the aging process. At the VA hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., investigators are trying to determine what social behavior factors contribute to or delay the aging process. These new station programs strengthen the total social work research program which includes continuing studies related to chronic illness, mental illness, alcoholism, and aging.

The research program in psychiatry embraces clinical and basic studies and both are aimed at uncovering the underlying causes of mental illness and developing improved methods of treatment for the mental and emotional disorders which fill half of the VA hospital beds. Cooperative studies are evaluating the usefulness of drugs in treating schizophrenia and the effectiveness of drugs in the treatment of depression. Other studies have developed a set of measures for behavior of patients in group therapy, extended an outpatient mood scale to cover a greater range, completed a comparison of the effects of stress and the anticipation of stress, and are seeking standards of measurement for selecting a particular drug for treatment or determining the length of hospital stay. Two cooperative studies are yielding valuable information about the alcoholic's self-image and the effectiveness of four drugs in the treatment of the acute alcohol withdrawal state.

Over 200 projects by pathologists are in progress in the areas of pulmonary disease, blood, endocrine glands, clinical laboratory, microscopic and cellular chemistry, neurology, metabolism and diabetes, arteriosclerosis, cancer, gas-

traintestinal and liver diseases, skin, allergy and immunology, and genitourinary diseases.

A pathologist at the VA hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich., through a study of the causes of deaths in automobile accidents, has contributed to the public's awareness that death and injury resulting from accidents on the highway can be sharply reduced. As a result of his work in this field, he shared in the Fifth Annual Medical Tribune Auto Safety Award.

Improved evaluation of kidney function should result from a cooperative study initiated during the year and using tapes from the 18 participating hospitals for programing and computer analysis at the VA hospital, Boston, Mass. The VA hospital, Portland, Oreg., is collaborating with Reed College in radiochemistry and neutron activation studies which are expected to yield important information in connection with fluids involved in renal dialysis.

A veterinary-medical resident investigator program was inaugurated at the VA hospital, Hines, Ill., and will be established at other VA hospitals. This program is designed to provide an opportunity for selected veterinary-medical graduates to receive specialized high-level training in laboratory animal medicine, science, and technology. As independent investigators, these scientists can make a distinct contribution to the medical and surgical care of the veteran patient, since so many advances are based on animal experimentation. Some 100 VA hospitals use laboratory animals for teaching, testing, diagnosis of disease, and biomedical research.

A fourth VA center, the Eastern Research Support Center, was established during the past year at the VA hospital, West Haven, Conn. This center will serve 42 VA stations in the Northeastern United States and has already provided assistance on 100 projects, 58 of which have been completed. Up to the present time, the 4 centers have undertaken more than 2,000 tasks in support of research.

More than 50 cooperative studies currently are being conducted in VA hospitals and clinics. The size of the VA patient population provides an excellent opportunity for physicians and scientists to answer problems in medical research. When a standardized, cooperative attack on a problem is used, the answers are obtained in less time and generally have wider applicability. Indeed, medical problems exist where the cooperative study is the only feasible method for obtaining a large enough patient population to provide meaningful answers in a reasonable time. The number of VA stations participating varies considerably according to the study and may range from several to well over 50.

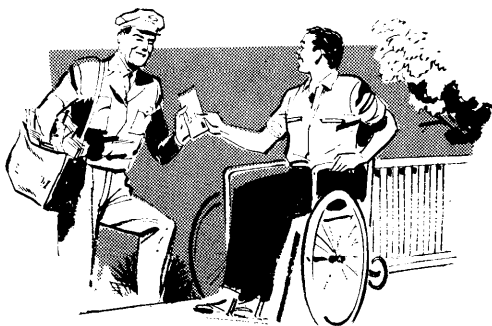
During fiscal year 1966, medical research programs were conducted in 154 VA installations, including 143 hospitals or centers, 10 regional offices or independent outpatient clinics, and 1 domiciliary. A total of 5,780 investigators participated in 6,552 research projects. The VA investigators contributed 3,417 articles which were published in professional and scientific journals, and presented at meetings of recognized scientific and professional

organizations 2,751 papers outlining the results of their studies. Also, they developed 122 scientific exhibits for display at meetings of professional societies and 98 motion pictures.

The table below presents all VA research projects as classified and reported to the Science Information Exchange for fiscal year 1966:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of VA research projects, fiscal year 1966</i>
Total . . . . .	6, 552
Infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis . . . . .	188
Cancer and allied diseases . . . . .	328
Endocrine, metabolic, and nutritional disorders . . . . .	565
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs . . . . .	281
Mental, psychoneurotic, and behavioral disorders . . . . .	1, 333
Nervous system and sense organ diseases . . . . .	437
Cardiovascular diseases . . . . .	688
Respiratory diseases, including tuberculosis . . . . .	529
Gastrointestinal tract diseases . . . . .	595
Genitourinary diseases . . . . .	286
Skin and cellular tissue diseases . . . . .	84
Bone, joint, and muscular diseases . . . . .	176
Oral diseases . . . . .	159
Miscellaneous:	
Anesthesia . . . . .	79
Surgery, not elsewhere classified . . . . .	153
Medicine, not elsewhere classified . . . . .	62
Toxicity and poisoning . . . . .	43
Other . . . . .	120
Radiation usage and effects, not elsewhere classified . . . . .	108
Basic sciences, not elsewhere classified . . . . .	338





## Chapter Four

# COMPENSATION AND PENSION

### Mission

The mission of the compensation and pension program is to serve veterans and their dependents by equitable and uniform administration of all laws governing:

Disability compensation.

Disability pension.

Service pension.

Death compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation.

Death pension.

Insurance matured by death.

Burial allowance.

### Highlights

- More than \$4.3 billion in compensation and pension benefits paid to veterans and their dependents.
- Almost 2 million veterans received compensation for service-connected disabilities.
- 1.2 million veterans received non-service-connected disability pension.
- Dependents of 1.3 million deceased veterans received death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or pension payments.

## **General**

The United States has a long-established program of compensation and pension providing 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 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 not necessarily connected with service.

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 compensate for the resultant loss of family income.

The death pension program provides financial assistance to needy widows and children of veterans of wartime service who died from other than service causes.

In fiscal year 1966, the Veterans Administration compensation and pension program paid more than \$4.3 billion to veterans and their dependents. Monthly payments averaging \$360 million went to over 3,200,000 living veterans and to dependents of more than 1,339,000 deceased veterans. Since these were payments to compensate directly for economic loss or to provide assistance for needy veterans and their dependents, almost the entire amount returns to the national economy in expenditures for goods and services. This tremendous economic force is not subject to rapid fluctuations, but will continue to increase at a steady and predictable rate in the years to come.

The Veterans Administration in fiscal year 1966 adjudicated more than 156,000 original claims for disability compensation and pension. Decisions were also made on 298,000 reopened claims and claims for increased benefits; 817,000 claims based on changes in income and dependents; 133,000 claims for death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, and death pension; 44,000 insurance claims; and 244,000 burial claims. In addition, other issues and reviews required 2.8 million miscellaneous actions.




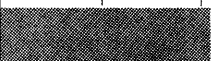
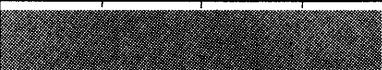
### **Compensation and Pension—Veterans**

During fiscal year 1966, the number of veterans receiving compensation increased slightly from 1,992,000 in June 1965 to 1,993,000 in June 1966. The number receiving pension decreased by 1 percent, from 1,223,500 to



1,206,600. Compensation and pension is being paid to 3,026,300 war veterans representing 14.1 percent of the total war veteran population of about 21.5 million. Approximately 1 out of every 7 wartime veterans is receiving compensation or pension. The following chart shows the distribution of compensation and pension payments by the period of the veteran's war service. More detailed statistics may be found in the tables beginning on page 242.

**PERCENT OF WAR VETERAN POPULATION IN RECEIPT OF COMPENSATION OR PENSION, BY PERIOD OF SERVICE, JUNE 1966**

PERIOD OF SERVICE	WAR VETERAN POPULATION	TOTAL ON COMPENSATION AND PENSION ROLLS	PERCENT RECEIVING COMPENSATION OR PENSION		
			25 %	50 %	75 %
TOTAL	21,503,000	3,026,300			
KOREAN CONFLICT	4,568,000	245,800			
WORLD WAR II	14,916,000 <sup>1/</sup>	1,722,000			
WORLD WAR I	2,007,000	1,047,100			
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR	12,000	11,400			

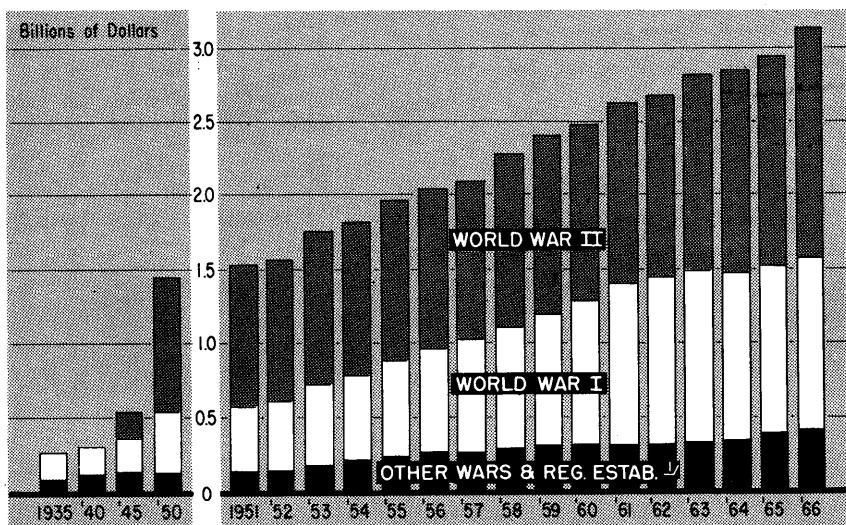
<sup>1/</sup>Includes 1,202,000 who served in both World War II and the Korean Conflict and who are counted once only in the "Total War Veteran Population."

The number of World War II veterans receiving compensation has decreased gradually over the past 10 years, from 1,607,900 in June 1956 to 1,476,900 in June 1966. During the same period, World War I veterans receiving compensation have decreased almost 51 percent, from 228,000 to 112,600. Conversely, in the same period, the number of World War II veterans receiving pension has steadily increased from 59,700 to 245,100. The number of World War I veterans receiving pension increased each year from 535,400 in June 1956 to a peak of 1,015,800 in June 1963. Since 1963, there has been a steady decline to 933,600 in June 1966.

Total expenditures for disability compensation and pension to veterans in fiscal year 1966 were \$3.1 billion. This was an increase of 6.9 percent over fiscal year 1965. Complete detailed statistics may be found in table 32 on page 242.

**Disability Compensation.**—This is the largest program both from the standpoint of the number of veterans receiving payments and the total expenditures.

## EXPENDITURES FOR DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND PENSION DURING FISCAL YEAR



✓ Includes veterans of Korean conflict

Monthly compensation rates for wartime service-connected disability were increased, effective December 1, 1965, for each 10 percent increment. For example, compensation for a 10-percent disability was increased from \$20 to \$21, and that for a total disability from \$250 to \$300. Special statutory rates payable for specific disabilities, such as loss of limbs, blindness, being permanently housebound, and being in need of regular aid and attendance, were increased, with the maximum rate being \$850 rather than \$725. The additional compensation because of dependents for veterans 50 percent or more disabled was increased by approximately 10 percent, and those facing reduction in their awards because of a child in school attaining 21 years of age received an extension to the child's 23d birthday.

Those veterans with peacetime service-connected disabilities received somewhat similar increases because the rates for such disabilities are fixed by law at 80 percent of the wartime rates.

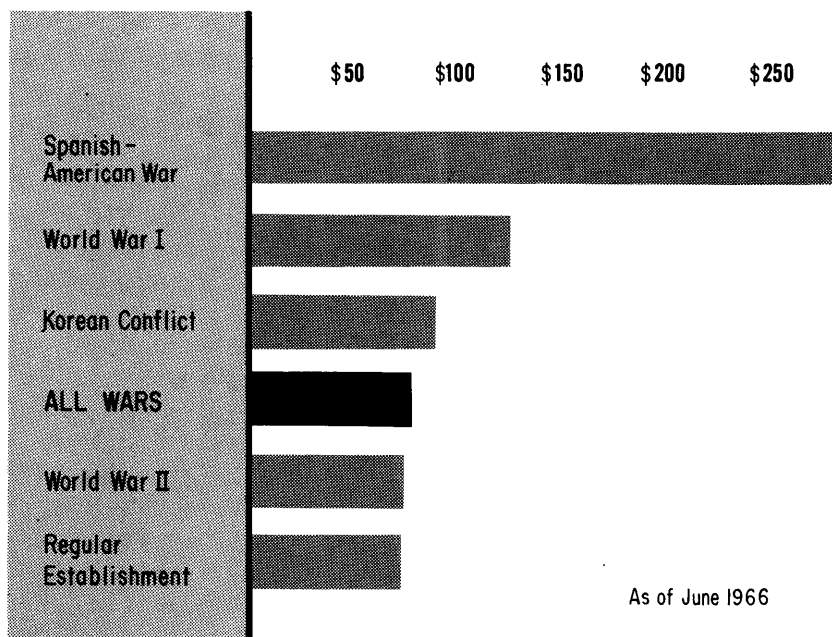
In fiscal year 1966, \$1.8 billion in disability compensation was paid to more than 1,993,000 veterans.

The following chart shows the average monthly compensation 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 disabilities to increase with age and (2) the election to receive pension rather than compensation by those with lesser service-connected disabilities who have become permanently and totally disabled from causes not related to service.

Under these circumstances pension may be the greater benefit, and the transfer of these lower compensated veterans to the pension benefit is

reflected in the higher average payment of those remaining on the disability compensation rolls.

#### AVERAGE MONTHLY SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY PAYMENT



**Disability Pension.**—This benefit, which is paid to wartime veterans who have a permanent and total disability not related to military service and are in need of financial assistance, is the second largest of the compensation and pension programs. It actually comprises two pension programs. The older of the two applies to veterans who were in receipt of pension on June 30, 1960, and have not elected to receive pension under the newer pension program enacted by Public Law 86-211, which became effective July 1, 1960.

The benefit payable under the law which was in effect prior to July 1, 1960, is \$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. A more seriously disabled veteran in need of regular aid and attendance of another person 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. Those receiving payment under the old pension law may elect to receive benefits under the current pension law. An election, once made, is irrevocable. More than 456,100 veterans are still receiving pension under the old law.

Under the current pension law, for a veteran without dependents, three rates are payable, namely, \$43, \$75 or \$100 monthly depending on the

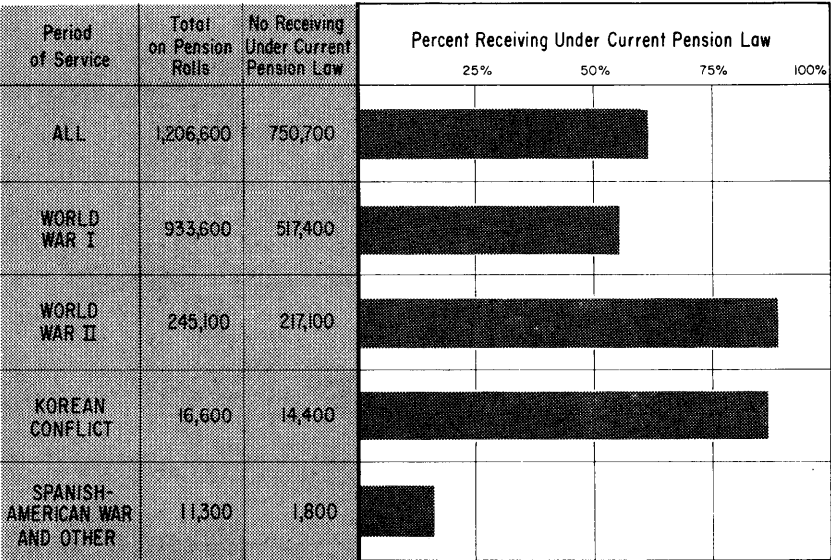
amount of his annual income. For a veteran with dependents, the rates vary from \$48 to \$115 monthly depending on the amount of annual income and the number of dependents. An additional \$100 monthly is paid if the veteran is in need of regular aid and attendance. A special pension allowance of \$35 monthly is added to the basic pension rate if the veteran is housebound because of his disability but does not require regular aid and attendance.

To be entitled to pension under the current law, need based on income and net-worth limitations must be shown. The maximum annual income for payment of pension 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 which is reasonably available to the veteran is counted as part of the veteran's annual income, except that all of the spouse's earned income or \$1,200 (whichever is greater) is excluded.

There are also in effect a small number of "service pensions" which are payable to veterans who served during wartime periods prior to World War I. As of June 1966, over 11,300 veterans were receiving service pensions. 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 have been awarded the Medal of Honor.

As of June 1966, 1,206,600 veterans were receiving pensions. During fiscal year 1966, expenditures for veterans' pensions totaled more than \$1.3 billion. Of the total number of veterans receiving pensions, 77.4 percent were World War I veterans. More than 99.8 percent of these World War I veterans were 65 years of age or older.

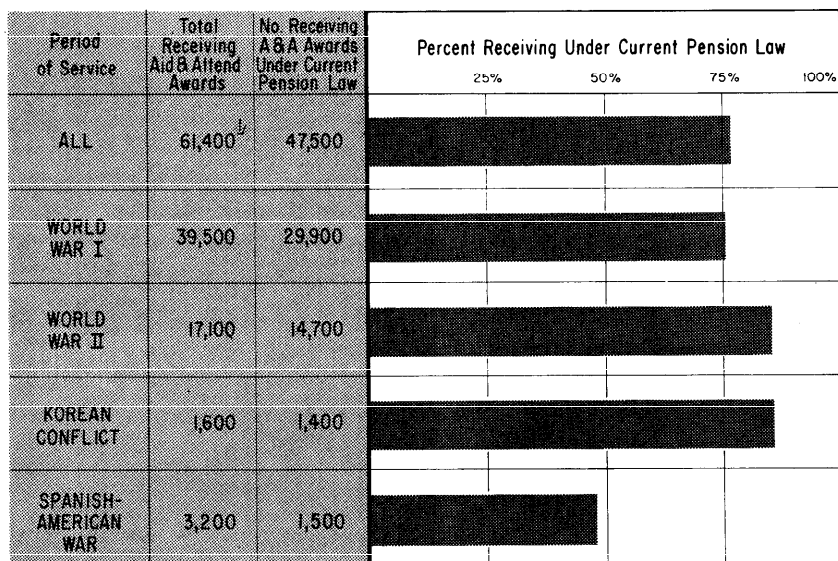
**VETERANS RECEIVING PENSIONS, JUNE 1966**



As of June 1966, 62.2 percent of all disability pensions were being paid under the current pension law, compared to only 58.5 percent at the end of fiscal year 1965. The preceding chart shows the percentage of veterans receiving pension under the current pension law.

The number of veterans who were receiving pension at an increased rate because of their need for regular aid and attendance was 61,439 in June 1966. Of this number, 77.3 percent were being paid under the current pension law. The chart below shows the number of aid and attendance awards by law and period of service.

#### VETERANS ON PENSION ROLLS RECEIVING AID AND ATTENDANCE AWARDS, JUNE 1966

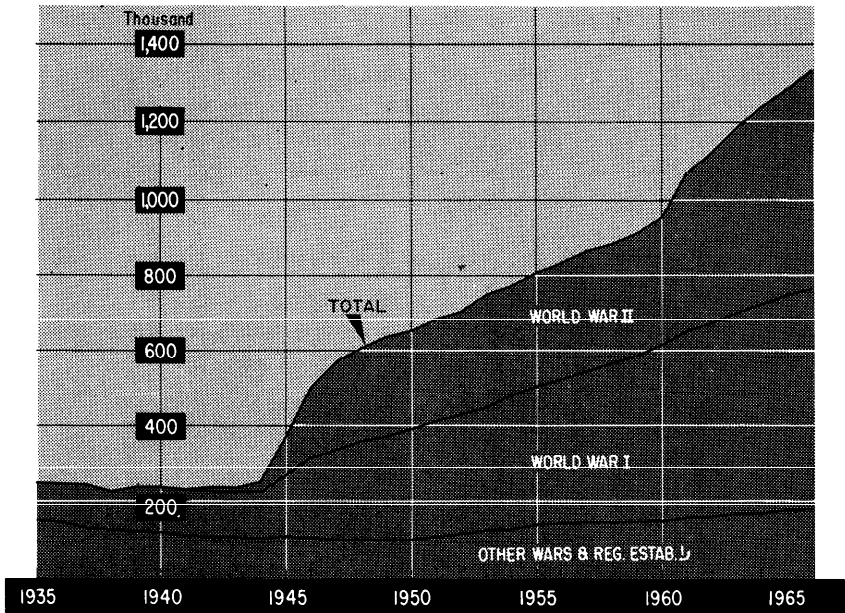


<sup>1</sup>Excludes 5 veterans of Indian Wars

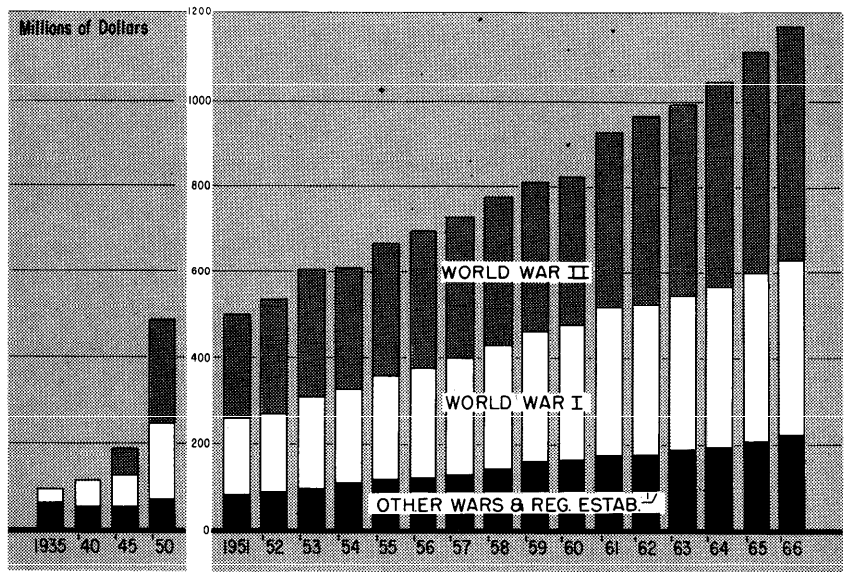
#### Compensation, Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, and Pension for Dependents

On June 30, 1966, the dependents of more than 1.3 million deceased veterans were receiving compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or pension. The total expenditure for these benefits during fiscal year 1966 was \$1.172 billion. There have been consistent yearly increases in the number of dependents of deceased veterans receiving these benefits and in the total expenditures for these benefits. These increases during fiscal year 1966 were 3.5 and 5.5 percent respectively. The foregoing data are shown 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. The basic pay of members of the Armed Forces was increased, effective September 1, 1965, by Public Law 89-132. This resulted in an increase in the minimum rate of dependency and indemnity compensation from \$130 to \$131 a month. Additional amounts may be payable to a widow who has more than one child.

Where 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 rather than 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 1966, dependency and indemnity compensation was being paid to 223,682 dependents of 177,253 deceased veterans, an average of 1.3 payees per case. Of the total number of beneficiaries, 60 percent were widows, 22 percent were children, and 18 percent were parents. Death compensation was being paid in 217,960 cases and both dependency and indemnity compensation and death compensation were payable in 12,882 cases. The total expenditures for these service-connected death benefits was \$483 million. This represented an increase of 2.5 percent over the total of \$471.4 million in fiscal year 1965.

Section 3 of Public Law 89-214 authorized payment of a death gratuity where the veteran died in service on or after January 1, 1957, and before September 29, 1965, the date that Servicemen's Group Life Insurance coverage became effective. In general, this benefit is payable where the cause of death is traceable to the hazardous conditions of service or is the result of the performance of service for which incentive pay for hazardous duty or special pay was authorized. The maximum amount payable is \$5,000, less the aggregate of National Service Life Insurance or U.S. Government Life Insurance payable in the case. The death gratuity is further reduced by any dependency and indemnity compensation or death compensation paid to the recipient of the death gratuity, who is required to waive all future

rights to such benefits. Payment of this benefit is limited to a preferred class of survivors which includes the veteran's widow, children and parents, and in that order of precedence. The law requires that claim be filed prior to September 29, 1966. During the period from January 1, 1957, through September 28, 1965, there were 40,284 casualties. The full impact of this law will not be known until the statutory delimiting date for filing a claim has passed.





**Death Pension.**—This benefit 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. Under the current pension law, 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 \$27 to \$67 for a widow without a child, and from \$43 to \$80 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 \$38 for one child plus \$15 for each additional child with the total amount 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 his maintenance.

Pension is still payable under the prior law to dependents who qualified before July 1, 1960. 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. Dependents receiving pension under the prior pension law may irrevocably elect to receive payment under the current law at any time.

During fiscal year 1966, the total expenditures for death pension benefits exceeded \$688.8 million, an increase of 7.7 percent over the total of \$639.5 million for fiscal year 1965. The payments were made to dependents of 974,304 deceased veterans at an average monthly rate of \$56.4 million. There was an average of 1.5 beneficiaries per case. Of the total beneficiaries, 51 percent were widows and 49 percent were children. The number of death pension cases has increased by 4.9 percent over the number at the close of the preceding fiscal year. The following chart shows the number of death pension cases and the percentage being paid under the current law.



# NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH PENSION, JUNE 1966

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>	915,600	702,400				
WORLD WAR I	541,200	339,500				
WORLD WAR II	340,500	329,400				
KOREAN CONFLICT	33,900	33,500				

<sup>1/</sup> Deceased 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.

**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 subsequent replacement.

A total of 776 new claims for this benefit were filed during fiscal year 1966. In addition, 20 veterans requested reconsideration of their claims. Applications were approved in 543 cases. Expenditures for this benefit in fiscal year 1966 totaled \$930,000. Since the law was enacted in 1946, 49,337 veterans have been assisted at a total cost of \$79.4 million.

**Overpayment Waivers.**—Repayment of erroneous amounts paid to veterans and their dependents may be waived under certain conditions as provided by 38 United States Code 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 in each regional office a committee on waivers which has original jurisdiction to consider applications for waiver of 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 1966, 79,267 instances of indebtedness, overpayment, or erroneous payment amounting to more than \$21 million were discovered. This is a small fraction of the total number and amount of benefits granted. Recovery was waived in 1,356 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 nonresident 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 he is guilty of certain offenses involving loyalty or national security.

During fiscal year 1966, forfeiture was invoked in 45 cases.



## Chapter Five

# VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION

### Mission

The vocational rehabilitation and education programs provide:

- (1) Vocational counseling, supervision and financial assistance during a course of training to help veterans with service-connected disabilities prepare for suitable occupations which take account of their disabilities and capitalize on their abilities.
- (2) Vocational counseling and educational assistance to sons and daughters of deceased or permanently and totally disabled veterans.
- (3) Educational assistance to veterans who serve after January 31, 1955.

### Highlights

- Over 197,800 veterans applied for educational assistance under the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-358) which became effective June 1, 1966.
- 13,300 sons and daughters of deceased and permanently and totally disabled veterans entered training for the first time.
- New applications for vocational rehabilitation training received from 16,100 disabled veterans; 13,000 from veterans with disabilities based on peacetime service.
- 3,100 veterans vocationally rehabilitated, including 600 World War II, 1,100 Korean conflict, and 1,400 peacetime veterans.

## **Readjustment Education and Training**

The Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-358), approved March 3, 1966, provides a readjustment education and training program with an effective date of June 1, 1966. This is a permanent program of educational assistance for veterans serving in the Armed Forces after January 31, 1955. Each eligible veteran is entitled to 1 month of educational assistance for each month of active duty after January 31, 1955, up to a maximum of 36 months. It is estimated that approximately 770,000 applications will be received during the first year. As of June 30, 1966, the number of applications received totaled 197,847.

In many respects the program is similar to the educational benefits provided veterans of the Korean conflict. An educational assistance allowance is paid to the veteran each month he is enrolled in and pursuing an approved course. The course must lead to a predetermined and identifiable vocational or educational objective, and vocational and educational counseling is available to assist eligible veterans in making their educational and vocational plans.

Some additional features are provided in the new education program. The educational assistance is available to individuals still on active duty and provides a monthly rate of allowance computed on the cost of the course or \$100 for a full-time course, whichever is less. Monthly rates for other veterans enrolled in full-time training are \$100 for a single veteran, \$125 if there is one dependent, and \$150 if more than one dependent. Apprenticeship and other on-the-job training and institutional onfarm training are not permitted. Courses in flight training may be pursued only if given by an institution of higher learning for credit toward a standard collegiate degree. There is no delimiting date for initiation of a course but benefits may not be paid beyond 8 years after the veteran's discharge or after June 1, 1974, whichever is later.

## **Educational Assistance for Sons and Daughters of Deceased or Permanently and Totally Disabled Veterans**

**Amendments of War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act.**—The War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act (38 U.S.C. ch. 35) was amended on September 30, 1965, to provide eligibility for sons and daughters of induction period veterans on the same basis as wartime veterans. The amendment also increased the rates of educational assistance allowance payable to all persons enrolled under chapter 35. This increase was effective November 1, 1965. On November 8, 1965, the act was further amended to provide eligibility to the sons and daughters of veterans who have service-connected permanent and total disability or who died while such a disability was in existence, or who died of a service-connected disability, and to provide that the disability or death could arise out of any service after the beginning of the Spanish-American War and prior to the end of the induction period.

A further amendment converted the program to a permanent one by providing that the disability or death could arise out of any service after the beginning of the Spanish-American War.

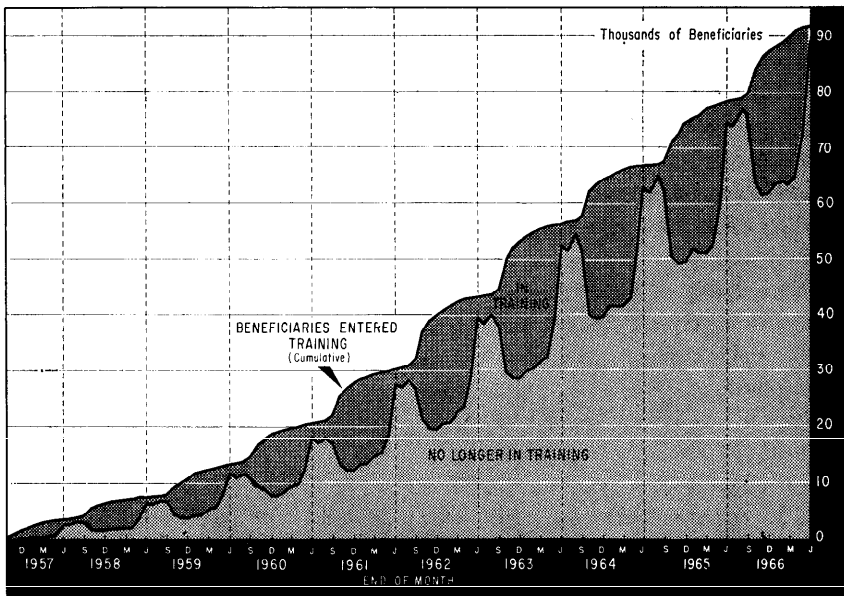
**Number in Training.**—During fiscal year 1966, over 13,000 beneficiaries entered training for the first time. The total who have entered training thus far is 91,800. A peak training load of 26,500 was reached in March 1966. The monthly average number of students in training in fiscal year 1966 was 16,000.

Almost half (48 percent) of those who enrolled under this program have been female. A strong preference for college level training has been shown by both sexes. A higher percentage of males (83 percent) than females (76 percent) enrolled at this level.

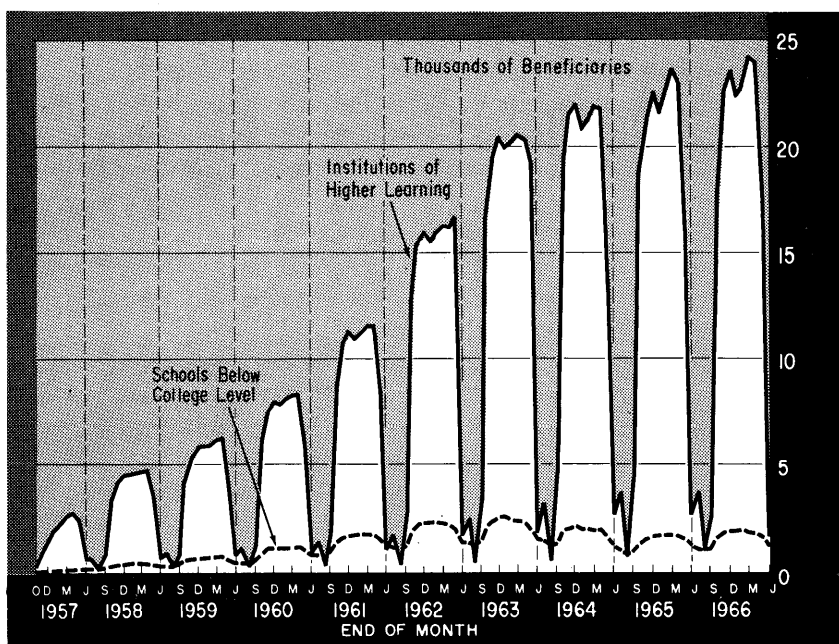
By the end of fiscal year 1966, the 10th year of the program, the number of applications received was 147,200 and 91,800 already had entered training. These figures include 128,800 sons and daughters of deceased veterans and 18,400 sons and daughters of disabled veterans.

**Funds Expended.**—Payments of educational assistance in fiscal year 1966 amounted to \$31.1 million, an increase of 22 percent over payments in the preceding year. Other payments included approximately \$240,000 for educational reporting allowances for the first 11 months of the fiscal year. The reporting allowance paid to educational institutions was discontinued as of May 31, 1966, pursuant to Public Law 89-358.

#### EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



## BENEFICIARIES IN EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



### Vocational Rehabilitation

**Veterans in Training.**—The period for pursuing vocational rehabilitation training for veterans of World War II terminated on July 25, 1965, except for a very limited number of veterans whose disability is blindness. On August 26, 1965, 38 United States Code chapter 31 was amended to provide an extended period of eligibility for other seriously disabled veterans. Blinded veterans and other seriously disabled veterans who have not previously been rehabilitated or who have become blind or otherwise seriously disabled since they were rehabilitated may be provided vocational rehabilitation training until July 1975.

The number of veterans who entered vocational rehabilitation training during fiscal year 1966, were as follows: World War II, 200; Korean conflict, 1,000; peacetime service, 4,100; total new entries, 5,300. The total number of veterans who entered vocational rehabilitation training by the end of fiscal year 1966 were: World War II, 619,600; Korean conflict, 74,400; peacetime, 15,100; total, 709,100.

The monthly average number of veterans in vocational rehabilitation training during fiscal year 1966 was 5,965 as compared with 6,730 in fiscal year 1965.

**Vocational Rehabilitation of Homebound Veterans.**—Through fiscal year 1966, special attention was given to providing vocational rehabilitation benefits to homebound veterans. Six hundred eleven veterans were visited



**Direct Benefits Costs.**—During fiscal year 1966, \$17.4 million was expended for direct benefits to disabled veterans under 38 United States Code, chapter 31, as compared with \$14.5 million during fiscal year 1965. These payments included \$12.1 million for subsistence, \$4.5 million for tuition, and \$843,000 for supplies and materials.

## **Vocational and Educational Counseling**

**Counseling for Vocational Rehabilitation.**—Vocational counseling was provided 17,100 disabled veterans during fiscal year 1966, as compared with 22,249 during fiscal year 1965. Each veteran found in need of vocational rehabilitation training was assisted in selecting an occupation compatible with his disability and in accord with his interests and aptitudes, and in developing a vocational rehabilitation training plan to achieve employability in the chosen occupation. Of the total number of disabled veterans counseled, 12,106 had eligibility based on peacetime service.

Special emphasis was continued in providing services to eligible homebound, hospitalized, and other seriously disabled veterans. This resulted in consideration of vocational rehabilitation plans by Vocational Rehabilitation Boards for 2,079 veterans during fiscal year 1966. These meetings are teamwork sessions in which representatives of various professional disciplines jointly consider especially complex cases. The board's goal is to develop for each such seriously disabled veteran an integrated plan that incorporates all the services needed for his vocational rehabilitation. When, in the opinion of the Vocational Rehabilitation Board, the veteran's condition is such that it is not medically feasible to enter him into training, he is referred for such assistance and treatment as may be needed. The case is then followed up periodically so that further action may be taken as soon as the veteran's condition warrants. As of June 30, 1966, the number of veterans in the "infeasibility" file was 1,856.

**Counseling for Educational Assistance.**—Each eligible person (son or daughter of a deceased or totally and permanently disabled veteran) who applies for educational assistance (under 38 U.S.C. ch. 35) is provided vocational and educational counseling. Counselees are assisted in exploring their interests, aptitudes, and abilities and are provided educational and occupational information relative to possible career choice and planning of a program of education. During fiscal year 1966, counseling was provided 12,401 sons and daughters of deceased veterans as compared with 11,154 in fiscal year 1965. Counseling was provided 6,091 sons and daughters of veterans who are totally and permanently disabled as compared with 7,371 during fiscal year 1965.

When each eligible person reaches age 13, the importance of looking ahead and planning the secondary school course as a foundation for a program of education later is brought to the attention of parents or guardians. In addition, counselors held planning interviews with 926 parents in fiscal year 1966 as compared with 938 in fiscal year 1965.



**Counseling for Readjustment Benefits.**—The Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966, enacted March 3, 1966, provides that vocational counseling will be available for veterans who desire assistance in making their vocational choice and in selecting a program of education or training. As of the end of the fiscal year counseling had been provided to 1,269 veterans relative to their plans for readjustment training.

**Counselor Visits to VA Hospitals.**—Through visits to hospitals by counselors from regional offices, cooperation is maintained relative to hospital patients who are eligible for vocational rehabilitation training. On these visits counselors participated in hospital medical rehabilitation board case conferences for 238 patients in fiscal year 1966, the same number as the previous year, and conferred with hospital counselors on vocational rehabilitation plans for 1,578 patients as compared with 2,013 in fiscal year 1965. Patients who entered vocational rehabilitation training on the basis of this cooperative planning while in the hospital numbered 198 as compared with 224 in fiscal year 1965.

**Guidance Centers.**—Fee-basis counseling services were being provided by 123 guidance centers as of June 30, 1966. The total number of persons who were provided counseling at guidance centers was 17,582 as compared with 19,790 in fiscal year 1965. Testing was done by the institutional personnel at guidance centers and counseling was provided by VA counselors for 1,316 persons in fiscal year 1966 as compared to 1,538 persons in fiscal year 1965.

**Staff Development.**—In order to provide services of high quality, field stations maintain a program of staff development to help counselors and vocational rehabilitation specialists keep abreast of new developments in counseling and rehabilitation. Frequent inservice training sessions, the use of expert consultants from universities and, as needed, formal graduate study comprise the main elements of a well-rounded staff development program. Emphasis on improvement of competency of staff through these means was continued in fiscal year 1966. Regional office workshops for counselors and rehabilitation specialists during the year included some 30 sessions in which outstanding leaders in the field of counseling psychology served as consultants.

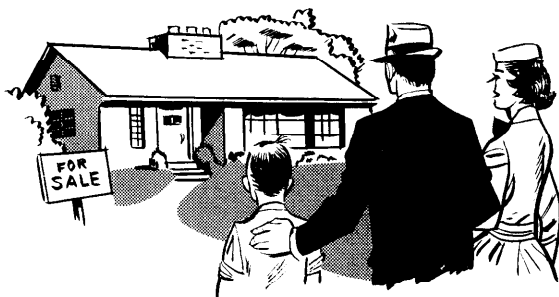
### **Other Education Activities**

**Approval of Courses.**—Contracts for the reimbursement of expenses incurred while performing course approval functions were negotiated with 32 State approving agencies for the period July 1965 through June 1966. Ten State approving agencies performed these functions and did not request reimbursement. The Veterans Administration performed these functions in eight States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Public Law 89-358 continued the system of course approvals by State approving agencies for training of veterans under 38 United States Code chapter 34 in the same manner followed in administering benefits under the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act.

***Propriety of Payments for Courses.***—The law requires that the records and accounts of institutions in which beneficiaries are enrolled be made available for inspection by representatives of the Veterans Administration to assure the propriety of payments of educational assistance allowance.

During fiscal year 1966, approximately 536 visits were made by VA employees to review these records and assist the institutions in understanding and meeting the criteria of the law. Situations which required the State approving agency to withdraw its approval or the Veterans Administration to discontinue the payment of educational assistance allowance were found in less than 1 percent of the schools visited.



## Chapter Six

# GUARANTEED OR INSURED AND DIRECT LOANS TO VETERANS

### Mission

The principal purpose of the loan guaranty program is to assist eligible veterans to obtain credit on favorable terms for the purchase or construction of homes to be occupied by the veterans and their families. Credit assistance has also been provided 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. 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.

Credit assistance has been available to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict, and, since the approval of Public Law 89-358, on March 3, 1966, to veterans who served after January 31, 1955.

### Highlights

- Eligibility for loan benefits extended to post-Korean veterans

and certain members of the U.S. Armed Forces by Public Law 89-358.

- Maximum interest rate on VA loans raised to 5.5 percent on March 3, 1966, and to 5.75 on April 11, 1966, in an effort to attract funds to the program.
- Nearly 500,000 eligibility determinations for loan benefits made.
- More than 152,000 home, farm, and business loans guaranteed or insured during the year, including 10,500 loans to post-Korean veterans.
- 6,000 direct loans made to veterans.
- Approximately 22,500 claims from lenders settled on defaulted loans under the terms of the guaranty or insurance provision.
- Inventory of properties held by the Veterans Administration reduced by nearly 11 percent. Properties held for 1 year or longer reduced by 29 percent.

## 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;
- (6) Financing the sale of acquired properties on terms for less than all cash; and
- (7) Financing revolving funds of the loan guaranty and direct loan programs by realization of assets, chiefly through repayments by borrowers, and the sale of loan assets directly to private investors or the sale of mortgage participation certificates.

## The GI Loan

Loans guaranteed or insured for veterans of World War II or the Korean conflict 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 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.

At the end of the fiscal year the maximum allowable interest rate for home loans was 5.75 percent and the maximum maturity was 30 years.

The loan benefits extended to post-Korean veterans and certain members of the U.S. Armed Forces by Public Law 89-358 closely parallel those available to World War II and Korean conflict veterans, except that the new

class of veterans is not eligible for business loans and must pay a fee of one-half of 1 percent of the loan amount to the Veterans Administration on any home or farm loan guaranteed by the Veterans Administration. Under certain conditions, the fee will not be required if, when a loan is closed, the veteran or serviceman is also eligible for a loan based on World War II or Korean conflict service. The loan fee is in addition to the allowable closing costs and may be added to the loan amount.

### **The Direct Loan**

Direct loans are made to purchase, construct, or improve a home; to purchase a farm on which there is a farm residence to be occupied by the veteran as his home; or to construct, alter, repair, or improve a farm dwelling to be occupied by the veteran as his home.

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 \$17,500 and the maximum term is 30 years. The interest rate is the same as the rate allowable for GI loans.

### **The Year in Review**

As the year began, the future path of the loan guaranty program seemed clearly defined. The volume of guaranteed loans was trending downward mainly because of a decrease in demand. The eligibility of World War II veterans was rapidly phasing out and that of Korean conflict veterans was beginning to phase out in accordance with the formula prescribed in Public Law 87-84, approved July 6, 1961. The demand for direct loans was dropping sharply, due in part to the phasing out of eligibility and in part to the availability of private credit for mortgage investment in many sections of the country which had formerly been "housing credit shortage areas."

The principal problems remaining were those relating to salvaging the payment of guarantees and the management of investment in loans owned via the acquisition, management, and sale of properties that had secured defaulted loans.

Even these problems were under control. Despite a continuing high level of acquisitions due to defaulted loans, the inventory of properties owned was being steadily reduced by a continued emphasis on sales of acquired properties. The objective of substituting private for Government capital was being advanced by large volume sales of direct loans and vendee accounts from the VA portfolio of loans.

It appeared that the final expiration of Korean conflict eligibility on January 31, 1975, would leave the VA loan program with only the conclusion of an orderly liquidation of assets remaining in order to complete the mission originally set in 1944.

By the end of July, however, the picture began to change. Mortgage funds, which had been in ample supply for several years, began to tighten. As a result, the sale of VA-owned loans started a downward trend. Sales

of portfolio loans in June 1965 totaled \$37 million. In July, the total dropped to less than \$21 million. Sales volume recovered slightly in August and then began to slide downward to the zero volume of sales recorded in June 1966. This declining volume of direct sales of portfolio loans was offset by the sale of participation certificates administered through the Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust. This activity will be described in more detail in a separate section of this report.

Another result of the tightening money supply was a rise in interest rates on conventional mortgages. This trend began slowly because movements in mortgage interest rates traditionally lag behind other sectors of the money market, but pressure for a general rise in interest rates built up rapidly and in February 1966, the Federal Housing Administration increased its maximum allowable interest rate on home loans from 5.25 percent to 5.5 percent. Before this disparity in interest rates could affect the VA loan program, however, Public Law 89-358, the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966, was approved. This law allowed the Veterans Administration to adjust its interest rate to the level charged by the Federal Housing Administration and the VA rate was increased to 5.5 percent on the day the bill was signed into law. It soon became apparent that the 5.5 percent rate was not as high as the loan market demanded. Consequently, on April 11, 1966, the Veterans Administration and Federal Housing Administration increased their maximum interest rates to 5.75 percent. These interest rate increases will be discussed in greater detail below.

The principal provision of Public Law 89-358 was the extension of veteran benefits, including eligibility for VA loans, to those veterans with active military service after January 31, 1955—the post-Korean conflict veterans. There is no terminal date set for qualifying service under the Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1966.

The future course of the loan guaranty program at the end of fiscal year 1966 was much different than it had appeared at the beginning.

### **Housing Legislation for Veterans**

There were two major pieces of legislation enacted during fiscal year 1966 which extended special terms to veteran home buyers.

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-117, approved Aug. 10, 1965) established special, liberal provisions for veterans who obtained home loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration. Qualified veterans could obtain an FHA-insured home loan up to \$15,000 with no downpayment. Downpayment requirements are graduated from 10 percent of the appraised value between \$15,000 and \$20,000, plus 15 percent of appraised value above \$20,000. An insurance premium of one-half of 1 percent per annum on the unpaid principal balance is required. These terms are somewhat more restrictive than VA loan terms.

Under the Federal Housing Administration veterans' loan program, the Veterans' Administration determines the eligibility of veterans for the

FHA veterans' insured loan. All veterans who have had 90 days or more of active service at any time and were separated under conditions other than dishonorable are eligible provided they had not obtained VA loans. Service in World War II or the Korean conflict is not a requirement.

The Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-358), extended VA home and farm loan benefits to veterans who served after January 31, 1955, and to servicemen on active duty who have served at least 2 years in an active duty status. The law requires the collection of a one-time fee amounting up to one-half of 1 percent of the loan amount from each post-Korean conflict veteran and serviceman obtaining a guaranteed or direct loan. Fees are not collectible, however, if the veteran would have been eligible for loan benefits by virtue of his World War II or Korean conflict service.

Public Law 89-358 gave the Administrator of Veterans Affairs authority to fix the maximum interest rate on VA guaranteed loans as "he may from time to time find the loan market demands; except that such rate shall in no event exceed that in effect under section 203(b) (5) of the National Housing Act." It also raised the maximum amount of VA direct loans to veterans from \$15,000 to \$17,500, and it prohibits the collection of veterans' or widows' debts arising from the guaranty, assumption, or making of loans from other VA benefits without written consent of the veteran debtor, unless the liability and amount thereof are determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding to which such veteran or widow is a party. The latter three provisions are applicable to loans made to World War II and Korean conflict veterans as well as to those who served after January 31, 1955.

Public Law 89-117 was approved 7 months prior to Public Law 89-358. Analysis of sample surveys indicated that most of the veterans obtaining FHA veteran loans were, at the beginning, ineligible for VA loans. The enactment of Public Law 89-358, which extended VA loan benefits to many veterans not previously eligible had an almost immediate downward effect on the volume of FHA veteran loan activity.

Almost 4 million veterans became eligible for VA loan benefits through the Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1966. At the same time nearly 2.5 million of the nearly 6 million veterans who had served during the Korean conflict attained post-Korean VA loan entitlement, and are now so classified, because they had some service after January 31, 1955.

A comparison of eligibility determinations and loans guaranteed or insured under FHA and VA veteran loan provisions is shown in the following tables. The tables also show VA activity for World War II and Korean conflict veterans. A large part of the decline in VA activity with respect to World War II and Korean conflict veterans is attributable to the reclassification of Korean conflict entitlement to post-Korean entitlement mentioned above.

Fiscal year 1966	Eligibility determinations processed			
	VA loan benefits		FHA veteran loan benefits (Public Law 89-117)	Total
	World War II and Korean conflict entitlement	Post-Korean conflict entitlement		
July.....	28, 706	.....	.....	28, 706
Aug.....	31, 022	.....	699	31, 721
Sept.....	28, 624	.....	9, 717	38, 341
Oct.....	27, 138	.....	13, 191	40, 329
Nov.....	22, 994	.....	12, 339	35, 333
Dec.....	19, 848	.....	10, 354	30, 202
Jan.....	20, 293	.....	11, 554	31, 847
Feb.....	20, 207	.....	10, 997	31, 204
Mar.....	17, 431	25, 482	9, 446	52, 359
Apr.....	16, 912	36, 934	6, 948	60, 794
May.....	17, 728	35, 136	5, 836	58, 700
June.....	15, 682	37, 391	5, 804	58, 877
Total.....	266, 585	134, 943	96, 885	498, 413

Fiscal year 1966	Veteran home loans			
	GI home loans closed			FHA veteran benefit loans (Public Law 89-117)
	World War II and Korean conflict entitlement	Post-Korean conflict entitlement	Total	
July.....	13, 078	.....	13, 078	.....
Aug.....	14, 688	.....	14, 688	.....
Sept.....	15, 334	.....	15, 334	29
Oct.....	14, 654	.....	14, 654	530
Nov.....	14, 614	.....	14, 614	1, 969
Dec.....	13, 651	.....	13, 651	3, 055
Jan.....	14, 070	.....	14, 070	4, 914
Feb.....	11, 077	.....	11, 077	4, 085
Mar.....	9, 519	68	9, 587	5, 619
Apr.....	7, 080	805	7, 885	4, 287
May.....	6, 908	3, 244	10, 152	3, 883
June.....	6, 295	6, 392	12, 687	3, 425
Total.....	140, 968	10, 509	151, 477	31, 796



## **Veterans' Eligibility Period**

The terminal date of each World War II or Korean conflict 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.

To be eligible for loan benefits under Public Law 89-358, a veteran must have served on active duty for 181 days or more, any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, and have been discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable. Persons whose military service after January 31, 1955, consisted of "active duty for training," however, are not eligible.

Members of the U.S. Armed Forces who have served at least 2 years in active duty status, even though not discharged, are eligible while their service continues without a break.

Each post-Korean veteran will be eligible for a minimum of 10 years from the date of his separation from the Armed Forces. In addition, he will be eligible for an additional year for each 3 months (90 days) of active duty service up to a maximum of 20 years from the date of his separation from the Armed Forces.

A veteran released because of service-connected disabilities will be eligible for the full 20 years from the date of his discharge or release.

In no event will the eligibility of any post-Korean conflict veteran expire before March 3, 1976.

## **Cumulative GI Loan Activity**

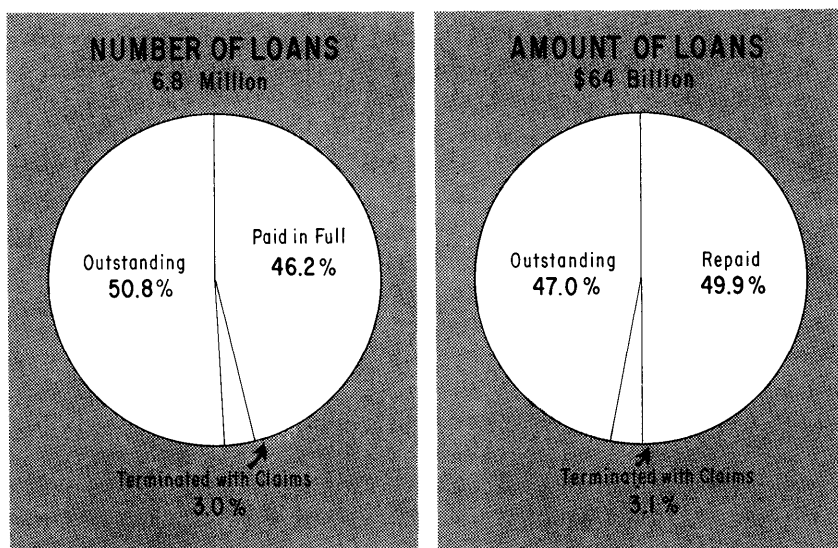
Since the beginning of the program in 1944, the Veterans Administration has guaranteed or insured nearly 6.8 million home, farm, and business loans made by private lenders to World War II and Korean conflict veterans. The program has been, however, mainly a home loan program. Nearly 6.5 million of the total were home loans amounting to almost \$63 billion. In addition, 46,400 former direct loans amounting to \$468.1 million have been sold with a VA guaranty. Thus, a total of 6,833,595 loans amounting to more than \$64 billion have been guaranteed or insured.

About 3.2 million loans have been repaid in full. Claims under the guaranty or insurance provision have been paid on 3 percent of the total loans

guaranteed or insured. Home loans have proven to be somewhat better risks than farm or business loans. Only 2.9 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. (Claims experience by regional offices is tabulated in table 74 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 \$32.1 billion. Considering also loans terminated by payment of claims, it is estimated that about 3,473,000 loans were outstanding on June 30, 1966, having an unpaid principal balance of \$30.2 billion.

#### VA LOANS GUARANTEED OR INSURED



Gross claims on approximately \$1.9 billion in loans terminated by payment under the guaranty totaled \$1.0 billion. 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 \$96.2 million through June 30, 1966.

#### 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.

Thus, the Veterans Administration's contingent liability with respect to the \$30.2 billion in guaranteed or insured loans outstanding amounted to approximately \$15.6 billion as of June 30, 1966.

In addition to the outstanding guaranteed and insured loans mentioned above, private investors at fiscal year end held nearly 72,000 VA vendee accounts (mortgage loans made by the Veterans Administration incident to the sale of properties acquired following the termination of guaranteed or insured home loans) with an estimated outstanding balance of approximately \$731 million. This represents an additional contingent liability of the Veterans Administration because these loans were sold subject to the guaranty agreement contained in VA regulation 4600, which became effective on March 22, 1962. Basically, that agreement provides that, under the terms and conditions set forth therein, the Veterans Administration will repurchase any loan in which a serious default occurs.

### **GI Loan Activity in Fiscal Year 1966**

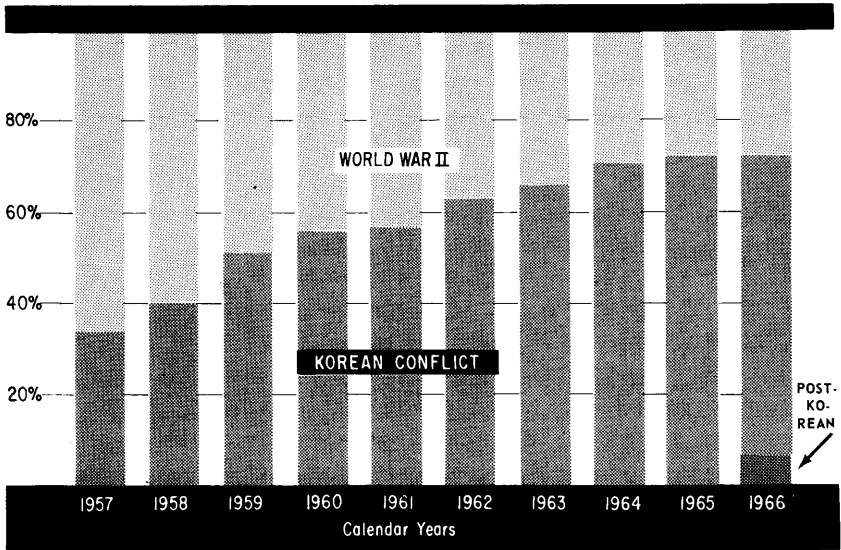
During fiscal year 1966 more than 152,000 home, farm, and business loans amounting to \$2.52 billion were guaranteed or insured. This total included 151,477 loans originated by private lenders and 803 former direct loans which were sold to private investors with a VA guaranty.

Total loans guaranteed declined somewhat from fiscal year 1965, when 176,000 loans were guaranteed or insured, of which 170,253 were home loans originated by private lenders. Although the supply of private credit available for mortgage investment contracted drastically during the year, volume was still considerably above the 123,000 home loans guaranteed or insured in fiscal year 1961, the most recent previous period when private credit for VA guaranteed loans was in short supply.

More than 67 percent of the guaranteed or insured loans originated by private lenders in fiscal year 1966 were made to veterans using entitlement derived from service during the Korean conflict and approximately 7 percent were made to post-Korean veterans. The decrease in proportion of World War II veterans obtaining loans under the GI loan program during recent years is illustrated in the chart on page 90.

About 40 percent of the eligible World War II veterans have made use of the VA loan program to date. Eligibility of World War II veterans began to expire in July 1962, and the demand for loans by this segment of the

# VA-GUARANTEED HOME LOANS, BY USE OF ENTITLEMENT



veteran population can be expected to continue to decline until the final expiration date of World War II entitlement in 1967.

At the time Public Law 89-358 was enacted, approximately 25 percent of the 5.7 million Korean conflict veterans had used their VA loan entitlement. About 2.2 million of these Korean conflict veterans also had post-Korean service which entitled them to eligibility under the new law. The new law canceled any unused entitlement from previous periods of service and reduced the amount of entitlement of those veterans who had used their entitlement from prior periods of service for loans on real property which they still owned or which had resulted in actual liability or loss to the Veterans Administration.

In addition, the new law extended loan benefits to over 3.9 million veterans with service only during the post-Korean period and to those members of the U.S. Armed Forces who had served at least 2 years in an active duty status.

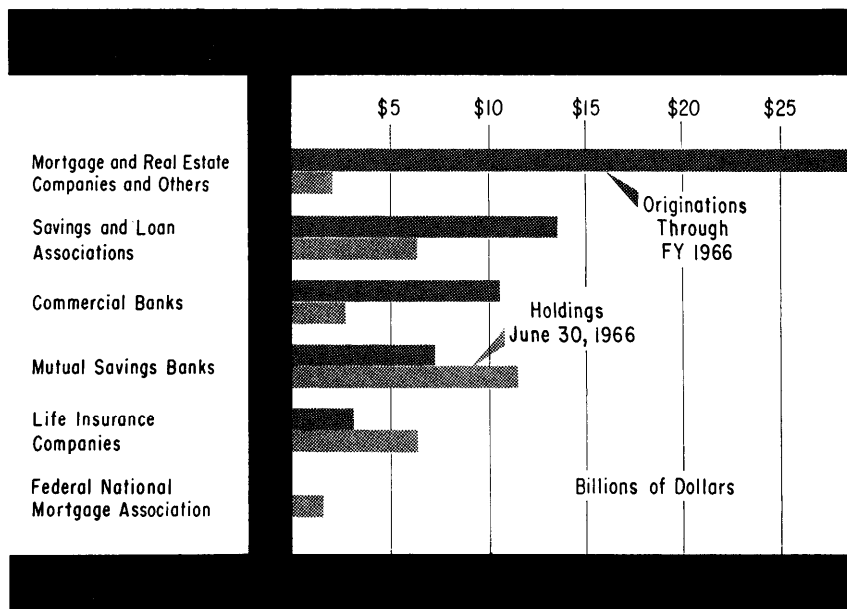
Since no termination date was set for qualifying service under the new law, it is impossible to estimate the final magnitude of this new group of veterans. A 5-year projection of the estimated number of separations from the U.S. Armed Forces indicates that by the end of fiscal year 1971 the new class of veterans will constitute the bulk of veterans eligible for loan benefits.

The newly eligible post-Korean conflict veterans have already become an important factor in the VA loan program. Each month since enactment of Public Law 89-358 has witnessed a marked increase in both the number and percentage of loans obtained by these veterans. In June this class of veterans accounted for more than 50 percent of the total loans guaranteed or insured.

During fiscal year 1966, mutual savings banks originated 10 percent of GI home loans closed; savings and loan associations, 9.4 percent; life insurance companies, 3.0 percent; commercial banks, 11.3 percent; and real estate and mortgage companies, 65.9 percent. Individual lenders and others originated the remaining 0.4 percent of loans closed.

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 home buyer during the past 10 years. The data are based on a sample of primary home loans which were submitted to the Veterans Administration for prior approval.

The median age of the veteran home buyers has remained relatively stable over the years. This is due primarily to the fact that the proportion of veterans obtaining home loans has reversed; from 70 percent World War II and 30 percent Korean conflict in 1956 to 28 percent World War II and 72 percent Korean conflict in 1965. Since the average age of the Korean conflict veteran is about 12 years less than that of World War II veterans, this shift has resulted in the overall median age of veteran home buyers remaining almost constant. The influx of post-Korean conflict veterans into

the program will probably lower the average age of veteran home buyers in the future.

The table also reveals that the average annual housing expense has increased each year since 1956, and, with one exception, this has also been true of the average loan amount. It will be noted, however, that the percent of income used for housing expense, which had increased each year from 1957 through 1963, stabilized in 1964, and declined slightly in 1965.

Calendar year	Median age of borrower	Average annual income (after taxes)	Average annual housing expense	Housing expense as a percent of income	Average price of home	Average loan amount
1956 . . . . .	( <sup>1</sup> )	\$5, 675	\$1, 285	22. 5	\$12, 905	\$11, 960
1957 . . . . .	32. 3	5, 810	1, 415	24. 4	13, 790	12, 740
1958 . . . . .	31. 6	5, 890	1, 460	24. 8	14, 095	13, 370
1959 . . . . .	31. 5	5, 725	1, 465	25. 6	13, 930	13, 480
1960 . . . . .	32. 2	6, 050	1, 565	25. 8	14, 465	14, 070
1961 . . . . .	32. 2	5, 660	1, 575	27. 9	14, 315	13, 985
1962 . . . . .	33. 2	5, 735	1, 640	28. 5	14, 655	14, 315
1963 . . . . .	33. 2	5, 905	1, 715	29. 1	15, 385	15, 000
1964 . . . . .	33. 9	6, 230	1, 810	29. 1	16, 025	15, 710
1965 . . . . .	34. 8	6, 550	1, 875	28. 6	16, 830	16, 460

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

## Defaults and Claims

From the beginning of the loan guaranty program through June 1966, lenders have reported 1,531,569 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 83 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 73 in the statistical section of this report. Fiscal year data for the last 6 years is given on page 93.

It will be noted that the number of claims vouchered for payment in fiscal year 1966 declined nearly 7 percent from fiscal year 1965. This is in contrast to the substantial increases which occurred in fiscal years 1961 through 1963. This is due in part to the 3 percent decrease in the number of defaults reported and in part to the increase in the rate of defaults cured or withdrawn from 77.7 percent in 1965 to 78.9 percent in 1966. The number of guaranteed or insured loans outstanding is declining gradually. This factor and the continued aging of loans has exerted a downward influence on the number of claims.

Fiscal year	Defaults reported	Loans in default end of year	Defaults disposed of			
			Total	Cured or withdrawn		Claims vouchered for payment
				Number	Percent	
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
1965.....	108, 469	53, 810	109, 081	84, 777	77. 7	24, 314
1966.....	105, 336	52, 869	106, 277	83, 720	78. 9	22, 557

### 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, 262,408 loans have been made and fully disbursed in the amount of \$2.38 billion. As of the end of June 1966, 46,321 direct loans had been repaid in full, 46,448 had been sold, and 6,468 had been terminated by foreclosure or voluntary conveyance. This left 163,171 loans with an unpaid principal balance of slightly less than \$1.2 billion still outstanding. The chart on page 94 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, proceeds from the sale of mortgage participation certificates, and the proceeds of principal repayments on loans made. From the beginning of the direct loan program in 1950 through June 1966, a total of about \$3.6 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.....	468, 747, 381
Proceeds from sale of mortgage participation certificates.....	778, 000, 000
Loan repayments.....	639, 437, 728

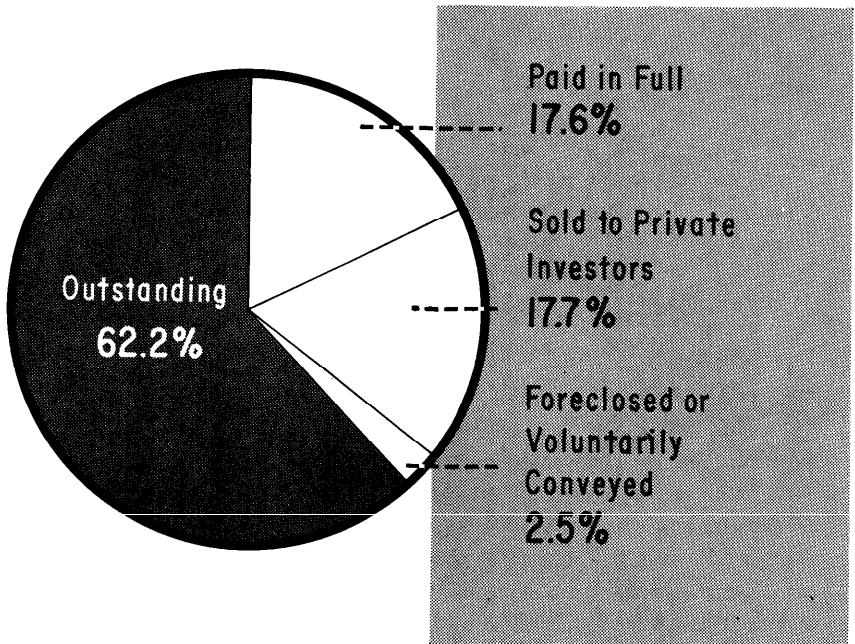
Total.....	3, 616, 263, 105
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The status of funds for direct loans as of June 30, 1966, is shown below:

Expended for loans.....	\$2, 380, 703, 670
Loans committed, but not disbursed.....	15, 710, 109
Reserved for loans in process, but not committed.....	35, 590, 548
Reserved for builders' commitments.....	
Transferred to loan guaranty revolving fund (pursuant to Public Law 87-804).....	305, 718, 022
Balance available.....	878, 540, 756

Total.....	3, 616, 263, 105
------------	------------------

#### DIRECT LOANS CLOSED AND FULLY DISBURSED THROUGH JUNE 30, 1966



To date, earnings from the direct loan program have been sufficient to pay \$336,044,756 in interest on U.S. Treasury advances, to cover \$16,083,242 of expenses and losses which had been incurred, to transfer \$128,152,978 to the loan guaranty revolving fund, and to provide a \$35,957,011 reserve against future losses.

As a result of the phasing out of eligibility, the satisfaction of demand for housing on the part of most World War II veterans, and the supply of private credit available early in fiscal year 1966, the number of direct loans closed and fully disbursed continued to decline sharply, from 11,600 in fiscal year 1965 to 6,041 in fiscal year 1966. During the year 7,624 direct loans were repaid in full, 924 loans were terminated by foreclosure or voluntary conveyance, and 803 loans amounting to \$8.8 million were sold to private investors.

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

The inventory of VA-owned properties declined for the third straight year. At the end of fiscal year 1963 the Veterans Administration held an inventory of 23,783 properties. Expanded and continued sales efforts reduced this figure to 20,266 at the end of fiscal year 1964, to 17,460 at the end of fiscal year 1965, and to 15,679 on June 30, 1966.

Unlike the previous 2 years, when the reduction in inventory was due entirely to an increase in sales, the reduction during fiscal year 1966 was aided by a reduction in property acquisitions. Special sales effort during

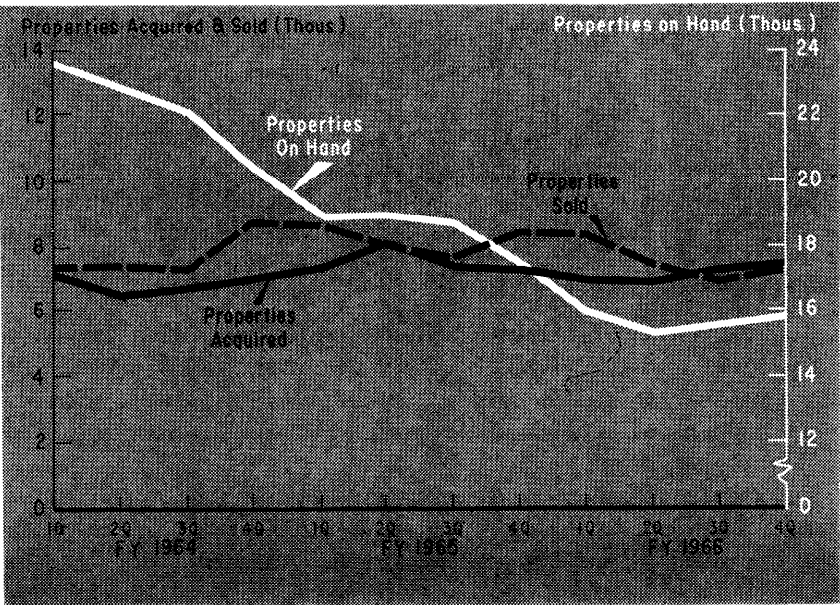


the year was directed to the disposition of properties which had been held in absolute title for a year or more. This emphasis on sales of older properties, coupled with the fact that the number of properties available for sale was smaller than that of the previous year, resulted in a decline in the total number of properties sold. The chart below shows the relationship between properties acquired, properties sold, and properties on hand for each quarter of the past 3 fiscal years.

Despite some decrease in sales volume, the difference between acquisitions and sales was large enough to result in an 11 percent reduction in total inventory during the year. The efforts to sell properties held for considerable periods of time were successful, as the table below illustrates.

Length of time held by VA	June 30, 1965		June 30, 1966		Percent change
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
Less than 6 months . . . . .	7,832	53.0	7,883	59.8	+0.7
6 months but less than 12 . . . . .	2,059	13.9	1,822	13.8	-11.5
12 months but less than 18 . . . . .	1,123	7.6	800	6.1	-28.8
18 months but less than 24 . . . . .	904	6.1	538	4.1	-40.5
24 months and over . . . . .	2,865	19.4	2,141	16.2	-25.3
Total . . . . .	14,783	100.0	13,184	100.0	-10.8

VA PROPERTIES ACQUIRED, SOLD, AND ON HAND



The number of property acquisitions shown in the above table should not be taken as indicative of the number of guaranteed or insured loan foreclosures. VA acquisition statistics include properties which had been sold by the Veterans Administration on terms and then reacquired, as well as properties acquired through foreclosure of VA guaranteed or insured loans. There are also differences in timing between the foreclosure of a property by a holder of a VA guaranteed loan and its acquisition by the Veterans Administration. The series of VA claims vouchered for payment (discussed earlier in this chapter) is generally used to represent VA guaranteed or insured loan foreclosures.

### **VA Portfolio of Loans**

As of June 30, 1966, the Veterans Administration held 240,462 loans with an outstanding balance of over \$1.9 billion.

Of the total, 163,171 were direct loans to veterans, having an outstanding balance of over \$1.1 billion. There were 75,565 vendee accounts with loan balances aggregating nearly \$760 million. 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 1,726 loans, amounting to almost \$14 million 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.

As the loans are paid off, receipts not needed for retirement of mortgage participation certificates are returned to the revolving funds and become available for making new direct loans to veterans, or in the case of loans arising from the sale of properties acquired from guaranteed or insured loans, they become available for payments of claims, property acquisitions, and expenses of the loan guaranty revolving fund. They also produce interest income.

Sales of loans to private investors produce a much quicker return of capital for the funding of the loan guaranty program.

Sales of mortgage participation certificates, discussed below under the topic "Mortgage Pools," are another means of returning capital to the funds.

### **Sales of Loans**

Cumulatively, the Veterans Administration has sold \$468.1 million of direct loans. Sales in fiscal year 1966 amounted to \$8.8 million. All direct loans sold by the Veterans Administration are guaranteed under the same conditions which apply to VA guaranteed loans originated by private lenders.

To promote the sale of vendee accounts, the Veterans Administration issues a repurchase agreement (VA regulation 4600) which in effect guarantees those securities and makes them attractive to investors.

From the time VA regulation 4600 went into effect in March 1962, through fiscal year 1966, private investors had bought \$878.8 million of VA vendee accounts. As of June 30, 1966, \$84.9 million of these accounts had been repurchased under the terms of the guaranty. The chart below illustrates the estimated volume of these accounts in the hands of private investors compared to the amount held by the Veterans Administration.

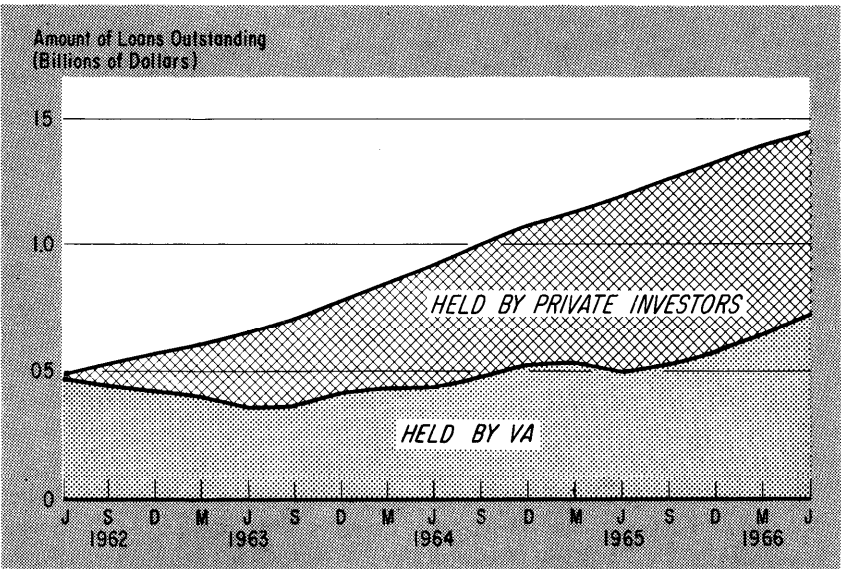
Purchasers of VA vendee accounts guaranteed under the provisions of VA regulation 4600 are classified as follows:

	<i>Million</i>
Mutual savings banks.....	\$266.2
Commercial banks.....	254.5
Savings and loan associations.....	231.1
Insurance companies.....	36.4
Mortgage and real estate companies and others.....	90.6
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>878.8</b>

### Mortgage Pools

Sale of mortgage participation certificates backed by VA-owned mortgages through the FNMA (Federal National Mortgage Association), was authorized by the Housing Act of 1964. As of October 2, 1964, a trust indenture creating the Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust was signed with the President of the Federal National Mortgage Association. The trust is administered by FNMA as trustee. FNMA also participates as an original beneficiary of the trust, setting aside a portion of its own portfolio of loans for the sale of participation certificates.

**VENDEE ACCOUNTS OUTSTANDING**



Under the terms of the trust indenture the Veterans Administration retains full title to and ownership and control of mortgages set aside for participation certificates. Right to receive future payments of principal and interest has, however, been transferred to the trustee, except for retention of a loan servicing fee.

Participation sales have now become a major source of funding VA loan programs. One sale was completed in fiscal year 1965, from which the Veterans Administration realized approximately \$100 million. In fiscal year 1966, the agency realized approximately \$885 million from the sale of four separate issues of participation certificates. The table below shows the date and amounts of participation sales in behalf of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Veterans Administration since the inception of the Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust:

[In millions of dollars]

Series	Issue date	Total sale	FNMA share	VA share
A.....	November 1964.....	\$300	\$200	\$100
B.....	July 1965.....	525	250	275
C.....	December 1965.....	375	75	300
D.....	April 1966.....	410	160	250
E.....	June 1966.....	180	120	60
	Total.....	1,790	805	985

As of June 30, 1966, there were \$975 million in participation certificates outstanding against which the Veterans Administration had set aside on its books mortgages with a current outstanding principal balance of \$1,167,839,129 and, in addition, there was \$60,829,125 in securities and other assets held by the trustee in behalf of the Veterans Administration for retirement of outstanding certificates and for other expenses.

Scheduled retirement dates of outstanding participation certificates run through 1981. Varying amounts are scheduled for retirement in each of the intervening years.

The terms of the trust indenture which created the Government Mortgages Liquidation Trust requires that outstanding participations shall at no time exceed 80 percent of the outstanding balance of loans set aside for the trust, inclusive, however, of securities or other assets held by the trustee in behalf of the Veterans Administration.

Funds for retirement of participation certificates, interest payments to participation holders, and expenses of the trust must come entirely from principal and interest collections from loans set aside, or to be set aside, and from investment income on securities purchased by the trustee out of such principal and interest collections turned over to him which are in excess of current needs.

The Participation Sales Act of 1966 authorized certain Federal agencies, including the Veterans Administration, to sell participation certificates, through FNMA as trustee, under its provisions. Briefly the act provides for the sale of beneficial interests or participation certificates which do not have yields high enough to cover all payments of principal and interest to participation holders. The act authorized appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to cover insufficiencies. Participation sales are limited to amounts authorized for each agency in an appropriation act. Except for FNMA secondary market operations, the act also requires approval of the Secretary of the Treasury for any direct sale of loan by agencies.

The provisions of the new act should have the effect of achieving a greater immediate return of capital from any loans set aside, since it will not be necessary in the future to have as great a protective margin between loans set aside and outstanding participation certificates. Investor protection will be provided by the government guaranty and the indefinite appropriation to cover insufficiencies.

### **Funding the Loan Guaranty Program**

Total expenditures, cumulatively through June 30, 1966, were \$2,371,550,783.

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 5 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.....	878, 765, 279
Sale of mortgage participation certificates.....	207, 000, 000
Other receipts (principal repayments, interest and rental income, etc.).....	287, 998, 995
Transfer from the direct loan revolving fund.....	433, 871, 000
	<hr/>
Total availability.....	2, 537, 785, 720
Less: Unexpended balance, June 30, 1966.....	166, 234, 937
	<hr/>
Total expenditures.....	2, 371, 550, 783

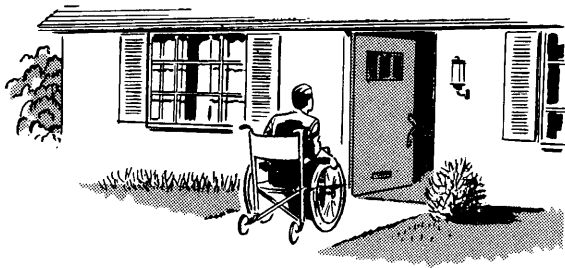
During fiscal year 1966, expenditures from the loan guaranty revolving fund amounted to \$378.0 million. Revenues of the fund during this period

amounted to \$358.1 million of which \$95.7 million, came from the sale of loans under the provisions of VA regulation 4600.

A distinction needs to be made between expenditures and losses 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, 1966:

Total funds expended:	
For payment of claims and acquisition of property.....	\$1, 964, 172, 881
For acquisitions of loans, property expense, selling expense, etc. .	407, 377, 902
	<hr/>
Total expenditures.....	2, 371, 550, 783
Less receipts <sup>1</sup> .....	1, 582, 579, 624
	<hr/>
Net expenditures to be accounted for.....	788, 971, 159
Less: Assets other than cash:	
Equity in properties.....	148, 223, 411
Equity in loans.....	534, 785, 235
Other.....	9, 772, 275
	<hr/>
Estimated net loss.....	96, 190, 238
<hr/>	
<sup>1</sup> Total receipts from operations include:	
Amount deposited to general fund of Treasury prior to in- ception of the loan guaranty revolving fund.....	\$208, 815, 350
Receipts deposited to revolving fund.....	1, 373, 764, 274
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	1, 582, 579, 624



## Chapter Seven

# GRANTS TO DISABLED VETERANS FOR SPECIALLY ADAPTED HOUSING

### Mission

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

“(1) Due to the loss, or loss of use of both lower extremities, such as to preclude locomotion without the aid of braces, crutches, canes, or a wheelchair, or

“(2) which includes ‘(A) blindness in both eyes, having only light perception, plus (B) loss or loss of use of one lower extremity.’ ”

### Highlights

- Nearly 500 veterans determined eligible during year—almost 11,000 since initiation of program in 1948.
- Almost 8,800 grants made to date—costs to Government \$4.7 million for 485 veterans this year and \$83.7 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.

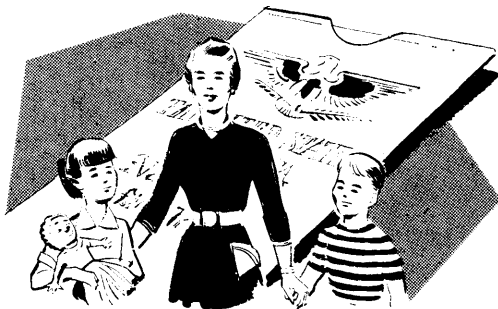
Each initial application under this program is first reviewed to establish the veteran's legal eligibility after which a determination is made as to whether a specially adapted house is medically feasible in his case. As of June 30, 1966, a cumulative total of 11,369 veterans had been approved as to basic eligibility, and, of these, 10,959 were approved as to medical feasibility.

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 10,959 veterans who had established eligibility for grants through June 30, 1966, a cumulative total of 8,930 had formulated definite plans and had filed final applications for grants for specific housing. Only 107 of the final applications filed resulted in cancellations, 20 were pending approval, and the remaining 8,803 had been approved for grants, totaling nearly \$84.2 million, an average of about \$9,600 per grant. Of the 8,803 final applications approved, 6,354 were for the purpose of buying a lot and building a house, 1,334 were made to build a house on a lot already owned by the veteran, 756 were made to remodel a house the veteran owned, and the remaining 359 were for the purpose of reducing the outstanding indebtedness on a suitable home which the veteran had previously purchased.

There were 485 grants disbursed in fiscal year 1966 compared with 548 in fiscal year 1965 and 492 in fiscal year 1964. The increase in grants disbursed during fiscal year 1965 was mainly attributable to Public Law 88-401, effective August 8, 1964, which liberalized 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 removed the requirement as to the degree of physical restrictions on locomotion. As a result, a backlog of cases in this category was handled during fiscal year 1965 and the volume of grants disbursed during that year was about 5 percent above the normal level of activity experienced in fiscal years 1964 and 1966.





## Chapter Eight

# INSURANCE

### Mission

The Veterans Administration, as the administering agency, operates six life insurance programs for veterans, servicemen, and their beneficiaries. These programs are:

- (1) U.S. Government Life Insurance.
- (2) National Service Life Insurance.
- (3) Veterans Special Life Insurance.
- (4) Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance.
- (5) Veterans Reopened Insurance.
- (6) Servicemen's Group Life Insurance.

### Highlights

- Legislation (Public Law 89-214) enacted to provide group life insurance to members on active duty in the uniformed services.
- Extension of coverage from age 60 to 65 under the total disability income provision elected by 65 percent of policyholders who had the age 60 rider. In addition some 68,000 new disability riders issued.
- 129,000 modified life policies now in force. Number increasing at the rate of some 2,400 policies a week.
- \$209,000,000 approved for regular dividends on NSLI accounts and \$15,200,000 for regular dividends on USGLI accounts.

## General

The six Government life insurance programs administered by the Veterans Administration are all segregated and operated as if they were separate life insurance companies. To accomplish this, six funds have been established in the U.S. Treasury. Each fund is credited with its own premium, interest, and other income, and similarly debited with its own disbursements.

The maximum amount of Government insurance, exclusive of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, that can legally be in force on one life is \$10,000. It is possible to carry as much as \$10,000 of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance and an additional \$10,000 in one or more of the other programs.

## U.S. Government Life Insurance

This program was established in 1919 to handle the insurance converted from the War Risk Term Insurance of World War I. A total of approximately 1,150,000 of these converted policies was issued, of which 241,073 remain in force. Since this program was closed to new issues in 1951, the insurance is decreasing at an accelerating pace, now in the neighborhood of 5 percent per year.

In addition to the death benefit, all USGLI policies except special endowment at age 96 provide a permanent total disability benefit without terminal age. This disability benefit matures the policy and pays the face amount plus interest in monthly installments over 20 years, with such installments continuing for life if disability continues. An optional total disability income benefit is available at an extra premium.

This program is self-supporting except for administrative expenses and except for claim losses traceable to the extra occupational hazard of service in the Armed Forces. Dividends are paid based on the experience in this fund.

Current statistics on this program reveal the following:

Number of 5-year term policies in force.....	3, 682
Number of permanent plan policies inforce.....	237, 391
Average amount per policy.....	\$4, 363
Average attained age (years).....	66. 7
Average annual death rate (per 1,000).....	35. 7

## National Service Life Insurance

This program was established in 1940 to handle the insurance requirements of World War II. Considerations of equity made it desirable to segregate the insurance operations of this new group of policyholders from the earlier group of World War I. Over 22 million policies were issued under this program, of which 4,792,674 remain in force for a total amount of approximately \$31 billion of insurance.

The lapses were, of course, the heaviest at demobilization after the close of World War II. This was followed by heavy reinstatements and lapses

in the intervening years until the Korean conflict when a large influx of new issues were recorded. In April 1951 the program was closed to new issues and only reinstatements now add to the inforce totals.

All NSLI policies provide for a death benefit and a disability premium waiver benefit without a stated extra premium. An optional total disability income benefit providing a monthly income of \$10 per \$1,000 of insurance is available at an extra premium.

This program, like USGLI, is self-supporting except for administrative expenses and except for claim losses traceable to the extra occupational hazard of service in the Armed Forces. Dividends are paid based on this fund's own experience.

The following statistical information shows the present status of this program:

Number of 5-year term policies in force.....	2, 487, 440
Number of permanent plan policies in force.....	2, 305, 234
Average amount per policy.....	\$6, 543
Average attained age (years).....	44. 6
Average annual death rate (per 1,000).....	4. 9

**Veterans Special Life Insurance**

This insurance was available without medical examination to veterans separated from service on or after April 25, 1951, and before January 1, 1957. It had to be applied for within 120 days after separation. Approximately 800,000 policies were issued, of which 636,891 remain in force.

Until 1959 only 5-year term, indefinitely renewable, was available. In 1958 legislation was enacted providing for an exchange to a lower priced term, nonrenewable after age 50, and for conversions to permanent plans.

This program was set up by law on a nonparticipating basis (no dividends) with the Government underwriting the entire program.

The following statistical information indicates the present status of this program:

Number of 5-year term policies in force.....	472, 516
Number of permanent plan policies in force.....	164, 375
Average amount per policy.....	\$8, 786
Average attained age (years).....	33. 7
Average annual death rate (per 1,000).....	1. 2

**Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance**

This insurance is available to veterans separated from service after April 1951 who are suffering from a service-connected disability but who are otherwise insurable. The insurance must be applied for generally within 1 year after service connection of the disability is established by the Veterans Administration. All the regular plans of insurance, including 5-year term, are available.

This program insures medically substandard lives at standard rates of premium. Hence, the program is not self-supporting and the losses are met

by periodic congressional appropriations. The fund is operated on virtually a pay-as-you-go basis.

Current statistics on this program are as follows:

Number of 5-year term policies in force.....	33, 578
Number of permanent plan policies in force.....	29, 834
Number of policies issued in fiscal year 1966.....	4, 903
Average amount per policy.....	\$8, 668
Average attained age (years).....	33. 8
Average annual death rate (per 1,000).....	11. 8

### **Veterans Reopened Insurance**

In 1964, Congress enacted legislation which provided for a limited reopening of National Service Life Insurance for a period of 1 year beginning May 1, 1965, to veterans who qualify under the following conditions:

1. He must have been eligible to buy National Service Life Insurance between October 7, 1940, and January 1, 1957, but he must not be on active duty at date of issue of the policy; and
2. He must have either:
  - a. A service-connected disability which is presently compensable, or would be compensable if it were rated 10 percent or more in degree—without any serious non-service-connected disability which would disqualify him for standard insurance or
  - b. A non-service-connected disability, or a combination of service and nonservice disabilities, so serious that he cannot obtain commercial insurance at the highest rates.

The premium rates for this insurance depend on the nature and severity of the disability. For those with service-connected disabilities only, the rates vary from standard to a maximum of some two to three times the standard. For those with serious non-service-connected disabilities, the rates vary from two to three times the standard to a maximum of \$50 a month plus the standard monthly rate per \$1,000 of insurance.

Term insurance is not available in this program.

The administrative cost of this program is added to the premium paid by the insured. The policy charge for this cost has been set at 42 cents per month for the first 5 years.

Since the law requires that this insurance be nonparticipating, the premiums have been set at a low level and no dividends will be paid. However, the Administrator may by law increase or decrease the premium rates and the policy charge for administrative costs in accordance with the experience in this program.

The following statistical information shows the current status of this program:

Number of policies in force.....	139, 735
Number of policies issued in fiscal year 1966.....	140, 290
Average amount per policy.....	\$7, 057
Average attained age (years).....	43. 8
Average annual death rate (per 1,000).....	9. 3

## Servicemen's Group Life Insurance

In 1965, legislation was enacted which provided group life insurance to members on active duty in the uniformed services defined in the law as the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and Environmental Science Services Administration.

This program is administered by a commercial primary insurer and supervised by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs. The total amount of insurance, now estimated at \$33 billion is reinsured on a formula basis prescribed by the Administrator with as many commercial companies as elect to participate, providing they meet the eligibility criteria established by the Administrator.

The coverage is automatic for \$10,000 of insurance unless the member elects in writing to be insured for \$5,000, or not to be insured at all. The insurance continues for 4 months after separation from service, without any premium payment during this period. The insurance may be converted to regular individual insurance in any qualified commercial insurance company at any time while the group insurance is in force.

Premiums for this insurance and for its cost of administration are deducted monthly from servicemen's pay and remitted by each uniformed service to the Veterans Administration. The Veterans Administration, in turn, remits to the primary insurer with whom it has a contract to administer this program. All claims are paid by the primary insurer.

The servicemen's premium for this insurance, subject to change in accordance with the actual experience, has been initially set at \$2 per month for \$10,000 and \$1 per month for \$5,000.

The Government contributes toward the military extrahazard cost of this insurance by paying for all death claims in excess of a certain maximum. This maximum is defined in the law as what the total claims would be if mortality in the uniformed services were the same as the mortality for the entire U.S. male population of the same average age.

The financial operations, on an accrual basis, from September 29, 1965, to June 30, 1966, were as follows:

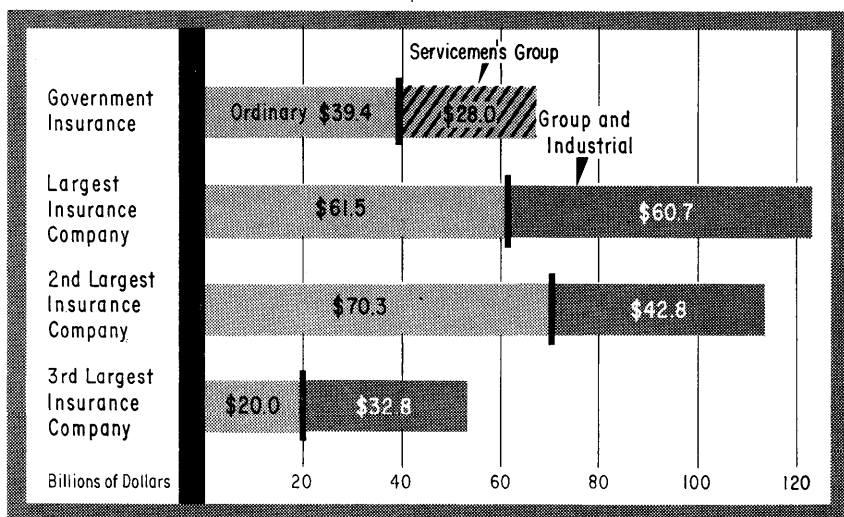
Servicemen's premiums collected.....	\$52, 497, 334
Military extrahazard contribution by U.S. Government.....	27, 256, 002
Total.....	79, 753, 336
Amount of claims received including an estimate for incurred but not reported claims.....	70, 980, 000

Based on total amounts of insurance in force the programs administered or supervised by the Veterans Administration constitute the third largest insurance operation in the United States.

## Total Disability Income Provision

Total disability income provisions (TDIP) became available on an optional basis to NSLI policyholders in 1946. As of October 31, 1958, about 87,000 such riders were in force, with a \$5 monthly benefit for each \$1,000

## COMPARISON OF INSURANCE IN FORCE, DECEMBER 31, 1965



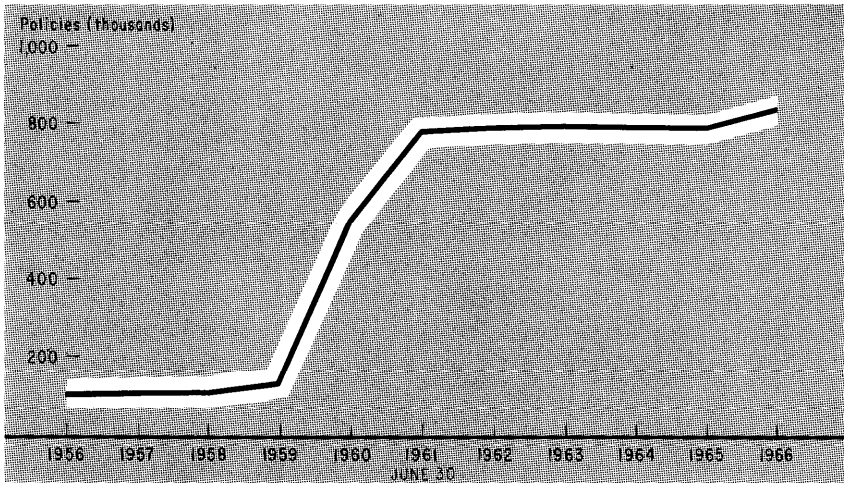
of insurance. Effective November 1, 1958, an optional total disability income provision with a benefit of \$10 a month for each \$1,000 of NSLI became available. The offer of the larger disability income benefit resulted in an increase of the riders to about 784,000 by June 30, 1965. The income benefits were provided for total disability commencing before the 60th birthday. Effective in January 1965, a new total disability income provision with coverage up to the 65th birthday became available. As of June 30, 1966, approximately 490,000 policyholders had exchanged their age 60 riders for age 65 riders. In addition some 68,000 new age 65 disability riders had been issued.

A similar provision for USGLI policyholders, first made available in 1928, provides a benefit of \$5.75 per \$1,000 insurance for total disability commencing before the 65th birthday. Approximately 8,000 policies contain such provisions.

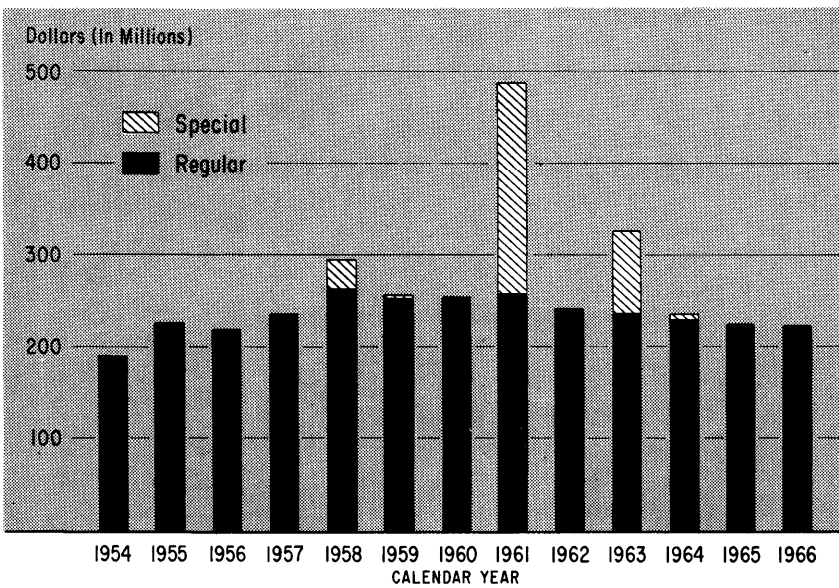
### Dividends

During the past 10 years, dividends paid to USGLI and NSLI policyholders have averaged about \$278 million annually. These dividends represent gains and savings derived from favorable mortality experience and excess interest earnings over and above reserve requirements that are returned to the policyholders. Since Veterans Special Life Insurance, Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance, and the new insurance issued under Public Law 88-664 are nonparticipating, dividends are not paid to such policyholders. However, in fiscal year 1962, a special dividend was authorized by legislation for the Veterans Special Life Insurance program.

### POLICIES WITH TDIP RIDERS ADDED



### DIVIDENDS AUTHORIZED



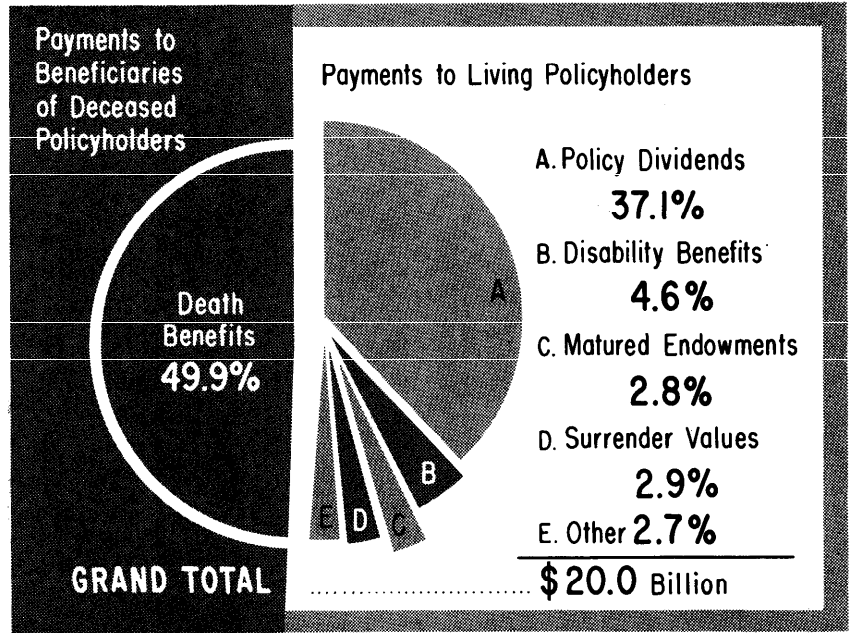
### Payment of Insurance Benefits

Substantial payments are made to Government life insurance policyholders and their beneficiaries. Living policyholders receive payments in the form of policy dividends, matured endowments, cash surrenders, and disability benefits. Beneficiaries of deceased policyholders receive the proceeds of the policy either in a lump-sum payment or in installments. These

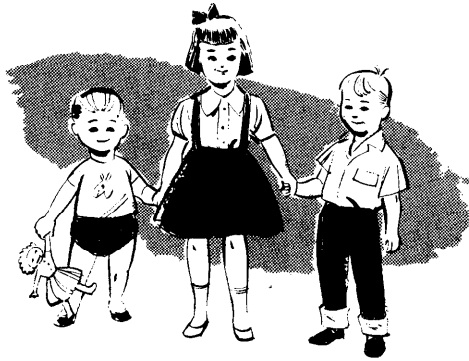
payments, spread throughout each of the States, have a significant impact on the economy.

During fiscal year 1966, living policyholders received \$37 million in disability benefits, \$44 million in surrender value, \$17 million in matured endowments and \$127 million in dividend payments. The \$127 million in dividends represents only slightly more than half the amount usually paid during a fiscal year because the 1966 dividends are being paid on their regular policy anniversary dates rather than all in January as has been done in recent years. A total of about \$355 million was paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyholders. From the inception of the insurance programs through fiscal year 1966, the cash payments to living policyholders and to beneficiaries from the insurance funds have totaled about \$20 billion. 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, 1966)**







## Chapter Nine

### GUARDIANSHIP

#### Mission

The Veterans Administration through its guardianship program safeguards benefits due persons under legal disability because of minority or mental illness. This is accomplished through State courts when benefits are paid to guardians appointed by them. Where no guardian has been appointed or is otherwise required, legal custodians responsible exclusively to the Veterans Administration are utilized to administer the benefits payable.

#### Highlights

- Minor and mentally ill beneficiaries reached 602,070, an increase of 34,783 over last year.
- Policy of triennial personal contacts in all cases changed to permit greater frequency in cases of mentally ill beneficiaries where need is greatest by extending the interval in cases of minors with parental fiduciaries.

The guardianship program has, for more than 36 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, investigations and restriction of investments, and post-appointment fact gathering as to actual use of funds and changes in need.

Full implementation of the functional reorganization of the Office of Chief Attorney in fiscal year 1965 permitted cross-utilization of attorneys in all professional areas and reduced supervisory overlay by consolidating the decision making and evidence gathering functions into a single field attorney position. Although experience with the reorganization has been favorable, it did indicate further innovation would bring additional improvement. This resulted in authorizing waiver of interim personal contacts in cases of minor beneficiaries when there is a parental fiduciary in a settled family relationship and the fiduciary is a responsible stable person with the competency and inclination to prudently manage the affairs of the minor beneficiary. Such waivers make possible increased use of the interim personal contact in adult cases and greater frequency will permit better service to the veteran in areas where adult beneficiary neglect tends to occur most frequently.

Beneficiaries in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines were served through the Offices of Chief Attorney in 56 regional offices.

The net increase of 34,783 beneficiaries (wards) served involves an intake of 141,563 new beneficiaries and a loss of 106,780. This continues the upward trend of beneficiaries on guardianship rolls, with minors being the predominate class. That this trend will continue is suggested by the fact that current estimates of veteran population show over 14 million veterans age 44 years and under.

Beneficiaries who have fiduciaries	On June 30, 1966	Percent of net change during year
Total .....	602, 070	6.1
Incompetents .....	107, 250	3.4
Minors .....	494, 820	6.7

The number of accounts audited declined slightly during the year, due primarily to the continued increased use of legal custodians. Such fiduciaries no longer submit periodic written accountings. Inquiry into these estates is now being accomplished by personal contacts. Since the source of estate information is obtained chiefly from audit of accounts of guardians and personal contacts which occur less frequently than in the past, total assets reported are a little lower this year than last year. This is reflected in table 84 on page 305. The table shows data only on estates that were audited or otherwise inquired into during any particular year.

Losses and recoveries for beneficiaries were reported as follows:

Total losses .....	\$146, 301
Defalcations and embezzlements (guardians) .....	105, 669
Defalcations and embezzlements (legal custodians) .....	40, 632
Recoveries for beneficiaries by offices of the chief attorney:	
Total recoveries .....	180, 374
Defalcations and embezzlements (guardians) .....	160, 512
Defalcations and embezzlements (legal custodians) .....	19, 862

Recoveries on behalf of the United States from escheated funds (including general post fund), overpayments, and other collections amounted to \$3,969,536.

Field examinations (investigations) in claims, guardianship activities, and other areas of statutory responsibility totaled 188,594.





## **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 6 million individuals assisted through personal interviews or by telephone.
- Itinerant contact service extended to 86 community itinerant points and 51 military installations as a result of the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-358).

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

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

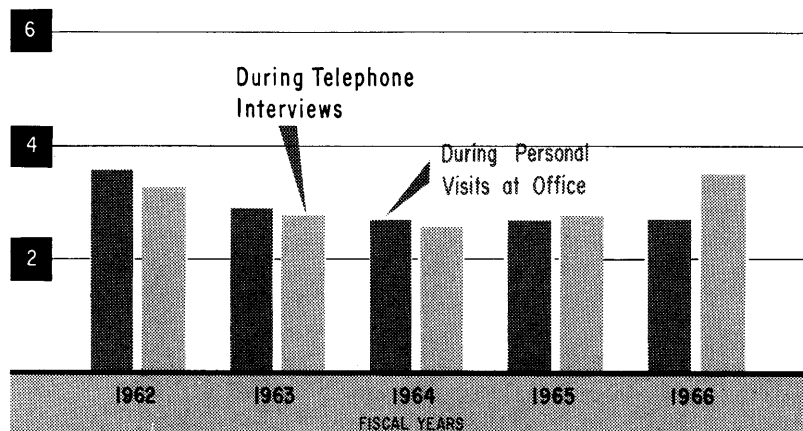
Contact personnel were assigned to a total of 227 installations on June 30, 1966, located throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines. In addition, regularly scheduled itinerant service was being provided to 57 State institutions, 51 military installations, and 86 communities where VA offices were formerly located.

During fiscal year 1966, 2.7 million individuals were personally interviewed during visits to full-time contact locations; an additional 3.5 million persons were assisted through telephone interviews during the same period. The following chart shows the trend of the contact program workload during the past 5 years. The increase in telephone interviews during fiscal year 1966 was influenced by inquiries concerning the enactment of the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966, Public Law 89-358, on March 3, 1966, and the May 2 1966, deadline date for applying for insurance under Public Law 88-664.

The onduty contact personnel strength, exclusive of personnel assigned to offices in Rome, Italy, and Balboa, C.Z., was 951 on June 30, 1966, as compared to 809 on June 30, 1965.

# PERSONAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH CONTACT OFFICES

Millions of  
Individuals Assisted









## **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**

- \$70.4 million in VA benefits paid to beneficiaries abroad, of which \$40.8 million paid to Philippine beneficiaries and \$21.5 million to beneficiaries in Europe.

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.

The VA office for Europe, Rome, Italy, is maintained for the purpose of rendering technical advice and assistance to Department of State personnel in the administration of veterans benefit programs in 22 Western 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 provisions for medical care to eligible veterans. Services and benefits are provided to veterans of allied governments with which a reciprocal agreement has been negotiated.

The VA office, Balboa, C.Z., provides VA representation in the administration of a hospitalization and treatment program on a contract basis for veterans residing in the Canal Zone and in addition provides information and assistance 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 400,000 in the Philippines, most of whom served in the Commonwealth Army of the Philippines. Through an interagency agreement between the Veterans Administration and the SSA (Social Security Administration) the Veterans Administration handles all claims work for that agency in the Philippines, involving some 13,000 SSA beneficiaries.

During the year, financial assistance was 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 disabilities. 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 1966 was \$7.03 per patient-day.

During fiscal year 1966, approximately \$70.4 million in benefits were paid to U.S. veterans, their dependents, and beneficiaries in over 100 foreign countries. Of this amount, approximately \$40.8 million in benefits were

paid to beneficiaries in the Philippines and \$21.5 million to beneficiaries in Europe.

Throughout the year the Veterans Administration has, in cooperation with other U.S. departments and agencies, actively participated in providing professional and technical assistance to public officials of various foreign governments on training and observation missions to the United States.





## 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 top quality, in order to grant all benefits to which veterans and their dependents and beneficiaries are entitled.

#### Highlights

- Appellate workload remained reasonably stable—38,411 appeals initiated. Processing current—about 54 percent required Board consideration; the remaining 46 percent were settled at the original jurisdictional level.
- Appellate jurisdiction formerly exercised by central office loan guaranty committee on waivers and compromises now exclusively vested in the Board of Veterans Appeals.
- 276 independent medical expert opinions authorized by 38 U.S.C. 4009 requested, compared to 259 in fiscal year 1965 and 159 in fiscal year 1964.
- Traveling sections of the Board conducted 428 hearings in visits to 32 field offices.
- 9,673 appeals closed at the original jurisdictional level—claimants did not prosecute after receiving detailed statements of case.

## General

The Board of Veterans Appeals has statutory authority and responsibility (38 U.S.C. 4001-4009) to decide appeals filed from the adjudication of claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration. Decisions of the Board are final except as to insurance contracts (approximately 1 percent of the appeals workload) which are subject to court review. However, the Board's rules of practice provide for reconsideration on 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 when he disagrees with the findings of fact or law in appealable decisions made by offices of original jurisdiction. These rules are continuously reviewed and improved to insure the full measure of due process contemplated by Public Law 87-666.

Hearings on appeal are held on request of claimants, their representatives and attorneys, and Members of Congress. They may be before the Board of Veterans Appeals in Washington, D.C., or before qualified personnel in the offices of original jurisdiction acting as a hearing agency for the Board. In addition, to the extent practicable, traveling sections of the Board visit field offices periodically to conduct hearings as a convenience to the claimant and to bring the Board closer to those served. During fiscal year 1966, sections of the Board conducted 428 hearings in 32 field offices.

## Field Appeals Workload

The annual filing rate has remained stabilized at close to 40,000 over the past decade. In fiscal year 1966, 38,411 appeals were initiated. Major benefits sought, based upon cases received in the Board, were:

Disability benefits:	<i>Percent</i>
Service connection.....	43
Increased rating.....	26
Non-service connection.....	11
Miscellaneous (hospital and outpatient treatment, specially adapted housing, conveyances, retroactive benefits, etc.).....	7
Death benefits.....	10
Training.....	2
Insurance.....	1

The field had 41,101 total dispositions. The following table compares the nature of the dispositions in field offices during fiscal year 1966 with fiscal year 1965.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 15,509 appeals pending not including 672 cases in transit. This is about the normal appellate workload level in field offices under present adjudication procedures.

Nature of disposition	Fiscal year (percent)	
	1966	1965
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Allowed.....	17.4	16.6
Closed (failure to respond to statement of case).....	23.5	23.8
Withdrawn.....	5.6	6.0
Certified to BVA (receipts).....	53.5	53.6

### Board Workload

The Board of Veterans Appeals received 21,966 appeals. Decisions were entered in 20,766 cases. The following table is an analysis of the Board's decisions, compared to fiscal year 1965.

Type of decision	Fiscal year (percent)	
	1966	1965
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Allowed.....	12.9	12.7
Remanded.....	12.7	12.3
Withdrawn.....	1.0	1.4
Denied.....	73.4	73.6

The Board receipts continued to reflect a higher proportion of cases in the more complex and controversial categories. Those appeals, which are closed at the original jurisdictional level for failure to respond after receipt of the statement of the case are, for the most part, routine and perfunctory in nature having little arguable merit. The complex cases continue to be prosecuted. As of June 30, 1966, there were 5,677 cases remaining on the Board's docket. This number added to the 16,181 cases pending in field offices (including the 672 cases in transit) results in a total appeals pending workload of 21,858.

It took an average of 58 days to complete each case docketed. It is anticipated that staffing problems experienced last year will be alleviated in fiscal year 1967 and that elapsed time from docketing to decision will decrease.

Jurisdiction was vested in the Board of Veterans Appeals, as of December 1, 1965, to consider appeals from determination on applications of the veteran borrower or his spouse, or representative, for waiver of payment of

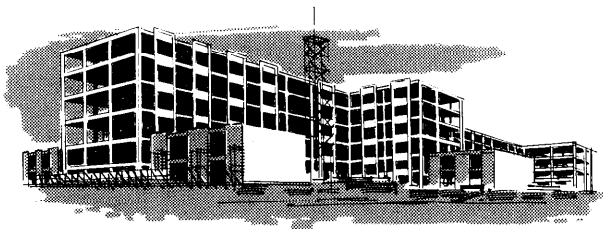
loan guarantee indebtedness or any part thereof under the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 1820(a)(4) following loan default or property loss. On June 30, 1966, 1,313 appeals for waiver of loan guarantee indebtedness were pending; 368 were in the Board; the remainder or 945 were in the offices of original jurisdiction.

Public Law 87-671 (38 U.S.C. 4009) authorizes the Board to request outside medical opinions in cases presenting "medical complexity or controversy." Such opinions are obtained under arrangements with 73 recognized medical schools throughout the country. The deans of these schools select the specialist who will study the record and furnish an opinion in the individual case. Good cooperation from medical schools and universities has been received. The medical opinions are generally of high quality and substantial assistance in solving complex and controversial medical questions. The requests for independent medical expert opinions have increased each year since the authorizing statute was implemented on January 1, 1963. During fiscal year 1966, 276 opinions were requested as compared to 259 in fiscal year 1965 and 159 in fiscal year 1964.

### **Representation**

Service organizations held power of attorney in 80 percent of the cases decided by the Board. Another 1.5 percent were represented by attorneys and agents. Representation by service organizations has steadily increased at the appellate level, from the 67 percent recorded in fiscal year 1957. Vigorous and competent representation greatly assists the claimant in perfecting his appeal and the Board in rendering reasoned decisions.





## **Chapter Thirteen**

# **CONSTRUCTION**

### **Mission**

The Construction program in the Veterans Administration is concerned with four major areas of endeavor.

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

### **Highlights**

- About \$49 million of construction designed.
- Four major construction contracts awarded amounting to \$29 million.
- About \$73 million of construction put in place.
- Work was completed on 90 projects with construction costing \$83 million, including a 587-bed hospital at Atlanta, Ga., a 498-bed at Charleston, S.C., and a 1,264-bed hospital at Wood, Wis.

## Master Plans

Nine master plans for the replacement, relocation, or modernization of the following hospitals were completed by the Veterans Administration during fiscal year 1966:

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Cost in millions</i>
Total.....	\$39. 38
Louisville, Ky.....	6. 66
Dallas, Tex.....	12. 55
St. Louis, Mo.....	3. 89
Lexington, Ky.....	10. 34
Fort Meade, S. Dak.....	1. 10
Tuskegee, Ala.....	4. 84

At the end of the fiscal year, master plans and requirements for the following hospitals were being developed:

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Cost in millions</i>
Total.....	\$66. 13
Long Island, N.Y.....	25. 58
Indianapolis, Ind.....	9. 85
Phoenix, Ariz.....	8. 60
Hines, Ill. (phase II).....	19. 20
Palo Alto, Calif.....	2. 90

In sum, master plans developed in whole or in part during this fiscal year comprised eight modernization projects and for replacement or relocation hospitals, for a total of \$105 million of construction.

## 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 1966, architect-engineer firms accomplished 76 percent of the total dollar value of construction designed.)
- (3) Prepare working drawings and specifications. (During fiscal year 1966, VA architects and engineers accomplished 24 percent of the total dollar value of construction designed.)
- (4) Insure performance by the contractor in conformance with the construction contract and specifications, with technical assistance provided by the architect-engineers as required.

- (5) Conduct research, prepare recommendations and issue standards on the use of new materials, equipment systems, design methods, and construction techniques.

VA architects and engineers made preliminary plans, including comparative studies, preliminary drawings, and cost estimates for an estimated \$80 million of proposed construction during the fiscal year.

During fiscal year 1966, working drawings and specifications were developed for \$49.3 million of construction.

Four major construction contracts with a value of \$29.4 million were awarded. These included contracts for a 1,220-bed hospital costing \$22.1 million at Hines, Ill.; two 240-bed psychiatric patient buildings for \$4.3 million at Palo Alto (Menlo Park), Calif.; a special activities building for \$2.6 million at Danville, Ill.; and a laundry building for \$0.4 million at Charleston, S.C.

Total construction appropriation obligations incurred by the Veterans Administration amounted to approximately \$43.6 million (including \$74,000 in obligations incurred by the Corps of Engineers against VA appropriations).

In fiscal year 1966, \$72.9 million of construction was put in place under VA supervision (including \$0.2 million work placed by the Corps of Engineers). Construction on major projects that contributed to the above figure included work on the following general hospitals:

Hospital	Number of beds	Estimated construction cost (millions)
Wood, Wis.....	1, 264	\$28. 5
Atlanta, Ga.....	587	12. 9
Charleston, S.C.....	498	9. 7
Gainesville, Fla.....	480	10. 3
Oteen, N.C.....	500	9. 1
Miami, Fla.....	1, 062	18. 1
Memphis, Tenn.....	1, 000	16. 7
San Juan, P.R.....	720	19. 5
Long Beach, Calif.....	1, 160	17. 2
Hines, Ill.....	1, 220	22. 1
Temple, Tex.....	480	8. 3

Work was completed on 90 projects having a construction cost of \$83.2 million. Included in these projects were:

Hospital	Estimated construction cost (millions)
Atlanta, Ga.....	\$12.9
Charleston, S.C.....	9.7
Wood, Wis.....	28.5
Miscellaneous modernization and other improvement projects (87).....	32.1

(See tables 87 and 88.) (See photographs of hospitals on the following pages.)

As of June 30, 1966, there remained 154 modernization and other improvement projects, of which 57 were under construction at an estimated cost of \$45.5 million, with requirements approved by the Bureau of the Budget. (See table 89.) Contracts have not been awarded for the remaining 97 authorized projects for which the estimated construction cost is approximately \$58.2 million and which are in various stages of development. (See table 90.)

Construction was under way on eight hospital projects as of June 30, 1966. The estimated cost of this work is approximately \$121.3 million, with work in place valued at \$61.1 million. (Table 87 lists the individual projects.)

Ten hospital projects currently in the long-range program are in pre-construction development with funds appropriated for site acquisition, technical services, or construction. (Table 87 lists the individual projects.)

### **VA Nursing Home Care Program**

Sixteen VA nursing home care projects, valued at \$2,276,600, were developed and approved by the Bureau of the Budget during fiscal year 1966. Construction was completed at six of the projects; one project was 75 percent completed; and the final working drawings and specifications were being developed for the remaining nine projects.

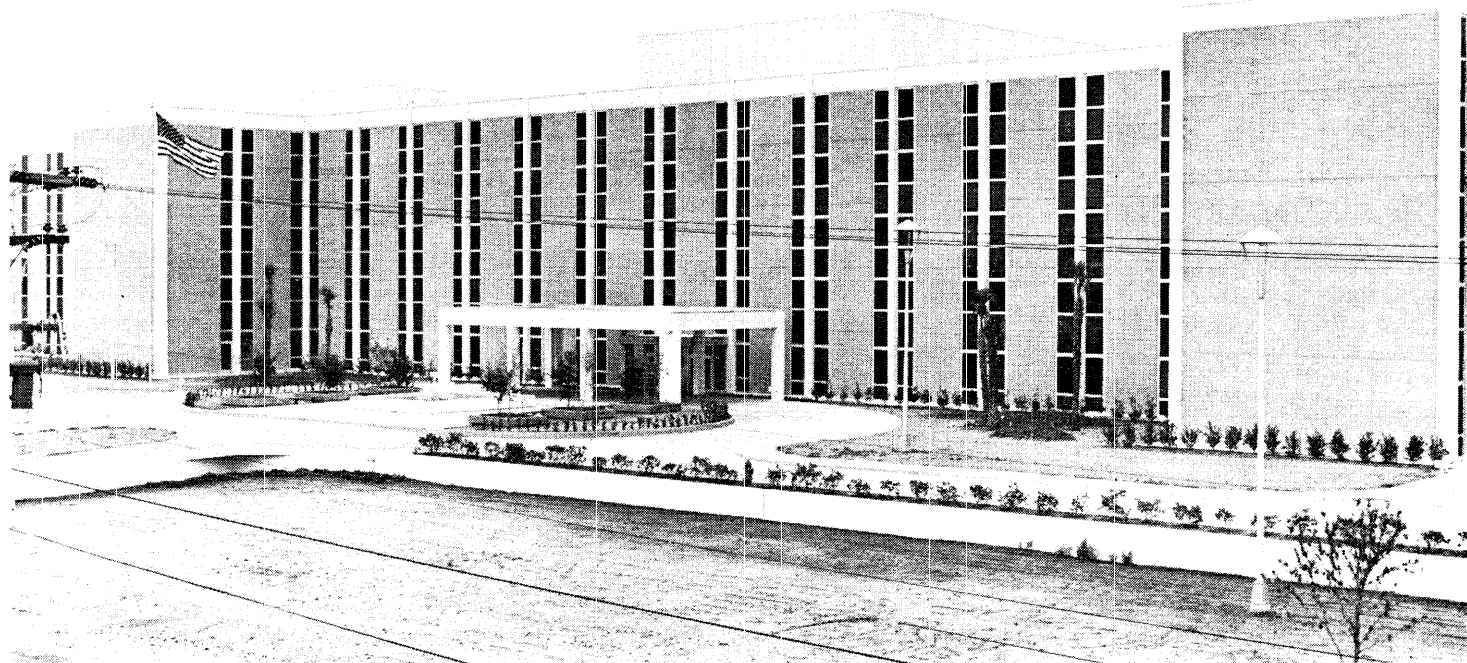
### **State Grant Nursing Home Care Program**

Congress appropriated \$2,500,000 for fiscal year 1966 for the State grant nursing home care program. Five States have been given tentative approval for construction grants under title 38, U.S.C. 5031-5037 during fiscal year 1966. This represents a total of 614 beds at a total estimated cost of \$6 million. The amount of VA participation is estimated at \$2,500,000.

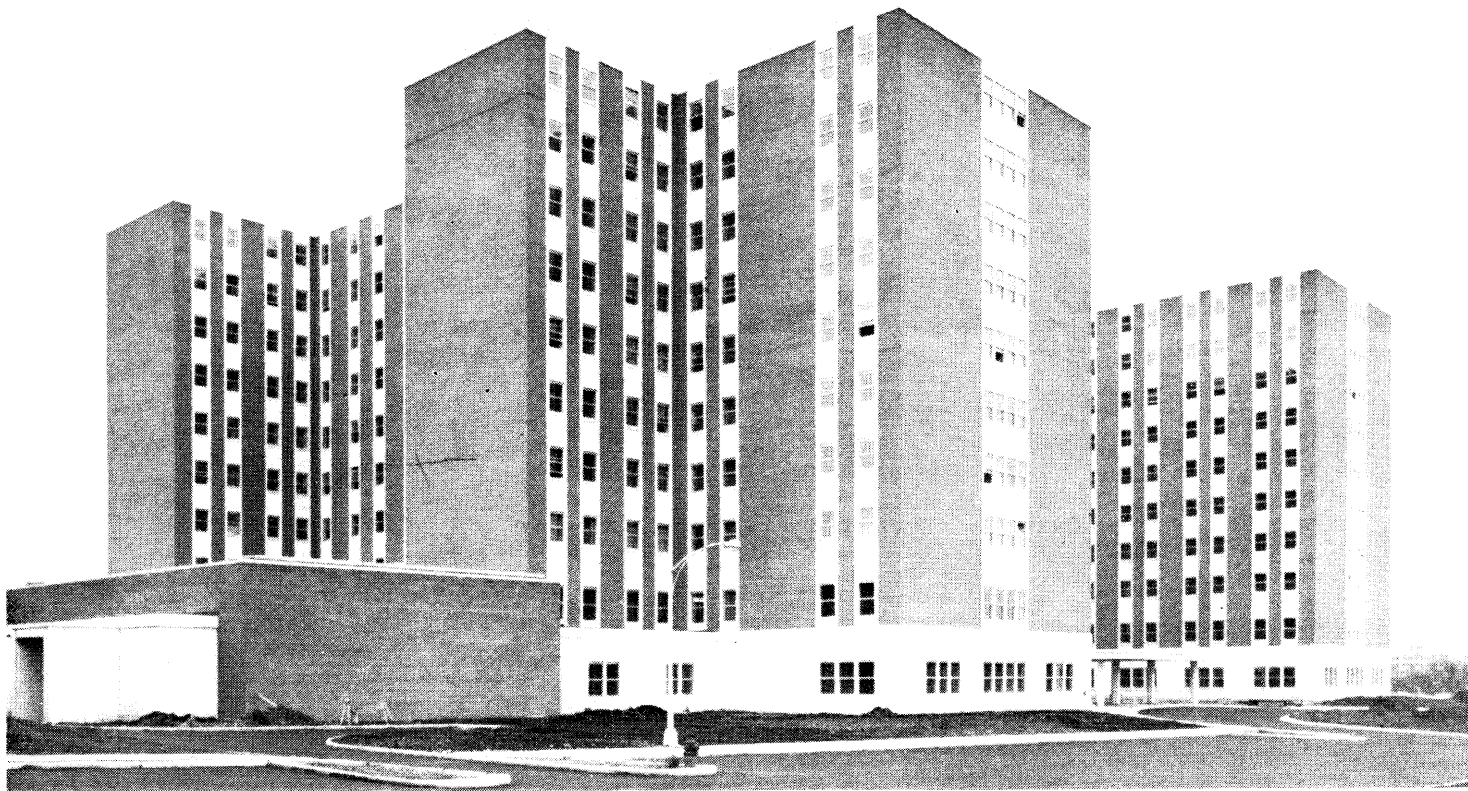
Preliminary design conferences have been held with six additional States, and formal applications are under review. These applications represent an additional 768 nursing care beds.



587-BED GENERAL HOSPITAL, ATLANTA, GA.



498-BED GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHARLESTON, S.C.



1,264-BED GENERAL HOSPITAL, WOOD, WIS.

## **Research Construction Projects**

Eleven research construction projects, valued at \$4,426,000 were developed and submitted to the Bureau of the Budget in fiscal year 1966.

Requirements were developed and approved for a research stroke center at VA hospital, Durham, N.C. This was accomplished by altering 3,000 gross square feet of existing space. Funds (\$50,000) were provided by the National Institutes of Health.

Two research construction projects were developed and approved for funding from the Administrator's discretionary fund:

- a. New addition (2,789 net square feet) to research laboratory (\$156,000) at VA hospital, East Orange, N.J.
- b. Alteration of 3,136 net square feet of space for research facilities (\$102,200) at VA hospital, Denver, Colo.

Fourteen research projects, valued at \$2,602,000 were physically completed in this fiscal year.

## **Real Estate**

The Veterans Administration 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. Varied activities of acquisition, utilization, and disposal of real property are conducted under this program.

During the fiscal year:

- (1) A site was acquired for a new hospital in Stony Brook, Long Island, N.Y.
- (2) Negotiations continued for acquisition of new hospital sites in Los Angeles and San Diego, Calif.; Chicago, Ill.; Lexington, Ky.; and Detroit, Mich.
- (3) Hospitals at Dwight, Ill.; Sunmount, N.Y.; Rutland Heights, Mass.; Broadview Heights, Ohio.; Clinton, Iowa; Thomasville, Ga.; McKinney, Tex.; Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; Jackson, Miss.; Mount Alto, Washington, D.C., were closed and reported to General Services Administration for disposal. Excess land totaling 1,800 acres at 20 hospitals was also reported to General Services Administration for disposal.

## **Safety and Fire Protection**

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

The Assistant Administrator for Construction, aided by professional safety and fire protection engineers, has staff responsibility for developing and



vigorously prosecuting the program. Operating departments exercise direct control over safety and fire protection activities at field installations, with station heads having primary responsibility at this level.

During the fiscal year additional accident prevention stimulus was generated in the Veterans Administration by the President's Mission SAFETY-70 program. Mission SAFETY-70 was used extensively to achieve the agency goal of reducing to an absolute minimum the human suffering and economic loss associated with accidents and fires. To evaluate the importance of employees' off-the-job safety the agency expanded these activities to include a comprehensive test program at 20 selected stations.

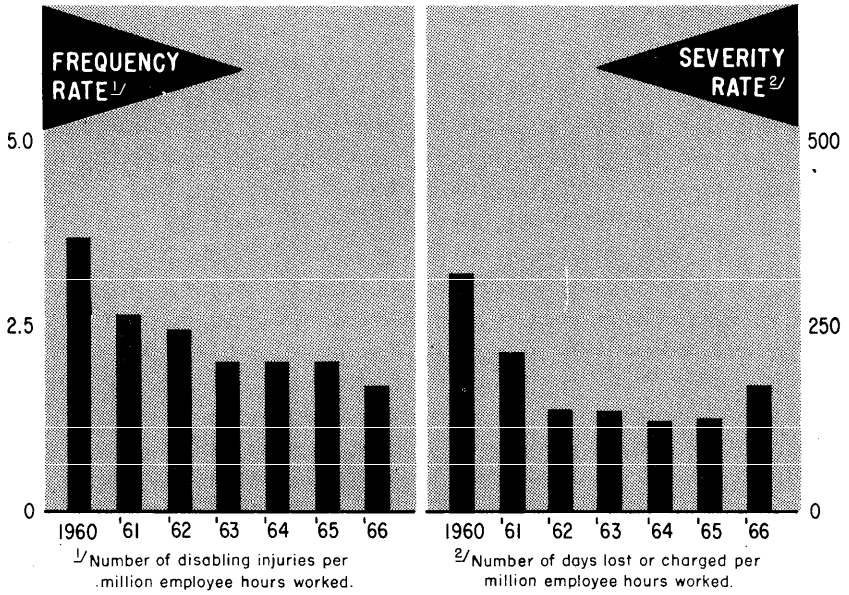
The VA safety and fire protection program was highlighted again in fiscal year 1966 by awards made to many field installations. The hospital at Richmond, Va., was grand award winner in the hospital safety contest sponsored by the American Hospital Association and the National Safety Council. Four VA hospitals won first-place awards in their groups; 16 had perfect records; and 31 were judged best in the State in which they are located. VA stations won one first-place award, one second-place award, and six honorable mentions in the National Fire Protection Association international fire prevention contest.

The Administrator's safety award, given on a calendar year basis, was won by 46 field stations during 1965. Additionally, three field stations received the Administrator's decade award for achieving a high degree of proficiency and excellence in safety for 10 consecutive years. The hospital at East Orange, N.J., the regional office at Pittsburgh, Pa., and the data processing center at Hines, Ill., were given special Administrator's awards as outstanding stations in their departments in safety and fire protection.

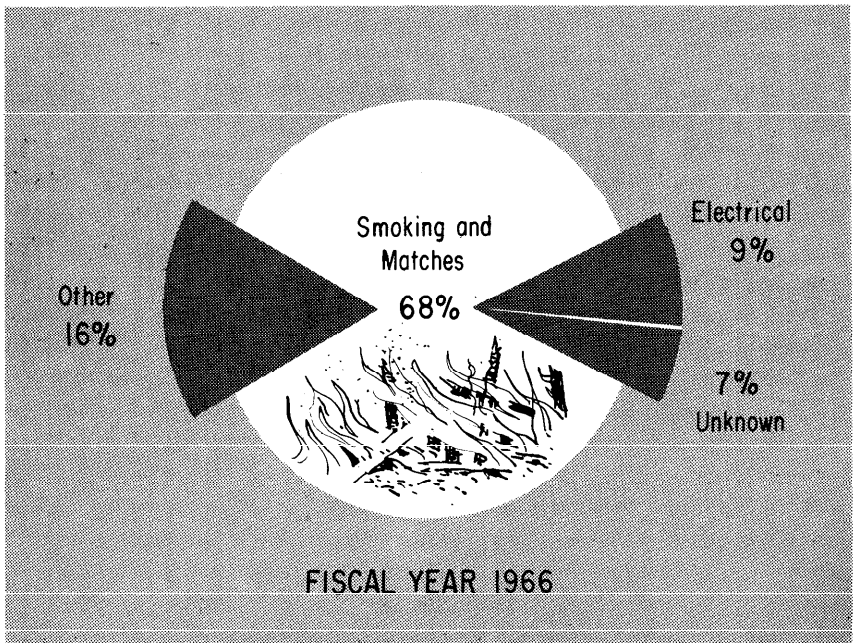
At the close of fiscal year 1966, 75 stations had operated 1 year or more without a reportable disabling injury. The hospital at Richmond, Va., had logged over 10.2 million and the regional office at Pittsburgh, Pa., 7.7 million injury free man-hours. Sixty-two stations had attained records of over 1 million man-hours since the last disabling injury. The five data processing centers had accumulated a combined total of over 4.8 million injury free man-hours since they were activated. The chart shows for fiscal year 1966, a disabling injury frequency rate of 1.67, the lowest to date, comparing favorably with a rate of 1.90 for the preceding 3 years. The disabling injury frequency rate for all industries, nationwide, was 6.45 for calendar year 1964 according to the latest available data from the National Safety Council.

During fiscal year 1966, the number of fires reported was slightly lower than in the preceding year. Fire costs at \$56,111 were up from \$49,772 in 1965. However, compared to the total value of VA property, losses continued at a remarkably low level, amounting to approximately one-eighth of a cent per \$100 of evaluation. Following the pattern of past years, most of the fires were attributed to smoking and matches. Continuing efforts are being made to control further this cause of fires.

# INJURY RATES DURING FISCAL YEAR



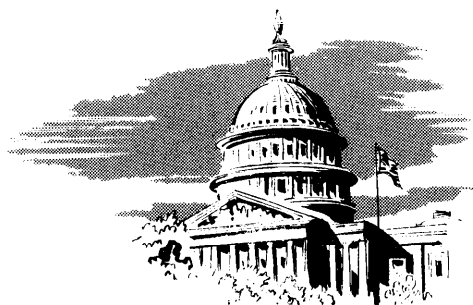
## CAUSES OF VA FIRES



The following table, developed from data supplied by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor, indicates the comparative costs incurred by VA employees for accidental injuries and occupational diseases. It will be noted that cost per VA employee is substantially lower than cost per employee governmentwide.

Calendar year	Cost per VA employee	Cost per employee, all Government	Total VA costs	VA change from previous years
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
1964.....	9. 39	15. 38	1, 618, 859	—11, 938
1965.....	11. 98	15. 82	1, 966, 845	+377, 986





## **Chapter Fourteen**

### **NEW LEGISLATION**

#### **General**

This chapter gives digests of public laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, or otherwise of particular interest to the agency which were enacted during the first session of the 89th Congress subsequent to September 1, 1965, and the second session prior to October 12, 1966.

#### **Highlights**

- Maximum of \$10,000 contributory life insurance for servicemen (Public Law 89-214).
- “‘Veterans’ Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966,” which provides certain benefits to veterans who served after January 31, 1955 (Public Law 89-358).
- War orphans’ educational assistance converted into a permanent program, extended to the children of all veterans since the Spanish-American War on the same basis as children of veterans with war service, and allowances increased (Public Laws 89-358, 89-349 and 89-222).

*Public Law 89-214, September 29, 1965.*—This act provides a maximum of \$10,000 contributory group life insurance for members of the uniformed services, underwritten by private companies, and extrahazard cost paid by the United States. Coverage would continue for 120 days after discharge, and veteran would have the right to obtain from a private insurance company an insurance policy, without medical examination, in an amount equal to the group insurance policy under which he was protected during the period of service. Provides a maximum \$5,000 death gratuity payment, with certain limitations, for death incurred in the active service during the period from January 1, 1957, to the effective date of the servicemen's group life insurance program if the death resulted under certain hazardous conditions.

*Public Law 89-222, September 30, 1965.*—This act increases the educational assistance allowances payable under the war orphans' educational assistance program and provides the same basis for determination of service connection for individuals serving in the induction period as is applicable to veterans suffering a disability during a period of war.

*Public Law 89-311, October 31, 1965.*—This act amends title 38, United States Code, in the following respects: (1) increases the rates of disability compensation payable to service-connected disabled veterans and the rates of additional compensation payable on behalf of their dependents; (2) liberalizes the definition of "child," for veterans' benefit purposes generally, to include children pursuing a course of instruction at an approved educational institution after attaining age 21 and prior to reaching age 23; (3) increases the rates of additional compensation payable for a child attending an approved educational institution; (4) provides higher rates of disability compensation for certain blinded veterans who also have a serious hearing impairment; (5) removes the 40-year age limitation now governing payment of the \$100 per month special pension to Congressional Medal of Honor holders; (6) extends the benefits of the Veterans' Preference Act to persons who suffered injuries or contracted a disease while en route to or from induction into active military service; (7) provides for protection of physicians, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, or paramedicals or other supporting personnel in the Department of Medicine and Surgery if a malpractice suit is brought against them; (8) repeals the limitation on the amount of funds which the Government may grant to a given State for construction of nursing care beds in State homes; (9) liberalizes the formula used to determine the number of beds required to provide adequate nursing home care in a given State; and (10) provides that the 4,000 nursing home beds will be in addition to the 125,000 hospital bed limit, and to authorize the Administrator, subject to the approval of the President, to operate "not less than" 125,000 hospital beds.

*Public Law 89-349, November 8, 1965.*—This act makes war orphans' educational assistance available to the children of veterans who died or were permanently and totally disabled from a service-connected disability incurred during peacetime periods after the Spanish-American War and prior to September 16, 1940.

*Public Law 89-358, March 3, 1966.*—This act, the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966, provides the following benefits for veterans with the required service after January 31, 1955:

- (1) A permanent program of educational assistance on the basis of a month of training in an approved institution for each month of service, up to 36 months. Allowances for full-time training are set at \$100 per month for a single veteran, \$125 if there is one dependent, and \$150 if more than one dependent, with proportionately less for part-time training. These benefits also are made available to individuals still on active duty, but only to the extent of tuition costs, or \$100 per month for a full-time course, whichever is less.
- (2) Direct and guaranteed home and farm loan benefits similar to those now provided World War II and Korean conflict veterans, with certain modifications, and includes some active-duty military personnel.
- (3) Non-service-connected hospitalization.
- (4) Wartime presumptions of service connection for compensation purposes.
- (5) Flags to drape the caskets of deceased veterans.
- (6) Job counseling and job placement assistance.
- (7) Preference in Federal employment and retention rights.
- (8) Amends the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act to prohibit, except by leave of court, the eviction of servicemen's dependents from rented homes where monthly rental does not exceed \$150.

This act also converts war orphans' educational assistance into a permanent program, makes the Administrator's finality of decision applicable to this program, and authorizes the Administrator to prescribe regulations concerning the certifications of enrollments and attendance.

*Public Law 89-360, March 7, 1966.*—This act provides statutory burial allowance where a veteran has not applied for disability compensation but who nevertheless died of a service-connected death.

*Public Law 89-361, March 7, 1966.*—This act provides statutory authority for the Deputy Administrator to assume the duties of the Administrator during the absence or disability of the Administrator, or during a vacancy in that office. It also authorizes the Administrator to permit the redelegation of authority he may now delegate under existing law.

*Public Law 89-362, March 7, 1966.*—This act provides that the reduction of benefits immediately upon readmission following discharge against medical advice or as the result of disciplinary action shall apply only where the hospital readmission occurs within 6 months following the prior termination of care.

*Public Law 89-426, May 13, 1966.*—The Second Supplemental Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1966 appropriated to the Veterans Administration a total of \$312,821,000.

*Public Law 89-455, June 18, 1966.*—This act authorizes prepayment of certain expenses associated with the travel of veterans to or from a VA facility or other place in connection with vocational rehabilitation or counseling, or for the purpose of examination, treatment, or care.

*Public Law 89-466, June 22, 1966.*—This act authorizes payment of dependency and indemnity compensation to a widow with children in an amount equal to any greater amount of death pension which would be payable to the children had the veteran's death occurred under circumstances authorizing payment of pension and if the widow were not entitled thereto.

*Public Law 89-467, June 22, 1966.*—This act provides that where a veteran receiving pension disappears, the Administrator may pay the pension otherwise payable to his wife and children.

*Public Law 89-501, July 13, 1966.*—This act increases the rates of basic pay for members of the uniformed services. This can result in slight increases, not exceeding \$9 per month, in dependency and indemnity compensation of some widows.

*Public Law 89-555, September 6, 1966.*—The Independent Offices Appropriations Act, 1967, appropriated to the Veterans Administration approximately \$5.95 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

*Public Law 89-566, September 10, 1966.*—The purpose of this act is to stimulate the flow of mortgage credit for Federal Housing Administration- and Veterans Administration-assisted residential construction. It provides additional authority in the amount of \$3.76 billion to Federal National Mortgage Association's secondary market facility for the purchase of Federal Housing Administration-insured and Veterans Administration-guaranteed loans; and authorizes \$1 billion for the Federal National Mortgage Association special assistance activity for the purchase of Federal Housing Administration-insured and Veterans Administration-guaranteed mortgages to finance newly constructed low-cost homes.

*Public Law 89-612, September 30, 1966.*—This act extends and enlarges the existing program of hospital and medical care for Commonwealth of the Philippines Army veterans for service-connected disorders.

*Public Law 89-613, September 30, 1966.*—This act extends to children of veterans of the Philippine Commonwealth Army and "New" Philippine Scouts who died or have become permanently and totally disabled, by reason of their service, the benefits under the War Orphans' Educational Assistance program. Payments of benefits will be in Philippine pesos equivalent to 50 cents for each dollar of allowance authorized.

*Public Law 89-614, September 30, 1966.*—This act provides a program of health benefits and medical insurance, administered by the Secretaries of the Department of Defense and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for dependents of members of the uniformed services, and for members or former members entitled to retainer or retirement pay and their dependents. Under agreement by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, with the Administrator of the



Veterans Administration, members or former members entitled to retirement pay may be furnished care in Veterans Administration facilities, if space is available, on a reimbursable basis.

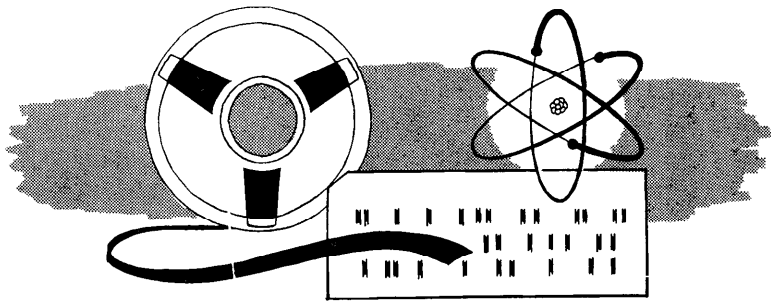
*Public Law 89-622, October 4, 1966.*—This act liberalizes requirements governing computation of basic active service pay for purposes of dependency and indemnity compensation by eliminating the requirement that the veterans' service in a higher rank be performed within 120 days before death in service or discharge or release from active service.

*Public Law 89-623, October 4, 1966.*—This act extends the provisions for treble-damage actions to direct loan and insured loan cases.

*Public Law 89-625, October 4, 1966.*—This act permits deduction by brokers of certain costs and expenses from rental collections on properties under the veterans' loan programs.

*Public Law 89-641, October 11, 1966.*—This act authorizes the Veterans Administration to refund to certain former members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army amounts erroneously deducted from arrears in pay, paid them by the United States, for National Service Life Insurance premiums. It also provides for payment of existing gratuitous monetary benefits to Philippine Commonwealth Army veterans and to "New Scouts," and to their survivors (including the computation of annual income where involved), at a rate in Philippine pesos equal to 50 cents for each dollar otherwise authorized.





## Chapter Fifteen

# DATA MANAGEMENT

### Mission

The Department of Data Management has two basic responsibilities; (1) the management and control of automatic data processing (ADP) activities and equipment for the agency, and (2) the technical management and control of the agency communications function and facilities. The data management mission, therefore, is essentially one of service—to provide effective support to all VA management on matters relating to ADP and communications.

The support endeavor reaches to all fields of VA activity and includes studies of all programs from the viewpoint of short- and long-range data processing and communication requirements. Studies are conducted to determine the feasibility of changeover from manual-mechanical processes and to seek more effective and economical data

processing methods for those operations previously converted to computer systems.

### Highlights

- Conversion of the VA payroll system from a manual-mechanical process to a centralized computer system completed.
- Sixty-one data processing branches eliminated through merger into other data processing branches or centers.
- Insurance award accounts converted from manual-mechanical system to ADP system.
- Computer system developed to provide for the issuance of eligibility certificates and payment of educational assistance to veterans and servicemen.
- Interim computer system installed for the maintenance of about 20,000 portfolio loan accounts.

## General

**Organization.**—The Department of Data Management, on June 30, 1966, was comprised of a central office staff and 19 field stations. The central office staff activity is concerned with ADP management, planning, research, systems design, and development. The field organization consisted of 5 data processing centers and 14 data processing branches. The primary functions of the field stations are ADP systems operation and maintenance for the whole VA organization.

**Field Stations and Staffing.**—When the Department of Data Management was established on February 1, 1963, the organization comprised a central office staff of 171 and 4 data processing centers employing 400 people. Since then, the department has grown steadily and, by the end of June 1966, its personnel totaled 1,441. With the transfer of 55 data processing branches from the Department of Medicine and Surgery to the Department of Data Management on July 1, 1965, the field organization numbered 81 stations—5 data processing centers and 76 data processing branches. During fiscal year 1966, 61 merger actions and the closing of 1 VA station reduced the number of branches to 14. As of June 30, 1966, therefore, the Department of Data Management field organization totaled 19 stations—including 5 data processing centers. Additional mergers contemplated during the early part of fiscal year 1967 are expected to reduce the number of field stations to 11 by the fall of 1966. Upon completion of the total project, substantial savings will be realized—probably in excess of \$2 million annually. The following table affords a comparison of the employment for the last 2 fiscal years.

	On duty June 30—	
	1965	1966
Department total . . . . .	1, 301	1, 441
Central office staff . . . . .	331	350
Field—data processing centers and branches . . . . .	970	1, 091

## ADP Equipment

**Computers.**—The VA computer inventory at the end of fiscal year 1966 comprised 17 systems ranging in size from the small computer used for medical and scientific research to the medium- and large-scale systems used chiefly to service some of the larger VA programs. The system configurations also vary widely from computer to computer. Fourteen of the systems are VA owned. Following amortization of the purchased equipment, which averages 2 to 3 years, annual savings of close to \$3.3 million will be realized

as the result of the decision to purchase rather than to continue on lease. As of the end of June 1966, the other three systems continued under a lease arrangement with option to purchase.

**Electric Accounting Machines (EAM).**—This equipment is used by both data processing centers and branches to accomplish many types of data processing operations. At the start of fiscal year 1966, the total EAM inventory numbered 1,200 items carrying an annual rental of \$1,659,000. During the fiscal year, the consolidations of data processing branches and the various conversions of mechanical processes to computer systems permitted the release of 246 machines and lowered rental costs by \$379,000. At the end of the fiscal year, the inventory was reduced to 954 items with an annual rental of \$1,280,000.

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

**General.**—Modern computer configurations and the rapid growth of ADP technology have led to continued improvements during the 1966 fiscal year in the service rendered by the Veterans Administration to veterans and their families. Not only were manual-mechanical processes supplanted by faster and more reliable computer methods but more effective data processing methods were being developed for program activities previously converted to magnetic tape systems. These new or improved computer applications will assist the Veterans Administration in fulfilling its mission more effectively and with greater economy. Some of these developments are reviewed in the following paragraphs.

**Compensation and Pension (C&P) Legislative Increase—1965.**—The adaptability of the C&P computer system to adjust to new requirements was demonstrated during the fiscal year when the 89th Congress authorized increases in disability compensation rates (Public Law 89-311). The 1965 adjustments were processed automatically for 1,915,000 cases—or 99.8 percent of the total. It was necessary to adjust only 4,000 cases manually. The cost of doing this work on the computer was slightly less than 2 cents per case compared to a cost of about \$1 per case for a similar adjustment before conversion of the C&P system to ADP.

**Redesign of the C&P System (RECAP II).**—While substantial benefits have been realized since conversion of the C&P system from a manual-mechanical operation to an automated system in late 1962, it was recognized that certain modifications to the new system would be feasible. During fiscal year 1966, steady progress was made toward its redesign and expansion. Greater flexibility will be built into the system to meet the changing requirements of anticipated legislative actions. Beyond this, the redesigned system will: (1) Provide maximum utilization of the computer memory capacity; (2) combine runs and reduce the number of master files; and (3) expand the master records to provide more complete information on each case such as the service number, social security number, ZIP code, and other codes. Veterans and their dependents will benefit as the result of this improved

service. Preliminary estimates indicate substantial dollar savings will be realized from these innovations. Completion is anticipated in fiscal year 1967.

**Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966.**—The enactment of Public Law 89-358 required the rapid development of a system to provide for the issuance of certificates of eligibility and payments of educational assistance to veterans and servicemen. The progress made on the redesign and development of the parent C&P system afforded the means with which to modify newly developed programs and procedures to automatically process the work required under the educational portion of the new law. The speed with which this project was accomplished provided the necessary service to applicants of these new benefits without delay.

**Annual Income Questionnaire Processing System.**—About 2 million of these questionnaires are mailed to veterans and widows receiving pensions and to parents receiving dependency and indemnity compensation who are required by law to submit an annual report of their income to the Veterans Administration. The beneficiaries of these payments must report their income for the current year for the purpose of justifying the amount of payments received. They must also estimate their anticipated income for the next year to establish entitlement to continued benefits. The information received is the basis for making any adjustment to the rate of benefits when such action is necessary. A study has been completed and a centralized computer system developed for controlling and processing the returned questionnaires. Initially, the questionnaires are manually screened. This action results in the return of some cases to the beneficiary for more complete information while others are forwarded to the appropriate regional office for further processing. The remainder are reviewed by the computer which automatically selects those entitled to a continuance of the benefits (about 70 percent of the total number returned by the beneficiaries). Cases rejected by the computer are referred to regional offices for additional processing. About 200,000 questionnaires or 10 percent of the total number mailed to beneficiaries have been tested by the new system with excellent results. If arrangements can be completed in time, the system will be installed on a nationwide basis during fiscal year 1967. Following installation of the new system, annual savings of \$150,000 are estimated.

**Automation of Insurance Awards.**—This new computer system, linked directly with the automated insurance operation, went into effect during December 1965. This system generates over a half million insurance death and disability award payments each month. Individual records are maintained on magnetic tape and the calculation and distribution of payments and other actions are accomplished automatically by the computer. Actuarial data, accounting reports, and management information are obtained from the system as byproducts. Beneficiary signature cards, award letters and statements, payee index cards, and transaction lists are also generated by the computer. Improved service is being realized from this ADP application.

Large files of cards have been eliminated by the maintenance of the information on magnetic tape. In addition to the substantial savings accruing to the Veterans Administration—about \$150,000 annually—the Philadelphia Treasury Regional Disbursing Office will also realize appreciable savings as a result of the installation of this system.

**Reprogramming the Insurance System and Liability Accounting.**—Originally, the insurance system was programed for a computer which was subsequently replaced by a more modern system. The system was then modified to function on the new hardware but was not fully reprogramed to utilize all of the new computer's capabilities. The reprogramming effort, scheduled for completion in December 1966, will conserve computer time so that the greater processing potential of the new equipment will be more fully realized. The objective of the liability accounting phase of the project is to automate all the insurance liability records by creating a special program to process these records from transactions that are either introduced into the system or are automatically generated by the computer. Accounting will be accomplished automatically and cash disbursements will be combined with all other disbursements so that only one cash disbursement tape will be forwarded to the regional disbursing office for processing. Savings resulting from this effort are estimated at about \$170,000 annually.

**Automated Hospital Information System (PILOT AHIS).**—For the past several years, the Veterans Administration has been conducting research studies to determine the practicability of applying automatic data processing to its hospital information operations. To further this research, a pilot ADP system, using a large-scale computer, is in the process of development at the VA hospital, Washington, D.C. The computer system is being designed and developed to replace much of the paperwork now required to process doctors' orders and to handle the data involved in such actions as ordering and administering medications, scheduling clinic appointments, ordering laboratory tests and reporting the results, as well as other patient care functions. The system will also produce the various reports relating to hospital administration. The first experimental operation, limited to patient admissions and dispositions, is under test. Additional experiments will be conducted during fiscal years 1967 and 1968 until the reliability and usefulness of the total system have been proven.

**Patient Treatment File.**—Development of a computer system which will establish and maintain a centralized treatment file of VA hospital patients is in progress. The objective of this automated file is to set up a summary record of each treatment episode for each VA patient. This will provide a repository of treatment data and source information for studies requisite to improved hospital administration, professional performance, and medical research. The establishment of an interim system is a four-phase effort, with initial installation scheduled for January 1967 and continuing through July 1968. This will be the forerunner of the total system.

**Personnel and Accounting Integrated Data Pay System (PAID).**—This is a computer system centralized at the Hines, Ill., data processing center. It became fully operational in February of 1966, when the last of the field stations and the central office were converted to the new system. Every other week, approximately 160,000 VA employees receive a salary check and an earnings and leave statement automatically generated by this system. Many of these employees also received a U.S. savings bond as a byproduct of the system. A master record, updated at regular intervals, is maintained for each VA employee on magnetic tape. This is just one part of the system. In addition, the computer generates the personnel actions, employment reports, other special reports, and complete cost accounting information. Future plans contemplate the updating of the master tape records to include information on employee skills, special training, and education. The system will then afford the means by which an employee having a particular talent or qualification can be quickly located and offered the opportunity of filling a critical need within the Veterans Administration. The annual savings accruing from the PAID system will be substantial.

**Property and Loan Accounting, Control, and Evaluation System (PLACE).**—The total objective of this project is the conversion of the portfolio loan and property management segments of the loan guaranty program from a manual-mechanical operation by each regional office to an integrated ADP system to a central location. The completion of interim phase I (PLACE, JR.), a prototype computer system, consisted of the conversion of about 20,000 portfolio accounts for properties located in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, and Ohio. PLACE, SR. is the parent system which will encompass the conversion of the portfolio loan accounts (a total of about 230,000) on a nationwide basis. The system will automatically produce the billing, annual statements to borrowers, accounting reports, sales availability lists, and analyze tax and insurance balances. The maintenance of these accounts by a computer system will provide more effective service and improve controls and communications at less cost. The portfolio loan conversion is scheduled for the March–November 1967 period. Development of the property management and related accounting phases of the total system is scheduled to begin early in 1967. Annual savings upon conversion of the total system will be substantial.

**VA Logistics System.**—Development of a centralized large scale computer system is progressing as scheduled. This new automated operation will assist the Veterans Administration in managing its vast amount of supplies and equipment more efficiently and with greater economy. Installation will begin during fiscal year 1968 and will embrace the procurement, storage and distribution of all supplies, including food, medicine, medical and office equipment for all VA stations and the central office. The computer will produce the various reports required to control and otherwise manage about \$250 million of supplies and equipment purchased annually. The system will also maintain records of all equipment in use throughout the agency

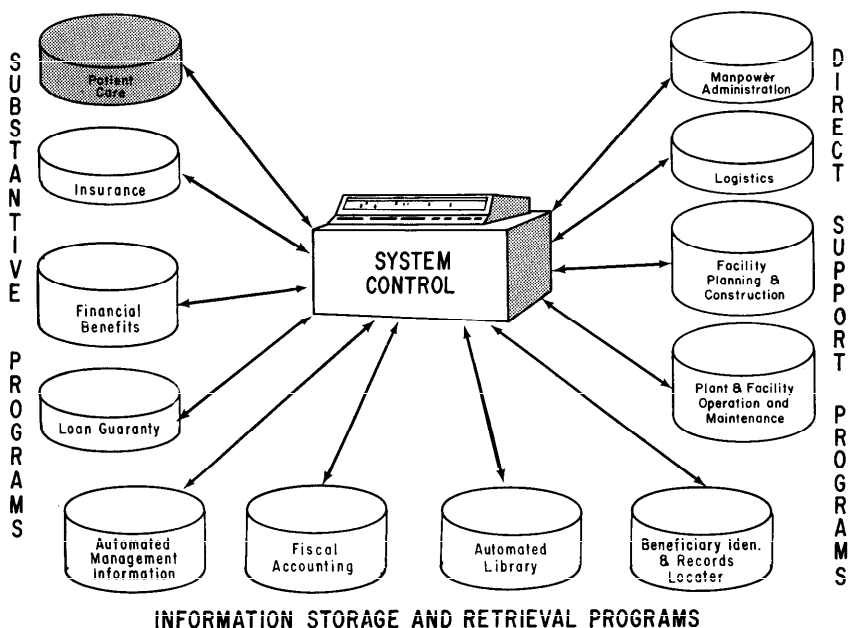


and, in addition, will produce the necessary supply inventory and fiscal records.

**Design Criteria Requirements Data and Project Control.**—An integrated ADP system is being developed to assist those in the Veterans Administration who are responsible for the planning and construction of VA medical facilities. The project has been specifically geared to (1) provide the detailed medical requirements and cost information for determining which of several alternate combinations of medical programs and services would be the most desirable for any given medical facility, (2) provide the tool for planning, scheduling, and controlling medical facilities projects and related VA manpower resources, (3) prepare timely summary and detailed reports and statistics for efficient operation and management of the diverse work activities involved in the construction program, (4) provide the tool for financial management of the construction program. Upon completion of this system in the fall of 1968, annual savings of \$1.8 million are estimated.

**VA Total Information Processing System (TIPS).**—Continued progress has been made in the agency's long-range plans for the application of advanced ADP systems to VA operations. Planning schedules for the development and installation of future systems have been refined and kept current through periodic review and revision. The ultimate objective is a VA total information processing system (TIPS) which will encompass practically all facets, directly or indirectly, of the agency's data processing requirements. Designed to take maximum advantage of the tremendous potential of modern-day electronic technology and techniques, the plan envisions a

#### VA TOTAL INFORMATION PROCESSING SYSTEM



total system composed of a number of interacting subsystems. The preceding chart depicts the conceptual design of the ultimate system of which the largest and most unique is the patient care subsystem.

Data files for each of the subsystems shown would be stored in direct access devices with automatic interchange between the subsystems as required. With input/output devices located at VA stations and a communications network linking the entire system together, data would be available in an online, real-time basis when necessary. Integration of the various operational systems into one comprehensive agencywide real-time system will permit the automatic generation of a variety of related actions from a single transaction. This will result in a significant reduction in the number of separate transactions and execution of those transactions and will allow management to concentrate on matters of substance rather than procedure. Current plans contemplate the implementation of the VA total information processing system by the early 1970's.

### **Communications**

During fiscal year 1966, the agency communications reporting system was revised. Policy covering technical management and control of the telecommunications functions and facilities was modified and updated to reflect new services, facilities, and systems. The reporting system was converted to a computer system and incorporated into the VA automated management information system (AMIS). The report now furnishes data more quickly and economically than heretofore on electronic communications equipment and on traffic volumes for engineering and management decisions.

In consonance with the VA long-range plan which envisions increasingly heavy volumes of data to be transmitted, developmental work continued on possible methods to accommodate the future traffic. Since the present VA communications system cannot handle the projected volumes and types of traffic, studies are underway to develop an online, real-time system containing features for error detection and automatic correction by retransmission. The proposed system will be designed to carry both administrative and data traffic and to satisfy specific requirements as to urgency, accuracy, volume distribution, and input media.

Continuing technical assistance was rendered to VA hospitals in the installation of intrahospital systems including radio paging, nurses' call, intercommunications, radio entertainment, and closed circuit television systems. Eighty-four such systems were installed during fiscal year 1966, resulting in improved manpower utilization and service to patients at the affected hospitals. Work was also begun on the development of technical standards for intrahospital communications equipment which will become the basis for procurement specifications. The standards are intended to achieve the highest practical degree of quality in these communications facilities.



## Chapter Sixteen

### ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

#### Mission

Many ancillary services are required to support the benefit programs of the agency. These services include: Legal and legislative activities; personnel administration and management; financial management including budget, accounting, and reporting; procurement and supply; office operations and administration; manpower utilization; management appraisals; and audits and investigations.

#### Highlights

- Further progress made in providing employment opportuni-

ties for members of minority groups.

- Yearend holdings of records in the agency declined 20,000 cubic feet from the previous year, in spite of creation of new files for expanding programs.
- Increase in employee organization membership and recognitions continued. Exclusive recognitions accounted for about one-third of the total of all recognitions.
- VA supply fund operated for the 13th year on an overall break-even basis. Sales in fiscal year 1966, 19 percent above the previous year.

## 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 legislative liaison with the Congress.

**Legal Opinions.**—A total of 1,860 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, regional chief attorneys rendered during the fiscal year 19,391 opinions concerning title to real property and an additional 8,101 other legal opinions involving practically all aspects of the activities of regional offices, centers, and hospitals.

**Civil Litigation.**—Pending civil litigation suits of all types numbered 661 as of June 30, 1965. During the fiscal year, 2,524 cases were added to the load existing at the beginning of the year, and 2,337 were finally disposed of, leaving 848 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 1,867 were processed and disposed of during this fiscal year, while 2,020 new cases were received.

Insurance cases continued to be the most numerous in the field of important litigation. To a pending figure of 122 there were added 115 new cases. Of this total of 237 cases, 110 were finally closed, leaving a balance pending of 127 cases on June 30, 1966.

Next in volume of major litigation were suits filed under the Federal Tort Claims Act. New suits numbering 85 were added to the 113 pending at the beginning of the year for a total of 198 suits. Of this number, 63 cases were closed, leaving a balance of 135 tort suits pending at the end of the fiscal year.

In connection with the vocational rehabilitation and education programs, 1 new suit was added to the 29 pending at the beginning of the year. With the final closing of 13 cases, the 17 cases pending show that litigation in this area decreased as compared to fiscal year 1965. Some suits in this cate-

gory 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 to 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 assists in trials when requested.

On June 30, 1965, there were 173 cases pending prosecutive consideration. During the fiscal year, 107 cases were received. Of this total of 280 cases, 101 were disposed of, leaving 179 cases requiring further action as of the end of the fiscal year.

**Legislative Activities.**—Nine thousand six hundred and forty-nine bills and resolutions were introduced in Congress during fiscal year 1966, 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, 398 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 106 hearings to assist the congressional committees in the consideration of these proposals and prepared 54 drafts of bills.

## **Personnel**

**General.**—The personnel program is geared to provide maximum support to management in staffing for substantive program missions and in as-

asuring the most effective, constructive, and economical use of available human resources in administering programs for veterans and their beneficiaries. Highlights in the personnel management program during fiscal year 1966 were as follows:

- Major changes in field organization—closings, mergers, and consolidations—were effected with minimum displacement of regular VA employees.
- Continued impetus was maintained in training and development activities for upgrading the skills and knowledge of management, supervisory, and line employees.
- The first advanced secretarial conference for executive level secretaries was held, and new planning arrangements were made to assure advanced training opportunities for women in higher level positions.
- There was increased use of womanpower—5,349 more women as of June 30, 1966; 77 more women were in higher level positions, and action was initiated in the Washington, D.C., area to provide part-time employment opportunities for the more mature woman who has been out of the work force for some time.
- A coordinated college recruitment visit plan was activated, with individual VA installations designated to maintain liaison with specified major colleges and universities for staffing for total agency employment needs.
- An agencywide policy was adopted to promote increased use of co-operative work-study programs at the undergraduate level in order to augment the supply of college graduates with some practical work experience in the health service and public administration fields.
- A survey was initiated at local levels to ascertain whether over 1,000 college graduates employed in lower grade positions could be employed in positions more commensurate with their educational attainments.
- Agencywide installation of the full PAID system (personnel and accounting integrated data pay system) was completed in late February 1966.
- Further progress was made in opening additional avenues of employment to members of minority groups; 28.5 percent of all full-time employees for whom minority group identification was available as of June 30, 1966, were members of such groups (Negro, American Indian, Spanish-American, and Oriental-American), with Negroes comprising 25.04 percent of the total.
- An automated minority group statistics system, a subsystem of the total PAID system, was installed to effect administrative economies in the preparation of minority group census reports.
- There was a further 16-percent increase in the total number of recognitions of employee organizations, and a significant 69-percent in-

crease in the total number of exclusive recognitions with the right to negotiate agreements.

- Two VA employees won national honor awards—one gained the Federal Woman's Award; another shared, with five other Federal employees, the Paperwork Management Award of the Administrative Management Society.

**Employment Trend.**—There were 170,228 employees in pay status (152,125 full time; 18,103 regular part time and intermittent) as of June 30, 1966. Thus total employment, including 1,840 young persons employed temporarily under the youth opportunity campaign program, was 3,169 higher—about 1.9 percent—than as of June 30, 1965.

The following table compares total employment (full time, part time, and intermittent) for major organizational elements as of June 30, 1966, and the end of the prior fiscal year.

Organizational element	June 30, 1966	June 30, 1965	Change	
			Number	Percent
Department of Medicine and Surgery.....	150, 222	147, 876	+2, 346	+1. 6
Department of Veterans Benefits.....	16, 564	15, 906	+658	+4. 1
Department of Data Management.....	1, 496	1, 301	+195	+15. 0
Staff Offices.....	1, 946	1, 976	—30	—1. 5
Total.....	<sup>1</sup> 170, 228	167, 059	+3, 169	+1. 9

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1,840 temporary employees under youth opportunity campaign.

In fiscal year 1966, as in prior years, the major proportion of total agency employment continued to be associated with medical program activities. As of the end of the fiscal year, 88.2 percent of all employees in pay status were in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, and employment in the medical program was 2,346 or 1.6 percent higher than as of June 30, 1965. This increase was the result of the opening of new and replacement hospitals, and further implementation of the long-range plan for improved medical care staffing to maintain quality and to further effective patient turnover.

Reversing a longtime downward trend, employment in the Department of Veterans Benefits was up 658, or 4.1 percent as of June 30, 1966, as compared to the same date in 1965. The higher employment level for this department is attributable to the increased workload stemming from the enactment of the "Cold War GI Bill," Public Law 89-358.

There was also a further employment increase in the Department of Data Management. A part of the total increase of 195 was due to the transfer of additional data processing branches to that department under an overall

plan, now virtually fully implemented, for centralization of all VA's data processing activities in the Department of Data Management. Another part was related to staffing required to effect a long-range plan for extending the application of ADP techniques to other program areas—both substantive and support areas.

**Recruitment and Staffing.**—In the past several years, recruitment and staffing for the VA mission, carried out for a large network of field stations of varying size and with diverse functions, has constituted a major personnel workload at both central office and field station levels. A combination of factors—major changes in field organization; the opening of new and replacement hospitals; activation of the nursing care bed program in 38 VA hospitals; new veterans benefits legislation, and legislation increasing retirement annuities for employees retiring by December 30, 1965—and the time sequence of those factors added considerably to the “normal” recruitment and staffing workload.

There was no abatement of the complex and difficult problem of recruiting high-quality personnel for professional positions, especially for those which require training beyond the bachelors' degree level. The stringent nationwide shortages of personnel for professional positions remained in the same relative fixed position as in prior years, particularly for engineers, architects, physicians and paramedical positions, e.g., nurses, psychologists, social workers, therapists. Much recruitment activity was directed toward obtaining such personnel for current needs, and for prospective replacement needs as indicated by experience data on deaths, retirements, and other types of losses. To further positive recruitment for professional positions, a coordinated college recruitment visit plan was activated during fiscal year 1966. Under this plan individual VA installations have been designated to maintain liaison with specified major colleges and universities for purposes of meeting total VA employment needs rather than for individual station needs only. Under central office auspices coordinated recruitment was also begun for meeting the continuing need for engineers at both headquarters and field station levels (hospitals), with a resultant doubling of the number of major educational institutions visited for recruitment of such personnel.

To further the interest of undergraduates in VA and Federal employment, and to support the newer educational concepts of colleges and universities, an agencywide policy was adopted to promote increased utilization of co-operative work-study programs at the undergraduate level. Affiliation with higher educational institutions to provide guided work experience to students has long been a feature of medical and paramedical operations, especially for students at the graduate level. The extension of the cooperative work-study program to the undergraduate level is expected to augment the supply of college graduates with some practical work experience in both health service and public administration fields. A substantial number of VA stations provided guided work experience to students pointing toward careers in administration and management.



Indicative of VA needs in fiscal year 1966 for professional, scientific, and technical personnel are data on nationwide examinations conducted by the VA Central Board of Civil Service Examiners for 18 different occupational fields. In fiscal year 1966, 990 appointments to "hard-to-fill" positions were effected through this Board, as compared to a little over 700 in fiscal year 1965. About 3,100 applicants were rated by the Board—about 100 more than in fiscal year 1965.

A major staffing readjustment was effected as a result of a field reorganization involving the closing of certain medical facilities and the merging of certain regional offices. This was accomplished in the early part of the fiscal year under VA policies and procedures directed toward protecting, to the maximum practical extent, the job security of employees located at installations that were merged or closed.

Upon activation of the reorganization plan, carried out over a period of several months, all full-time employees at the affected stations, other than those with temporary appointments, were given firm offers of employment at another VA location. In addition, positive efforts were made to locate positions in other Federal establishments in the commuting locality for those employees unwilling to relocate at another VA station.

Practical application of these policies resulted in the placement, either in the Veterans Administration or in other Federal agencies, of a large proportion of the almost 2,975 employees affected at 15 different locations.

In summary, the displacement aspects of the mergers and closing were minimal. Retention in the Federal service, immediate employment opportunities with State governments, and the Federal retirement system insured continued work or income for about 2,400, or approximately 88 percent of all regular full-time employees.

To further the consolidation of data processing activities, additional data processing branches at regional offices and hospitals were merged during the year with other data processing locations of the Department of Data Management. Although relatively few of the affected employees were willing to accept positions at the merger sites, these consolidations were effected with only very minimal use of forced separation. Through vigorous placement efforts, both internal and external, other positions were found for the employees declining to transfer, either at their originally assigned stations or in other Federal agencies within their local commuting area.

The final form of the "Daniels Act," which increased retirement annuities, prompted the retirement of numerous employees in the second quarter of the fiscal year. Approximately 2,600 full-time employees retired in the October–December 1965 quarter—a number about two-and-one-half times greater than the number retiring in the comparable quarter of the previous year. A corollary was the recruitment of personnel to fill essential continuing positions resulting from the numerous retirements in a relatively short period.

With the approval of Public Law 89–358, on March 3, 1966, additional employees were required for the estimated increase in veterans benefits work-

load through the end of the fiscal year. To meet the need for the additional employees, principally for trainee level positions (GS-5 and GS-7) of contact representative and veterans claims examiner, intensive recruitment was initiated, with a monthly goal for each station. A highly competitive labor market in certain geographical areas made recruitment difficult; however, all stations had met their assigned quotas as of the end of the fiscal year.

In the last quarter of the fiscal year, three hospitals were opened—replacement hospitals in Atlanta, Ga., and Wood, Wis., and a new facility in Charleston, S.C. Staffing for the Atlanta hospital involved primarily local recruitment of approximately 100 to 125 employees to supplement the staff which was moved to the new and larger hospital. For the Charleston hospital, key employees were reassigned from other hospitals and 200–225 persons were recruited locally. At 38 hospitals at which more than 2,000 nursing care beds were made available for other veterans, additional staff had to be obtained for an accelerated nursing care program under which about 2,100 patients were provided more than 450,000 days of nursing care during the fiscal year.

In connection with future staffing needs, a comprehensive statistical study was made to ascertain prospective losses of key VA management personnel over the 5-year period 1966–70. Based on data for retirement eligibility (age and service), prior to Public Law 89–503, and for past loss experience (deaths, retirements, and other factors) an intermediate range forecast of losses of key management personnel was developed. This forecast was furnished all top agency officials for use in their planning for replacement needs through career development, training, and recruitment.

A study on the educational level of the VA work force revealed that there were over 1,000 college graduate employees in lower grade positions, e.g., GS-4 and below. These employees were identified by name and duty station through the VA automated personnel records system, and a survey was initiated at local levels to ascertain whether such employees could be better utilized.

**Employment of Women.**—As of June 30, 1966, there were 70,845 women (full time, part time, and intermittent) in the VA work force—5,349, or 8.2 percent, more than as of that same date last year. Employed in a wide range of occupations, women constituted 41.6 percent of the total number of employees (170,228) in pay status as of the end of fiscal year 1966.

Throughout the year there were numerous instances of “firsts,” or precedents, in the selection of women for higher level management and professional positions. As of June 30, 1966, 1,856 women—77 more than as of the end of the prior fiscal year—were employed in positions at grade GS-12 and higher under the Classification Act, or in comparable grades or salary levels under title 38, United States Code. Of the approximately 14,500 employees in higher level VA positions at the end of the year, 12.8 percent were filled by women.

Advanced training opportunities for women were extended through the national management institute program and a new advanced secretarial conference. Planning arrangements for the final of the three fiscal year 1966 national management institutes, and subsequent institutes, were modified to assure that qualified women are afforded opportunity for this development and training activity. The final 1966 institute included 11 women—almost twice the total number of women participating in all prior institutes. The first advanced secretarial conference for executive level secretaries was held during the year, with 40 participants—20 from field stations and 20 from central office—selected from among almost 200 nominees representing a cross section of the entire Veterans Administration. This first VA training conference for executive level secretaries, led by a national authority on secretarial training, was unique in the Federal Government.

To increase employment opportunities for women, particularly those who have been out of the work force for some time, action was initiated in the Washington, D.C., area for part-time employment of women. A number of exceptionally able women were found available for “second careers” on a part-time basis. In the relatively short period of conduct of this project—about 6 months—there has been positive indication that the quality of the work performed by the women selected to date is far superior to that of the average applicant.

**Equal Employment Opportunity.**—During fiscal year 1966, the Veterans Administration maintained and strengthened its position as a leader in the Federal Government in providing employment opportunities for members of minority groups. This is reflected in the minority group statistics for Negro employment in the following table.

Fiscal year	Total employment reported	Negro employment	Percent
1966.....	<sup>1</sup> 147, 431	36, 915	25. 04
1955.....	149, 090	35, 811	24. 69
1964.....	149, 551	36, 160	24. 18
1963.....	150, 144	35, 981	23. 96

<sup>1</sup> Excludes employees not providing self-identification information.

Throughout the year there was emphasis on the involvement of management officials, operating officials, supervisors, and employees, generally, in achieving the goal of “equality as a fact, and as a result.” To provide assistance to management in assessing their progress in reaching this objective, a program guide was developed. Using this guide, “Evaluating Equal Employment Opportunity for Minority Groups,” directors and managers of field stations, and staff office heads, were required to conduct comprehensive appraisals of equal employment opportunity activities of their respective

organizations. Based on the appraisals, each of these officials developed positive and affirmative plans for progress in their respective organizations.

As indicated in the foregoing table, there was a further increase in the number and proportion of Negroes employed in the Veterans Administration. In addition, minority group data as of June 30, 1966, reflected increases in the number of Negroes being employed at grade levels with higher pay.

The positive program at local management levels was supplemented by equal employment opportunity activities at central office levels. An intensive on-going college recruitment program was maintained for continued and timely contacts with colleges having substantial enrollments of students from minority groups, with liaison points throughout the Veterans Administration, and active participation and coordination by central office representatives. Supplementing this activity was the operation of a "talent bank" for insuring full consideration of minority group applicants throughout the Veterans Administration, with qualified applicants selectively referred to field stations. Also, as indicated earlier, field stations were requested to review the position assignments of over 1,000 college graduate employees in lower grade jobs. This review was aimed at full utilization of the knowledges, skills, and potential of college graduates, irrespective of race, national origin, or other factors irrelevant to qualification for performance of the duties and responsibilities of a position.

In furtherance of the national policy objective of equal employment opportunity, as expressed in Executive Order 11246, responsibilities of staff and operating officials were redefined. These are as follows:

- The Assistant Administrator for Personnel was designated as Equal Employment Opportunity Officer of the Veterans Administration in order to assure full integration of the principle of equal employment opportunity in all aspects of personnel management.
- Two special assistants provide high-level support to specific aspects of the total program. One serves as coordinator and adviser on civil rights matters, and in fostering increased participation by field station management in community programs bearing upon such matters. The other serves as VA representative in furthering liaison with Negro colleges, minority groups, and local and national organizations, for publicizing VA employee opportunities for members of minority groups.
- The head of the Office of Investigation and Security will be assigned responsibility for objective, independent investigation and decision on individual, group, and third party complaints of discrimination.
- Directors and managers were designated as Deputy Equal Employment Opportunity Officers for their respective stations, and directed to designate alternates, as needed, and to use advisory committees, also as needed.

Active support was given the various special economic and educational opportunity programs, announced by the Civil Service Commission, which stemmed from legislation and Presidential directives aimed at increasing the employability of disadvantaged young persons and adults.

As host to enrollees—without salary cost to the Veterans Administration—numerous field stations provided opportunities for young persons, young men and women, and needy adults to obtain one or a combination of types of initial work experience; initial training, retraining, or refresher training; and financial assistance. From a small beginning of about 200 enrollees in October 1965, VA field stations were hosts, in June 1966, to approximately 2,100 enrollees in four special opportunity programs, viz, Neighborhood Youth Corps, vocational work study program, college work study program, and work experience program. Reports obtained from a sampling of participating VA stations indicated that the work and training assignments of the enrollees contributed, generally, to the performance of the regular mission of the host station. The experience of representative participating VA installations was summarized in a VA pamphlet, "A Door Is Opened," issued to further the interest of local management and supervisory personnel in cooperating with community organizations, schools, and colleges in special economic and educational opportunity programs.

In addition to the enrollee programs, the Veterans Administration participated, as an employer, in the President's Youth Opportunity Back-To-School Drive, providing part-time paid employment to needy students who might otherwise become high school "dropouts." This program reached a peak of 185 participants in April 1966, with most of these needy young persons subsequently converted to full-time employees at \$1.25 per hour under the 1966 Youth Opportunity Campaign (YOC). With respect to the latter program, the Veterans Administration for the second successive year met and exceeded the national quota of 1 YOC appointment for each 100 regular full-time employees on the rolls. During the months of May and June 1966, a total of 1,918 extra appointments of young persons was made under the criterion of need for financial assistance to assure continuance of education for future employability.

For several years, the Veterans Administration, along with other Federal departments and agencies, prepared an annual minority group census report by the so-called head-count method. This involved minority group identification by immediate supervisors, manual reports from field stations, and agencywide summarizations, in varied form, by a combination of manual and electric accounting machine methods.

With the issuance of the Civil Service Commission's equal employment opportunity regulations (pt. 713), the Veterans Administration was provided authority for adding minority data to its automated personnel records system, and afforded opportunity for effecting automation of the annual minority group census, as previously recommended by numerous directors and managers of field stations.

Through a minority group questionnaire form, self-identification data on race or national origin categories, specified by the Civil Service Commission for minority group statistics systems, were obtained from employees through an agencywide survey. Controls to ascertain employee coverage of the minority group statistics system indicated that a high order of reliability was obtained. Employee response to the self-identification procedures was exceptionally good. As of June 30, 1966, about 97.5 percent of all full-time employees had furnished race or national category information. This percentage was the highest among Federal agencies installing an automated minority group statistics system.

Effective with the required minority group census report for June 30, 1966, these annual reports will be computer-prepared from a magnetic tape data record, updated regularly through standard VA-wide procedures for automated personnel operations under the PAID system. Computer preparation of the minority group census reports will result in a recurring annual administrative savings in manpower all along the line, eliminating the awkward, time-consuming, and costly manual procedures associated with the superseded "head-count" method.

Detailed inspection and evaluations were conducted by Management and Evaluation personnel on station visitations to review supervisory performance in a manner to insure rigorous enforcement of the policy of equal opportunity and just and expeditious disposition of complaints involving issues of discrimination.

Ninety-six discrimination complaints were processed during the fiscal year. The bases for these complaints, with some overlappings of basic issues, were: (1) Failure of promotion, 36; (2) separations, 17; (3) failure of appointments by applicants, 12; (4) other reasons, including working conditions, interpersonal relations, etc., 31.

Approximately 90 percent of all complaints were filed by Negroes. Fifteen hearings were held, of which eight were conducted by single hearing officers. Twenty-five complainants requested decision on the basis of findings of investigation. Thirty-seven complaints were resolved and withdrawn during processing; and 20 were closed on the basis of invalidity or abandonment. Corrective action was taken concerning administrative, personnel, and supervisory practices in 24 cases.

The Equal Employment Opportunity programs of 281 contractor facilities were reviewed during the fiscal year, under the contract compliance provisions of law and regulation. All major contractor facilities providing goods and services to the Veterans Administration have been surveyed.

These compliance surveys disclosed more new hires among minority groups than had been the case in past years. For example, in 1963, 27 of the Veterans Administration's largest drug suppliers employed 70,680 people, 2,865 of whom were Negroes. In 1966, these same firms employed 91,207 people, including 5,362 Negroes. Also in 1963, our drug suppliers had

8,143 employees in sales positions, of whom 17 were Negroes. In 1966, there were 11,534 sales positions in these firms, with 80 Negroes.

The surveys also disclose improvement in positions held by minority group members. For example, a Negro hired as a porter in 1956, at \$3,000, is now a building service supervisor at \$12,000 per year. In another instance, a Negro hired as a general accountant in 1963, has since been promoted to the position of assistant treasurer at \$20,000 per year.

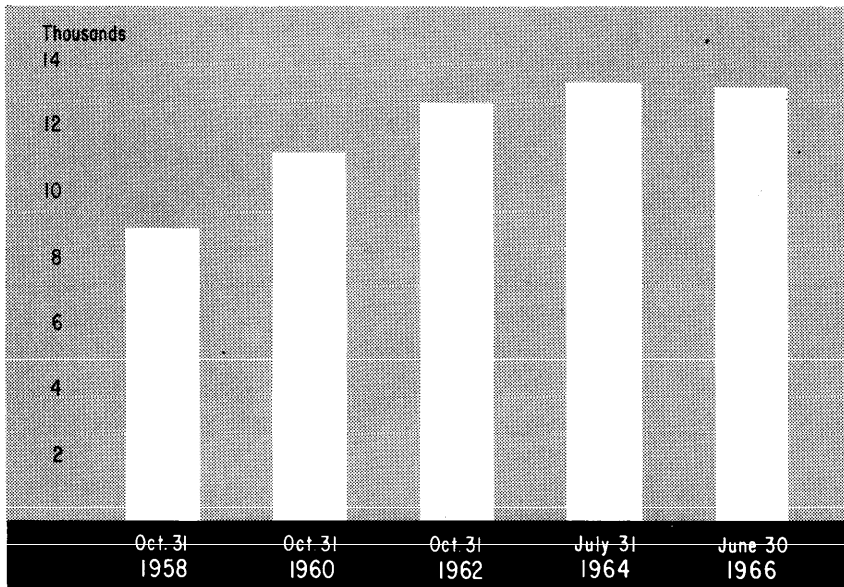
In the construction industry, the Veterans Administration has been successful in having Negro apprentices accepted in six previously all-white unions.

This agency has implemented the Federal preaward survey policy for all contracts of \$1 million or more. In addition to the procedures prescribed by the regulations, it adopted a policy of conducting a preconstruction conference at which all facets of the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Program are discussed with each prime contractor awarded a construction contract for \$1 million or more.

**Employment of the Handicapped.**—As indicated in the following chart, the Veterans Administration continued to be a leader in the Federal Government as an employer of handicapped persons, with about 8.7 percent of all full-time employees in a handicapped category.

During fiscal year 1966, a total of 2,051 handicapped persons were hired, with 1,776 of the new hires being for full-time employment. Although hires of handicapped persons for full-time employment increased by about 450 over fiscal year 1965, there was a small decrease of handicapped full-time

EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED



employees on the rolls—13,198 as of June 30, 1966, as compared to 13,444 as of that same date last year.

Other fiscal year 1966 highlights in the full-time employment of handicapped persons are as follows: one or more were in 325 (75 percent) of the 435 separate occupations required for the VA mission; about 12.1 percent (1,598) earned grade promotions; the ratio of suggestion awards for handicapped employees was higher than that for all full-time employees—6.2 percent as compared to 5.4 percent; a high proportion were preference eligible employees, with about 42 percent (5,448), as of June 30, 1966, having 10-point preference by reason of service-connected disability.

**Employee-Management Cooperation.**—Since the inception of the Federal employee-management cooperation program in July 1962, employee organization membership and recognitions have risen uninterruptedly in the Veterans Administration. This upward trend continued in fiscal year 1966. In addition, there was a marked increase in the number of VA installations at which negotiated agreements, covering a broad spectrum of local personnel policies and procedures, were concluded with employee organizations.

The number of recognitions of employee organizations (union locals) increased by about 16 percent over the total number of recognitions as of June 30, 1965. This increase compares to a 17-percent increase for fiscal year 1965 and a 26-percent increase for fiscal year 1964, the second year of the employee-management cooperation program. Thus, there appears to be some leveling off in the rate of increase of recognitions. The following table shows comparative recognition data for fiscal years 1966 and 1965.

Type recognition	Number, June 30, 1966	Number, June 30, 1965	Net change from 1965 to 1966	
			Number	Percent
Informal recognition (organization has right to be heard) . . . . .	67	54	+13	+24
Formal recognition (organization has right to be consulted) . . . . .	134	146	—12	—8
Exclusive recognition (organization has right to negotiate agreements) . . . . .	98	58	+40	+69
Total recognitions . . . . .	299	258	+41	+16

The substantial increase in informal recognitions is attributed to the continued intensified union organization at VA stations, which resulted in a further increase in employee organization membership of VA employees. The decline in formal recognitions is related to the marked increase in exclusive recognitions—40 or 69 percent.

As of June 30, 1966, exclusive recognitions accounted for about one-third of the total of all recognitions (98 of 299), and almost 49,000 VA employees



were represented by an exclusive bargaining agent. Approved negotiated agreements are in effect at 77 of the 98 stations at which employee organizations have exclusive recognition. In the case of the remaining 21 stations, agreements are either currently being negotiated or awaiting central office approval.

The chart below reflects the continuing upward trend in employee organization membership of VA employees since activation of the Federal employee-management cooperation program.

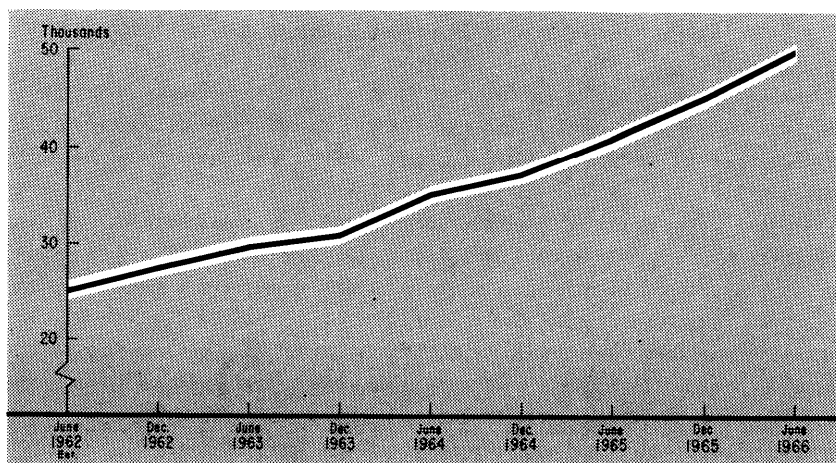
As of June 30, 1966, 49,770 VA employees were members of employee organizations (unions)—a percentage increase of almost 100 percent from an estimated 25,000 members as of June 1962. In fiscal year 1966 employee organization membership in the VA increased by about 8,700 or 21 percent. Thus as of the end of the year, about one of every three full-time VA employees, as compared to one of four last year, was a member of an employee organization.

**Training and Career Development.**—Throughout fiscal year 1966, the development and training of employees to meet short- and long-range operational needs continued to receive vigorous attention at all VA levels. The nature and scope of the more major of these development and training activities, carried out through intraagency, interagency, and outside facilities, are described in the following paragraphs.

In preparation for transition from the existing budgetary process to the new PPBS (planning, programming, and budgeting system) there was recognition of the need to train middle and upper level fiscal and management personnel who would be responsible for installing and implementing this new budgetary concept. To meet this need one group of employees attended a pilot 3-week course in PPBS sponsored by the U.S. Naval Postgraduate

#### EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP IN THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

(Since Executive Order 10988)



School, Monterey, Calif., and other groups attended similar courses subsequently conducted by the Civil Service Commission in collaboration with the University of Maryland. Others participated in short PPBS orientation seminars offered by the Civil Service Commission, or attended meetings of professional societies as a result of the publicity given to presentations on PPBS. The final of the three national management institutes conducted during the year for key employees also included coverage of PPBS.

Continuing the program for ADP training of top level officials, which was activated in the prior fiscal year, the Department of Data Management conducted 7 automatic data processing institutes for an additional 140 representatives from various VA organizational elements. These institutes were directed toward enabling management officials to evaluate plans and proposals for automation, and to assure effective implementation of approved ADP applications. Included in the fiscal year 1966 institutes was basic orientation coverage on advanced computer concepts—"third generation" computers to be used in the near future.

Inhouse training within the Department of Data Management was accelerated to meet the staffing need for additional programmers required for ADP applications, both current and prospective. During the year, six 30-day programming courses, held at three field locations, were completed by about 160 VA employees. In addition, about 45-50 college graduates, recruited for a new data processing center to be located in Austin, Tex., were trained for ADP assignments at that center.

Within the Department of Veterans Benefits, training during the year was directed toward both broad management training, improving current operations, and preparing for new operations under the "Cold War GI Bill," Public Law 89-358. To assure effective operation of the department's automated management information system, which replaced a longstanding electric accounting machine system, a 2-day training session was conducted in central office for management representatives from all regional offices. In preparation for new operations under Public Law 89-358 a new guide, "Contact Training Guide, Veterans Readjustment Act of 1966," was published to inform field station employees of the provisions of the act, and separate conferences were conducted to orient finance officers; heads of administrative activities; and chiefs of compensation, pension, and education divisions, in procedural requirements for their respective operations under the new law.

In the Department of Medicine and Surgery broader coverage of management training was accomplished than in prior years. The key element in this accomplishment was a series of 4-day workshop seminars on both position management and the administration of training. One line and one staff member from each hospital participated in these seminars, which emphasized management by objective, goal setting, and improved managerial coaching practices as means to attain better manpower utilization, to increase productivity, and to motivate employee development.

With central office fund support, 24 field stations of the Department of Medicine and Surgery conducted management seminars providing graduate level training to staff and middle management personnel of the stations. The fiscal year 1966 seminars stressed identification by participants of major management concerns, participative problem-solving under the leadership of management consultants and faculty members from colleges and universities, and establishment of ad hoc work groups at stations to recommend alternative solutions for problems identified. In addition, about one-fourth of the approximately 450 top level officials at medical facilities, viz, directors, assistant directors, and chiefs of staff, attended one or more professionally sponsored institutes, seminars, or meetings on concepts, techniques, and advances in hospital administration.

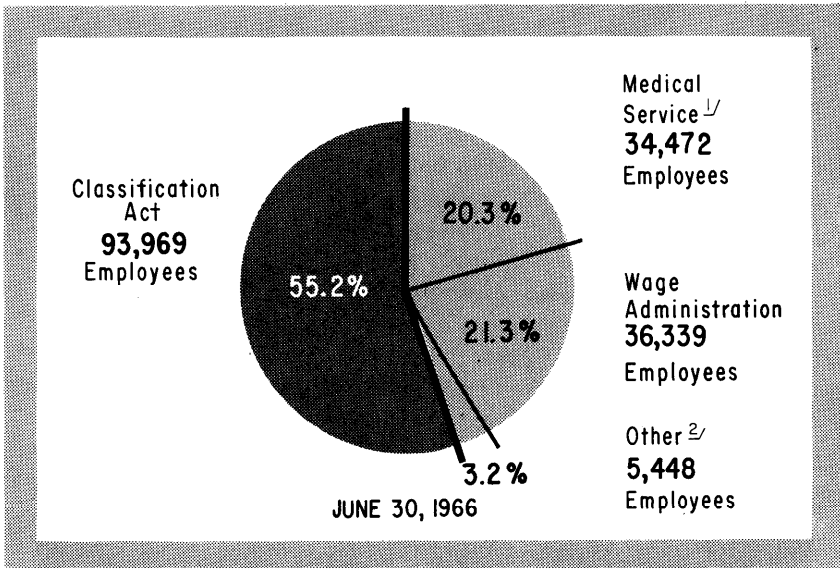
In line with both the well-established VA program to further employee self-development and the current national emphasis on upgrading skills and training of employees, greater flexibility in duty schedules is being permitted. This increased flexibility is furthering self-development activities of employees seeking high school completion courses, college credits, and trade and technical training. In addition, an increasing number of stations are reporting agreements for use of VA facilities by local educational institutions for formal course offerings and adult education classes for VA and other Federal employees.

**Pay Systems and Position Classification.**—Proportionately there were only very minor changes in the percentage distribution of employees compensated under statutory pay schedules and administratively determined pay rates. The distribution, by major pay systems, of the many different kinds of employees required for VA operations is indicated in the following charts.

As of June 30, 1966, about two-thirds of all VA employees were compensated under pay rates prescribed by statute. Administrative determination of pay rates was required for the balance, including among others blue-collar employees for maintenance, food service, and laundry operations; medical and dental residents and interns; physicians, dentists, and nurses employed on a regular part-time or intermittent basis; trainees in paramedical positions; field station canteen personnel; and locally hired foreign nationals.

Throughout the fiscal year there was continuing activity to maintain viable, competitive pay rates for assuring both recruitment and retention of personnel compensated under administratively determined rates. A total of 178 wage surveys were conducted—64 fewer than in the prior year—and 418 locality wage schedules were revised—18 more than in fiscal year 1965—on the basis of wage data of both VA surveys and those conducted by other Federal agencies. In the latter part of the fiscal year, controls and procedures were installed to assure that such pay schedules were within established guidesposts for wage increases.

## 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.; under Youth Opportunity Campaign Program; nationals in foreign countries; and miscellaneous others.

Several modifications were made in pay policies and practices to meet new administrative needs. As a part of the liberalization of employment conditions covering outside professional activities, changes in pay policies were made to permit physicians, dentists, and nurses, under specified conditions, to receive compensation from outside sources for teaching or consultation. To remove an obstacle in the hiring of qualified uniformed services retirees as part-time chaplains, approval was obtained for an exception to the reduction in retired pay provisions of the Dual Compensation Act. To further training in hospital administration, approval was obtained for stipend rates for hospital administration residents which recognize higher levels of educational achievements for persons serving in such residencies.

**ADP in Personnel Operations.**—During fiscal year 1965 the automation of clerical personnel operations was effected at 51 personnel offices, servicing about 28,000 employees, through installation of the PAID system (personnel and accounting integrated data pay system). Conversion of the remaining stations to the total personnel operations of the PAID system were completed, on schedule, on a phased basis in the period July 1965 through February 1966. Under the PAID system, a single personnel input document and a single centralized personnel source record, maintained on magnetic tape, are now used for accomplishing the major portion of the day-to-day clerical personnel operations—e.g., documentation of personnel actions, preparation of notices or forms for followup actions, recordkeeping, etc.—formerly accomplished by manual methods at individual installations.

Both during the conversion period and subsequent to the completion of the agencywide installation of the full PAID system, there was continued exploration of use of computer potential for reducing administrative workload in personnel operations. Many refinements were introduced which furthered the effectiveness of the system.

**Employee Recognition and Incentives.**—Approximately 17,800 suggestions were received during fiscal year 1966, about 3,300 fewer than in the prior year. This decline resulted from the combined continuing effects of more stringent criteria for monetary awards and the emphasis on suggestions with tangible benefits, viz, monetary savings.

Reflecting the continued good quality of the suggestions received, 46 percent of the total were adopted. A large number of the adopted ideas for improvements, although not measurable in dollar savings, contributed collectively in achieving the VA mission of service to veterans. Intangible benefits suggestions resulted, for example, in improving patient care, faster handling of correspondence, furthering safety or patients and employees, and improving employee working conditions.

Although internal comparisons for fiscal years 1966 and 1965 reflected a decline in the tempo of the suggestion program, the Veterans Administration continued to maintain a relatively high rank among all Federal agencies in both rate of employee participation in the suggestion program and in adoption rate for suggestions received.

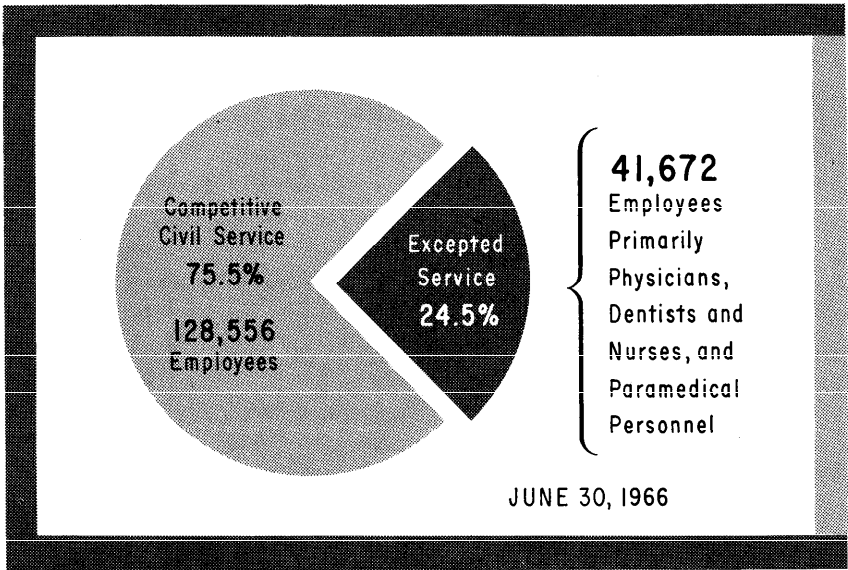
Formal recognition of the excellence of the contributions of VA employees was marked by a sizeable increase in the number of employees sponsored by officials for non-VA honor awards. Two VA nominees gained national awards. One received the Federal Woman's Award for outstanding contributions to the quality of the career service of the Federal Government. Another received one of the six joint awards granted by the Administrative Management Society for outstanding leadership and professional excellence in furthering improved paperwork management in the Federal Government. In addition, three VA employees were selected to pursue graduate level study in systems analysis under a program sponsored by the Bureau of the Budget in collaboration with the National Institute of Public Affairs.

High standards of excellence continued to be applied in the recognition of high-level performance through quality increases and outstanding performance ratings. In the third full fiscal year of the use of quality increases, 2,036—about 2.3 percent of all employees eligible for this form of recognition—received such increases. Including the current fiscal year, an average of 2,185 employees have received quality increases. Of the approximately 122,600 VA employees subject to the Performance Rating Act, 1,117 received outstanding performance ratings.

**Employment Categories.**—There were only minor changes in the proportionate distribution of employees in the competitive and excepted services. The percentage of employees in the excepted service increased by 0.4 of 1

percentage point, with a corollary decrease in the competitive service. The distribution of employees in the respective services as of June 30, 1966, is shown in the following chart.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY



Approximately 97 percent of all VA employees in the excepted service—41,672 as of June 30, 1966—were in medical program activities, including veterans canteen facilities at medical installations. It is estimated that the VA employee population in the excepted service constitutes approximately 20 percent of all excepted service employees in the Federal Government. For this major segment of VA's work force, consisting primarily of physicians, dentists, and nurses and other paramedical personnel, separate systems of appointment, employment, and pay are administered within a total personnel management program for a diverse work force.

The comparative tenure status distribution of employees in the competitive service as of the end of fiscal years 1966 and 1965 is shown in the following table.

Tenure status	June 30, 1966	June 30, 1965	Change from June 30, 1965
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percentage points</i>
Career.....	75.9	79.2	—3.3
Career conditional.....	20.8	15.5	+5.3
Temporary and indefinite.....	3.3	5.3	—2.0

As indicated in the preceding table, substantial percentage changes occurred during the year. These are attributable to a combination of factors producing changes in the composition of the VA work force during the year. These factors were: retirements, closings and mergers of stations, opening of new facilities, additional staffing for medical and veterans benefits activities—all discussed in the prior section on recruitment and staffing.

There was only minor change in the important tenure group in the expected service, viz, employees with permanent, or without time limit, appointments. In contrast to the prior year, there was an increase—29,285 as of June 30, 1966, as compared to 28,873 as of June 30, 1965.

	All employees	Male employees	Female employees
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Veterans Administration, June 30, 1966....	49.9	76.4	12.8
Government, Dec. 31, 1965.....	<sup>1</sup> 51.0	<sup>1</sup> 65.0	<sup>1</sup> 18.0

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

**Veterans Preference Eligibility.**—As of June 30, 1966, approximately one-half (49.9 percent) of all employees (170,228) in pay status as of that date were preference eligible employees. There was a small decrease of 0.7 of a percentage point in the proportion of VA male employees with veterans preference—from 77.1 to 76.4 percent. The percentage of female employees with veterans preference eligibility declined by 1.2 percentage points—from 14.0 to 12.8 percent—as the number of women in the VA work force increased by about 5,350. The substantial increase in women employees contributed, along with other work force changes occurring during the year, to a total decline of 2.5 percentage points from June 30, 1965, in the proportion of veterans preference eligible employees.

The proportions of men and women in the Veterans Administration with veterans preference remain at considerable higher levels than for each of these separate groups in the Government as a whole. This is reflected in the above table on the distribution of men and women with veterans preference.

Type	All veterans preference employees	Male veterans preference employees	Female veterans preference employees
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 point (disability).....	9.2	10.1	1.9
10 point (compensable disability).....	12.6	13.9	2.5
10 point (wife, widow, or mother).....	3.4	.....	31.5
5 point.....	74.8	76.0	64.1

There were no significant changes from June 30, 1965, in the distribution of veterans preference employees by type of veterans preference. The approximate proportion of veterans preference employees by type of preference as of June 30, 1966, is summarized in the preceding table.

## **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 1966 totaled \$7.474 billion, which was an increase of \$334 million from the prior year. Expenditures from general and special fund appropriations increased \$26 million to a total of \$6.41 billion; expenditures from trust and other funds increased \$73 million to a total of \$1.063 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 1966, VA budget expenditures made up approximately 5 percent of total Federal budget expenditures. Detailed information on financial activities may be found in the statistical tables section of this report beginning with table 95.

As shown in the following chart cash payments to veterans and their families made up almost 77 percent of the expenditures from Veterans Administration appropriations. Administrative costs amounted to slightly less than 3 cents out of every dollar spent.

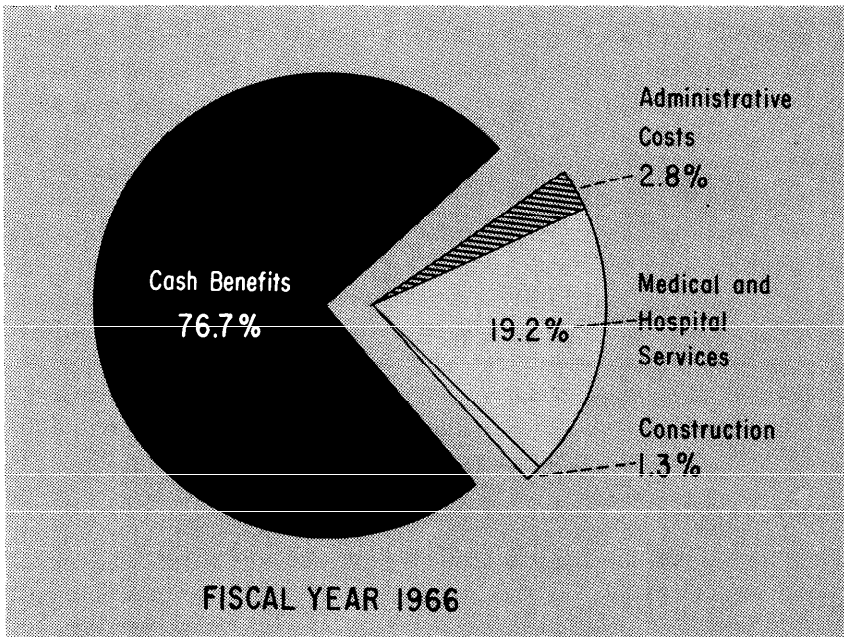
The continuing efforts to improve the Veterans Administration financial management program resulted in noteworthy achievements during fiscal year 1966. The most important accomplishments were in the following areas.

The Veterans Administration in accordance with Bureau of the Budget Bulletin No. 66-3, installed the Government-wide planning-programing-budgeting system. This system gives the Administrator and top VA officials a new management tool which should be most helpful in making major decisions. It is expected that the PPB system will produce a more systematic analysis of VA programs and present alternative programs and methods to accomplish agency objectives, resulting in more efficient operations.

The supply fund inventory of blank forms and form letters was decapitalized September 30, 1965. Under this change in policy the supply fund is reimbursed centrally at the time forms are placed in stock and all issues are made without charge to the requisitioning activity. This simplified system eliminates the need for pricing thousands of requisitions each fiscal year. It



## EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATIONS



also eliminates the need for quarterly billings to field stations and the inter-office processing of reimbursements to the supply fund in central office.

The practice of purchasing unposted (nonstock) property through the agency's revolving supply fund was discontinued January 1, 1966. Under this policy change the procurement instruments are recorded directly in the appropriation accounts as obligations at time of order, and entries to supply fund general ledger accounts are not required.

A study to establish a plan for the automation and centralization of the Veterans Administration accounting system is scheduled for completion by October 1966. Action will then be taken to complete the systems design, initiate the plan for development and installation, determine computer equipment requirements, and determine the impact of the centralized system. After this is accomplished, the computer system will be developed and a schedule for installation established.

During fiscal year 1966 it became increasingly apparent that progressive central automation of financial and statistical processes on an agencywide basis had made inappropriate the continuation of operating department autonomy in the design of accounting and reporting systems and in the processing of statistical and financial reports. It was decided, therefore, to centralize these systems as of the beginning of fiscal year 1967 and report consolidation functions under the immediate direction of the agency controller. Budget formulation and execution functions of the operating departments are not being disturbed.

Progress was made in applying the broadened principles for controlling reports, announced last year.

Output of automated data systems was most heavily affected and all requests for print outs, including those from the data bank, are now subject to reports control clearance. This has resulted in an increase in the total number of approved recurring reports. Almost all of this increase, however, reflects the tighter control of reporting rather than any increased reporting burden on field stations.

The growth of automated reporting was accompanied by a contrasting development—a definite increase in demand for special reports for one-time use. A total of 225 such reports were authorized, 29 percent more than during the previous year. The increase reflected several considerations. Among these were the many requests for information on special opportunity programs, intensified emphasis on management controls, and the flexibility of VA's automated systems which in many instances were able to print out the data from information already in storage.

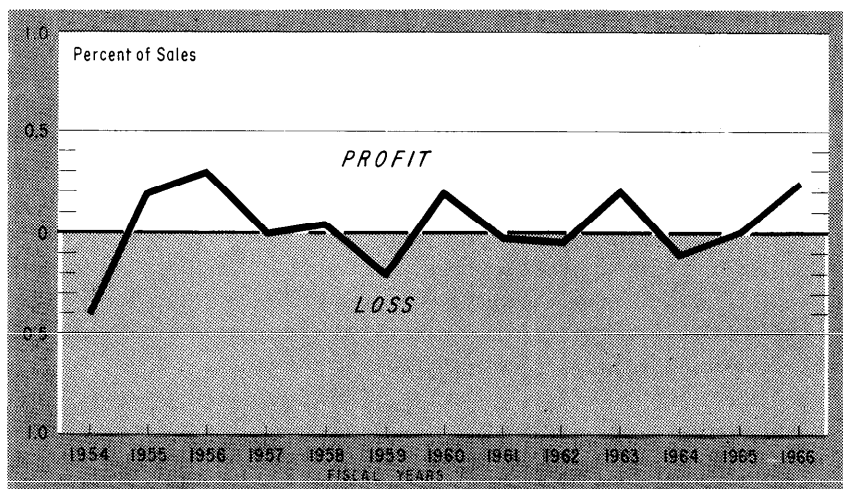
## **Supply**

The objective of the supply program is to provide quality logistical support to all programs in the Veterans Administration and to its Federal agency customers, and to assure the greatest return on every dollar spent for the acquisition, maintenance, utilization, 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 VA programs in regional offices, centers, area offices, and outpatient clinics throughout the United States, the Republic of the Philippines, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Supply support for medical and hospital supplies is also provided to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Department of the Interior; Department of Justice; and Government of American Samoa. Other activities receiving or having requested support for certain medical and hospital supplies are National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Tennessee Valley Authority; District of Columbia Government; Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D.C.; Job Corps centers of the Department of Agriculture, and Office of Economic Opportunity.

Management of the VA supply fund continued through the 13th year on an overall break-even basis. During fiscal year 1966, the supply fund was committed to operate at a profit sufficient to offset the operating loss incurred in fiscal year 1965 and not offset in fiscal year 1965. The profit realized for the fiscal year was \$322,243, which represents approximately 0.2 percent of the total supply fund sales and a net gain for the fiscal year of \$109,524, after overcoming previous years' losses.

## SUPPLY FUND PROFIT OR LOSS



Fiscal year 1966 supply fund sales from the centralized procurement program to VA stations and other Government agencies amounted to \$56,756,177. Included were sales of \$45,625,328 from the three VA supply depots and \$11,130,849 from centrally procured items delivered directly to the user. This was an increase of 19 percent over fiscal year 1965. Total supply fund sales also included sales to other Government agencies amounting to \$4,885,256, an increase of 85 percent over fiscal year 1965.

The Department of Defense is continuing its study to determine whether it is feasible and economical for the Defense Supply Agency to furnish supply support to civilian agencies for certain commodity groups, such as household furnishings, clothing and textiles, medical supplies and equipment, non-perishable subsistence, electronics, and fuels. Until a final decision, based on identified costs and savings, indicates otherwise, the Veterans Administration will continue to supply civilian agencies with drugs, biologicals, chemical reagents, and nonperishable subsistence. This responsibility was assigned to the Veterans Administration by the Administrator of General Services Administration under the provisions of Public Law 152, 81st Congress.

At the request of the Bureau of the Budget, the Veterans Administration, Public Health Service, and Defense Supply Agency conducted in fiscal year 1965 a test of the economy and feasibility of support by the Defense Supply Agency of the VA and Public Health Service hospital perishable subsistence requirements. The results established that some hospital food items could be economically supplied by the Defense Supply Agency, others could continue to be most economically procured by VA hospitals directly in the local market, and that there was limited standardization between the VA hospital food items and the Defense Supply Agency standard items which are predominantly developed for troop feeding. As a result, arrangements

have been concluded between the individual VA hospitals and the Defense Supply Agency regional subsistence centers for their support, where economically feasible.

Establishment of a marketing center at Hines, Ill., was approved on April 22, 1966. The center consolidates VA centralized purchasing activities previously located in marketing divisions at the supply depots in Somerville, N.J., and Hines, Ill. A more economical and efficient operation will result from this consolidation.

Through continued study of distribution costs and usage analysis by the marketing divisions, a reduction in acquisition of \$1.7 million was accomplished by a consolidated contract with various manufacturers for distribution of items to hospitals and centers through the supply depots rather than field stations purchasing such items locally.

Productivity increased in the centralized procurement of drugs. There was an increase of 50.5 percent in line items, or 26.7 percent in terms of dollars, in fiscal year 1966, as compared with fiscal year 1965, with no increase in personnel.

Approximately 1,500 typewriters were purchased by field stations under consolidated purchase arrangements made by the Veterans Administration. Through blanket purchase agreements and a contract negotiated by the General Services Administration, the cost was reduced from approximately \$523,000 to \$325,000. Also, 102 units of mechanically powered filing equipment were purchased under similar arrangements, reducing the cost from approximately \$391,000 to \$264,000.

Efforts were continued during fiscal year 1966 toward greater economies through redistribution and utilization of personal property within the Veterans Administration. The value of property utilized in this manner slightly exceeded \$1.9 million or 50 percent of all usable excess property at field stations. Acquisitions of excess property from other Government agencies amounted to \$3.7 million. Of the total property acquired, the VA center, Los Angeles, Calif., reported the acquisition of electronic computer equipment and related components and parts valued at \$1.7 million.

The Veterans Administration is represented on the Interagency Coordination Committee for utilization of Civil Defense Medical Stockpile Items. As of June 30, 1966, the agency utilized stockpile items amounting to approximately \$171,000. The Veterans Administration is rotating newly purchased items for stockpile items under the provisions of an interagency agreement with Public Health Service. Items are also being purchased from the stockpile under provisions of the Economy Act.

The Veterans Administration continued to play a major role in the preparation of Federal specifications for medical items on assignment from the General Services Administration and has continued close coordination with the Department of Defense and the General Services Administration in the development of Federal specifications for semipermanently installed equipment.

The Commodity Credit Corporation reduced its surpluses of whole milk and butter. Butter was available only the first 6 months of fiscal year 1966 and during this period the VA used 1.3 million pounds. During fiscal year 1965, when surplus butter was available for the whole year, the VA used 2.5 million pounds. Surplus whole milk was not available.

Purchases from small business firm by the Veterans Administration in fiscal year 1966 amounted to 43 percent of the dollar volume of all supplies and equipment obtained, and 5 percent of the total value of construction contract awards, including site and design contracts.

Cataloging has progressed in accordance with the Federal cataloging system. Public Law 152, 81st Congress, and Federal property management regulations are the regulatory requirements. The Veterans Administration submitted 31,000 items to General Services Administration for assignment of Federal stock numbers. These represent 5,200 expendable and nonexpendable items under central procurement control at VA marketing divisions and 25,800 expendable items at field stations. Federal stock numbers have been assigned and published to VA activities on all stock items under central control and on 84 percent of those used by field stations. Over 400 preventive maintenance standards on equipment were published in the VA catalog.

The Veterans Administration assisted in the development of storage facilities space planning criteria for Federal hospitals and domiciliaries. These criteria were published by the Bureau of the Budget in Circular No. A-57, dated June 22, 1966.

Silver valued at \$164,640 was reclaimed during fiscal year 1966, as a byproduct of the VA X-ray and photographic activities. Exhausted developing solutions are filtered either chemically or electrolytically to recover this metal before the solutions are discarded. Also, film no longer required was sold to commercial processors for the silver content. Total gross income from both solutions and film was approximately \$270,000. The Veterans Administration, in an agreement with General Services Administration, will assist other Government agencies in silver recovery.

The frozen food program now serves 122 stations, with sales of \$2,672,244 in fiscal year 1966.

On June 1, 1966, VA extended its services to Veterans Memorial Hospital, Republic of the Philippines, furnishing upon their request medicines, medical supplies and equipment, the class of which is listed in the VA catalog, with the exception of security items (narcotics, etc.) and items available on the open market in the Republic of the Philippines.

During fiscal year 1966, the Veterans Administration furnished the Veterans Memorial Hospital, Republic of the Philippines, supplies and equipment valued at \$78,882. This was a decrease of \$85,098 over fiscal year 1965.

Excellent progress has been made during the past 5 years to provide adequate replacement equipment for the efficient functioning of the adminis-

trative, technical, scientific, and specialized elements of the Veterans Administration. Backlogs of equipment which should be replaced because of advances in medical sciences and data processing have been greatly reduced.

The National Motor Freight Classification provided ratings for shipments of personal effects to the military only. The Veterans Administration initiated action and obtained an amendment which allows the agency to apply the amended description to shipments of personal effects for deceased veterans, thereby resulting in lower VA shipping costs and less man-hours involved in determining the proper classification for these shipments.

At the new VA hospital in Atlanta, Ga., the supply processing and distribution of medical supplies is the responsibility of the supply service personnel rather than nursing service personnel. The experience gained at this hospital will be used to plan realignment of this function to an organizational element other than nursing, thereby freeing trained nursing personnel of responsibility for performing duties which do not require nursing skills.

### **Manpower Utilization**

The review and evaluation of various methodologies used for determining manpower requirements was undertaken. Methodologies included in this evaluation were those in use in the Veterans Administration, in other Federal Government organizations, in the private sector, by management consultants specializing in this kind of work, by university research groups, and by others. Functional areas being covered are: nursing, dietetics, house-keeping, laundry, registrar, pharmacy, laboratory, personnel, and supply.

Work continued on the research project to determine the feasibility of productivity measurement in a medical care setting. The objective is to ascertain whether, or to what extent, meaningful input/output relationships can be developed which would have practical application (1) for evaluating the effectiveness of resource utilization, (2) as determinants of resource needs, (3) in identifying changes in productivity which occur, and the reasons therefor, and (4) in the budget process.

Registrar field personnel were trained in the use of work sampling as a versatile "do-it-yourself" management technique. Following this training, stations conducted work sampling studies to improve efficiency and reduce costs in registrar activities.

Work measurement studies were initiated at several VA hospitals, leading toward the development of standards for use as guidelines for staffing, equipment, space, procedures and methods, and scheduling arrangements.

The payment of insurance awards was integrated into the existing insurance automatic data processing system. This procedure eliminated the need for the maintenance of over a half million insurance award account cards and 420,000 Treasury payment cards maintained by regional disbursing offices. Upon conversion of the actuarial records, a file of approximately 2.5 million punched cards used for actuarial studies and valuation will be eliminated.

The first phase of the project involving the separation into two groups—active (running awards) and inactive (nonrunning awards)—of claims folders and related indexes at all Department of Veterans Benefits field stations was completed, resulting in an estimated net productivity increase of 10 percent.

The Department of Data Management completed a comprehensive study designed to obtain information to be used in establishing time standards and more efficient work scheduling for programing and systems personnel, who comprise a major portion of the total manpower requirements of the department.

Some of the accredited schools of hospital administration are now postponing residency training until completion of 2 years of graduate study and others are establishing doctoral programs. To enable the Veterans Administration to make its practice responsive, the Civil Service Commission approved a four-level stipend plan. As a result, the agency is now able to utilize hospital administration residents at any graduate level—up to 4 years—with appropriate gradation in stipend and in performance requirements.

### **Office Operations and Administration**

**Paperwork Management.**—Continuing emphasis was given to the control and improvement of the agency's paperwork. The following are highlights of actions and accomplishments.

The volume of records in the agency declined 20,000 cubic feet or 1.7 percent during the year. Yearend holdings were 1,133,300 cubic feet, the lowest since the first formal inventory in 1948. This reduction was made even though patients' records in the expanding medical treatment program increased 9,600 cubic feet, approximately 390,000 new insurance files were created as a result of the reopening of the National Service Life Insurance program, and approximately 150,000 new claims folders were established for benefit applications under the new GI bill.

The overall reduction resulted from timely application of sound records management practices. For example, 62,000 cubic feet of operational and administrative records (routine correspondence files, reports files, short-term fiscal records, old X-rays) were destroyed after having served their purposes, and 27,000 cubic feet of inactive records (education and training folders, loan guaranty folders, death claims folders) were transferred from high-cost VA office space for maintenance in low-cost storage in General Services Administration Federal records centers.

Approximately 122,100 cubic feet of records, more than 10 percent of the agency's inhouse holdings, are now being maintained in less costly storage areas of parent stations or in special records processing centers maintained by the agency.

A number of records management actions will have increasing significance in the future. Among them are the following: (1) Disposal of medical

records folders by VA hospitals under a 15-year retention plan; (2) discontinuance of the routing of copy 4 of DD Form 214, Armed Forces of the United States Report of Transfer or Discharge, to the Veterans Administration, by military separation centers giving it to the veteran instead, to use whenever evidence of his military service might be required, thereby saving VA field stations an estimated \$30,000 maintenance costs annually without impairment of service to veterans; and (3) the principle of centralization of less active records to permit maintenance and processing in less costly storage space is under test, with potential application to 50 percent of the claims folder file, the largest single folder file in the agency.

On June 30, 1966, there were 9,463 different VA forms and form letters in use, of which almost one-half were standardized for VA-wide use. During the year, 249 were eliminated as no longer necessary, 230 were created to meet new requirements, and 703 were updated and improved. A special survey by the Department of Medicine and Surgery during the last half of the year resulted in a 6-percent reduction in the number of its field station forms and form letters.

A special review of the agency's 100 most expensive forms was initiated. This project focused attention on those items for which the potential for a reduction of printing and other costs is greatest. By the end of the year, with the project only partially completed, changes in printing specifications and in procedures had produced an estimated annual saving of \$20,000.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery initiated an intensive drive to improve its correspondence. Highlights included: (1) Tightening of controls to insure prompt, clear, and responsive replies; (2) refresher training in letterwriting for 275 top and middle management officials; and (3) refresher training in correspondence preparation for 175 secretaries. Another development in correspondence management was the substitution of black ink for blue in the printing of all VA letterhead stationery, resulting in an estimated annual saving of \$6,250.

A study was made to find a more precise, economical, and rapid means of distributing, maintaining, and controlling VA administrative issues. As a result, one system was developed for issuing manual segments to coincide with different distribution patterns, and another to automate distribution listings. Data processing equipment is used to maintain and update distribution lists more promptly and effectively than was possible by manual methods. It is expected that the new systems will result in printing economies, and will improve controls and decrease inventories and reference collections throughout the agency. Instructions for the preparation, format, and processing of administrative issues originating in central office were also reviewed, updated, and brought together in one issue.

The Veterans Administration initiated legislation to grant authority to prepay certain expenses associated with the travel of beneficiaries. This resulted in the enactment of Public Law 89-455. The law provides for the prepayment of (1) round trip local travel expense; (2) return fee for



nonemployee attendant; and (3) expense of hiring an automobile or ambulance. These changes will save man-hours and paperwork by eliminating correspondence and simplifying administrative and fiscal procedures. In addition, relations between the Veterans Administration and the claimants will be improved.

Bureau of the Budget regulations require Government agencies to use other than first-class air accommodations for 50 percent or more of their authorized air travel. Since these instructions were first issued in 1962, the Veterans Administration has made a continuing and concentrated effort to improve the use of less than first-class airplane accommodations for authorized air travel. In 1962, central office employees used less than first-class air accommodations for authorized air travel 55 percent of the time. By the end of 1966, this had increased to 88 percent.

**Federal Executive Boards.**—VA field station managers and directors took a leading role in Federal Executive Board activities again in fiscal year 1966. Three of the VA managers served outstandingly in the demanding position of Board Chairman. Other managers and directors served as vice chairmen and secretaries, and on important committee assignments. The efforts of VA members of the Boards were recognized and fully supported by the Administrator and his top staff. In October 1965, the Administrator was host at a ceremony in Washington honoring the five VA field station heads serving as chairmen or vice chairmen of their respective Boards. The Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and top officials from the Bureau of the Budget and Veterans Administration attended.

**Work Simplification.**—Agency work simplification training materials were improved through issuance of training program TP 10-15, and acquisition of a new film on work distribution charting. In the medical program about 2,000 employees received initial or refresher training in work simplification techniques. Central Office Administrative Services established a program for application of work simplification techniques and evaluation of accomplishments on a year-round basis.

**Audiovisuals.**—The Audiovisuals Service continued to produce and present visuals to support the basic mission, objectives, and policies of the Veterans Administration. A program theme of purpose, dedication, progress, and service was reflected in all visuals developed for public information, educational, scientific research, and training uses.

Production of a motion picture film, "We Build a Hospital" (22 minutes, color, sound), was completed in February 1966. The film shows the step-by-step construction of the new Washington VA hospital and is being used in the recruitment, orientation, and training of architects and engineers for the VA Construction Service. The audiovisuals activity also filmed the 1965 Veterans Day ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery. This production, titled "Veterans Day 1965" (22 minutes, color, sound), features the laying of the Presidential wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns by the Vice President and his Veterans Day address to the Nation from the amphi-

theater. The film will serve as a record of this historical occasion and for planning future Veterans Day programs. Significant also in motion picture work was the production of a training documentary "The Nursing Home Care Unit" (42 minutes, color, sound). Filmed at the VA hospital, Buffalo, N.Y., this production depicts in detail the organization, purposes and functioning of VA's nursing home care program. Also completed was photography for a film, "Operation Compassion," at the VA hospital, Castle Point, N.Y. This production will show Vietnamese paraplegic treatment, nursing care, and professional training and rehabilitation processes. It will be used in the VA section of a Federal service (Army, Navy, Air Force, Health, Education and Welfare, Veterans Administration) exhibit, the theme of which will be "The Federal Service in Vietnam."

The Audiovisuals Service continued to produce and distribute television spot announcements and slides to inform veterans of their entitlements under law and to support the agency's program of recruitment of professional personnel. The VA film library distributed 14,870 informational, training, and medical films during the year to VA stations, other Government agencies, service organizations, and educational institutions. These films were viewed by over 255,500 people.

The VA exhibits activity produced 30 new exhibits during the year. The highlight in this area was the design and construction of a four-unit exhibit series covering all major programs of the Veterans Administration. The units are titled "America's Veterans—Today—Tomorrow," "Veterans Benefits and Services," "Medical Treatment and Patient Care," and "VA Hospital Construction." Four exhibits designed to support VA's medical and scientific research programs received awards and recognition for quality production and story excellence at national medical conferences and conventions. VA exhibits were presented for a total of 614 days at educational institutions, professional, medical and scientific, industrial, and technical group meetings, national and State service organization meetings, and VA stations.

### **Appraisal**

The Internal Audit Service completed comprehensive audits of overall management and operating effectiveness at five hospitals and two regional offices. Many recommendations for management improvement, implemented at the field station level, have resulted in improvements in the quality of service provided veterans as well as more effective utilization of station resources. Financial type audits and inspection of facilities were completed at a Women's Relief Corps home and at two State soldiers' homes where Federal aid is provided.

Also completed were extensive studies covering the functional areas of the program for education in medicine and the prosthetics and sensory aids program. The recommendations made in connection with these studies provide for major improvements in the efficiency and economy of these operations and in the quality of service rendered. An extensive manpower utilization

study of the physical medicine and rehabilitation program was accomplished. This study pointed out significant areas where improvements can be achieved in equipment and manpower utilization.

Review of the disability income provision underwriting and claims activities, and the controls over benefit payments for children over 18 years of age resulted in the implementation of improved controls for both of these operations.

The Investigation Service conducts administrative appraisals and analyses through investigations, surveys, inspections, and special studies of all activities at all levels of the Veterans Administration, as well as those organizations, associations, or individuals having official dealings or relationships with the Veterans Administration. During fiscal year 1966 the service made 146 central office investigations. Factual reports containing conclusions and recommendations were submitted to top staff officials for appropriate and timely action. Such reports may result in disciplinary action against employees involved, changes or clarification of policies and procedures, recovery of funds, and debarment of individuals representing veterans or having official dealings with the Veterans Administration. The service acts as the control point for the review and disposition of all serious complaints received in central office. Minor complaints are referred to the interested department and subsequently reviewed by the service for adequacy of information developed and remedial action taken. Investigative reports referred by other Government agencies and VA field stations are also reviewed and evaluated by the Investigation Service. During fiscal year 1966 the service reviewed and processed 2,705 Federal Bureau of Investigation reports pertaining to VA matters and 768 VA field station reports.

The Investigation Service operates a technical laboratory for the examination of questioned documents and other material subject to laboratory analysis. During fiscal year 1966 the laboratory rendered 141 opinions.

Fifty-nine new cases of veterans reported as missing were circularized. Thirty-four veterans were located or reported as deceased.

Emergency preparedness planning pursuant to Executive Order 11094 continued as a part of on-going VA programs. Five-year program objectives in support of national objectives were established in accordance with Office of Emergency Planning guidance. Emergency medical care planning activities included continued training of hospital and medical personnel in medical self-help. A selected group of hospitals embarked on a feasibility study of how to operate with a minimum of medical personnel under severe disaster conditions. The plans, policies, and procedures for nonmedical benefits administration in a national emergency were updated and consolidated. The Veterans Administration participated in natural disaster relief in a number of disaster situations, notably Hurricane Betsy and the Kansas tornadoes. The northeast power failure necessitated emergency power utilization for operation in VA hospitals, and stimulated action to develop new standards for providing emergency power for medical care.



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**Table 1.—Estimated age of veterans in civil life**

[In thousands, June 30, 1966]

Age in 1966	All veterans	War veterans						Post-Korean conflict veterans <sup>3</sup>
		Total <sup>1</sup>	World War II <sup>2</sup>	Korean conflict		World War I	Spanish-American War	
				Total <sup>2</sup>	No service in World War II			
All ages .....	25,575	21,503	14,916	5,770	4,568	2,007	12	4,072
Under 20 years .....	34							34
20-24 years .....	1,131							1,131
25-29 years .....	2,092	89		89	89			2,003
30-34 years .....	2,800	1,966		1,966	1,966			834
35-39 years .....	3,758	3,697	1,361	2,577	2,336			61
40-44 years .....	4,978	4,970	4,822	584	148			8
45-49 years .....	4,451	4,450	4,430	314	20			1
50-54 years .....	2,360	2,360	2,351	144	9			
55-59 years .....	1,253	1,253	1,253	60	( <sup>4</sup> )			
60-64 years .....	476	476	475	25	( <sup>4</sup> )	1		
65-69 years .....	646	646	192	9	( <sup>4</sup> )	454		
70-74 years .....	1,157	1,157	24	2		1,133		
75-79 years .....	391	391	6	( <sup>4</sup> )		385	( <sup>4</sup> )	
80-84 years .....	32	32	2	( <sup>4</sup> )		29		1
85 years and over .....	16	16	( <sup>4</sup> )			5	11	
Average age in years <sup>5</sup> .....	43.5	46.7	46.9	36.9	34.9	71.9	87.8	26.8

<sup>1</sup> Veterans with service in both World War II and the Korean conflict are counted once. Includes 5 Indian wars veterans (average age: 93.3 years).

<sup>2</sup> Includes 1,202,000 veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.

<sup>3</sup> Service only after Jan. 31, 1955. Excludes men who served on active duty for training purposes only.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 500.

<sup>5</sup> Computed from data in 1-year age groups.

**Table 2.**—*Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by State*

[In thousands, June 30, 1966]

State	All veterans	War veterans <sup>1</sup>					Post- Korean conflict veterans <sup>4</sup>	
		Total <sup>2</sup>	World War II <sup>3</sup>	Korean conflict		World War I		Spanish- American War
				Total <sup>3</sup>	No serv- ice in World War II			
Total .....	25, 575	21, 503	14, 916	5, 770	4, 568	2, 007	12	4, 072
State total .....	25, 407	21, 382	14, 859	5, 718	4, 525	1, 987	11	4, 025
Alabama .....	374	310	213	90	70	27	( <sup>5</sup> )	64
Alaska .....	26	21	15	7	5	1	( <sup>5</sup> )	5
Arizona .....	207	175	121	50	38	16	( <sup>5</sup> )	32
Arkansas .....	200	169	118	37	28	23	( <sup>5</sup> )	31
California .....	2, 691	2, 285	1, 591	692	504	188	2	406
Colorado .....	265	221	153	63	48	20	( <sup>5</sup> )	44
Connecticut .....	403	347	245	93	74	28	( <sup>5</sup> )	56
Delaware .....	67	56	40	15	12	4	( <sup>5</sup> )	11
District of Columbia .....	113	95	62	31	22	11	( <sup>5</sup> )	18
Florida .....	828	708	482	189	136	89	1	120
Georgia .....	444	373	262	104	81	30	( <sup>5</sup> )	71
Hawaii .....	61	46	31	16	12	3	( <sup>5</sup> )	15
Idaho .....	90	72	50	18	14	8	( <sup>5</sup> )	18
Illinois .....	1, 472	1, 250	867	319	264	118	1	222
Indiana .....	651	540	366	147	122	51	1	111
Iowa .....	357	297	194	78	66	37	( <sup>5</sup> )	60
Kansas .....	284	241	165	62	49	27	( <sup>5</sup> )	43
Kentucky .....	362	297	204	76	62	31	( <sup>5</sup> )	65
Louisiana .....	393	326	231	84	66	29	( <sup>5</sup> )	67
Maine .....	132	107	72	27	22	13	( <sup>5</sup> )	25
Maryland .....	475	406	288	115	88	30	( <sup>5</sup> )	69
Massachusetts .....	784	670	465	175	138	66	1	114
Michigan .....	1, 090	904	624	236	201	78	1	186
Minnesota .....	481	394	260	108	86	45	( <sup>5</sup> )	87
Mississippi .....	208	176	124	42	32	20	( <sup>5</sup> )	32
Missouri .....	600	506	342	134	107	57	( <sup>5</sup> )	94
Montana .....	54	78	54	20	16	8	( <sup>5</sup> )	16
Nebraska .....	176	146	96	41	34	16	( <sup>5</sup> )	30
Nevada .....	58	50	36	16	10	4	( <sup>5</sup> )	8
New Hampshire .....	95	79	54	21	17	8	( <sup>5</sup> )	16
New Jersey .....	979	846	601	214	175	70	( <sup>5</sup> )	133
New Mexico .....	128	104	73	31	24	7	( <sup>5</sup> )	24
New York .....	2, 428	2, 082	1, 462	515	430	189	( <sup>1</sup> )	346
North Carolina .....	502	421	295	114	93	33	( <sup>5</sup> )	81
North Dakota .....	69	53	34	15	13	6	( <sup>5</sup> )	16
Ohio .....	1, 422	1, 194	838	310	257	98	1	228
Oklahoma .....	317	264	181	70	52	31	( <sup>5</sup> )	53
Oregon .....	283	235	165	57	43	27	( <sup>5</sup> )	48
Pennsylvania .....	1, 675	1, 413	1, 008	348	282	122	1	262
Rhode Island .....	126	109	77	29	22	10	( <sup>5</sup> )	17
South Carolina .....	247	206	144	57	45	17	( <sup>5</sup> )	41
South Dakota .....	82	67	42	19	16	9	( <sup>5</sup> )	15
Tennessee .....	447	371	258	98	79	34	( <sup>5</sup> )	76
Texas .....	1, 272	1, 070	759	285	219	91	1	202
Utah .....	123	101	68	31	25	8	( <sup>5</sup> )	22
Vermont .....	51	41	28	12	9	4	( <sup>5</sup> )	10
Virginia .....	509	431	306	125	92	33	( <sup>5</sup> )	78
Washington .....	432	359	247	101	74	38	( <sup>5</sup> )	73

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands, June 30, 1966]

State	All veterans	War veterans <sup>1</sup>						Post- Korean conflict veterans <sup>4</sup>
		Total <sup>2</sup>	World War II <sup>3</sup>	Korean conflict		World War I	Spanish- American War	
				Total <sup>3</sup>	No service in World War II			
West Virginia.....	244	191	132	48	39	20	( <sup>5</sup> )	53
Wisconsin.....	540	437	287	119	100	50	( <sup>5</sup> )	103
Wyoming.....	50	42	29	11	9	4	( <sup>5</sup> )	8
Outside United States—total <sup>6</sup> .....	168	121	57	52	43	20	1	47

<sup>1</sup> Except for the Spanish-American War, which are derived from VA operating statistics, these estimates are based on State "benchmark" veteran population statistics as of June 30, 1960, developed from 1960 *Census of Population* data on veterans' place of residence, extended to June 30, 1966, on the basis of (1) 1955-60 veteran interstate migration statistics from the 1960 census; (2) *Bureau of the Census* estimates of 1960-65 (provisional for 1964-65) net civilian migration of the States: "Current Population Reports," *Series P-25, No. 324, January 20, 1966*; and (3) *Bureau of the Census* data on mobility of the U.S. population 1964-65, by sex and age: "Current Population Reports," *Series P-20, No. 150, April 14, 1966*. These State veteran population estimates are consistent with the benchmark statistics for June 30, 1960, and all dates since June 30, 1964. They are independent of, and therefore not directly comparable with, estimates for Dec. 31, 1960, through Dec. 31, 1963. (War veteran benchmark estimates for each State have been published in *Research Monograph 7, "County Veteran Population—June 30, 1960,"* Research Statistics Service, Office of Controller, Veterans Administration.)

<sup>2</sup> Veterans with service in both World War II and the Korean conflict are counted once. Includes 5 Indian wars veterans.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 1,202,000 veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.

<sup>4</sup> Veterans who served in the Armed Forces after Jan. 31, 1955, only and whose service was not for Reserve or National Guard training. State estimates are approximations, since no valid "benchmark" statistics are available (post-Korean conflict veterans were not specifically identified in the 1960 *Census of Population* but were classified with all nonwar veterans as "other service" veterans). However, provisional State benchmarks were developed as of June 30, 1960—on the basis of age—and thereafter interstate migration factors based on 1955-60 mobility statistics for war veterans in comparable age groups from the 1960 census were applied, together with data on State of residence at separation (permanent address after discharge) obtained from the 1 percent sample of *DD Form 214, "Armed Forces of the United States Report of Transfer or Discharge."*

<sup>5</sup> Less than 500.

<sup>6</sup> Includes Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions, and outlying areas, and foreign countries.

**Table 3.—Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by regional office**

[In thousands, June 30, 1966]

Regional office	All veterans	War veterans <sup>1</sup>						Post-Korean conflict veterans <sup>4</sup>
		Total <sup>2</sup>	World War II <sup>3</sup>	Korean conflict		World War I	Spanish-American War	
				Total <sup>3</sup>	No service in World War II			
Total.....	25, 575	21, 503	14, 916	5, 770	4, 568	2, 007	12	4, 072
Alabama: Montgomery.....	374	310	213	90	70	27	(5)	64
Alaska: Juneau.....	26	21	15	7	5	1	(5)	5
Arizona: Phoenix.....	207	175	121	50	38	16	(5)	32
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	204	173	121	38	29	23	(5)	31
California: Los Angeles.....	1, 675	1, 419	988	438	318	112	1	256
San Francisco.....	1, 038	885	617	261	190	77	1	153
Colorado: Denver.....	265	221	153	63	48	20	(5)	44
Connecticut: Hartford.....	403	347	245	93	74	28	(5)	56
Delaware: Wilmington.....	67	56	40	15	12	4	(5)	11
District of Columbia:								
Washington.....	321	274	195	85	58	21	(5)	47
Florida: St. Petersburg.....	828	708	482	189	136	86	1	120
Georgia: Atlanta.....	444	373	262	104	81	30	(5)	71
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	61	46	31	16	12	3	(5)	15
Idaho: Boise.....	90	72	50	18	14	8	(5)	18
Illinois: Chicago.....	1, 571	1, 322	924	341	283	124	1	239
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	552	458	309	125	103	45	1	64
Iowa: Des Moines.....	357	297	194	78	66	37	(5)	60
Kansas: Wichita.....	284	241	165	62	49	27	(5)	43
Kentucky: Louisville.....	362	297	204	76	62	31	(5)	65
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	393	326	231	84	66	29	(5)	67
Maine: Togus.....	132	107	72	27	22	13	(5)	25
Maryland: Baltimore.....	355	302	210	86	68	24	(5)	53
Massachusetts: Boston.....	713	606	422	160	126	60	1	104
Michigan: Detroit.....	1, 090	904	624	236	201	78	1	186
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	450	368	243	102	84	41	(5)	82
Mississippi: Jackson.....	208	176	124	42	32	20	(5)	32
Missouri: St. Louis.....	600	506	342	134	107	57	(5)	94
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	94	78	54	20	16	8	(5)	16
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	176	146	96	41	34	16	(5)	30
Nevada: Reno.....	36	31	22	9	6	3	(5)	5
New Hampshire:								
Manchester.....	95	79	54	21	17	8	(5)	16
New Jersey: Newark.....	979	846	601	214	175	70	(5)	133
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque.....	128	104	73	31	24	7	(5)	24
New York: Buffalo.....	618	527	366	138	113	48	(5)	91
New York/Brooklyn.....	1, 810	1, 555	1, 096	377	317	141	1	255
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	502	421	295	114	93	33	(5)	81
North Dakota: Fargo.....	100	79	51	21	18	10	(5)	21
Ohio: Cleveland.....	1, 422	1, 194	838	310	257	98	1	228
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	317	264	181	70	62	31	(5)	53
Oregon: Portland.....	283	235	165	57	43	27	(5)	48
Pennsylvania:								
Philadelphia.....	1, 032	870	617	217	175	77	1	162
Pittsburgh.....	672	566	407	137	112	47	(5)	106
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	127	86	38	47	41	7	(5)	41
Rhode Island:								
Providence.....	197	170	120	44	34	16	(5)	27
South Carolina:								
Columbia.....	247	206	144	57	45	17	(5)	41
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	82	67	42	19	16	9	(5)	15
Tennessee: Nashville.....	447	371	258	98	79	34	(5)	76
Texas:								
Houston.....	556	465	329	127	98	38	(5)	91
Waco.....	712	601	427	157	120	53	1	111
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	123	101	68	31	25	8	(5)	22
Vermont: White River Jct.....	51	41	28	12	9	4	(5)	10
Virginia: Roanoke.....	421	356	251	100	76	29	(5)	65
Washington: Seattle.....	432	359	247	101	74	38	(5)	73

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3.**—*Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by regional office—Continued*

[In thousands, June 30, 1955]

Regional office	All veterans	War veterans <sup>1</sup>						Post- Korean conflict veter- ans <sup>4</sup>
		Total <sup>2</sup>	World War II <sup>3</sup>	Korean conflict		World War I	Spanish- Ameri- can War	
				Total <sup>3</sup>	No service in World War II			
West Virginia:								
Huntington.....	215	168	116	42	34	18	( <sup>5</sup> )	47
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	540	437	287	119	100	50	( <sup>5</sup> )	103
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	50	42	29	11	9	4	( <sup>5</sup> )	8
Philippines: Manila.....	20	19	13	2	1	4		1
All other <sup>6</sup> .....	21	16	6	3	1	9	( <sup>5</sup> ) <sup>1</sup>	5

See footnotes 1-4 at end of table 2, "Estimated number of veterans in civil life by State."

<sup>3</sup> Less than 500.

<sup>6</sup> Outside regional office areas.

**Table 4.**—Average daily patient, member, restoree and nursing bed care load in VA in VA hospitals, VA domiciliaries,

[Fiscal years

Fiscal year	Average daily patient, member, restoree, and nursing bed care load <sup>1</sup>							
	Total hospital patients, members, restorees, and nursing bed care patients	Patients			Members			
		Total	VA hospitals	Non-VA hospitals <sup>3</sup>	Total	VA domiciliaries <sup>4</sup>	VA hospitals	State homes
1966	135,330	109,882	107,389	2,493	21,594	13,091	( <sup>6</sup> )	8,228
1965	135,827	111,782	109,183	2,599	23,721	14,575	( <sup>6</sup> )	9,146
1964	137,557	112,881	110,159	2,722	24,676	15,330	( <sup>6</sup> )	9,346
1963	137,867	112,593	109,771	2,822	25,274	15,690	423	9,161
1962	139,226	113,764	110,884	2,880	25,472	15,787	613	9,062
1961	140,518	114,321	111,351	2,970	26,197	16,237	575	9,385
1960	140,630	114,356	111,408	2,948	26,274	16,339	517	9,418
1959	140,621	114,103	111,050	3,053	26,518	16,387	453	9,678
1958	140,572	114,581	111,599	2,982	25,991	16,277	396	9,318
1957	140,171	114,325	111,265	3,060	25,846	16,579	329	8,938
1956	139,244	113,458	110,205	3,253	25,786	16,814	233	8,739
1955	136,597	110,733	106,682	4,051	25,774	16,799	173	8,802
1954	134,235	108,944	103,491	5,453	25,291	16,851	94	8,346
1953	129,517	104,482	97,975	6,507	25,035	16,876	43	8,116
1952	129,902	105,110	98,024	7,086	24,792	16,876	16	7,900
1951	128,955	104,391	96,305	8,086	24,564	16,775	15	7,774
1950	132,345	108,038	96,643	11,395	24,307	16,831	39	7,437
1949	128,985	106,985	94,539	12,446	22,000	15,288	-----	6,712
1948	126,434	105,882	92,891	12,991	20,552	14,402	-----	6,150
1947	116,885	98,248	85,715	12,533	18,637	13,113	-----	5,524
1946	93,756	78,566	71,493	7,073	15,190	10,547	-----	4,643
1945	81,421	68,260	64,317	3,943	13,161	9,002	-----	4,159
1944	75,184	61,332	58,338	2,994	13,852	9,447	-----	4,405
1943	71,475	56,147	53,470	2,677	15,328	10,430	-----	4,898
1942	78,028	57,927	54,636	3,291	20,101	14,371	-----	5,730
1941	81,085	58,423	54,582	3,841	22,662	16,696	-----	5,966
1940	79,177	56,251	52,409	3,842	22,926	16,708	-----	6,218
1939	74,450	52,763	49,147	3,616	21,687	15,709	-----	5,978
1938	68,109	48,973	45,639	3,334	19,136	13,514	-----	5,622
1937	60,175	44,879	41,939	2,940	15,296	10,364	-----	4,932
1936	60,265	43,524	40,972	2,552	16,741	12,008	-----	4,733
1935	55,899	41,333	39,030	2,303	14,566	10,406	-----	4,160

<sup>1</sup> Based on total patient, member, restoree, and nursing bed days of care 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.

and non-VA hospitals, VA domiciliaries and State homes, and average operating beds and VA restoration centers

1935-66]

Average daily patient, member, restoree, and nursing bed care load <sup>1</sup> —Continued					Average operating beds <sup>2</sup>			
Restorees	Nursing bed care				VA hospitals		VA domiciliaries <sup>3</sup>	VA restoration centers
VA restoration centers	Total	VA hospitals	State homes	Community nursing homes	Patient beds	Nursing beds		
275	3,854	1,245	972	1,637	116,975	1,475	14,953	319
195	324	150	156	18	119,118	208	16,544	319
101					119,902		16,519	135
101					120,304		16,770	120
27					120,945		16,866	60
					120,380		17,188	
					120,257		17,486	
					120,489		17,464	
					121,201		17,670	
					121,144		17,949	
					120,649		17,759	
					117,643		17,700	
					114,244		17,635	
					108,967		17,783	
					109,796		17,718	
					107,568		17,568	
					106,012		17,466	
					103,854		16,539	
					102,383		16,009	
					96,451		15,402	
					80,927		14,868	
					73,777		13,366	
					65,972		13,344	
					61,103		16,050	
					60,952		17,951	
					60,245		18,688	
					56,429		18,476	
					53,077		16,204	
					49,451		16,272	
					45,905		13,555	
					44,521		15,929	
					43,017		17,853	

<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> Data for the fiscal years 1935-46 are the actual operating beds on June 30.

<sup>6</sup> Program has been discontinued.

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

[During fiscal year 1966]

Hospital	Average operating beds <sup>1 2</sup>				Average daily patient load <sup>1 3</sup>			
	Total	Psychi- atric	Medi- cal	Surgi- cal	Total	Psychi- atric	Medi- cal	Surgi- cal
All hospitals .....	116,975	57,902	39,339	19,735	107,389	54,256	35,949	17,183
Psychiatric hospitals <sup>4</sup> .....	55,592	51,457	3,118	1,017	52,081	48,332	2,927	822
General hospitals <sup>4 5</sup> .....	61,383	6,444	36,221	18,717	55,308	5,924	33,022	16,361
<b>PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS <sup>4</sup></b>								
Alabama:								
Tuscaloosa .....	964	964			932	932		
Tuskegee .....	1,727	1,238	329	161	1,546	1,158	279	109
Arkansas: North Little Rock .....	2,056	1,859	138	60	1,977	1,790	129	57
California:								
Los Angeles (Brentwood Divi- sion) <sup>4</sup> .....	1,981	1,981			1,746	1,746		
Palo Alto (Menlo Park Divi- sion) <sup>4</sup> .....	1,123	1,123			1,051	1,051		
Sepulveda .....	954	702	159	94	924	690	151	83
Colorado: Fort Lyon .....	678	678			644	644		
Georgia: Augusta (Lenwood Divi- sion) <sup>4</sup> .....	1,323	1,250	73		1,230	1,161	69	
Illinois:								
Danville .....	1,680	1,578	62	40	1,578	1,476	69	33
Downey .....	2,487	2,082	363	42	2,350	1,968	345	36
Indiana: Marion .....	1,587	1,587			1,481	1,481		
Iowa: Knoxville .....	1,515	1,515			1,416	1,416		
Kansas: Topeka .....	1,011	783	187	41	965	768	161	35
Kentucky: Lexington .....	1,171	942	170	59	1,033	821	164	48
Maine: Togus .....	849	518	207	124	791	498	189	103
Maryland: Perry Point .....	1,380	1,180	103	97	1,302	1,116	104	81
Massachusetts:								
Bedford .....	1,358	1,358			1,267	1,267		
Brookline .....	988	948	40		958	918	40	
Northampton .....	1,105	1,078	17	10	1,066	1,039	17	10
Michigan: Battle Creek .....	2,000	2,000			1,894	1,894		
Minnesota: St. Cloud .....	1,379	1,379			1,128	1,128		
Mississippi: Gulfport .....	904	904			861	861		
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks .....	815	642	157	16	784	619	150	14
New Jersey: Lyons .....	1,965	1,765	169	30	1,912	1,715	177	20
New York:								
Canandaigua .....	1,700	1,700			1,582	1,582		
Montrose .....	1,900	1,728	140	32	1,812	1,654	130	28
Northport .....	2,272	2,272			2,178	2,178		
North Carolina: Salisbury .....	1,004	972	15	17	968	935	18	16
Ohio:								
Brecksville .....	994	930	64		930	868	62	
Chillicothe .....	2,080	2,080			1,927	1,927		
Oregon: Roseburg .....	600	544	36	20	540	494	31	16
Pennsylvania:								
Coatesville .....	1,602	1,407	195		1,555	1,377	178	
Lebanon .....	1,065	795	195	75	1,016	784	181	52
Pittsburgh .....	951	871	80		904	832	72	
South Dakota: Fort Meade .....	503	443	36	24	410	369	31	11
Tennessee: Murfreesboro .....	1,275	1,275			1,197	1,197		
Texas: Waco .....	2,032	2,032			1,954	1,954		
Virginia: Salem .....	1,900	1,685	149	66	1,794	1,587	144	62
Washington: American Lake .....	904	904			826	826		
Wisconsin: Tomah .....	1,159	1,115	34	10	1,081	1,039	34	8
Wyoming: Sheridan .....	650	650			569	569		
<b>GENERAL HOSPITALS <sup>4 5</sup></b>								
Alabama:								
Birmingham .....	479	59	238	182	436	53	206	178
Montgomery .....	285		194	91	246		174	72
Arizona:								
Phoenix .....	198	28	94	75	190	24	96	70
Prescott <sup>6</sup> .....	273		217	56	247		200	48
Tucson .....	385	43	234	108	333	40	203	89
Arkansas:								
Payetteville .....	254		164	90	221		144	77
Little Rock .....	471		279	192	434		257	177

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[During fiscal year 1966]

Hospital	Average operating beds <sup>1 2</sup>				Average daily patient load <sup>1 3</sup>			
	Total	Psychi- atric	Medi- cal	Surgi- cal	Total	Psychi- atric	Medi- cal	Surgi- cal
California:								
Fresno.....	256	29	123	104	242	25	105	112
Livermore.....	465		334	131	425		294	132
Long Beach.....	1,581	62	1,222	297	1,461	56	1,127	279
Los Angeles (Wadsworth Divi- sion) <sup>4</sup> .....	1,344		909	435	1,233		840	393
Martinez.....	498	70	240	188	464	61	228	175
Palo Alto (Palo Alto Division) <sup>4</sup> .....	1,000	469	404	126	932	468	354	111
San Fernando.....	519		471	48	468		424	44
San Francisco.....	415		192	223	334		180	204
Colorado:								
Denver.....	502	86	250	166	429	84	197	148
Grand Junction.....	131		83	48	112		75	37
Connecticut:								
Newington.....	250		144	106	207		123	85
West Haven.....	823	183	474	166	725	173	419	133
Delaware: Wilmington.....	300	30	147	122	253	19	128	107
District of Columbia: Washington.....	641	162	295	185	586	153	259	174
Florida:								
Bay Pines.....	660	73	413	174	637	71	405	161
Coral Gables.....	475	57	262	157	454	63	238	154
Lake City.....	468		318	150	426		291	136
Georgia:								
Atlanta <sup>7</sup> .....	302		141	161	277		133	144
Augusta (Forest Hills Division) <sup>4</sup> .....	421		286	135	382		262	119
Dublin.....	500		386	114	477		373	105
Idaho: Boise.....	203		125	78	166		100	67
Illinois:								
Chicago West Side.....	505	84	229	192	469	76	222	172
Chicago Research.....	505	28	249	228	447	26	225	197
Dwight <sup>8</sup> .....	33		21	12	8		4	3
Hines.....	2,079	161	1,312	606	1,933	145	1,249	539
Marion.....	183		128	56	162		111	51
Indiana:								
Fort Wayne.....	200	24	104	72	177	18	94	66
Indianapolis <sup>9</sup> .....	671	78	398	195	606	73	353	180
Iowa:								
Des Moines.....	386		235	151	339		220	119
Iowa City.....	479	65	245	169	398	41	214	143
Kansas:								
Wadsworth.....	704	255	313	136	627	235	284	108
Wichita.....	252		127	125	228		121	107
Kentucky:								
Fort Thomas <sup>10</sup> .....	100		100		83		83	
Louisville.....	496	69	205	222	463	62	205	196
Louisiana:								
Alexandria.....	485		339	146	416		293	123
New Orleans.....	567	38	311	218	530	36	280	214
Shreveport.....	445	21	320	105	413	23	311	79
Maryland:								
Baltimore <sup>11</sup> .....	291		259	32	260		234	25
Fort Howard.....	377		234	143	333		203	130
Massachusetts:								
Boston.....	905	181	453	271	809	176	401	233
Rutland Heights <sup>12</sup> .....	52		42	10	21		17	4
West Roxbury.....	300		223	77	257		203	54
Michigan:								
Ann Arbor.....	486	78	231	177	397	65	183	149
Dearborn.....	833	51	538	244	753	34	493	226
Iron Mountain.....	269		178	91	238		163	74
Saginaw.....	217		129	88	181		116	65
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	1,014	102	531	381	949	98	496	356
Mississippi:								
Biloxi.....	209	22	103	84	200	9	116	75
Jackson.....	498	36	280	182	463	36	265	162
Missouri:								
Kansas City.....	501	63	245	193	450	55	233	163
Poplar Bluff.....	179		100	79	146		87	59
St. Louis.....	513	85	191	237	470	78	172	220
Montana:								
Fort Harrison.....	160		93	67	149		89	60
Miles City.....	96		50	46	84		42	42
Nebraska:								
Grand Island.....	201		135	66	172		127	45
Lincoln.....	176	31	85	60	135	24	75	86
Omaha.....	486	88	243	155	423	80	208	134

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[During fiscal year 1966]

Hospital	Average operating beds <sup>1 2</sup>				Average daily patient load <sup>1 3</sup>			
	Total	Psychi- atric	Medi- cal	Surgi- cal	Total	Psychi- atric	Medi- cal	Surgi- cal
Nevada: Reno.....	202		121	81	185		116	69
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	150		90	60	137		84	53
New Jersey: East Orange.....	950	110	613	227	901	99	592	210
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque.....	527	25	379	123	493	16	364	112
Fort Bayard <sup>13</sup> .....	33		24	9	6		5	1
New York:								
Albany.....	984	309	471	204	899	288	431	180
Batavia.....	257		217	40	231		199	33
Bath.....	268	29	171	68	229	29	141	59
Bronx.....	1,222	135	732	355	1,124	125	678	321
Brooklyn.....	1,000	120	565	315	930	119	540	271
Buffalo.....	951	164	507	280	861	159	469	233
Castle Point <sup>14</sup> .....	258		233	25	271		246	24
New York.....	1,218	195	573	450	1,072	179	521	372
Sunmount <sup>15</sup> .....	67	9	50	8	18	3	13	2
Syracuse.....	488	96	210	182	445	90	188	168
North Carolina:								
Durham.....	489	81	208	200	453	73	190	189
Fayetteville.....	390	39	233	118	353	37	216	100
Oteen.....	841		658	183	764		591	173
North Dakota: Fargo.....	228		156	72	197		132	65
Ohio:								
Brecksville <sup>11 16</sup> .....	27		27		4		4	
Cincinnati.....	463	78	221	164	405	67	200	138
Cleveland.....	792	40	472	280	737	36	450	252
Dayton.....	772	66	505	201	697	62	473	163
Oklahoma:								
Muskogee.....	390		230	160	335		202	133
Oklahoma City.....	488	74	219	195	409	64	193	152
Oregon: Portland.....	562		341	221	509		310	199
Pennsylvania:								
Altoona.....	200	5	130	65	183	1	126	56
Aspinwall.....	389		389		368		368	
Butler.....	402	14	352	36	373	12	336	25
Erie.....	204	8	130	66	175	4	121	49
Philadelphia.....	488	52	244	192	451	44	229	178
Pittsburgh.....	702	27	332	343	637	25	310	302
Wilkes-Barre.....	500	149	230	121	462	146	206	110
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	200	10	97	93	187	8	96	83
Rhode Island: Providence.....	393	47	205	141	372	46	201	126
South Carolina:								
Charleston <sup>17</sup> .....	6		6					
Columbia.....	579	41	348	190	534	36	331	167
South Dakota:								
Hot Springs.....	245		194	51	212		170	42
Sioux Falls.....	270	30	116	124	240	21	112	107
Tennessee:								
Memphis.....	1,198	110	776	312	1,018	111	655	252
Mountain Home.....	575	33	380	162	544	29	372	143
Nashville.....	498	30	280	188	465	29	259	178
Texas:								
Amarillo.....	156		87	69	140		79	61
Big Spring.....	250	28	135	87	225	30	112	84
Bonham.....	56		30	26	53		30	24
Dallas.....	778	80	356	342	743	79	339	325
Houston.....	1,261	389	618	254	1,194	384	582	229
Kerrville.....	422		327	95	374		300	74
Marlin.....	207		145	62	194		135	59
McKinney <sup>18</sup> .....	42		27	15	5		3	2
Temple.....	800	201	410	189	706	191	358	158
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	533	189	231	113	464	166	196	102
Vermont: White River Junction.....	194	14	84	97	169	13	78	78
Virginia:								
Kecoughtan.....	604	118	381	105	561	114	355	92
Richmond.....	943	92	626	225	822	72	553	197
Washington:								
Seattle.....	320	80	121	119	291	70	113	109
Spokane.....	202		112	90	180		103	77
Vancouver.....	501	26	330	145	444	21	298	126
Walla Walla.....	275		225	50	244		201	44
West Virginia:								
Beckley.....	174		124	50	162		119	42
Clarksburg.....	200	25	89	86	181	21	85	76
Huntington.....	180	3	107	70	157		97	60
Martinsburg.....	763	13	608	142	691	8	561	122

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[During fiscal year 1966]

Hospital	Average operating beds <sup>1 2</sup>				Average daily patient load <sup>1 3</sup>			
	Total	Psychi- atric	Medi- cal	Surgi- cal	Total	Psychi- atric	Medi- cal	Surgi- cal
Wisconsin:								
Madison.....	475		315	160	395		259	136
Wood <sup>19</sup> .....	1,097	149	602	347	881	123	535	224
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	133		84	49	108		68	40

<sup>1</sup> 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 of 13 consecutive months (June 1965–June 1966). 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> On Oct. 22, 1965, the following divisions of 3 VA hospitals were declared psychiatric hospitals; Brentwood division of VA hospital, Los Angeles, Menlo Park division of VA hospital, Palo Alto and Lenwood division of VA hospital, Augusta. The other divisions (Wadsworth, Palo Alto, and Forest Hills) of these 3 respective stations were declared general hospitals.

<sup>5</sup> Includes data for the VA tuberculosis hospitals denoted by footnotes 9 and 11.

<sup>6</sup> On Apr. 29, 1966, the VA center, Whipple, Ariz., was changed to VA center, Prescott, Ariz.

<sup>7</sup> On June 21, 1966, the new VA hospital at Atlanta, Ga., was opened and the old VA hospital in that city was closed.

<sup>8</sup> Hospital was closed Aug. 12, 1965.

<sup>9</sup> Includes data for the VA tuberculosis hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

<sup>10</sup> On Jan. 1, 1966, the VA hospital, Fort Thomas, Ky., ceased to operate as a hospital and was designated to function as a nursing bed care section of the VA hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.

<sup>11</sup> VA tuberculosis hospital.

<sup>12</sup> Hospital was closed Aug. 23, 1965.

<sup>13</sup> Hospital was closed Aug. 9, 1965.

<sup>14</sup> On Jan. 1, 1966, the VA hospital at Castle Point, N.Y., was redesignated from a tuberculosis hospital to a general hospital.

<sup>15</sup> Hospital was closed Aug. 12, 1965.

<sup>16</sup> VA tuberculosis hospital; closed Aug. 10, 1965.

<sup>17</sup> The new VA hospital at Charleston, S.C., was opened June 27, 1966.

<sup>18</sup> Hospital was closed Aug. 2, 1965.

<sup>19</sup> On May 23, 1965, the new VA hospital at Wood, Wis., was opened and the old VA hospital in that city was closed.

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

[Fiscal years 1935-66]

Fiscal year	Admissions <sup>1</sup>			Discharges <sup>1 2</sup>			Remaining June 30				
	Total	Hospitals		Total	Hospitals		Total	Hospitals			
		VA	Non- VA		VA	Non- VA		VA			Non- VA
								Total	Re- maining	ABO <sup>3</sup>	
1966	641,469	614,338	27,131	642,180	619,160	23,020	124,766	122,653	103,789	18,864	2,113
1965	627,993	602,102	25,891	628,094	605,983	22,161	126,782	124,578	106,195	18,383	2,204
1964	634,308	609,077	25,231	634,869	612,786	22,083	128,166	125,797	107,414	18,383	2,369
1963	610,887	585,297	25,590	608,936	586,452	22,484	128,974	126,485	105,989	20,496	2,489
1962	589,975	561,808	28,167	588,133	563,417	24,716	127,623	125,090	105,350	19,740	2,533
1961	565,654	537,022	28,632	565,058	540,068	24,990	126,955	124,332	105,460	18,872	2,623
1960	539,243	511,290	27,953	536,733	511,917	24,816	127,981	125,460	108,730	16,730	2,521
1959	521,428	492,188	29,240	519,515	493,935	25,580	126,942	124,274	108,137	16,137	2,668
1958	512,754	482,640	30,114	511,200	484,515	26,685	126,075	123,531	108,289	15,242	2,544
1957	510,855	479,794	31,061	507,831	479,950	27,881	126,962	124,343	107,816	16,527	2,619
1956	517,455	485,508	31,947	512,261	483,351	28,910	125,811	123,092	106,854	16,238	2,719
1955	498,187	466,885	31,302	494,668	466,217	28,451	121,147	118,030	105,644	12,386	3,117
1954	477,915	444,501	33,414	469,604	438,698	30,906	120,224	115,690	103,823	11,867	4,534
1953	468,349	426,689	41,660	468,243	428,217	40,026	113,294	107,428	96,457	10,971	5,866
1952	495,056	437,393	57,663	490,163	434,350	55,813	115,131	108,245	96,888	11,357	6,886
1951	509,720	444,883	64,837	511,895	446,790	65,105	111,370	104,271	93,418	10,853	7,099
1950	577,715	468,389	109,326	577,275	468,052	109,223	114,894	105,512	92,921	12,591	9,382
1949	554,863	424,476	130,387	547,637	421,145	126,492	118,609	106,426	94,890	11,536	12,183
1948	534,723	404,370	130,353	530,074	401,712	128,362	116,934	104,648	91,290	13,358	12,286
1947	516,139	370,971	145,168	488,935	349,632	139,303	116,721	103,502	91,224	12,278	13,219
1946	349,092	261,961	87,131	331,428	249,565	81,863	97,537	86,685	76,405	10,280	10,852
1945	243,994	205,858	38,136	233,584	196,522	37,062	78,833	74,638	66,051	8,587	4,195
1944	197,858	173,178	24,680	186,630	162,702	23,928	71,741	68,240	60,389	7,851	3,501
1943	167,428	148,035	19,393	159,666	139,852	19,814	63,894	61,228	54,184	7,044	2,666
1942	182,158	157,277	24,881	181,361	156,027	25,334	63,020	60,123	53,206	6,917	2,897
1941	191,745	160,842	30,903	185,810	154,758	31,052	65,342	61,723	54,622	7,101	3,619
1940	182,136	152,490	29,646	176,762	147,180	29,582	63,297	59,518	52,671	6,847	3,779
1939	168,237	142,611	25,626	162,385	137,172	25,213	460,249	456,538	50,034	46,504	3,711
1938	154,361	132,297	22,064	148,438	126,860	21,578	456,783	453,398	47,255	46,143	3,385
1937	144,861	126,366	18,495	136,937	118,733	18,204	451,855	448,854	43,234	45,620	3,001
1936	125,224	109,814	15,410	121,422	106,455	14,967	446,261	443,549	38,539	45,010	2,712
1935	114,160	102,791	11,369	103,743	93,037	10,706	446,850	444,523	39,401	45,122	2,327

<sup>1</sup> Interhospital transfer data are: excluded for the fiscal years 1947-66; included for the fiscal years 1935-46.

<sup>2</sup> Include regular discharges, irregular discharges, and deaths.

<sup>3</sup> Denotes absent bed occupants on the hospital rolls who were on leave, trial visit, etc.; such data are not available for non-VA hospitals.

<sup>4</sup> Data are estimated for period 1935-39.



**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 1966]

Hospital group	Patients by type of bed section			
	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical
<b>ADMISSIONS <sup>1</sup></b>				
All hospitals .....	641, 469	71, 288	330, 695	239, 486
Total VA hospitals .....	614, 338	65, 025	314, 793	234, 520
Psychiatric hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	58, 384	38, 640	13, 204	6, 540
General hospitals <sup>3 4</sup> .....	555, 954	26, 385	301, 589	227, 980
Total non-VA hospitals .....	27, 131	6, 263	15, 902	4, 966
Federal Government hospitals .....	12, 942	877	7, 718	4, 347
U.S. Army .....	4, 152	144	2, 445	1, 563
U.S. Air Force .....	854	60	588	206
U.S. Navy .....	5, 690	6	3, 528	2, 156
U.S. Public Health Service .....	1, 029	580	329	120
Other .....	1, 217	87	828	302
State and local government hospitals <sup>5</sup> .....	3, 819	3, 045	707	67
Nonpublic hospitals .....	10, 370	2, 341	7, 477	552
<b>DISCHARGES <sup>1</sup></b>				
All hospitals .....	642, 180	72, 514	316, 987	252, 679
Total VA hospitals .....	619, 160	69, 143	302, 365	247, 652
Psychiatric hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	63, 572	43, 656	12, 801	7, 115
General hospitals <sup>3 4</sup> .....	555, 588	25, 487	289, 564	240, 537
Total non-VA hospitals .....	23, 020	3, 371	14, 622	5, 027
Federal Government hospitals .....	12, 238	505	7, 252	4, 481
U.S. Army .....	3, 988	102	2, 333	1, 553
U.S. Air Force .....	802	62	544	196
U.S. Navy .....	5, 563	3	3, 274	2, 286
U.S. Public Health Service .....	690	256	322	112
Other .....	1, 195	82	779	334
State and local government hospitals <sup>5</sup> .....	1, 760	1, 113	590	57
Nonpublic hospitals .....	9, 022	1, 753	6, 780	489
<b>REMAINING IN HOSPITAL JUNE 30, 1966</b>				
All hospitals .....	105, 902	54, 319	35, 390	16, 193
Total VA hospitals .....	103, 789	53, 204	34, 661	15, 924
Psychiatric hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	51, 234	47, 448	2, 975	811
General hospitals <sup>3 4</sup> .....	52, 555	5, 756	31, 686	15, 113
Total non-VA hospitals .....	2, 113	1, 115	729	269
Federal Government hospitals .....	1, 124	443	443	238
U.S. Army .....	196	3	127	66
U.S. Air Force .....	38	1	22	15
U.S. Navy .....	265	-----	135	130
U.S. Public Health Service .....	204	181	14	9
Other .....	421	258	145	18
State and local government hospitals <sup>5</sup> .....	152	147	5	-----
Nonpublic hospitals .....	837	525	281	31

See footnotes at end of table.

**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—Con.

[Fiscal year 1966]

Hospital group	Patients by type of bed section			
	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical
ABSENT BED OCCUPANTS <sup>6</sup> JUNE 30, 1966				
Total VA hospitals.....	18,864	15,732	1,475	1,657
On trial visit.....	14,524	13,894	555	75
On leave of absence.....	3,668	1,176	911	1,581
On elopement.....	672	662	9	1
Psychiatric hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	13,741	13,498	146	97
On trial visit.....	11,977	11,902	64	11
On leave of absence.....	1,167	1,006	76	85
On elopement.....	597	590	6	1
General hospitals <sup>3 4</sup> .....	5,123	2,234	1,329	1,560
On trial visit.....	2,547	1,992	491	64
On leave of absence.....	2,501	170	835	1,496
On elopement.....	75	72	3	—

<sup>1</sup> Excludes interhospital transfers. Discharges include deaths.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for the psychiatric divisions of VA hospitals, Augusta, Ga., Los Angeles, Calif., and Palo Alto, Calif.; on Oct. 22, 1965, these divisions were respectively declared psychiatric hospitals.

<sup>3</sup> Includes data for the general divisions of VA hospitals, Augusta, Ga., Los Angeles, Calif., and Palo Alto, Calif.; on Oct. 22, 1965, these divisions were respectively declared general hospitals.

<sup>4</sup> Includes data for VA tuberculosis hospitals.

<sup>5</sup> Includes hospitals operated by State, county, and municipal governments.

<sup>6</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 1966]

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 1965.....	111,782	109,183	52,906	56,277	2,599	1,337	367	894
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1965.....	108,399	106,195	52,299	53,896	2,204	1,240	152	812
Total bed-occupant gains during fiscal year 1966.....	866,644	834,746	130,954	703,792	31,898	14,391	3,941	13,566
Admissions.....	641,469	614,338	58,384	555,954	27,131	12,942	3,819	10,370
Transfers from other hospitals <sup>4</sup> .....	22,165	21,843	7,947	13,896	322	65	86	171
From extramural status <sup>5</sup> .....	109,551	105,545	48,610	56,935	4,006	945	36	3,025
Changes in status.....	93,459	93,020	16,013	77,007	439	439		
Total bed-occupant losses during fiscal year 1966.....	869,141	837,152	132,019	705,133	31,989	14,507	3,941	13,541
Deaths.....	48,637	47,228	4,350	42,878	1,409	1,034	48	327
Regular discharges.....	542,878	521,950	40,616	481,334	20,928	11,022	1,636	8,270
Irregular discharges.....	20,966	20,283	3,656	16,627	683	182	76	425
Transfers to other hospitals <sup>4</sup> .....	22,836	19,057	3,570	15,487	3,779	498	2,041	1,240
To extramural status <sup>6</sup> .....	140,365	135,614	63,814	71,800	4,751	1,332	140	3,279
Changes in status.....	93,459	93,020	16,013	77,007	439	439		
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1966.....	105,902	103,789	51,234	52,555	2,113	1,124	152	837
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1966.....	109,882	107,389	52,081	55,308	2,493	1,266	341	887
Discharges while on extramural status.....		29,111	14,686	14,425	(7)			
Died while in extramural status.....		588	264	324	(7)			
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1966—total.....		158,938	18,078	140,860	(7)			
Absent bed occupants:								
Trial visit.....		14,524	11,977	2,547	(7)			
Leave of absence.....		3,668	1,167	2,501	(7)			
Elopement.....		672	597	75	(7)			
Post-hospital-care status (PHC).....		137,337	4,273	133,064	(7)			
Research followup status.....		2,737	64	2,673	(7)			

<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 1966]

Item	Type of bed section <sup>1</sup>							
	VA hospitals				Non-VA hospitals			
	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical	Total	Psychiatric	Medical	Surgical
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1965.....	109,183	55,431	36,424	17,328	2,599	1,370	905	324
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1965.....	106,195	54,807	35,010	16,378	2,204	1,131	784	289
Total bed-occupant gains during fiscal year 1966.....	834,746	140,689	378,209	315,848	31,898	9,541	16,996	5,361
Admissions.....	614,338	65,025	314,793	234,520	27,131	6,263	15,902	4,966
Transfers from other hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	21,843	8,228	6,850	6,765	322	158	121	43
From extramural status <sup>3</sup> .....	105,545	54,402	21,313	29,830	4,006	3,112	836	58
Changes in status.....	93,020	13,034	35,253	44,733	439	8	137	294
Total bed-occupant losses during fiscal year 1966.....	837,152	142,292	378,558	316,302	31,989	9,557	17,051	5,381
Deaths.....	47,228	2,302	32,605	12,321	1,409	86	1,060	263
Regular discharges.....	521,950	42,894	255,330	223,726	20,928	2,914	13,306	4,708
Irregular discharges.....	20,283	5,794	10,555	3,934	683	371	256	56
Transfers to other hospitals <sup>2</sup> .....	19,057	5,539	7,701	5,817	3,779	2,493	1,131	155
To extramural status <sup>4</sup> .....	135,614	72,924	24,819	37,871	4,751	3,687	998	66
Changes in status.....	93,020	12,839	47,548	32,633	439	6	300	133
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1966.....	103,789	53,204	34,661	15,924	2,113	1,115	729	269
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1966.....	107,389	54,256	35,949	17,183	2,493	1,289	898	306
Discharges while on extramural status.....	29,111	17,859	3,683	7,569	( <sup>5</sup> )			
Died while in extramural status.....	588	294	192	102	( <sup>5</sup> )			
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1966—total.....	158,938	19,233	52,183	87,522	( <sup>5</sup> )			
Absent bed occupants:								
Trial visit.....	14,524	13,894	555	75	( <sup>5</sup> )			
Leave of absence.....	3,668	1,176	911	1,581	( <sup>5</sup> )			
Elopement.....	672	662	9	1	( <sup>5</sup> )			
Post hospital care status (PHC).....	137,337	3,461	49,294	84,582	( <sup>5</sup> )			
Research followup status.....	2,737	40	1,414	1,283	( <sup>5</sup> )			

<sup>1</sup> 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 average operating beds in VA domiciliaries; average daily restoree load and average operating beds in VA restoration centers

[Fiscal year 1966]

VA and State domiciliaries and VA restoration centers	Domiciliary		Restoration center	
	Average daily member load <sup>1</sup>	Average operating beds <sup>2</sup>	Average daily restoree load	Average operating beds <sup>2</sup>
Total—VA and State domiciliaries.....	21,319			
Total—VA restoration centers.....			275	319
Illinois: Hines.....			95	120
New Jersey: East Orange.....			181	199
Total—VA domiciliaries.....	13,091	14,953		
Arizona: Prescott <sup>3</sup> .....	216	184		
California: Los Angeles.....	2,306	2,542		
Florida: Bay Pines.....	370	400		
Georgia:				
Dublin.....	436	424		
Thomasville.....	<sup>4</sup> 46	<sup>4</sup> 123		
Iowa: Clinton.....	<sup>5</sup> 23	<sup>5</sup> 87		
Kansas: Wadsworth.....	877	999		
Mississippi: Biloxi.....	734	812		
New York: Bath.....	733	828		
Ohio: Dayton.....	1,345	1,590		
Oregon: White City.....	944	1,025		
South Dakota: Hot Springs.....	524	548		
Tennessee: Mountain Home.....	1,434	1,671		
Texas:				
Bonham.....	287	293		
Temple.....	382	392		
Virginia: Kecoughtan.....	820	1,180		
West Virginia: Martinsburg.....	471	500		
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1,133	1,354		
Total—State homes.....	<sup>8</sup> 228			
California: Napa County.....	1,551			
Colorado: Homelake.....	80			
Connecticut: Rocky Hill.....	676			
Georgia: Milledgeville.....	313			
Idaho: Boise.....	106			
Illinois: Quincy.....	423			
Indiana: Lafayette.....	150			
Iowa: Marshalltown.....	339			
Kansas: Fort Dodge.....	91			
Massachusetts:				
Chelsea.....	522			
Holyoke.....	173			
Michigan: Grand Rapids.....	513			
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	372			
Missouri: St. James.....	55			
Montana: Columbia Falls.....	44			
Nebraska: Grand Island.....	222			
New Hampshire: Tilton.....	33			
New Jersey:				
Menlo Park.....	101			
Vineland.....	150			
New York: Oxford.....	20			
North Dakota: Lisbon.....	94			
Ohio: Erie County.....	555			
Oklahoma:				
Ardmore.....	191			
Norman.....	220			
Sulphur.....	143			
Pennsylvania: Erie.....	155			
Rhode Island: Bristol.....	119			
South Dakota: Hot Springs.....	122			
Vermont: Bennington.....	56			
Washington:				
Orting.....	117			
Retsil.....	185			
Wisconsin: King.....	324			
Wyoming: Buffalo.....	15			

<sup>1</sup> Based on total member days during year divided by 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 (June 1965–June 1966).

<sup>3</sup> The VA center, Whipple, Ariz., was changed to VA center, Prescott, Ariz., on Apr. 29, 1966.

<sup>4</sup> Domiciliary was closed Aug. 17, 1965.

<sup>5</sup> Domiciliary was closed Aug. 31, 1965.

**Table 11.**—*Member turnover in VA domiciliaries and State homes; restoree turnover in VA restoration centers*

[During fiscal year 1966]

Item <sup>1</sup>	VA facilities			State homes
	Total	Domiciliaries	Restoration centers	
Average daily member load, fiscal year 1965.....	14, 575	14, 380	195	9, 146
Members remaining June 30, 1965.....	13, 023	12, 740	283	8, 654
Total gains during fiscal year 1966.....	31, 843	31, 070	773	20, 263
Admissions from hospitals, domiciliaries, nursing and restoration care.....	4, 788	4, 302	486	137
Other admissions.....	9, 721	9, 704	17	7, 486
Transfers from other VA domiciliaries.....	1, 070	1, 070	—	—
From extramural status.....	16, 264	15, 994	270	12, 640
Total losses during fiscal year 1966.....	31, 974	31, 192	782	21, 316
Deaths.....	197	196	1	( <sup>2</sup> )
Discharges to hospitals, domiciliaries, nursing and restoration care.....	239	232	7	1, 115
Other regular discharges.....	4, 898	4, 626	272	7, 614
Irregular discharges.....	1, 666	1, 598	68	( <sup>2</sup> )
Transfers to other VA domiciliaries.....	678	678	—	—
To extramural status.....	24, 296	23, 862	434	12, 587
Members remaining June 30, 1966.....	12, 892	12, 618	274	7, 601
Average daily member load, fiscal year 1966.....	13, 366	13, 091	275	8, 228
Discharges while on extramural status.....	8, 120	7, 995	125	( <sup>3</sup> )
Deaths while in extramural status.....	46	45	1	( <sup>3</sup> )
Members in extramural status June 30, 1966.....	1, 880	1, 808	72	( <sup>3</sup> )
Furlough.....	1, 345	1, 293	52	( <sup>3</sup> )
Disciplinary exclusion.....	35	30	5	( <sup>3</sup> )
Absent without leave.....	29	28	1	( <sup>3</sup> )
Absent (in hospital status) <sup>4</sup> .....	471	457	14	( <sup>3</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> In addition to member care, restoree care is also implied in each line item.

<sup>2</sup> Included with "other regular discharges."

<sup>3</sup> Data not reported.

<sup>4</sup> Members readmitted to a VA hospital within 30 calendar days prior to June 30, 1966.

**Table 12.**—Average daily nursing load and patients remaining in VA, State and community nursing homes; average operating beds in VA nursing care stations

[Fiscal year 1966]

Location	Fiscal year 1966		June 30, 1966	
	Average operating beds	Average daily nursing load	Operating beds	Patients remaining
Total—All.....		3,854		5,778
Total—VA hospital nursing care.....	1,475	1,245	2,262	1,812
California:				
Livermore.....	36	33	36	36
Los Angeles.....	120	114	180	179
San Fernando <sup>2</sup> .....	3		36	8
Sepulveda.....	38	28	45	40
Colorado:				
Fort Lyon <sup>2</sup> .....	3	2	37	37
Grand Junction <sup>2</sup> .....	3		42	11
Delaware: Wilmington.....	39	27	39	37
Georgia: Dublin.....	56	54	56	56
Illinois: Chicago (West Side).....	22	15	40	11
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	46	43	46	43
Kansas: Wadsworth.....	45	43	45	42
Kentucky: Fort Thomas <sup>1</sup> .....	126	104	201	186
Louisiana: Alexandria.....	77	75	80	79
Maine: Togus.....	42	13	60	44
Massachusetts: Brockton.....	36	30	51	45
Michigan: Dearborn <sup>2</sup> .....	6	1	36	9
Missouri: Popular Bluff.....	49	45	49	45
Nevada: Reno.....	22	22	22	22
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	31	14	38	17
New York:				
Bath <sup>2</sup> .....	3		40	16
Buffalo.....	36	34	36	35
North Carolina: Fayetteville.....	36	34	39	38
North Dakota: Fargo.....	41	40	50	42
Ohio: Dayton.....	43	40	84	78
Pennsylvania:				
Aspinwall.....	41	36	70	60
Butler.....	61	57	64	60
Lebanon.....	37	33	37	34
South Carolina: Columbia <sup>2</sup> .....	6		72	12
South Dakota: Sioux Falls <sup>2</sup> .....	35	18	75	72
Tennessee: Mountain Home.....	58	55	58	56
Texas:				
Bonham.....	38	33	38	36
Houston.....	63	57	78	77
Waco <sup>2</sup> .....	8	4	100	98
Utah: Salt Lake City <sup>2</sup> .....	4		46	
Virginia: Kecoughtan.....	41	40	41	40
West Virginia: Beckley <sup>1</sup> .....	39	37	42	39
Wisconsin: Wood.....	49	43	106	43
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	39	21	47	29
Total—State homes nursing care.....		972		1,344
California: Napa County.....		102		131
Illinois: Quincy <sup>3</sup> .....		99		183
Indiana: Lafayette.....		73		75
Massachusetts: Chelsea.....		102		174
Michigan: Grand Rapids <sup>3</sup> .....		229		376
Missouri: St. James <sup>3</sup> .....		25		30
New Hampshire: Tilton.....		6		7
New Jersey: Menlo Park.....		28		39
New York: Oxford.....		3		4
Oklahoma: Sulphur.....		45		47
Rhode Island: Bristol.....		135		133
South Dakota: Hot Springs <sup>3</sup> .....		19		33
Washington:				
Orting <sup>3</sup> .....		44		48
Retsil.....		61		64
Total—Community nursing homes by VA jurisdictional office.....		1,637		2,622
Alabama: Montgomery.....		18		48
Arizona: Phoenix.....		34		74
Arkansas: Little Rock.....		38		77

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 12.**—Average daily nursing load and patients remaining in VA, State and community nursing homes; average operating beds in VA nursing care stations—Con.

[Fiscal year 1966]

Location	Fiscal year 1966		June 30, 1966	
	Average operating beds	Average daily nursing load	Operating beds	Patients remaining
California:				
Los Angeles.....		64		219
San Francisco.....		35		40
Colorado: Denver.....		29		38
Connecticut: Newington.....		23		52
Delaware: Wilmington.....		4		3
District of Columbia: Washington.....		30		49
Florida: St. Petersburg.....		135		168
Georgia: Atlanta.....		21		32
Idaho: Boise.....		7		9
Illinois: Chicago (West Side).....		140		241
Indiana: Indianapolis.....		15		27
Iowa: Des Moines.....		39		58
Kansas: Wichita.....		4		14
Kentucky: Louisville.....		35		38
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....		5		21
Shreveport.....		6		4
Maine: Togus.....		11		16
Maryland: Baltimore.....		10		20
Massachusetts: Boston.....		90		125
Michigan: Dearborn.....		22		36
Minnesota: St. Paul.....		66		90
Mississippi: Jackson.....		4		7
Missouri:				
Kansas City.....		19		39
St. Louis.....		19		41
Montana: Fort Harrison.....		3		4
Nebraska: Lincoln.....		5		13
Nevada: Reno.....		1		1
New Hampshire: Manchester.....		3		5
New Jersey: Newark.....		31		35
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....		3		8
New York:				
Albany.....		14		18
Buffalo.....		41		61
New York.....		85		103
Syracuse.....		17		28
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....		10		20
North Dakota: Fargo.....		12		17
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....		32		35
Cleveland.....		24		22
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....		33		61
Oregon: Portland.....		12		28
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia.....		40		63
Pittsburgh.....		6		9
Wilkes-Barre.....		12		25
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....		17		18
Rhode Island: Providence.....		11		16
South Carolina: Columbia.....		8		9
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....		6		5
Tennessee: Nashville.....		49		78
Texas:				
Dallas.....		26		32
Houston.....		15		28
Lubbock.....		8		13
San Antonio.....		5		7
Waco.....		34		31
Utah: Salt Lake City.....		1		2
Virginia: Roanoke.....		36		78
Washington: Seattle.....		18		53
West Virginia: Huntington.....		15		14
Wisconsin: Wood.....		80		95
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....		1		1

<sup>1</sup> Program initiated July 1, 1965, at VA stations Beckley, W. Va., and Ft. Thomas, Ky.

<sup>2</sup> Program initiated Jan. 15, 1966, at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., May 1, 1966, at Dearborn, Mich., and during June 1966 at stations Columbia, S.C., Fort Lyon, Colo., Grand Junction, Colo., Salt Lake City, Utah, San Fernando, Calif., Bath, N.Y., and Waco, Tex.

<sup>3</sup> Program initiated subsequent to Jan. 1, 1965, at State homes Grand Rapids, Mich., Hot Springs, S. Dak., Quincy, Ill., Orting, Wash., and St. James, Mo.



**Table 13.**—Community nursing home patient placements by VA hospitals from which the patients were discharged

[During fiscal year 1966]

Hospital	Patients placed	Average daily nursing load	Remaining in nursing home, June 24, 1966
Total	6, 779	1, 637	2, 613
Alabama:			
Birmingham	60	11	23
Montgomery	16	3	6
Tuscaloosa	11	2	11
Tuskegee	8	1	8
Arizona:			
Phoenix	93	16	36
Prescott	13	4	6
Tucson	62	14	26
Arkansas:			
Fayetteville	10	2	5
Little Rock	162	34	73
North Little Rock	Included with VA hospital, Little Rock.		
California:			
Fresno	22	8	4
Livermore <sup>1</sup>	13	2	9
Long Beach	111	21	56
Los Angeles (General) <sup>1</sup>	206	39	149
Los Angeles (Psychiatric) <sup>1</sup>	Included with VA hospital, Los Angeles (general).		
Martinez	18	6	3
Palo Alto	71	14	14
San Fernando	5	1	3
San Francisco	33	6	14
Sepulveda <sup>1</sup>	27	5	14
Colorado:			
Denver	88	15	24
Fort Lyon <sup>1</sup>	53	17	18
Grand Junction <sup>1</sup>			
Connecticut:			
Newington	51	13	25
West Haven	33	8	16
Delaware: Wilmington <sup>1</sup>	16	4	4
District of Columbia: Washington	97	23	30
Florida:			
Bay Pines	180	49	54
Coral Gables	220	53	72
Lake City	72	21	24
Georgia:			
Atlanta	38	7	6
Augusta (General)	21	5	17
Augusta (Psychiatric)	Included with VA hospital, Augusta (general).		
Dublin <sup>1</sup>	32	12	16
Idaho: Boise	21	6	8
Illinois:			
Chicago (West Side) <sup>1</sup>	67	16	21
Chicago (Research)	138	26	51
Danville	40	13	19
Downey	78	26	56
Dwight <sup>1</sup>	7	3	-----
Hines	142	33	71
Marion	90	17	31
Indiana:			
Fort Wayne	10	3	3
Indianapolis <sup>1</sup>	18	2	12
Marion	15	5	9
Iowa:			
Des Moines	54	11	30
Iowa City	109	27	32
Knoxville	19	6	9
Kansas:			
Topeka	32	8	22
Wadsworth <sup>1</sup>	21	5	10
Wichita	2	(2)	2
Kentucky:			
Fort Thomas <sup>1</sup>	Included with VA hospital, Cincinnati.		
Lexington	69	20	18
Louisville	50	10	12

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 13.**—Community nursing home patient placements by VA hospitals from which the patients were discharged—Continued

[During fiscal year 1966]

Hospital	Patients placed	Average daily nursing load	Remaining in nursing home, June 24, 1966
Louisiana:			
Alexandria <sup>1</sup> .....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	—
New Orleans.....	40	6	23
Shreveport.....	18	8	4
Maine: Togus <sup>1</sup> .....	41	12	15
Maryland:			
Baltimore.....	9	2	2
Fort Howard.....	12	2	3
Perry Point.....	56	14	32
Massachusetts:			
Bedford.....	62	21	36
Boston.....	202	42	62
Brockton <sup>1</sup> .....	31	7	13
Northampton.....	44	15	18
Rutland Heights <sup>1</sup> .....	5	2	—
West Roxbury.....	17	4	7
Michigan:			
Ann Arbor.....	2	1	1
Battle Creek.....	11	4	8
Dearborn <sup>1</sup> .....	70	17	31
Iron Mountain.....	13	5	7
Saginaw.....			—
Minnesota:			
Minneapolis.....	180	39	68
St. Cloud.....	80	29	31
Mississippi:			
Biloxi.....	21	9	8
Gulfport.....	Included with VA hospital, Biloxi.		—
Jackson.....	4	1	1
Missouri:			
Jefferson Barracks.....	44	12	26
Kansas City.....	49	10	20
Poplar Bluff <sup>1</sup> .....	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	1
St. Louis.....	44	7	17
Montana:			
Fort Harrison.....	5	1	—
Miles City.....	8	1	4
Nebraska:			
Grand Island.....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	1
Lincoln.....	18	3	8
Omaha.....	13	2	4
Nevada: Reno <sup>1</sup> .....	3	1	1
New Hampshire: Manchester <sup>1</sup> .....	13	3	3
New Jersey:			
East Orange.....	56	14	19
Lyons.....	7	3	1
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	12	2	5
New York:			
Albany.....	58	15	23
Batavia.....	46	14	13
Bath <sup>1</sup> .....	22	7	7
Bronx.....	37	10	10
Brooklyn.....	115	32	35
Buffalo <sup>1</sup> .....	88	21	36
Canandaigua.....	25	8	13
Castle Point.....	7	2	5
Montrose.....	2	1	—
New York.....	62	16	26
Northport.....	77	26	31
Syracuse.....	42	10	14
North Carolina:			
Durham.....	26	6	9
Fayetteville <sup>1</sup> .....	6	1	3
Oteen.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1
Salisbury.....	9	3	4
North Dakota: Fargo <sup>1</sup> .....	45	10	12
Ohio:			
Brecksville.....	58	23	16
Chillicothe.....	42	10	14
Cincinnati <sup>1</sup> .....	107	24	26
Cleveland.....	23	4	5
Dayton <sup>1</sup> .....			—

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 13.**—Community nursing home patient placements by VA hospitals from which the patients were discharged—Continued

[During fiscal year 1966]

Hospital	Patients placed	Average daily nursing load	Remaining in nursing home, June 24, 1966
Oklahoma:			
Muskogee.....	65	15	21
Oklahoma City.....	95	18	40
Oregon:			
Portland.....	39	6	15
Roseburg.....	16	4	8
Pennsylvania:			
Altoona.....	3	1	2
Butler <sup>1</sup> .....	1	(2)	1
Coatesville.....	61	17	21
Erie.....	5	2	1
Lebanon <sup>1</sup> .....	26	5	19
Philadelphia.....	114	29	35
Pittsburgh (General) <sup>1</sup> .....	6	2	—
Pittsburgh (Psychiatric) <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—
Wilkes-Barre.....	34	8	16
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	88	17	16
Rhode Island: Providence.....	43	11	11
South Carolina:			
Charleston.....	—	—	—
Columbia.....	31	8	11
South Dakota:			
Ft. Meade.....	—	—	—
Hot Springs.....	1	(2)	—
Sioux Falls <sup>1</sup> .....	22	7	3
Tennessee:			
Memphis.....	62	13	25
Mountain Home <sup>1</sup> .....	16	5	6
Murfreesboro.....	—	—	—
Nashville.....	158	34	49
Texas:			
Amarillo.....	20	5	7
Big Spring.....	12	5	3
Bonham <sup>1</sup> .....	14	5	7
Dallas.....	98	21	23
Houston <sup>1</sup> .....	84	16	29
Kerrville <sup>1</sup> .....	12	4	3
Marlin.....	17	3	8
Temple.....	94	31	25
Waco <sup>1</sup> .....	1	—	1
Utah: Salt Lake City <sup>1</sup> .....	9	1	2
Vermont: White River Junction.....	1	(2)	—
Virginia:			
Kecoughtan <sup>1</sup> .....	10	3	7
Richmond.....	63	17	17
Salem.....	87	21	60
Washington:			
American Lake.....	16	3	11
Seattle.....	69	10	24
Spokane.....	7	2	5
Vancouver.....	17	4	6
Walla Walla.....	15	2	9
West Virginia:			
Beckley <sup>1</sup> .....	1	1	—
Clarksburg.....	3	1	—
Huntington.....	35	10	9
Martinsburg.....	11	3	3
Wisconsin:			
Madison.....	46	12	19
Tomah.....	12	5	2
Wood <sup>1</sup> .....	217	63	66
Wyoming:			
Cheyenne <sup>1</sup> .....	4	1	2
Sheridan.....	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Indicates hospitals which either have or are scheduled to have a nursing bed unit in operation during fiscal year 1967.

<sup>2</sup> Data were less than one for the fiscal year.

**Table 14.—Patient turnover at VA nursing home bed care stations**

[During fiscal year 1966]

<i>Item</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients remaining, June 30, 1965.....	686
Total gains during fiscal year 1966.....	3, 214
Direct admissions.....	2, 252
From VA hospital.....	2, 028
From VA domiciliaries.....	224
From extramural status.....	618
Absent sick in hospital.....	240
Furlough.....	24
Disciplinary exclusion.....	353
Absent without leave.....	1
Transfers in.....	344
Total losses during fiscal year 1966.....	2, 088
Deaths.....	114
Maximum benefit discharges.....	565
To VA domiciliaries and restoration centers.....	54
Irregular discharges.....	64
To extramural status.....	1, 138
Absent sick in hospital.....	675
Furlough.....	59
Disciplinary exclusion.....	402
Absent without leave.....	2
Transfers out.....	153
Patients remaining, June 30, 1966.....	1, 812
Average daily nursing load, fiscal year 1966.....	1, 245
Discharges while on extramural status.....	390
Deaths while in extramural status.....	4
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1966.....	122
Furlough.....	22
Disciplinary exclusion leave of absence.....	18
Absent without leave.....	
Absent (in hospital status) <sup>1</sup> .....	82

<sup>1</sup>Members readmitted to a VA hospital within 30 calendar days prior to June 30, 1966.

**Table 15.—VA patient turnover at State nursing homes**

[During fiscal year 1966]

<i>Item</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients remaining, June 30, 1965.....	458
Total gains during fiscal year 1966.....	2, 213
Direct admissions.....	398
Admissions from State home domiciliary care.....	1, 114
From leave of absence.....	701
Total losses during fiscal year 1966.....	1, 327
Deaths.....	69
Maximum benefit discharges.....	395
Irregular discharges.....	4
Discharges to State home domiciliary care.....	142
To leave of absence.....	717
Patients remaining, June 30, 1966.....	1, 344
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1966.....	972

**Table 16.—VA patient turnover at community nursing homes**

[During fiscal year 1966]

<i>Item</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients remaining, June 30, 1965 .....	226
Total gains during fiscal year 1966 .....	6,796
Direct admissions .....	6,312
Readmissions after temporary rehospitalization .....	247
Readmissions—other .....	220
From leave of absence .....	17
Total losses during fiscal year 1966 .....	4,400
Deaths .....	724
Maximum benefit discharges .....	598
Irregular discharges .....	178
Nursing home benefits expired .....	1,345
Readmitted to VA hospital or domiciliary .....	113
Moved to another private nursing home <sup>1</sup> .....	108
Remained at same private nursing home <sup>1</sup> .....	813
Sent home .....	311
Returns to VA hospital .....	1,491
To leave of absence .....	64
Patients remaining, June 30, 1966 .....	2,622
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1966 .....	1,637

<sup>1</sup> Not as a VA patient.

Table 17.—VA patients discharged from VA hospitals, by diagnostic category, average age, and age group <sup>1</sup>

[Calendar year 1965]

Diagnostic category, and ICDA list number <sup>2</sup> of principal diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Total principal diagnoses	Average age	Principal diagnosis by age group					
			Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
All diseases and conditions .....	610, 925	54. 7	41, 387	137, 851	151, 744	73, 103	159, 952	46, 888
I. Infective and parasitic diseases .....	14, 735	50. 7	1, 436	4, 140	4, 189	1, 683	2, 613	674
Pulmonary tuberculosis (002) .....	9, 047	51. 1	606	2, 578	2, 851	1, 171	1, 507	334
Tuberculosis, other forms (003-019) .....	813	49. 7	116	242	198	77	143	37
Veneral diseases (except chronic brain syndrome due to syphilis) (020-024, 026-039) .....	925	57. 2	85	169	164	73	335	99
Amoebiasis (046) .....	55	(9)	4	12	20	7	8	4
Infectious hepatitis (092) .....	477	42. 8	143	177	87	31	27	12
Malaria (110-117) .....	20	(9)	8	6	3	1	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases (040-045, 047-091, 093-096, 100-108, 120-138) .....	3, 398	50. 2	474	956	866	323	592	187
II. Neoplasms .....	56, 131	61. 3	1, 794	5, 892	10, 167	8, 092	23, 375	6, 811
Neoplasms, malignant (140-205) .....	48, 789	62. 5	1, 024	4, 166	8, 413	7, 244	21, 540	6, 402
Neoplasms, benign (210-229) .....	6, 416	52. 3	729	1, 570	1, 549	732	1, 505	331
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature (230-239) .....	926	57. 9	41	156	205	116	330	78
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases .....	22, 432	54. 0	1, 212	5, 210	6, 410	2, 912	5, 379	1, 309
Asthma (241) .....	3, 058	50. 6	218	820	1, 069	424	433	94
Other allergic diseases (240, 242-245) .....	817	50. 1	75	249	253	75	132	33
Diabetes mellitus (260) .....	11, 758	55. 7	518	2, 440	3, 095	1, 510	3, 353	842
Diseases of other endocrine glands (250-254, 270-277) .....	2, 647	51. 4	243	693	781	319	519	92
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases (280-289) .....	4, 152	54. 1	158	1, 008	1, 212	584	942	248
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (290-299) .....	4, 277	58. 9	197	713	819	528	1, 508	512
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders .....	91, 078	47. 1	11, 272	34, 118	26, 795	7, 296	8, 531	3, 066
Psychotic disorders (318-322, 688.1) .....	29, 665	43. 5	5, 935	12, 567	7, 570	1, 672	1, 565	356
Chronic and acute brain syndrome with psychotic reaction, nonsyphilitic (300-317) (except 309) w/322) .....	6, 944	50. 2	451	2, 324	2, 194	651	963	361
Chronic and acute brain syndrome with psychotic reaction due to syphilis (025, 309 w/322) .....	226	66. 8	-----	12	20	18	142	34
Psychoneurotic disorders (323, 324, 781.9) .....	27, 511	46. 2	2, 586	10, 778	9, 779	2, 443	1, 655	270
Alcoholism (311.0 w/o 322, 326.3) .....	11, 571	47. 5	641	4, 354	4, 355	1, 378	739	104
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence (325-329 (except 326.3)) .....	6, 979	42. 7	1, 327	3, 184	1, 868	358	203	39

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)-----

Hemorrhoids (461)-----

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, 544, 545)-----

Diseases of appendix (550-553)-----

Hernia of abdominal cavity (560, 561)-----

Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum (570, 573-578)-----

Cirrhosis of liver (581)-----

Other diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas (580, 582-587)-----

X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.-----

8,182	63.6	332	899	1,009	776	3,264	1,902
45,755	57.2	2,609	8,529	9,793	5,390	14,885	4,549
12,823	64.9	104	724	1,841	1,751	6,272	2,131
2,306	44.9	308	960	735	162	122	19
3,272	45.9	474	1,286	905	271	280	56
6,353	53.5	591	1,421	607	805	1,554	375
3,998	50.7	260	1,219	1,280	435	670	134
12,933	61.5	403	1,518	2,184	1,627	5,460	1,741
4,070	48.0	469	1,401	1,241	339	527	93
86,539	58.9	2,306	13,183	20,227	11,910	29,761	9,152
80	(4)	20	33	14	4	7	2
4,311	50.0	286	1,399	1,357	500	661	108
38,014	62.9	246	3,316	7,273	5,302	16,260	5,617
5,063	58.2	179	834	1,159	707	1,689	495
7,116	58.6	89	1,054	1,855	1,160	2,373	585
5,538	51.9	276	1,445	1,875	748	1,040	154
6,352	65.6	11	225	971	935	3,116	1,094
3,708	59.0	107	540	822	514	1,425	300
3,917	53.8	182	847	1,279	592	765	252
6,793	48.6	613	2,382	2,073	687	886	152
5,647	55.5	297	1,108	1,549	761	1,539	393
47,426	58.4	2,054	6,964	10,566	7,055	16,268	4,519
2,674	51.3	343	694	686	267	521	163
12,168	58.9	429	2,019	2,673	1,499	3,888	1,660
16,143	60.7	285	1,556	3,516	2,886	6,481	1,419
503	38.1	243	165	71	9	13	2
3,442	50.1	383	976	973	413	601	96
12,496	59.7	371	1,554	2,647	1,981	4,764	1,179
80,376	54.0	4,940	19,051	21,767	9,951	19,606	5,061
3,213	52.7	202	778	993	428	676	136
19,074	52.6	1,310	4,952	5,467	2,337	4,097	911
9,596	52.4	919	2,548	2,428	994	2,056	651
2,594	56.0	114	530	667	350	730	203
1,417	49.6	232	389	342	133	257	64
19,382	57.0	834	3,514	4,673	2,575	6,244	1,542
9,486	54.4	672	2,277	2,272	1,074	2,435	756
7,298	50.9	207	1,971	2,935	1,160	880	145
8,316	54.8	450	2,092	1,990	900	2,231	653
35,659	59.3	2,071	5,608	6,174	3,622	13,766	4,418

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 17.—VA patients discharged from VA hospitals, by diagnostic category, average age, and age group <sup>1</sup>—Continued**  
[Calendar year 1965]

Diagnostic category, and ICDA list number <sup>2</sup> of principal diagnosis <sup>3</sup>	Total principal diagnoses	Average age	Principal diagnosis by age group					
			Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
Nephritis (590-594).....	2,785	44.3	571	994	871	121	196	32
Other diseases of urinary system (600-609).....	15,114	56.6	964	3,067	3,268	1,637	4,608	1,570
Diseases of prostate (610-612).....	13,179	67.4	157	507	931	1,325	7,770	2,489
Other diseases of male genital organs (613-617).....	3,702	55.0	288	770	881	473	1,007	283
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions (620-637).....	879	51.0	91	270	223	66	185	44
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (640-689) (except 683.1).....	27	(4)	19	8				
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	16,595	52.0	1,463	4,474	4,514	1,939	3,277	928
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue (690-698).....	5,505	50.6	508	1,628	1,594	619	891	265
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue (700-716).....	11,090	52.6	955	2,846	2,920	1,320	2,386	663
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....	33,331	51.1	2,629	9,076	10,418	4,390	5,518	1,300
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever (720-727).....	15,924	54.9	671	3,014	4,891	2,711	3,710	927
Displacement of intervertebral disc (735).....	4,747	45.3	498	1,943	1,685	403	193	25
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint (730-734, 736-738).....	7,252	47.4	943	2,569	2,139	623	767	211
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system (740-749 (except 742)).....	5,408	50.0	517	1,550	1,703	653	848	137
XIV. Congenital malformations (750-759).....	2,025	47.7	256	683	624	184	234	44
XVI.a Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions (742, 780-792, 794, 795 (except 781.9).....	18,339	52.0	1,543	5,138	4,963	1,913	3,701	1,081
XVI.b Observation and examination cases and special admissions.....	20,129	55.3	1,376	4,217	4,770	2,515	5,789	1,462
Observation and/or examination, TB (793.2).....	132	50.7	13	31	43	24	16	5
Observation and/or examination, psychiatric (793.0).....	210	43.9	38	85	62	13	11	1
Observation and/or examination, GM&S (793.1, 793.3, 793.8, 793.9).....	2,091	50.2	236	564	626	214	372	79
Special admissions (Y00-Y18).....	17,696	56.1	1,089	3,537	4,039	2,204	5,390	1,377
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	36,071	50.2	4,210	10,847	9,548	3,723	5,741	2,002
Fracture of skull (800-803).....	1,756	45.2	317	668	467	139	126	39
Fracture of spine, and trunk (805-808).....	2,963	52.5	311	736	762	345	553	226
Fracture of limbs (810-826).....	10,567	53.0	953	2,780	2,577	1,207	2,136	914
Dislocation without fracture (830-839).....	1,222	46.2	224	437	297	110	128	26
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles (840-848).....	3,237	46.5	426	1,199	1,010	263	280	59
Head injuries (excluding skull fractures) (850-856).....	2,089	47.7	349	682	533	187	248	90
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis (860-869).....	543	46.4	97	193	133	47	61	12



Lacerations and open wounds (870-898) -----	3,737	45.6	633	1,431	1,017	262	310	84
Burns (940-949) -----	1,398	49.4	123	479	408	143	186	59
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury (950-959) -----	421	45.3	61	162	134	36	24	4
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence (910-936, 960-996) -----	4,098	51.9	402	1,088	1,096	457	789	266
Adverse effects of surgery and other medical care (997-999) -----	4,040	52.9	314	992	1,114	527	870	223

<sup>1</sup> Total discharges include interhospital transfers and deaths.

<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 diagnosis are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification. Morbid conditions are not coded to late effects, but to the condition requiring treatment. Category XV,

"Certain diseases of early infancy," in which no cases occurred, is not included in this table.

<sup>3</sup> Principal diagnosis is that condition responsible for the major portion of the patient's stay in hospital. The physician completing the patient's clinical record at discharge makes this designation.

<sup>4</sup> Average age not calculated for totals of less than 100 cases.

**Table 18.**—*Percent of VA patients admitted 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. 1965 <sup>1</sup>	Median length of stay <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of patients admitted who were remaining in hospital at the beginning of the day of hospitalization indicated												
			1	2	8	15	22	30	40	50	60	90	120	150	180
All patients.....	214, 170	19.9	100.0	95.2	79.5	60.6	45.4	33.7	24.7	19.2	15.4	9.3	6.5	5.1	4.2
Under 35.....	14, 650	15.7	100.0	94.0	71.3	51.4	37.6	29.6	23.8	19.7	16.9	10.9	8.3	6.8	5.5
35-44.....	48, 400	18.5	100.0	95.1	76.7	57.2	42.9	32.4	24.5	19.9	16.3	10.5	7.9	6.2	5.1
45-54.....	52, 380	20.2	100.0	95.4	80.1	61.2	46.0	33.9	24.5	19.0	15.4	9.4	6.4	4.9	4.1
55-64.....	25, 910	20.5	100.0	96.1	80.6	62.1	46.8	33.8	24.8	18.6	14.5	8.2	5.9	4.4	3.4
65-74.....	57, 060	21.0	100.0	95.3	82.2	63.7	47.7	35.1	24.7	18.6	14.4	8.3	5.4	4.1	3.3
75 and over.....	15, 770	21.2	100.0	94.4	81.5	64.7	48.1	36.3	25.9	20.9	16.6	9.6	6.6	5.4	4.6
Tuberculous.....	4, 770	75.3	100.0	92.5	83.0	75.3	69.0	65.0	61.2	57.0	54.7	45.5	37.3	30.2	25.8
Under 35.....	380	43.3	100.0	92.1	71.1	63.2	60.5	55.3	52.6	44.7	44.7	36.8	34.2	23.7	21.1
35-44.....	1, 550	61.2	100.0	94.2	84.5	72.9	63.9	59.4	57.4	52.9	50.3	41.9	35.5	31.6	25.2
45-54.....	1, 330	72.3	100.0	88.7	82.7	75.9	70.7	64.7	58.6	55.6	53.4	45.1	39.1	30.1	25.6
55-64.....	530	99.0	100.0	98.1	92.5	84.9	77.4	75.5	71.7	67.9	67.9	52.8	43.4	37.7	32.1
65-74.....	820	94.5	100.0	91.5	81.7	78.0	74.4	73.2	69.5	64.6	61.0	52.4	36.6	26.8	25.6
75 and over.....	160	75.0	100.0	93.8	75.0	75.0	68.8	68.8	62.5	62.5	56.3	43.8	31.3	25.0	25.0
Psychotic.....	12, 610	72.9	100.0	97.7	89.4	83.9	78.4	71.5	65.7	59.9	55.6	42.7	35.7	31.0	27.7
Under 35.....	2, 330	69.3	100.0	96.6	91.0	85.4	79.0	73.0	67.0	59.0	54.9	39.1	30.0	25.3	20.6
35-44.....	5, 190	69.6	100.0	97.9	88.2	82.3	77.8	72.1	65.3	59.7	54.1	41.2	33.5	29.1	25.8
45-54.....	3, 170	70.8	100.0	97.8	89.3	83.6	77.3	68.1	62.5	58.0	55.5	40.1	34.4	28.4	25.9
55-64.....	830	59.0	100.0	97.6	86.7	83.1	79.5	69.9	62.7	55.4	49.4	43.4	38.6	30.1	33.7
65-74.....	870	( <sup>3</sup> )	100.0	98.9	93.1	90.8	81.6	77.0	72.4	69.0	67.8	64.4	58.6	54.0	51.7
75 and over.....	220	( <sup>3</sup> )	100.0	100.0	95.5	86.4	81.8	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	63.6	63.6	63.6	54.5
Other psychiatric.....	16, 990	30.4	100.0	98.2	85.9	72.1	60.4	50.4	41.2	34.9	29.8	19.2	13.7	10.5	8.7
Under 35.....	1, 310	25.1	100.0	96.9	81.7	67.9	54.2	43.5	32.8	26.0	20.6	13.0	8.4	6.1	5.3
35-44.....	5, 930	27.8	100.0	97.8	83.5	69.3	58.7	46.7	37.6	31.5	26.5	15.7	10.8	7.1	5.7
45-54.....	5, 330	30.8	100.0	98.5	88.6	74.7	60.4	50.8	40.9	35.1	30.0	18.6	12.4	9.9	8.1
55-64.....	1, 620	42.7	100.0	98.8	84.6	75.9	68.5	61.1	52.5	43.2	35.2	22.2	17.9	12.3	8.0
65-74.....	2, 030	31.8	100.0	98.5	87.7	70.9	60.1	51.7	42.4	36.9	33.5	23.6	16.7	14.3	12.8
75 and over.....	770	57.5	100.0	98.7	92.2	77.9	68.8	61.0	58.4	51.9	49.4	42.9	37.7	35.1	32.5
Neurological <sup>4</sup> .....	13, 950	24.1	100.0	96.0	82.5	67.0	52.9	41.8	31.6	26.0	21.6	13.3	9.0	6.6	4.9
Under 35.....	1, 250	19.3	100.0	96.8	84.0	58.4	44.8	35.2	24.0	19.2	16.0	9.6	7.2	7.2	6.4
35-44.....	3, 200	20.3	100.0	96.6	80.0	64.7	45.3	35.0	25.3	20.9	17.5	11.9	8.1	5.9	4.7

45-54.....	3,370	24.6	100.0	95.0	80.7	66.8	54.3	40.9	30.6	24.6	20.5	11.6	5.6	3.6	2.1
55-64.....	1,530	28.5	100.0	95.4	84.3	69.9	59.5	47.7	34.6	30.1	22.9	12.4	8.5	5.2	2.6
65-74.....	3,630	27.5	100.0	97.2	84.6	69.7	56.5	47.1	36.6	29.5	24.5	16.8	12.9	10.2	8.3
75 and over.....	970	27.8	100.0	92.8	84.5	72.2	59.8	46.4	42.3	37.1	34.0	16.5	12.4	7.2	4.1
General medical and surgical..	165,850	17.8	100.0	94.7	77.7	56.7	40.1	27.6	18.3	12.9	9.2	4.4	2.5	1.7	1.2
Under 35.....	9,380	11.9	100.0	92.6	63.2	39.2	23.1	15.0	10.7	7.9	6.0	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.0
35-44.....	32,530	14.9	100.0	94.0	72.9	49.5	33.1	21.9	13.8	9.7	6.7	3.0	1.9	1.1	0.7
45-54.....	39,180	17.7	100.0	95.1	78.0	56.5	40.0	27.2	17.5	11.9	8.4	4.2	2.3	1.5	1.2
55-64.....	21,400	18.8	100.0	95.8	79.5	59.1	42.2	28.3	19.3	13.3	9.6	4.3	2.7	1.7	1.2
65-74.....	49,710	20.1	100.0	95.1	81.5	62.3	45.5	32.2	21.5	15.4	11.1	5.3	2.9	2.0	1.3
75 and over.....	13,650	20.1	100.0	94.1	80.5	62.9	45.3	33.2	22.9	16.6	12.2	5.9	3.2	2.4	2.0

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 10 percent systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1965.

<sup>2</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>3</sup> In excess of 180 days.

<sup>4</sup> Neurological: Increased numbers for 1965 reflect in part revision of the inclusions in this category (some GM&S changed to neurological).

**Table 19.**—*Chronicity and compensation and pension status of VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals, by diagnostic groupings*<sup>1</sup>

[Oct. 27, 1965]

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. ....	109,338	31,131	11,303	37,028	15,628	243	13,848	160
Tuberculosis.....	4,353	541	560	3,240				13
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4,125	508	528	3,080				10
Other tuberculosis.....	228	33	33	160				3
Psychiatric.....	58,833	25,736	3,861	26,829	520	43	1,830	18
Functional psychoses.....	37,998	20,960	1,513	15,513				
Organic psychoses and other psychiatric.....	20,835	4,776	2,348	11,316	520	43	1,830	18
Neurological <sup>4</sup> .....	9,255	1,195	1,190	3,043	1,970	33	1,775	50
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	2,910	123	335	1,055	923	8	465	3
Other neurological.....	6,305	1,073	848	1,983	1,038	25	1,293	48
Neurological diseases of the sense organs.....	40		8	5	10		18	
General medical and surgical.....	36,898	3,660	5,693	3,918	13,138	168	10,243	80
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	360	65	43	50	73	3	128	
Malignant neoplasms.....	5,360	170	785	678	2,335	13	1,373	8
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	425	25	63	33	145	3	155	3
Allergic and endocrine system.....	1,863	268	235	260	595	5	498	3
Heart diseases.....	4,348	398	593	478	1,905	13	960	3
Vascular diseases.....	3,105	290	460	418	1,023	20	893	3
Respiratory diseases <sup>7</sup> .....	4,108	413	643	505	1,595	13	923	18
Digestive diseases <sup>7</sup> .....	5,955	510	1,125	223	1,823	30	2,235	10
Genitourinary diseases <sup>7</sup> .....	2,523	160	365	148	1,255	10	598	8
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,363	210	203	120	358	8	458	5
Diseases of bones and organs of movement <sup>7</sup> .....	3,135	715	508	390	705	30	785	3
Accidents, poisonings and violence <sup>8</sup> .....	2,088	158	375	360	510	3	665	18
All other.....	2,268	278	298	258	838	20	575	3

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 40 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 27, 1965. The figures shown in the column for "All patients" do not necessarily equal the sum of the subtotals due to machine rounding of sample data.

<sup>2</sup> All groups are mutually exclusive and patients who possess the characteristics of more than 1 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 18.

<sup>6</sup> Neurological: Increased numbers for 1965 reflect in part revision of the inclusions in this category (some GM&S changed to neurological). Had code revisions not been made, the total number would have been approximately 7,400.

<sup>7</sup> Includes ill-defined conditions of the specific disease group which are classified separately in table 24 in class XVI-a.

<sup>8</sup> Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

**Table 20.**—*Chronicity and compensation and pension status of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by diagnostic groupings*<sup>1</sup>  
[Oct. 17, 1965]

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.....	107, 295	30, 576	11, 070	36, 388	15, 300	243	13, 560	160
Tuberculosis.....	4, 198	511	555	3, 120				13
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3, 975	478	523	2, 965				10
Other tuberculosis.....	223	33	33	155				3
Psychiatric.....	57, 838	25, 324	3, 781	26, 353	515	43	1, 808	18
Functional psychoses.....	37, 295	20, 593	1, 470	15, 220				13
Organic psychoses and other psychiatric.....	20, 543	4, 731	2, 311	11, 133	515	43	1, 808	5
Neurological <sup>6</sup> .....	9, 133	1, 180	1, 180	3, 030	1, 928	33	1, 733	50
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	2, 875	123	333	1, 055	898	8	458	3
Other neurological.....	6, 218	1, 058	840	1, 970	1, 020	25	1, 258	48
Neurological diseases of the sense organs.....	40		8	5	10		18	
General medical and surgical.....	36, 128	3, 563	5, 555	3, 885	12, 858	168	10, 020	80
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	345	55	43	50	73	3	123	
Malignant neoplasms.....	5, 273	170	773	673	2, 293	13	1, 345	8
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	413	25	58	33	140	3	153	3
Allergic and endocrine system.....	1, 798	250	223	255	568	5	485	3
Heart diseases.....	4, 260	383	583	478	1, 863	13	940	3
Vascular diseases.....	3, 058	285	453	418	998	20	883	3
Respiratory diseases <sup>7</sup> .....	4, 048	403	633	505	1, 565	13	913	18
Digestive diseases <sup>7</sup> .....	5, 810	498	1, 090	218	1, 778	30	2, 188	10
Genitourinary diseases <sup>7</sup> .....	2, 473	158	350	148	1, 220	10	580	8
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1, 328	203	195	120	353	8	445	5
Diseases of bones and organs of movement <sup>7</sup> .....	3, 070	700	500	388	693	30	758	3
Accidents, poisonings and violence <sup>8</sup> .....	2, 013	158	353	345	498	3	640	18
All other.....	2, 243	278	295	258	820	20	570	3

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 40 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 27, 1965. The figures shown in the column for "All patients" do not necessarily equal the sum of the subtotals due to machine rounding of sample data.

<sup>2</sup> All groups are mutually exclusive and patients who possess the characteristics of more than 1 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 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 18.

<sup>6</sup> Neurological: Increased numbers for 1965 reflect in part revision of the inclusions in this category (some GM&S changed to neurological). Had code revisions not been made, the total number would have been approximately 7,400.

<sup>7</sup> Includes ill-defined conditions of the specific disease group which are classified separately in table 24 in class XVI-a.

<sup>8</sup> Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

**Table 21.**—*VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals <sup>1</sup> by hospital group, compensation and pension status, and type of patient*

[Oct. 27, 1965]

Hospital group and compensation and pension status	All patients	Type of patient			
		Tuber- culous	Psychotic and other Psychi- atric	Neuro- logical <sup>2</sup>	General medical and surgical
VA and non-VA hospitals .....	109,338	4,353	58,833	9,255	36,898
Received care for a service-connected disability .....	31,131	541	25,736	1,195	3,660
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:					
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care .....	11,303	550	3,861	1,190	5,693
And having a claim for VA compensation pending .....	430	48	148	35	200
And on VA pension rolls .....	39,018	1,523	18,643	3,855	14,998
And having a claim for VA pension pending .....	2,238	373	750	223	893
And having no claim filed .....	25,060	1,298	9,681	2,708	11,375
Nonveterans .....	160	13	18	50	80
VA hospitals .....	107,295	4,198	57,838	9,133	36,128
Received care for a service-connected disability .....	30,576	511	25,324	1,180	3,563
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:					
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care .....	11,070	555	3,781	1,180	5,555
And having a claim for VA compensation pending .....	420	45	143	35	198
And on VA pension rolls .....	38,388	1,470	18,413	3,805	14,700
And having a claim for VA pension pending .....	2,198	363	723	223	890
And having no claim filed .....	24,485	1,243	9,441	2,660	11,143
Nonveterans .....	160	13	18	50	80

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 40 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 27, 1965. The figures shown in the column for "All patients" do not necessarily equal the sum of the subtotals due to machine rounding of sample data.

<sup>2</sup> Neurological: Increased numbers for 1965 reflect in part revision of the inclusions in this category (some GM&S changed to neurological). Had code revisions not been made, the total number would have been approximately 7,400.



**Table 22.**—Cumulative percent distribution, by length of stay, of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals,<sup>1</sup> by selected diagnostic groupings

[Oct. 27, 1965]

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.....	107,295	45.3	54.7	39.9	33.5	24.5	17.9	9.3
Tuberculosis.....	4,198	40.1	59.9	18.2	10.2	5.2	3.4	1.9
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3,975	38.9	61.1	18.6	10.4	5.3	3.4	1.9
Other tuberculosis.....	223	60.7	39.3	11.2	5.6	3.4	3.4	1.1
Psychiatric.....	57,838	18.6	81.4	66.1	57.0	43.0	32.1	16.9
Functional psychoses.....	37,295	11.5	88.5	75.0	66.4	53.3	41.4	21.3
Organic psychoses and other psychiatric.....	20,543	31.4	68.6	50.0	40.0	24.4	15.2	8.9
Neurological <sup>2</sup> .....	9,133	55.4	44.6	24.8	18.3	8.7	3.9	.6
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	2,875	57.2	42.8	20.2	13.0	3.7	1.6	.3
Other neurological.....	6,218	54.4	45.6	27.1	20.8	11.1	5.0	.8
Neurological diseases of the sense organs.....	40	87.6	12.4	6.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
General medical and surgical.....	36,128	86.1	13.9	4.2	2.4	1.1	.4	.2
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	345	79.0	21.0	9.4	5.8	5.1	2.9	.7
Malignant neoplasms.....	5,273	84.5	15.5	2.6	1.2	.5	.2	.1
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	413	90.9	9.1	3.6	3.0	2.4	1.8	.6
Allergic and endocrine system.....	1,798	82.8	17.2	6.5	4.5	2.1	.1	.0
Heart diseases.....	4,260	85.9	14.1	6.5	4.0	1.8	.7	.4
Vascular diseases.....	3,058	83.0	17.0	6.1	3.5	1.8	.7	.5
Respiratory diseases <sup>3</sup> .....	4,048	84.1	15.9	5.8	3.3	1.2	.2	.1
Digestive diseases <sup>3</sup> .....	5,810	94.3	5.7	.9	.5	.2	.1	.0
Genitourinary diseases <sup>3</sup> .....	2,473	91.8	8.2	3.1	2.1	.9	.4	.1
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,328	87.0	13.0	2.3	1.5	.6	.2	.2
Diseases of bones and organs of movement <sup>3</sup> .....	3,070	82.3	17.7	5.1	2.7	1.4	.3	.2
Accidents, poisonings and violence <sup>4</sup> .....	2,013	78.8	21.2	4.2	2.2	.9	.2	.0
All other.....	2,243	85.2	14.8	4.7	3.0	1.6	.9	.1

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 40 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 27, 1965.

<sup>2</sup> Neurological: Increased numbers for 1965 reflect revision of the inclusions in this category (some GM&S changed to neurological). Had code revisions not been made, the total number would have been approximately 7,400.

<sup>3</sup> Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately on table 24 in class XVI-a.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

**Table 23.**—*Number and percent of VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by age group and diagnostic groupings*<sup>1</sup>

[Oct. 27, 1965]

Diagnostic composition of patients	All patients		Age distribution							
			Under 55		55-64		65-74		75 and over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All patients .....	107, 295	100. 0	59, 588	55. 5	12, 300	11. 5	26, 953	25. 1	8, 455	7. 9
Tuberculosis .....	4, 198	100. 0	2, 695	64. 2	595	14. 2	715	17. 0	193	4. 6
Pulmonary tuberculosis .....	3, 975	100. 0	2, 540	63. 9	573	14. 4	678	17. 0	185	4. 7
Other tuberculosis .....	223	100. 0	155	69. 7	23	10. 1	38	16. 9	8	3. 3
Psychiatric .....	57, 838	100. 0	36, 845	63. 7	5, 441	9. 4	11, 960	20. 7	3, 594	6. 2
Functional psychoses .....	37, 295	100. 0	26, 800	71. 9	2, 998	8. 0	6, 115	16. 4	1, 383	3. 7
Organic psychoses and other psychiatric .....	20, 543	100. 0	10, 045	48. 8	2, 443	11. 9	5, 845	28. 5	2, 211	10. 8
Neurological <sup>2</sup> .....	9, 133	100. 0	4, 683	51. 3	1, 088	11. 9	2, 550	27. 9	813	8. 9
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system .....	2, 875	100. 0	648	22. 5	358	12. 4	1, 380	48. 0	490	17. 1
Other neurological .....	6, 218	100. 0	4, 005	64. 4	725	11. 7	1, 165	18. 7	323	5. 2
Neurological diseases of the sense organs .....	40	100. 0	30	75. 0	5	12. 5	5	12. 5	-----	0. 0
General medical and surgical .....	36, 128	100. 0	15, 365	42. 5	5, 178	14. 3	11, 728	32. 5	3, 858	10. 7
Infective and parasitic diseases .....	345	100. 0	220	63. 8	50	14. 5	68	19. 6	8	2. 1
Malignant neoplasms .....	5, 273	100. 0	1, 448	27. 5	900	17. 1	2, 198	41. 7	728	13. 7
Benign and unspecified neoplasms .....	413	100. 0	205	49. 7	35	8. 5	150	36. 4	23	5. 4
Allergic and endocrine system .....	1, 798	100. 0	853	47. 4	295	16. 4	528	29. 3	123	6. 9
Heart diseases .....	4, 260	100. 0	1, 300	30. 5	590	13. 8	1, 668	39. 1	703	16. 6
Vascular diseases .....	3, 058	100. 0	1, 330	43. 5	463	15. 1	958	31. 3	308	10. 1
Respiratory diseases <sup>3</sup> .....	4, 048	100. 0	1, 388	34. 3	713	17. 6	1, 490	36. 8	458	11. 3
Digestive disease <sup>3</sup> .....	5, 810	100. 0	3, 158	54. 3	798	13. 7	1, 420	24. 4	435	7. 6
Genitourinary diseases <sup>3</sup> .....	2, 473	100. 0	678	27. 4	223	9. 0	1, 183	47. 8	390	15. 8
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue .....	1, 328	100. 0	860	64. 8	170	12. 8	248	18. 6	50	3. 8
Diseases of bones and organs of movement <sup>3</sup> .....	3, 070	100. 0	1, 795	58. 5	485	15. 8	630	20. 5	160	5. 2
Accidents, poisonings and violence <sup>4</sup> .....	2, 013	100. 0	1, 148	57. 0	220	10. 9	460	22. 9	185	9. 2
All other .....	2, 243	100. 0	985	43. 9	238	10. 6	730	32. 6	290	12. 9

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 40 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 27, 1965. The figures shown in the column for "All patients" do not necessarily equal the sum of the subtotals due to machine rounding of sample data.

<sup>2</sup> Neurological: Increased numbers for 1965 reflect in part revision of the inclusions in this category (some GM&S changed to neurological). Had code revisions not been made, the total number would have been approximately 7,400.

<sup>3</sup> Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately on table 24 in class XVI-a.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

**Table 24.**—*VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by diagnostic category, period of service, average age, and age group*<sup>1</sup>  
[Oct. 27, 1965]

Diagnostic category, <sup>2</sup> and ICDA list number	All patients	Period of service				Average age	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.....	107,295	12,521	56,781	31,911	6,167	54.3	7,588	25,913	26,088	12,300	26,953	8,455
I. Ineffective and parasitic diseases.....	4,554	539	2,919	943	159	52.2	269	1,194	1,441	650	805	203
Pulmonary tuberculosis (002).....	3,975	440	2,595	808	133	52.2	200	1,043	1,298	573	678	185
Tuberculosis, other forms (003-019).....	145	28	95	18	5	47.9	15	50	45	15	20	-----
Veneral diseases (except chronic brain syndrome due to syphilis) (020-024, 026-039).....	113	3	35	68	8	64.5	3	8	15	18	58	13
Amebiasis (046).....	13	3	8	3	-----	(4)	3	3	3	3	3	-----
Infectious hepatitis (092).....	33	15	13	3	3	(4)	13	10	5	3	3	-----
Malaria (110-117).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other infective and parasitic diseases (040-045, 047-091, 093-096, 100-108, 120-138).....	275	50	173	43	10	49.5	35	80	75	38	43	5
II. Neoplasms.....	5,981	276	2,743	2,814	151	61.5	145	570	1,138	993	2,384	754
Neoplasms, malignant (140-205) <sup>4</sup> .....	5,458	210	2,478	2,638	133	62.1	105	470	1,008	930	2,218	728
Neoplasms, benign (210-229).....	345	53	175	103	15	53.6	35	80	80	35	103	13
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature (230-239).....	178	13	90	73	3	59.0	5	20	50	28	63	13
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	1,948	131	1,147	611	65	56.1	64	409	492	318	546	126
Asthma (241).....	213	10	158	38	8	53.5	8	43	70	50	40	3
Other allergic diseases (240, 242-245).....	40	10	23	5	3	(9)	3	18	8	8	5	-----
Diabetes mellitus (260).....	1,110	45	628	395	43	57.7	25	210	258	170	358	90
Diseases of other endocrine glands (250-254, 270-277).....	230	18	123	83	8	56.1	13	53	48	35	65	18
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases (280-289).....	355	48	215	90	3	53.7	15	85	108	55	78	15
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (290-293).....	433	28	168	220	18	59.1	15	73	75	38	153	80

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 24.**—*VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by diagnostic category, period of service, average age, and age group*<sup>1</sup>—Continued  
[Oct. 27, 1965]

Diagnostic category, <sup>2</sup> and ICDA list number	All patients	Period of service				Average age	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
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	57,839	8,389	31,055	14,032	4,369	51.8	5,377	17,132	14,340	5,442	11,960	3,598
Psychotic disorders (318-322, 688.1).....	37,295	6,305	20,603	6,858	3,530	49.0	4,425	12,890	9,485	2,998	6,115	1,383
Chronic and acute brain syndromes <sup>6</sup> .....	10,741	565	3,503	6,121	553	63.4	336	1,106	1,449	1,088	4,745	2,021
Psychoneurotic disorders (323, 324, 781.9).....	5,110	893	3,768	270	180	47.0	385	1,905	1,905	558	315	43
Alcoholism (311.0 w/o 322, 326.3).....	3,158	303	2,323	510	23	53.6	68	683	1,053	703	570	83
Other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence (325-329, (except 326.3)).....	1,535	323	858	273	83	48.8	163	548	448	95	215	68
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.....	7,469	651	3,599	2,922	302	57.8	361	1,352	1,646	877	2,444	797
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334) <sup>5</sup> .....	2,725	73	905	1,685	63	65.6	20	128	375	345	1,370	488
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system (340-345).....	750	128	523	78	23	48.0	53	275	273	68	70	13
Epilepsy (353).....	300	70	190	30	10	48.0	28	118	85	38	23	10
Other diseases of the central nervous system (350-357 (except 353)).....	2,318	275	1,245	643	155	53.1	225	565	568	253	563	145
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia (360-369).....	430	45	295	83	8	52.1	10	143	125	55	80	18
Diseases of eye (370-389).....	773	35	323	380	35	62.5	15	73	150	98	315	123
Diseases of ear and mastoid process (390-398).....	173	25	118	23	8	49.4	10	50	70	20	23	-----
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	7,325	371	3,446	3,235	283	60.7	131	944	1,566	1,055	2,627	1,013
Rheumatic fever, without heart involvement, chorea (400, 402.0).....	8	5	3	-----	( <sup>4</sup> )	-----	3	5	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rheumatic heart disease (401, 402.1, 410-416).....	285	33	200	43	10	50.9	13	80	108	35	45	5
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease (420-422).....	2,995	100	1,088	1,670	138	64.5	23	230	470	400	1,270	603
Other diseases of heart (430-434).....	508	18	245	228	18	60.8	8	70	105	73	180	73
Hypertensive heart disease (442, 443).....	470	13	273	170	15	58.5	-----	83	110	83	173	23
Other hypertensive disease (446, 447).....	530	53	368	108	3	52.2	23	148	165	78	110	8
General arteriosclerosis (450).....	903	10	315	525	53	66.5	-----	35	135	115	398	220
Other diseases of arteries (451-453).....	430	23	233	163	13	58.7	15	48	100	93	158	18
Varicose veins of lower extremities (460).....	398	23	253	115	8	56.6	3	65	138	65	100	28
Hemorrhoids (461).....	300	55	178	53	15	50.3	30	85	95	33	48	10
Other diseases of the circulatory system (462-468).....	498	38	290	160	10	56.0	13	95	140	80	145	25
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	3,971	208	1,934	1,702	131	60.6	96	461	781	703	1,477	459
Acute upper respiratory infections including influenza (470-483).....	68	10	43	15	-----	( <sup>4</sup> )	-----	28	18	10	10	3
Pneumonia (490-493).....	740	45	345	300	50	60.5	20	118	140	105	215	143
Bronchitis (500-502).....	1,130	70	525	503	33	61.4	25	100	213	215	463	115
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids (510).....	15	5	5	3	3	( <sup>4</sup> )	8	-----	5	-----	3	-----

Other diseases of upper respiratory tract (511-517).....	150	15	108	28	51.6	13	35	45	35	18	5
Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity (518-527).....	1,868	63	908	853	45	61.4	30	180	360	338	193
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....	5,626	570	3,249	1,635	179	55.1	288	1,214	1,552	777	433
Diseases of teeth and buccal cavity (530-538).....	95	13	58	25	(4)	3	25	33	10	13	13
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and jejunum (540-542).....	1,445	143	818	438	48	55.2	75	313	375	208	103
Inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract (543, 571, 572).....	508	73	285	130	20	52.6	58	125	120	65	38
Diseases of esophagus, and other diseases of stomach and duodenum (539, 544, 545).....	160	8	85	68	59.7	5	25	33	18	65	15
Diseases of appendix (550-553).....	85	10	40	33	(4)	8	10	28	5	20	15
Hernia of abdominal cavity (560, 561).....	1,015	80	505	380	50	57.4	53	173	243	123	95
Other diseases of intestines and peritonenum (570, 573-578).....	633	83	325	198	28	56.1	38	130	145	105	73
Cirrhosis of liver (581).....	935	95	725	105	10	50.8	30	245	380	160	108
Other diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas (580, 582-587).....	750	65	408	258	20	56.6	18	168	195	83	68
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	2,389	143	779	1,384	87	63.3	108	204	336	217	384
Nephritis (590-594).....	165	40	93	20	13	46.6	40	43	48	13	23
Other diseases of urinary system (600-609).....	873	70	365	395	43	58.9	60	110	190	80	338
Diseases of prostate (610-612).....	1,135	10	200	903	23	70.2	3	10	35	93	728
Other diseases of male genital organs (613-617).....	173	15	98	58	3	57.9	5	23	55	28	45
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions (620-637).....	43	8	23	8	(4)	-----	-----	18	8	3	13
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	1,328	165	858	268	38	51.7	93	365	403	171	248
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue (690-698).....	385	45	255	68	18	51.5	35	100	118	53	63
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue (700-716).....	943	120	603	200	20	51.8	58	265	285	118	185
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....	4,468	528	2,653	1,091	199	53.5	338	991	1,263	669	945
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever (720-727).....	1,698	130	1,005	510	53	56.5	70	255	483	328	445
Displacement of intervertebral disc (735).....	1,690	235	995	353	108	51.8	153	473	435	223	305
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint (730-734, 736-738).....	710	95	435	145	35	50.8	80	180	220	83	115
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system (740-749 (except 742)).....	370	68	218	83	3	52.0	35	83	125	35	80
XIV. Congenital malformations (750-759).....	100	33	45	15	8	48.2	20	30	28	5	10
XVI.a Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions (742, 780-792, 794, 795 (except 781.9)).....	910	118	545	215	33	52.3	60	238	290	90	190
XVI.b Observation and examination cases and special admissions.....	649	58	348	228	15	56.1	30	146	161	71	180
Observation and/or examination, TB (793.2).....	5	-----	5	-----	(4)	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	-----
Observation and/or examination, psychiatric (793.0).....	3	3	-----	-----	(4)	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----
Observation and/or examination, G.M.&S (793.1, 793.3, 793.8, 793.9).....	43	25	18	-----	(4)	-----	13	8	3	15	5
Special admissions (Y00-Y18).....	598	55	318	210	15	56.0	30	130	148	68	165

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 24.**—*VA patients remaining in VA hospitals, by diagnostic category, period of service, average age, and age group*<sup>1</sup>—Continued  
[Oct. 27, 1965]

Diagnostic category, <sup>2</sup> and ICDA list number	All patients	Period of service				Average age	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
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	2,322	313	1,293	596	130	53.4	212	608	593	248	480	201
Fracture of skull (800-803).....	113	28	65	10	10	47.0	15	53	23	8	13	3
Fracture of spine, and trunk (805-808).....	215	28	128	45	15	51.2	28	50	65	23	40	10
Fracture of limbs (810-826).....	1,000	106	493	363	40	57.0	63	213	200	118	275	133
Dislocation without fracture (830-839).....	90	13	53	13	13	(1)	13	35	23	8	10	3
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles (840-848).....	113	28	73	13	-----	49.0	13	35	38	10	15	3
Head injuries (excluding skull fractures) (850-856).....	165	35	80	23	28	48.3	33	43	55	13	8	15
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis (860-869).....	15	3	10	3	-----	(1)	3	3	3	3	3	3
Lacerations and open wounds (870-898).....	145	30	95	18	3	48.6	23	48	43	13	13	8
Burns (940-949).....	90	5	60	23	3	(1)	-----	30	35	3	18	5
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury (950-959).....	58	5	45	-----	8	(1)	13	20	23	3	-----	-----
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence (910-936, 960-996).....	138	15	78	40	5	53.0	5	45	35	8	40	5
Adverse effects of surgery and other medical care (997-999).....	180	18	113	45	5	57.2	3	33	50	38	45	13

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 40 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 27, 1965. The figures shown in the column for "All patients" do not necessarily equal the sum of the subtotals due to machine rounding of sample data.

<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. 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.

<sup>4</sup> Average age not calculated for totals less than 100 cases.

<sup>5</sup> Data for this line differs slightly from data in more abridged tables due to recoding.

<sup>6</sup> Includes patients with psychotic reaction, non-syphilitic (300-317 (except 309) with 322); and those with psychotic reaction due to syphilis (025, 309 with 322); and those with neurotic or behavioral reaction, except due to alcoholism (308-317 (except 311.0) with 322).

**Table 25.**—*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. 27, 1965]

Reported State of residence	All patients			Type of patient							
				General medical and surgical		Tuberculous		Psychotic and other psychiatric		Neurological <sup>2</sup>	
	Total	Hospitalized in same State		Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State
		Number	Percent								
Total .....	109,338	87,370	79.9	36,898	86.2	4,353	75.1	58,833	75.9	9,255	82.7
United States.....	108,230	86,345	79.8	36,495	86.0	4,210	74.3	58,330	75.8	9,195	82.7
Alabama.....	2,370	1,968	83.0	738	82.4	113	48.9	1,338	86.0	183	84.9
Alaska.....	63	13	20.6	20	25.0	3	0.0	33	0.0	8	100.0
Arizona.....	875	625	71.4	455	93.4	75	100.0	248	18.5	98	82.1
Arkansas.....	1,798	1,508	83.9	598	72.4	50	70.0	991	91.4	160	84.4
California.....	9,235	8,805	95.3	3,580	97.9	430	97.1	4,353	92.7	873	97.4
Colorado.....	868	738	85.0	410	92.1	13	80.0	385	77.1	60	87.5
Connecticut.....	1,575	833	52.9	450	96.7	50	85.0	913	23.3	163	87.7
Delaware.....	213	120	56.3	93	78.4	5	0.0	96	31.3	20	87.5
District of Columbia.....	1,065	658	61.8	355	71.1	83	36.4	578	60.2	50	55.0
Florida.....	2,453	1,388	56.6	1,093	90.6	80	53.1	1,080	17.9	200	81.3
Georgia.....	2,403	1,628	67.7	883	79.6	83	48.5	1,278	59.1	160	81.3
Hawaii.....	95	95	100.0	58	100.0	5	100.0	33	100.0	0	0.0
Idaho.....	320	145	45.3	153	63.9	5	0.0	111	13.5	53	61.9
Illinois.....	6,463	5,700	88.2	2,000	87.8	270	92.6	3,668	88.7	525	83.8
Indiana.....	2,463	1,838	74.6	638	65.9	125	72.0	1,511	79.9	190	63.2
Iowa.....	1,625	1,328	81.7	565	74.8	30	50.0	891	88.4	140	73.2
Kansas.....	1,428	1,078	75.5	485	80.9	20	62.5	763	72.5	160	75.0
Kentucky.....	1,728	1,140	66.0	518	55.1	60	37.5	1,016	74.4	135	57.4
Louisiana.....	1,910	1,135	59.4	915	94.0	55	90.9	796	13.3	145	82.8
Maine.....	680	623	91.6	205	92.7	13	20.0	400	93.8	63	88.0
Maryland.....	1,475	1,048	71.1	508	61.1	118	72.3	706	81.2	145	55.2
Massachusetts.....	3,575	3,185	89.1	693	80.5	95	5.3	2,436	95.0	353	87.2
Michigan.....	3,543	3,190	90.0	988	95.7	135	85.2	2,210	88.8	210	79.8
Minnesota.....	2,018	1,758	87.1	618	78.9	43	70.6	1,196	91.8	163	87.7
Mississippi.....	1,245	785	63.1	475	72.1	58	56.5	625	58.9	88	48.6
Missouri.....	2,795	1,458	52.2	948	73.4	103	58.5	1,558	37.4	188	64.0
Montana.....	495	205	41.4	190	85.5	5	50.0	265	4.5	35	78.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 25.**—*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>—Continued

[Oct. 27, 1965]

Reported State of residence	All patients			Type of patient							
				General medical and surgical		Tuberculous		Psychotic and other psychiatric		Neurological <sup>2</sup>	
	Total	Hospitalized in same State		Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State
Number		Percent									
Nebraska.....	975	535	54.9	403	87.0	23	88.9	478	22.0	73	82.8
Nevada.....	205	100	48.8	125	60.0	8	0.0	58	17.2	15	100.0
New Hampshire.....	400	123	30.8	140	62.5	5	0.0	213	5.6	43	52.9
New Jersey.....	3,125	2,458	78.7	795	66.7	148	69.5	1,946	85.5	238	68.4
New Mexico.....	590	433	73.4	363	90.3	28	100.0	151	27.2	50	75.0
New York.....	11,440	10,898	95.3	3,453	98.4	360	98.6	6,623	93.2	1,005	97.0
North Carolina.....	2,533	1,955	77.2	833	85.6	105	92.9	1,383	72.9	213	64.7
North Dakota.....	345	145	42.0	143	82.5	5	0.0	163	4.9	35	57.1
Ohio.....	4,723	3,900	82.6	1,333	77.1	188	68.0	2,768	85.8	435	85.1
Oklahoma.....	1,320	680	51.3	518	89.9	50	80.0	666	16.1	88	77.1
Oregon.....	1,250	828	66.2	610	62.7	55	90.9	483	73.1	103	41.5
Pennsylvania.....	6,518	5,420	83.2	1,843	92.1	283	65.5	3,871	79.6	523	87.1
Rhode Island.....	520	265	51.0	168	94.0	20	75.0	268	15.7	65	76.9
South Carolina.....	1,288	545	42.3	600	70.4	60	4.2	498	7.6	130	63.5
South Dakota.....	553	458	82.8	218	90.8	8	0.0	271	75.6	58	95.7
Tennessee.....	2,310	2,008	86.9	890	96.9	115	65.2	1,126	80.7	180	90.3
Texas.....	6,213	5,588	89.9	2,280	92.8	338	87.4	3,123	88.2	473	89.4
Utah.....	365	310	84.9	128	94.1	5	100.0	206	79.1	28	81.8
Vermont.....	208	125	60.1	105	92.9	—	0.0	81	12.3	23	77.8
Virginia.....	2,763	2,290	82.9	845	79.6	148	69.5	1,468	85.3	303	86.8
Washington.....	1,655	1,528	92.3	638	93.3	18	85.7	840	92.3	160	89.1
West Virginia.....	1,513	615	40.6	543	80.2	70	78.6	786	8.7	115	50.0
Wisconsin.....	2,383	1,963	82.4	813	87.7	48	73.7	1,271	77.2	253	93.1
Wyoming.....	270	193	71.5	90	58.3	8	0.0	143	87.4	30	50.0
Outside United States.....	1,108	1,025	92.5	403	98.1	143	98.2	503	87.1	60	87.5
Canal Zone.....	5	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	5	0.0	—	0.0
Guam.....	3	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	3	0.0	—	0.0
Philippines, Republic of.....	233	225	96.6	65	100.0	93	100.0	46	82.6	30	100.0
Puerto Rico.....	808	800	99.0	330	100.0	48	100.0	406	98.8	25	90.0
Others.....	60	—	0.0	8	0.0	3	0.0	45	0.0	5	0.0

<sup>1</sup> Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 40 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on Oct. 27, 1965. The figures shown in the column for "All patients" do not necessarily equal the sum of the subtotals due to machine rounding of sample data.

<sup>2</sup> Neurological: Increased numbers for 1965 reflect in part revision of the inclusions in this category (some GM&S changed to neurological). Had code revisions not been made, the total number would have been approximately 7,400.



**Table 26.**—*Applications for VA hospitalization, VA and State domiciliary care, and State home nursing care*

[Fiscal year 1966]

Applications	Hospitali- zation	Domiciliary care			State home nursing care
		Total	VA	State home	
Pending beginning of year.....	3, 191	165	105	60	11
Total received during year.....	1, 054, 012	25, 871	18, 352	7, 519	1, 444
From veteran or his representative <sup>1</sup> .....	990, 365	21, 645	14, 135	7, 510	1, 444
By transfer.....	63, 647	4, 226	14, 217	9	-----
Total dispositions.....	1, 053, 473	25, 913	18, 391	7, 522	1, 453
By transfer.....	74, 308	2, 889	2, 882	7	-----
Eligible and in need of care.....	650, 789	20, 838	13, 604	7, 234	1, 443
Not eligible or not in need of care.....	328, 376	2, 186	1, 905	281	10
Pending end of year.....	3, 730	123	66	57	2

<sup>1</sup> Includes applications reinstated after cancellation.

**Table 27.**—*Visits for outpatient medical care*

[During fiscal year 1966]

Purpose of visit	Total	Staff	Fee
Total.....	6, 181, 678	4, 981, 790	1, 199, 888
Compensation or pension.....	303, 817	266, 100	43, 717
Determine need for hospital or domiciliary care.....	1, 059, 415	1, 057, 556	1, 859
Outpatient treatment.....	3, 290, 647	2, 138, 989	1, 151, 658
Insurance.....	16, 499	16, 059	440
Fee evaluation.....	23, 963	23, 963	-----
Prebed care.....	28, 476	28, 476	-----
Post hospital care.....	833, 711	833, 711	-----
Trial visit.....	135, 069	135, 069	-----
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	490, 081	487, 867	2, 214

<sup>1</sup> Includes medical care for veterans receiving vocational 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 28.**—*Applications for outpatient dental treatment*

[Fiscal years 1963-66]

Applications	Fiscal year			
	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total received during year.....	81, 430	77, 211	75, 717	77, 299
Total dispositions during year.....	79, 800	78, 037	75, 486	77, 143
Treatment authorized.....	30, 617	31, 792	32, 787	32, 879
Treatment not authorized <sup>1</sup> .....	49, 183	46, 245	42, 699	44, 264
Pending authorization for treatment, end of year <sup>2</sup> .....	8, 837	8, 011	8, 242	8, 398

<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 29.**—*Outpatient dental examination and treatment cases completed by VA staff and fee-basis dentists*

[Fiscal years 1948-66]

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
1966.....	58,549	<sup>1</sup> 55,067	3,482	\$16.05	53,687	<sup>2</sup> 46,919	6,768	\$149.64
1965.....	48,985	<sup>1</sup> 45,394	3,591	15.35	53,976	<sup>2</sup> 47,248	6,728	145.65
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 posthospital (PHC) status.

**Table 30.—Cost of operation of Department of Medicine and Surgery programs, major program totals <sup>1</sup>**

[Fiscal year 1966]

Program	Cost
Total .....	<sup>2</sup> \$1, 267, 683, 929
Central office and staff assistants to Chief Medical Director.....	11, 469, 181
Medical research.....	37, 934, 234
Prosthetic research.....	1, 486, 547
Education and training.....	1, 655, 521
Inpatient care.....	<sup>2</sup> 1, 047, 113, 577
HOSPITALS	
Total .....	<sup>2</sup> 993, 560, 756
VA hospitals.....	<sup>2</sup> 976, 066, 125
Non-VA hospitals.....	17, 494, 631
NURSING HOME CARE	
Total .....	14, 514, 602
VA nursing care.....	7, 220, 507
Non-VA nursing home care:	
Total .....	7, 294, 095
State homes.....	1, 196, 174
Community homes.....	6, 097, 921
DOMICILIARY CARE	
Total .....	<sup>2</sup> 37, 690, 185
VA domiciliaries.....	30, 252, 209
State homes.....	7, 437, 976
VA restoration centers.....	1, 348, 034
Outpatient care.....	148, 719, 637
Miscellaneous benefits and services.....	<sup>2</sup> 16, 049, 287
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	3, 255, 945

<sup>1</sup> Net budgeted applied costs (including asset acquisitions) accumulated during fiscal year 1966 irrespective of fiscal year appropriated; therefore not reconcilable to fiscal year 1966 appropriations or obligations.

<sup>2</sup> Includes payments by employees for quarters, subsistence, and laundry in the amounts of \$4,463,748 for VA hospitals, \$143,013 for VA domiciliaries, \$3,465 for VA nursing, and \$3,132,852 miscellaneous benefits and services.

**Table 31.—Net cost of operation of Department of Medicine and Surgery programs, inpatient care in VA stations**

[Fiscal year 1966]

Program	Type of hospital			VA nursing care	Domiciliaries	Restoration centers
	Total	Psychiatric	General			
Total cost of operation <sup>1</sup> .....	\$976, 066, 125	\$320, 696, 386	\$655, 369, 739	\$7, 220, 507	\$30, 252, 209	\$1, 348, 034
Care of patients, total.....	654, 268, 830	218, 026, 868	436, 241, 962	6, 605, 849	17, 353, 958	902, 051
Professional and ancillary medical services <sup>2</sup> .....	228, 893, 856	60, 112, 828	168, 781, 028	1, 193, 470	6, 699, 865	456, 593
Nursing service.....	285, 124, 600	105, 824, 008	179, 300, 502	3, 744, 453	777, 492	206, 517
Chaplain service.....	4, 526, 735	1, 757, 546	2, 769, 189	60, 503	452, 845	11, 086
Dietetic service.....	121, 661, 907	45, 997, 316	75, 664, 591	1, 520, 684	8, 311, 424	190, 158
Dental care.....	13, 668, 743	4, 332, 205	9, 336, 538	86, 739	1, 112, 332	37, 697
Audiology and speech pathology.....	392, 989	2, 875	390, 114	-----	-----	-----
General administration.....	131, 756, 763	39, 059, 957	92, 696, 806	-----	4, 428, 709	224, 892
Housekeeping division <sup>3</sup> .....	49, 412, 372	16, 918, 125	32, 494, 247	487, 167	1, 030, 803	71, 599
Operation of plant and facility.....	58, 222, 372	19, 947, 658	38, 274, 714	-----	3, 540, 067	97, 574
Maintenance and repair of plant and facility.....	49, 360, 864	18, 025, 050	31, 335, 814	-----	3, 270, 664	51, 918
Asset acquisition.....	33, 044, 924	8, 718, 728	24, 326, 196	127, 491	628, 008	-----

<sup>1</sup> Includes payments by employees for quarters, subsistence, and laundry in the amount of \$4,463,748 for VA hospitals, \$143,013 for VA domiciliaries, and \$3,465 for VA nursing, but excludes other operating expenses previously included in inpatient costs now costed to miscellaneous benefits and services program.

<sup>2</sup> Professional medical services, laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, physical medicine and rehabilitation, social service, clinical psychology, and medical illustration and library.

<sup>3</sup> Includes operation of laundries.

**Table 32.**—*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 1956-66 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1956 and 1966 for each war and for the Regular Establishment*

Fiscal year	Total				Unclassified <sup>1</sup>	War of 1812		Mexican War		
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans			Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount		Amount	Amount	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1966-----		\$75,400,971,092.18			\$86,513,425.54	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,193,654.09	\$28,748,117.32	\$33,050,499.09	
1966-----	3,200,871	\$3,133,461,582.69	1,339,209	\$1,171,906,168.01						
1965-----	3,216,920	2,931,253,720.61	1,294,446	1,110,890,205.48						
1964-----	3,197,273	2,853,077,394.50	1,239,235	1,047,125,493.58						
1962-----	3,180,723	2,819,777,931.11	1,182,987	994,970,809.25						
1963-----	3,150,210	2,687,995,344.32	1,122,048	964,602,884.26					1	805.98
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 and prior years-----		\$39,686,498,717.54			\$86,513,425.54	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,193,654.09	\$28,748,117.32	\$33,036,473.55	

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, 1966-----	\$60,405,167.47		\$56,920,853.45		\$8,213,876,869.00				\$3,303,363,512.29		\$1,445,245,462.54	
1966-----	6	\$10,829.02	294	\$231,189.05	0	0	1,558	\$1,298,179.70	11,391	\$18,077,871.53	57,559	\$46,745,074.61
1965-----	8	20,076.35	340	263,034.30	0	0	1,869	1,512,115.66	14,079	20,767,442.56	62,063	49,506,128.79
1964-----	18	37,054.99	388	313,025.66	0	0	2,163	1,764,040.52	17,030	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	28,793,570.98	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	<sup>2</sup> \$65.00	3,441	2,729,276.76	28,939	39,576,487.05	75,349	60,340,144.61
1960-----	44	80,477.81	684	529,480.72	0	835.27	3,882	3,122,308.89	33,373	45,490,410.20	78,378	62,429,559.02
1959-----	63	97,177.26	780	588,809.62	<sup>3</sup> 1	2,709.00	4,471	3,382,729.96	38,977	52,430,194.07	77,885	63,880,891.67
1958-----	87	125,060.42	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 and prior years.	\$59,707,747.02		\$52,557,835.94		\$8,190,348,778.76				\$2,913,867,000.18		\$886,113,074.14	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 32.—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 1956-66 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1956 and 1966 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued**

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Living veterans							
	Total		Service-connected <sup>4</sup>		Reserve officers' retirement		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1966.....	\$23, 576, 101, 975. 76		\$21, 687, 776, 051. 00		\$325, 558, 378. 98		\$1, 562, 767, 545. 78	
1966.....	1, 721, 960	\$1, 565, 227, 069. 22	1, 476, 894	\$1, 282, 981, 002. 81	5	\$17, 168. 43	245, 061	\$282, 228, 897. 98
1965.....	1, 697, 536	1, 420, 607, 373. 29	1, 486, 365	1, 201, 241, 383. 83	5	18, 718. 67	211, 166	219, 347, 270. 79
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, 120. 06	1, 501, 107	1, 180, 216, 062. 50	5	17, 392. 35	144, 023	140, 361, 665. 21
1962.....	1, 628, 460	1, 228, 838, 136. 06	1, 506, 465	1, 109, 232, 374. 17	5	14, 619. 60	121, 990	119, 591, 142. 29
1961.....	1, 626, 295	1, 213, 350, 374. 56	1, 520, 875	1, 112, 860, 144. 09	5	7, 537. 73	105, 415	100, 482, 692. 74
1960.....	1, 633, 451	1, 199, 268, 978. 40	1, 543, 920	1, 119, 741, 503. 73	5	14, 619. 60	89, 526	79, 512, 855. 07
1959.....	1, 645, 946	1, 204, 220, 886. 10	1, 564, 557	1, 132, 841, 878. 94	5	12, 384. 12	81, 384	71, 366, 623. 04
1958.....	1, 647, 056	1, 171, 424, 613. 93	1, 575, 786	1, 108, 458, 977. 83	5	28, 765. 91	71, 265	62, 936, 870. 19
1957.....	1, 656, 622	1, 085, 192, 291. 74	1, 591, 217	1, 028, 414, 007. 13	5	6, 932. 79	65, 400	56, 771, 351. 82
1956 and prior years.....	\$10, 800, 559, 979. 39		\$10, 212, 758, 938. 87		\$325, 405, 563. 34		\$262, 395, 477. 18	

Fiscal year	World War II—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1966.....	\$6,963,700,850.26		\$5,588,434,493.84		\$1,375,266,356.42	
1966.....	572,800	\$542,161,016.29	232,276	\$271,519,203.01	340,524	\$270,641,813.28
1965.....	545,065	511,252,425.61	236,316	271,057,928.10	308,749	240,194,497.51
1964.....	514,723	477,795,425.80	241,599	272,037,936.53	273,124	205,757,489.27
1963.....	481,969	450,440,936.13	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	349,062,798.82	275,146	316,729,522.75	49,202	32,333,276.07
1958.....	319,065	346,556,433.11	276,211	318,329,361.36	42,854	28,227,071.75
1957.....	313,924	329,564,780.16	275,922	304,626,528.10	38,002	24,938,252.06
1956 and prior years.....	\$2,762,110,172.16		\$2,662,008,459.97		\$100,101,712.19	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 32.**—*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 1956-66 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1956 and 1966 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>5</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1966 .....	\$1,494,104,267.62		\$779,660,490.91		\$19,721,073,061.51		\$8,217,459,437.52		\$165,016,309.00	
1966 .....	174,584	\$145,265,030.90	51,559	\$89,055,088.69	1,047,139	\$1,149,615,505.80	112,629	\$166,579,484.25	901	\$2,414,607.26
1965 .....	160,913	124,001,916.54	47,697	79,926,994.42	1,104,226	1,135,757,858.92	119,692	165,220,649.24	989	2,507,559.46
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	2,740,521.75
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	192,303,576.81	1,289	3,150,561.35
1960 .....	103,480	73,098,402.64	32,049	46,772,519.25	1,025,730	988,067,521.21	173,086	204,703,710.76	1,389	3,330,745.27
1959 .....	95,036	67,331,598.97	28,802	42,097,931.42	944,226	906,816,788.31	188,799	217,230,653.45	1,480	3,530,834.98
1958 .....	83,891	58,357,380.84	26,120	36,340,879.79	870,378	826,340,524.40	203,656	220,260,639.69	1,504	3,519,826.41
1957 .....	73,826	48,052,949.54	22,752	25,903,351.49	817,882	747,293,978.58	215,157	212,900,522.29	1,630	3,672,823.59
1956 and prior years .....	\$599,251,213.17		\$218,500,199.85		\$9,414,183,567.87		\$6,297,654,337.72		\$134,542,538.30	



Fiscal year	World War I—Continued							
	Living veterans—Continued		Deceased veterans					
	Disability allowance or non-service-connected <sup>1</sup>		Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1966.....	\$11,338	597,314.99	\$6,446	401,991.14	\$2,146	105,395.50	\$4,300	346,595.64
1966.....	933,609	\$980,621,414.29	581,163	\$406,957,274.00	39,961	\$64,913,068.03	541,202	\$342,044,205.97
1965.....	983,545	968,029,650.22	568,381	389,455,940.34	40,562	64,089,424.78	527,819	325,366,515.56
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	43,099	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	210,988,511.37
1956 and prior years.....	\$2,981,986	721.85	\$3,053,950	499.34	\$1,514,957	584.45	\$1,538,992	914.89

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 32.**—*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 1956–66 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1956 and 1966 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, 1966.....	\$2, 381, 830, 634. 52		\$2, 285, 928, 109. 56		\$95, 902, 524. 96	
1966.....	245, 791	\$255, 265, 276. 22	229, 115	\$235, 392, 184. 14	16, 676	\$19, 873, 092. 08
1965.....	240, 158	230, 099, 052. 95	225, 334	214, 080, 122. 80	14, 824	16, 018, 930. 15
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	215, 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, 653, 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 and prior years.....	\$390, 568, 010. 41		\$386, 642, 204. 31		\$3, 925, 806. 10	

	Korean conflict—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1966.....	\$763,755,523.19		\$653,411,201.97		\$110,344,321.22	
1966.....	74,276	\$85,458,345.67	40,367	\$56,467,931.11	33,909	\$28,990,414.56
1965.....	69,031	79,973,566.36	40,152	55,128,726.74	28,879	23,844,839.62
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	14,143	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 and prior years.....	\$150,264,232.33		\$149,501,978.55		\$762,253.78	

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$70,000,000 expended for the Revolutionary War.

<sup>2</sup> Credit.

<sup>3</sup> Confederate.

<sup>4</sup> Includes military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines (38 U.S.C. 107).

<sup>5</sup> Includes provisional, probationary or temporary officers.

<sup>6</sup> Includes cases paid under special acts.

**Table 33.**—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, 1962-66]

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
1966.....	\$943. 62	\$977. 22	\$863. 31	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$792. 44	\$1, 768. 00	\$772. 53
1965.....	908. 99	925. 04	869. 10	-----	-----	-----	-----	784. 66	1, 479. 00	768. 32
1964.....	874. 50	880. 12	860. 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

Fiscal year	Civil War veterans			Spanish-American War veterans			Regular Establishment veterans		
	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
1966.....	\$799. 42	-----	\$799. 42	\$963. 24	\$1, 454. 41	\$794. 17	\$1, 669. 86	\$874. 11	\$1, 732. 76
1965.....	795. 53	-----	795. 53	912. 01	1, 430. 85	794. 30	990. 73	782. 90	1, 691. 88
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

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
1966.....	\$934. 03	\$1, 068. 45	\$1, 496. 46	\$1, 015. 36	\$2, 581. 19	\$691. 82	\$1, 611. 31	\$623. 93
1965.....	937. 22	1, 057. 87	1, 342. 27	1, 021. 83	2, 474. 79	702. 84	1, 574. 17	635. 88
1964.....	879. 76	978. 74	1, 317. 50	933. 33	2, 485. 24	675. 85	1, 548. 68	604. 99
1963.....	857. 72	954. 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

See footnote at end of table.

**Table 33.**—Average annual value of compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay for all wars and for the Regular Establishment—Continued

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
1966-----	\$920.59	\$917.41	\$881.45	\$1,134.11	\$3,266.40	\$930.15	\$1,153.36	\$777.90
1965-----	866.65	842.18	798.78	1,147.59	3,031.20	942.87	1,136.07	794.99
1964-----	845.09	809.38	791.21	966.12	3,031.20	960.92	1,190.50	757.83
1963-----	888.03	775.03	779.02	961.74	2,923.20	940.68	1,106.62	76.291
1962-----	789.38	741.81	724.33	957.63	2,923.20	962.14	1,107.19	768.10

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	
1966-----	\$1,077.89	\$1,058.65	\$1,049.44	\$1,185.21	\$1,141.54	\$1,380.24	\$857.37	
1965-----	1,008.24	965.55	951.07	1,185.60	1,156.75	1,366.63	864.93	
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	

<sup>1</sup> Includes average annual value for provisional, probationary, or temporary officers.

**Table 34.**—*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, 1966]

Wars and Regular Establishment	Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Total.....	4,540,080	\$4,284,113,388	3,200,871	\$3,127,956,720	1,339,209	\$1,156,156,668
Service connected.....	2,357,952	2,342,046,096	1,993,162	1,863,647,760	364,790	478,398,336
Compensation.....	2,167,817	2,016,150,960	1,993,162	1,863,647,760	174,655	152,503,200
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	177,253	297,256,488	-----	-----	177,253	297,256,488
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	12,882	28,638,648	-----	-----	12,882	28,638,648
Non-service connected.....	2,180,961	1,939,664,760	1,206,657	1,261,938,084	974,304	677,726,676
Public Law 86-211.....	1,453,068	1,322,276,268	750,661	821,362,500	702,407	500,913,768
Prior law.....	727,893	617,388,492	455,996	440,575,584	271,897	176,812,908
Special acts.....	261	60,552	146	28,896	115	31,656
Retired emergency officers <sup>1</sup> .....	901	2,325,648	901	2,325,648	-----	-----
Retired reserve officers <sup>2</sup> .....	5	16,332	5	16,332	-----	-----
World War II.....	2,294,760	2,112,536,244	1,721,960	1,579,747,392	572,800	532,788,852
Service connected.....	1,709,170	1,569,701,628	1,476,894	1,301,804,700	232,276	267,896,928
Compensation.....	1,620,710	1,425,346,596	1,476,894	1,301,804,700	143,816	123,541,896
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	79,797	125,330,472	-----	-----	79,797	125,330,472
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	8,663	19,024,560	-----	-----	8,663	19,024,560
Non-service connected.....	585,585	542,818,284	245,061	277,926,360	340,524	264,891,924
Public Law 86-211.....	546,413	508,602,516	217,040	251,501,028	329,373	257,101,488
Prior law.....	39,172	34,215,768	28,021	26,425,332	11,151	7,790,436
Retired reserve officers <sup>2</sup> .....	5	16,332	5	16,332	-----	-----
World War I.....	1,628,302	1,520,878,416	1,047,139	1,118,819,520	581,163	402,058,896
Service connected.....	152,590	232,933,872	112,629	168,544,500	39,961	64,389,372
Compensation.....	115,865	171,539,664	112,629	168,544,500	3,236	2,995,164
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	36,599	61,078,788	-----	-----	36,599	61,078,788
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	126	315,420	-----	-----	126	315,420
Non-service connected.....	1,474,811	1,285,618,896	933,609	947,949,372	541,202	337,669,524
Public Law 86-211.....	856,869	763,099,860	517,389	548,094,468	339,480	215,005,392
Prior law.....	617,942	522,519,036	416,220	399,854,904	201,722	122,664,132
Retired emergency officers <sup>1</sup> .....	901	2,325,648	901	2,325,648	-----	-----
Regular Establishment.....	226,143	241,941,228	174,584	152,605,128	51,559	89,336,100
Service connected.....	225,972	241,907,112	174,440	152,576,736	51,532	89,330,376
Compensation.....	181,901	159,307,116	174,440	152,576,736	7,461	6,730,380
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	43,105	80,450,016	-----	-----	43,105	80,450,016
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	966	2,149,980	-----	-----	966	2,149,980
Special acts.....	171	34,116	144	28,392	27	5,724
Korean conflict.....	320,067	344,995,680	245,791	260,206,908	74,276	84,788,772

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 34.**—*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, 1966]

Wars and Regular Establishment	Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Service connected.....	269,482	\$296,158,452	229,115	\$240,442,404	40,367	\$55,716,048
Compensation.....	249,250	259,671,000	229,115	240,442,404	20,135	19,228,596
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	17,105	29,338,764			17,105	29,338,764
Dep. and ind. comp. and comp.....	3,127	7,148,688			3,127	7,148,688
Non-service-connected.....	50,585	48,837,228	16,676	19,764,504	33,909	29,072,724
Public Law 86-211.....	47,977	46,511,484	14,423	17,704,596	33,554	28,806,888
Prior law.....	2,608	2,325,744	2,253	2,059,908	355	265,836
Spanish-American War.....	68,950	62,278,596	11,391	16,567,164	57,559	45,711,432
Service connected.....	700	1,290,408	84	279,420	616	1,010,988
Compensation.....	91	286,584	84	279,420	7	7,164
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	609	1,003,824			609	1,003,824
Non-service-connected.....	68,223	60,981,852	11,305	16,287,240	56,918	44,694,612
Public Law 86-211.....	1,807	4,057,488	1,807	4,057,488		
Prior law.....	66,416	56,924,364	9,498	12,229,752	56,918	44,694,612
Special acts.....	27	6,336	2	504	25	5,832
Civil War.....	1,558	1,245,492			1,558	1,245,492
Service connected.....	36	50,952			36	50,952
Compensation.....	0	0			0	0
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	36	50,952			36	50,952
Non-service-connected.....	1,460	1,175,220			1,460	1,175,220
Special acts.....	62	19,320			62	19,320
Indian Wars.....	300	237,732	6	10,608	294	227,124
Service connected.....	2	3,672	0	0	2	3,672
Compensation.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dependency and indemnity comp.....	2	3,672			2	3,672
Non-service-connected.....	297	233,280	6	10,608	291	222,672
Public Law 86-211.....	2	4,920	2	4,920		
Prior law.....	295	228,360	4	5,688	291	222,672
Special acts.....	1	780			1	780

<sup>1</sup> Retirement paid by the VA to the retired emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I.

<sup>2</sup> Retirement paid by the VA to retired reserve officers of the Army under provisions of Public Law 262, 77th Cong.

**Table 35.**—*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, 1957-66]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
GRAND TOTAL												
1966.....	1,993,162	100.0	\$155,303,980	\$77.92	1,882,718	94.4	\$115,119,208	\$61.15	110,444	5.6	\$40,184,772	\$363.85
1965.....	1,992,234	100.0	140,704,575	70.63	1,881,834	94.5	106,897,119	56.80	110,400	5.5	33,807,456	306.23
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	29,545,771	274.04
1960.....	2,026,821	100.0	129,433,242	63.86	1,916,392	94.6	99,623,043	51.98	110,429	5.4	29,810,199	269.95
1959.....	2,052,981	100.0	131,098,117	63.86	1,937,045	94.4	100,391,262	51.83	115,936	5.6	30,706,855	264.86
1958.....	2,063,728	100.0	131,317,639	63.63	1,949,629	94.5	101,077,885	51.84	114,099	5.5	30,239,754	265.03
1957.....	2,074,471	100.0	118,236,932	57.00	1,957,145	94.4	92,386,595	47.20	117,326	5.6	25,850,337	220.33
TUBERCULOSIS												
1966.....	73,161	3.7	\$7,466,354	\$102.05	66,059	3.3	\$5,405,148	\$81.82	7,102	0.4	\$2,061,206	\$290.23
1965.....	75,307	3.8	7,268,039	96.51	67,730	3.4	5,398,900	79.71	7,577	.4	1,869,139	246.69
1964.....	77,850	3.9	7,750,701	99.56	69,696	3.5	5,658,228	81.18	8,154	.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	113.88	73,037	3.6	6,274,973	85.91	15,923	.7	3,811,237	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



PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1966.....	436,191	21.9	\$51,631,762	\$118.37	364,684	18.3	\$25,794,526	\$70.73	71,507	3.6	\$25,837,236	\$361.32
1965.....	435,036	21.8	45,061,737	103.58	364,990	18.3	23,607,136	64.68	70,046	3.5	21,454,601	306.29
1964.....	380,110	19.1	34,472,393	90.69	337,328	16.9	20,817,671	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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1966.....	1,483,810	74.4	\$96,205,864	\$64.84	1,451,975	72.8	\$83,919,534	\$57.80	31,835	1.6	\$12,286,330	\$385.94
1965.....	1,481,891	74.4	88,374,799	59.64	1,449,114	72.8	77,891,083	53.75	32,777	1.6	10,483,716	319.85
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

**Table 36.—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, 1957-66]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
GRAND TOTAL												
1966-----	1,476,894	100.0	\$108,483,725	\$73.45	1,413,835	95.7	\$84,652,065	\$59.87	63,059	4.3	\$23,831,660	\$377.93
1965-----	1,486,365	100.0	98,940,180	66.57	1,423,382	95.8	79,003,420	55.50	62,983	4.2	19,936,760	316.54
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	50.36	61,280	4.0	17,259,492	281.65
1959-----	1,564,557	100.0	92,916,052	59.39	1,500,265	95.9	75,336,077	50.22	64,292	4.1	17,579,975	273.44
1958-----	1,575,786	100.0	93,109,886	59.09	1,513,670	96.0	75,958,657	50.18	62,116	4.0	17,151,229	276.12
1957-----	1,591,217	100.0	84,333,705	53.00	1,527,207	96.0	69,606,275	45.58	64,010	4.0	14,727,430	230.08
TUBERCULOSIS												
1966-----	37,292	2.5	\$3,841,269	\$103.01	34,396	2.3	\$3,056,776	\$88.87	2,896	0.2	\$784,493	\$270.89
1965-----	37,968	2.6	3,703,654	97.55	34,903	2.4	2,986,335	85.56	3,065	.2	717,319	234.04
1964-----	38,786	2.6	3,953,047	101.92	35,380	2.4	3,079,549	87.04	3,406	.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	90.96	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	93.58	6,476	.4	1,545,112	238.59
1958-----	42,413	2.7	5,201,314	122.63	34,689	2.2	3,356,066	96.75	7,724	.5	1,845,248	238.90
1957-----	42,750	2.7	4,990,289	116.73	33,197	2.1	3,099,124	93.36	9,553	.6	1,891,165	197.97

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1966.....	331,495	22.5	\$35,401,039	\$106.79	289,038	19.6	\$19,416,559	\$67.18	42,457	2.9	\$15,984,480	\$376.49
1965.....	332,653	22.4	31,127,686	93.57	290,887	19.6	17,853,694	61.38	41,766	2.8	13,273,992	317.82
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	30.7	25,456,745	82.06	282,281	18.8	16,110,550	57.07	27,952	1.9	9,346,195	334.37
1962.....	332,361	21.4	24,980,598	77.49	290,738	18.3	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	18.7	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	18.9	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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1966.....	1,108,107	75.0	\$69,241,417	\$62.49	1,090,401	73.8	\$62,178,730	\$57.02	17,706	1.2	\$7,062,687	\$398.89
1965.....	1,115,744	75.0	64,108,840	57.46	1,097,592	73.8	58,163,391	52.99	18,152	1.2	5,945,449	327.54
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

**Table 37.**—*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, 1957-66]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
GRAND TOTAL												
1966.....	112,629	100.0	\$14,045,375	\$124.70	97,312	86.4	\$8,889,175	\$91.35	15,317	13.6	\$5,156,200	\$336.63
1965.....	119,692	100.0	13,388,280	111.86	103,196	86.2	8,726,582	84.56	16,496	13.8	4,661,698	282.60
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	1,941	13.9	5,564,950	253.63
1960.....	173,084	100.0	16,655,495	96.23	150,025	86.7	10,832,087	72.20	23,059	13.3	5,823,408	252.54
1959.....	188,797	100.0	17,647,459	93.47	164,261	87.0	11,482,047	69.90	24,536	13.0	6,165,412	251.28
1958.....	203,654	100.0	18,632,203	91.49	178,231	87.5	12,237,296	68.66	25,423	12.5	6,394,907	251.54
1957.....	215,155	100.0	17,281,207	80.32	188,732	87.7	11,810,743	62.58	26,423	12.3	5,470,464	207.03
TUBERCULOSIS												
1966.....	17,606	15.6	\$1,847,289	104.92	15,227	13.5	\$1,679,194	\$70.87	2,379	2.1	\$768,095	\$322.86
1965.....	19,048	15.9	1,837,662	96.48	16,491	13.8	1,145,972	69.49	2,557	2.1	691,690	270.51
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	19,381	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	777,014	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	1,806,827	67.67	3,955	2.0	969,244	245.07
1957.....	33,835	15.7	2,798,954	82.72	29,700	13.8	1,872,426	66.41	4,135	1.9	826,528	199.89

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1966	22,919	20.4	\$3,935,191	\$171.61	16,486	14.7	\$1,789,379	\$108.54	6,433	5.7	\$2,143,812	\$333.25
1965	24,378	20.4	3,668,304	150.48	17,571	14.7	1,766,847	100.55	6,807	5.7	1,901,457	279.34
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	4,108,337	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	4,356,712	109.38	29,604	13.7	2,289,236	77.33	10,253	4.8	2,070,476	201.94

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1966	72,104	64.0	\$8,264,895	\$114.62	65,599	58.2	\$6,020,602	\$91.78	6,505	5.8	\$2,244,293	\$345.01
1965	76,266	63.7	7,882,314	103.35	69,134	57.7	5,813,763	84.09	7,132	6.0	2,068,551	290.04
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	6,567,530	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	6,573,970	70.31	10,280	6.5	2,667,339	259.47
1960	111,391	64.4	9,798,321	87.96	100,373	58.0	6,944,948	69.19	11,018	6.4	2,853,373	258.97
1959	122,709	65.0	10,318,328	84.09	111,348	59.0	7,396,922	66.43	11,361	6.0	2,921,406	257.14
1958	133,338	65.5	10,914,020	81.85	121,687	59.8	7,903,999	64.95	11,651	5.7	3,010,021	258.35
1957	141,463	65.8	10,122,541	71.56	129,428	60.2	7,549,081	58.33	12,035	5.6	2,573,460	213.83

**Table 38.**—*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, 1957-66]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
GRAND TOTAL												
1966.....	174,440	100.0	\$12,714,728	\$72.89	157,539	90.3	\$7,544,156	\$47.89	16,901	9.7	\$5,170,572	\$305.93
1965.....	160,754	100.0	10,495,595	65.29	144,844	90.1	6,403,350	44.21	15,910	9.9	4,092,245	257.21
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	39.93	10,644	11.2	2,308,685	216.90
1958.....	83,620	100.0	5,034,206	60.20	74,267	88.8	3,046,974	41.03	9,353	11.2	1,987,232	212.47
1957.....	73,533	100.0	4,019,947	54.67	65,059	88.5	2,523,878	38.79	8,474	11.5	1,496,069	176.55
TUBERCULOSIS												
1966.....	6,304	3.6	\$728,391	\$115.54	4,914	2.8	\$372,096	\$75.72	1,390	0.8	\$356,295	\$256.33
1965.....	6,081	3.8	655,375	107.77	4,635	2.9	344,909	74.41	1,446	.9	310,466	214.71
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

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1966	37,935	21.7	\$5,068,249	\$133.66	26,547	15.2	\$1,705,553	\$64.25	11,388	6.5	\$3,362,696	\$295.28
1965	34,903	21.7	4,033,308	115.56	24,405	15.2	1,419,373	58.16	10,498	6.5	2,613,935	248.99
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

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1966	130,201	74.7	\$6,918,088	\$53.13	126,078	72.3	\$5,466,507	\$43.36	4,123	2.4	\$1,451,581	\$352.07
1965	119,770	74.5	5,806,912	48.48	115,804	72.0	4,639,068	40.06	3,966	2.5	1,167,844	294.46
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	3,995,968	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	2,892,575	35.83	3,538	3.1	841,828	237.94
1960	76,964	74.5	3,455,771	44.90	73,550	71.2	2,664,466	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

**Table 39.**—*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, 1957-66]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
GRAND TOTAL												
1966.....	229,115	100.0	\$20,036,867	\$87.45	213,992	93.4	\$14,026,028	\$65.54	15,123	6.6	\$6,010,839	\$397.46
1965.....	225,334	100.0	17,859,036	79.26	210,370	93.4	12,756,096	60.64	14,964	6.6	5,103,000	341.02
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	10,197,776	54.16	16,333	8.0	4,620,277	282.88
1958.....	200,402	100.0	14,485,237	72.28	183,340	91.5	9,816,174	53.54	17,062	8.5	4,669,063	273.65
1957.....	194,279	100.0	12,550,093	64.60	176,017	90.6	8,427,271	47.88	18,262	9.4	4,122,822	225.76
TUBERCULOSIS												
1966.....	11,958	5.2	\$1,049,080	\$87.73	11,522	5.0	\$897,082	\$77.86	436	0.2	\$151,998	\$348.62
1965.....	12,209	5.4	1,071,075	87.73	11,701	5.2	921,684	78.77	508	.2	149,391	294.08
1964.....	12,383	5.6	1,158,013	93.52	11,810	5.3	989,825	83.81	573	.3	168,188	293.52
1963.....	12,533	5.8	1,281,364	102.24	11,803	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



PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1966	43,827	19.1	\$7,224,405	\$164.84	32,610	14.2	\$2,882,212	\$88.38	11,217	4.9	\$4,342,193	\$387.11
1965	43,088	19.1	6,228,590	144.56	32,125	14.3	2,566,783	79.90	10,963	4.8	3,661,807	334.02
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	1,975,902	67.49	7,864	3.9	2,186,389	278.03
1957	36,229	18.7	3,546,027	97.88	28,563	14.7	1,756,169	61.48	7,666	4.0	1,789,858	233.48

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1966	173,330	75.7	\$11,763,382	\$67.87	169,860	74.2	\$10,246,734	\$60.32	3,470	1.5	\$1,516,648	\$437.07
1965	170,637	75.5	10,559,421	62.10	166,544	73.9	9,267,619	55.65	3,493	1.6	1,291,802	369.83
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	8,539,319	54.84	152,005	73.6	7,392,593	48.63	3,708	1.8	1,146,726	309.26
1959	154,226	75.4	8,394,200	54.43	150,384	73.5	7,233,662	48.10	3,842	1.9	1,160,538	302.07
1958	151,226	75.5	8,192,013	54.17	147,387	73.6	7,048,289	47.82	3,839	1.9	1,143,724	297.92
1957	146,991	75.6	7,180,349	48.85	143,053	73.6	6,194,373	43.30	3,938	2.0	985,976	250.37

**Table 40.**—*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, 1957-66]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
GRAND TOTAL												
1966.....	84	100.0	\$23,285	\$277.20	40	47.6	\$7,784	\$194.60	44	52.4	\$15,501	\$352.30
1965.....	89	100.0	21,434	240.83	42	47.2	7,681	182.88	47	52.8	13,753	292.62
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	46.6	9,673	172.73	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
TUBERCULOSIS												
1966.....	1	1.2	\$325	\$325.00					1	1.2	\$325	\$325.00
1965.....	1	1.1	273	273.00					1	1.1	273	273.00
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	1,560	260.50	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

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1966.....	15	17.9	\$4,878	\$325.20	3	3.6	\$823	\$274.33	12	14.3	\$4,055	\$337.92
1965.....	14	15.7	3,849	274.93	2	2.2	439	219.50	12	13.5	3,410	284.17
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	4,852	242.60	2	1.4	337	168.50	18	12.5	4,515	250.83
1961.....	22	13.2	5,348	243.09	2	1.2	337	168.50	20	12.0	5,011	250.55
1960.....	28	14.3	6,881	245.75	2	1.0	337	168.50	26	13.3	6,544	251.69
1959.....	31	13.3	7,508	242.19	3	1.3	518	172.67	28	12.0	6,990	249.64
1958.....	35	13.2	8,366	239.03	4	1.5	685	171.25	31	11.7	7,681	247.77
1957.....	39	13.6	7,741	198.49	6	2.1	1,074	179.00	33	11.5	6,667	202.03

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1966.....	68	80.9	\$18,082	\$265.91	37	44.0	\$6,961	\$183.14	31	36.9	\$11,121	\$358.74
1965.....	74	83.2	17,312	233.95	40	45.0	7,242	181.05	34	38.2	10,070	296.18
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

**Table 41.**—*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, 1966]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)				
	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.....	1,993,162	100.0	\$155,303,980	\$77.92	73,161	100.0	3.7	\$7,466,354	\$102.05
No disability.....	11,828	.6	739,485	62.52	9,840	13.5	83.2	648,426	65.90
10 percent.....	803,183	40.3	16,900,282	21.04	1,145	1.6	.1	45,382	39.63
20 percent.....	313,197	15.7	12,797,482	40.86	13,040	17.8	4.2	852,811	65.40
30 percent.....	309,021	15.5	18,821,006	60.91	29,821	40.8	9.7	1,964,668	65.88
40 percent.....	162,538	8.2	13,650,972	83.99	2,129	2.9	1.3	180,416	84.74
50 percent.....	101,671	5.1	13,723,577	134.98	4,350	5.9	4.3	532,099	122.32
60 percent.....	93,643	4.7	17,532,453	187.23	1,755	2.4	1.9	314,172	179.02
70 percent.....	50,488	2.5	11,152,153	220.89	1,551	2.1	3.1	306,206	197.42
80 percent.....	28,293	1.4	7,203,149	254.59	2,257	3.1	8.0	515,374	228.34
90 percent.....	8,856	.5	2,598,649	293.43	171	.2	1.9	45,594	266.63
100 percent.....	110,444	5.5	40,184,772	363.85	7,102	9.7	6.4	2,061,206	290.23

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases								
	Total				Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value
Total.....	436,191	100.0	21.9	\$51,631,762	\$118.37	110,284	\$20,325,150	325,907	\$31,306,612
No disability.....	151,574	34.8	18.9	3,168,375	20.90	20,285	417,839	131,289	2,750,536
10 percent.....	26,044	6.0	8.3	1,070,234	41.09	1,432	57,205	24,612	1,013,029
20 percent.....	78,576	18.0	25.4	4,666,184	59.38	14,627	849,902	63,949	3,816,282
30 percent.....	25,385	5.8	15.6	2,095,729	82.56	2,117	173,908	23,268	1,921,821
40 percent.....	35,910	8.2	35.3	4,722,762	131.52	11,633	1,456,501	24,277	3,266,261
50 percent.....	16,470	3.8	17.6	2,892,349	175.61	1,619	259,144	14,851	2,633,205
60 percent.....	21,513	4.9	42.6	4,771,189	221.78	11,314	2,343,088	10,199	2,428,101
70 percent.....	7,143	1.6	25.2	1,800,011	252.00	776	191,134	6,367	1,608,877
80 percent.....	2,069	.5	23.4	607,693	293.71	126	36,686	1,943	571,007
90 percent.....	71,507	16.4	64.8	25,837,236	361.32	46,355	14,539,743	25,152	11,297,493

Degree of impairment	General medical and surgical conditions				
	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	1,483,810	100.0	74.4	\$96,205,864	\$64.84
No disability.....	1,988	.1	16.8	91,059	45.80
10 percent.....	650,464	43.8	81.0	13,686,525	21.04
20 percent.....	274,113	18.5	87.5	10,874,437	39.67
30 percent.....	200,624	13.5	64.9	12,190,154	60.76
40 percent.....	135,024	9.1	83.1	11,374,827	84.24
50 percent.....	61,411	4.1	60.4	8,468,716	137.90
60 percent.....	75,418	5.1	80.5	14,325,932	189.95
70 percent.....	27,424	1.9	54.3	6,074,758	221.51
80 percent.....	18,893	1.3	66.8	4,887,764	258.71
90 percent.....	6,616	.4	74.7	1,945,362	294.04
100 percent.....	31,835	2.2	28.8	12,286,330	385.94

**Table 42.—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, 1966]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)				
	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.....	1, 476, 894	100. 0	\$108, 483, 725	\$73. 45	37, 292	100. 0	2. 5	\$3, 841, 269	\$103. 01
No disability.....	8, 387	. 6	544, 369	64. 91	7, 509	20. 1	89. 5	503, 103	67. 00
10 percent.....	629, 021	42. 6	13, 354, 672	21. 23	952	2. 6	. 2	37, 680	39. 58
20 percent.....	225, 323	15. 3	9, 017, 301	40. 02	373	1. 0	. 2	20, 312	54. 46
30 percent.....	230, 777	15. 6	14, 147, 198	61. 30	18, 044	48. 4	7. 8	1, 199, 653	66. 48
40 percent.....	120, 510	8. 1	10, 151, 848	84. 24	972	2. 6	. 8	80, 531	82. 85
50 percent.....	71, 775	4. 8	9, 914, 963	138. 14	1, 917	5. 1	2. 7	245, 664	128. 15
60 percent.....	66, 107	4. 5	12, 470, 153	188. 64	1, 170	3. 1	1. 8	208, 791	178. 45
70 percent.....	34, 997	2. 4	7, 880, 976	225. 19	1, 277	3. 4	3. 7	253, 354	198. 40
80 percent.....	20, 458	1. 4	5, 254, 848	256. 86	2, 038	5. 5	10. 0	469, 083	230. 17
90 percent.....	6, 480	. 4	1, 915, 737	295. 64	144	. 4	2. 2	38, 605	268. 09
100 percent.....	63, 059	4. 3	23, 831, 660	377. 93	2, 896	7. 8	4. 6	784, 493	270. 89

**Table 42.—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—Continued**

[As of June 20, 1966]

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases								
	Total					Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases	
	Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value
Total.....	331, 495	100. 0	22. 5	\$35, 401, 039	\$106. 79	70, 736	\$12, 815, 847	260, 759	\$22, 585, 192
No disability.....	129, 229	39. 0	20. 5	2, 726, 197	21. 10	14, 793	311, 982	114, 436	2, 414, 215
10 percent.....	19, 430	5. 9	8. 6	780, 019	40. 15	1, 039	41, 682	18, 391	738, 337
20 percent.....	63, 103	19. 0	27. 4	3, 789, 223	60. 05	10, 140	607, 455	52, 963	3, 181, 768
30 percent.....	19, 486	5. 9	16. 2	1, 607, 055	82. 47	1, 413	116, 275	18, 073	1, 490, 780
40 percent.....	25, 241	7. 6	35. 2	3, 409, 454	135. 08	7, 424	968, 901	17, 817	2, 440, 553
50 percent.....	11, 729	3. 5	17. 7	2, 084, 075	177. 69	1, 052	171, 969	10, 677	1, 912, 106
60 percent.....	14, 394	4. 4	41. 1	3, 311, 048	230. 03	7, 075	1, 530, 140	7, 319	1, 780, 908
70 percent.....	4, 950	1. 5	24. 2	1, 273, 967	257. 37	518	128, 496	4, 432	1, 145, 471
80 percent.....	1, 476	. 4	22. 8	435, 521	295. 07	82	23, 910	1, 394	411, 611
90 percent.....	42, 457	12. 8	67. 3	15, 984, 480	376. 49	27, 200	8, 915, 037	15, 257	7, 069, 443
100 percent.....									

**Table 42.**—*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—Continued*

[As of June 20, 1966]

Degree of impairment	General medical and surgical conditions				
	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	1, 108, 107	100. 0	75. 0	\$69, 241, 417	\$62. 49
No disability....	878	. 1	10. 5	41, 266	47. 00
10 percent.....	498, 840	45. 0	79. 3	10, 590, 795	21. 23
20 percent.....	205, 520	18. 6	91. 2	8, 216, 970	39. 98
30 percent.....	149, 630	13. 5	64. 8	9, 158, 322	61. 21
40 percent.....	100, 052	9. 0	83. 0	8, 464, 262	84. 60
50 percent.....	44, 617	4. 0	62. 1	6, 259, 845	140. 30
60 percent.....	53, 208	4. 8	80. 5	10, 177, 287	191. 27
70 percent.....	19, 326	1. 8	55. 2	4, 316, 574	223. 36
80 percent.....	13, 470	1. 2	65. 8	3, 511, 798	260. 71
90 percent.....	4, 860	. 4	75. 0	1, 441, 611	296. 63
100 percent.....	17, 706	1. 6	28. 1	7, 062, 687	398. 89

**Table 43.**—*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, 1966]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)				
	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.....	112, 629	100. 0	\$14, 045, 375	\$124. 70	17, 606	100. 0	15. 6	\$1, 847, 289	\$104. 92
No disability....	941	. 8	51, 014	54. 21	336	1. 9	35. 7	22, 512	67. 00
10 percent.....	15, 972	14. 2	435, 002	27. 24	22	. 1	. 1	1, 057	48. 05
20 percent.....	26, 864	23. 9	1, 520, 928	56. 62	12, 556	71. 3	46. 7	826, 833	65. 85
30 percent.....	14, 527	12. 9	968, 889	66. 70	1, 228	7. 0	8. 5	85, 723	69. 81
40 percent.....	11, 760	10. 4	1, 059, 154	90. 06	587	3. 3	5. 0	53, 684	91. 45
50 percent.....	10, 409	9. 3	1, 339, 212	128. 66	238	1. 4	2. 3	30, 157	126. 71
60 percent.....	9, 270	8. 2	1, 796, 556	193. 80	164	. 9	1. 8	37, 982	231. 60
70 percent.....	4, 305	3. 8	910, 313	211. 45	59	. 3	1. 4	12, 242	207. 49
80 percent.....	2, 707	2. 4	651, 525	240. 68	24	. 2	. 9	5, 690	237. 08
90 percent.....	557	. 5	156, 582	281. 12	13	. 1	2. 3	3, 314	254. 92
100 percent.....	15, 317	13. 6	5, 156, 200	336. 63	2, 379	13. 5	15. 5	768, 095	322. 86

**Table 43.**—*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—Continued*

[As of June 20, 1966]

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases							
	Total					Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases
	Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number
								Monthly value
Total.....	22,919	100.0	20.4	\$3,933,191	\$171.61	5,720	\$1,512,241	17,199
No disability.....								
10 percent.....	1,084	4.7	6.8	30,651	22.28	108	2,645	976
20 percent.....	3,038	13.2	11.3	157,232	51.76	62	3,179	2,976
30 percent.....	2,631	11.5	18.1	176,131	66.94	111	6,996	2,520
40 percent.....	2,103	9.2	17.9	192,264	91.42	228	20,887	1,875
50 percent.....	3,669	16.0	35.2	470,689	128.29	538	67,924	3,131
60 percent.....	1,620	7.1	17.5	260,622	160.88	180	27,560	1,440
70 percent.....	1,461	6.4	33.9	304,783	208.61	383	71,918	1,078
80 percent.....	807	3.5	29.8	176,676	218.93	45	9,592	762
90 percent.....	73	.3	13.1	20,331	278.51	2	597	71
100 percent.....	6,433	28.1	42.0	2,143,812	333.25	4,063	1,300,943	2,370

**Table 43.**—*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—Continued*

[As of June 20, 1966]

Degree of impairment	General medical and surgical conditions				
	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	72,104	100.0	64.0	\$8,264,895	\$114.62
No disability.....	605	.8	64.3	28,502	47.11
10 percent.....	14,866	20.6	93.1	403,294	27.13
20 percent.....	11,270	15.6	42.0	536,863	47.64
30 percent.....	10,668	14.8	73.4	707,035	66.28
40 percent.....	9,070	12.6	77.1	813,206	89.66
50 percent.....	6,502	9.0	62.5	838,366	128.94
60 percent.....	7,486	10.4	80.7	1,497,952	200.10
70 percent.....	2,785	3.9	64.7	593,288	213.03
80 percent.....	1,876	2.6	69.3	469,159	250.08
90 percent.....	471	.7	84.6	132,937	282.24
100 percent.....	6,505	9.0	42.5	2,244,293	345.01

**Table 44.**—*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, 1966]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)				
	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	84	100.0	\$23,285	\$277.20	1	100.0	1.2	\$325	\$325.00
No disability									
10 percent	1	1.2	21	21.00					
20 percent									
30 percent	1	1.2	60	60.00					
40 percent									
50 percent	3	3.6	399	133.00					
60 percent	17	20.2	3,034	178.47					
70 percent	5	5.9	1,146	229.20					
80 percent	11	13.1	2,473	224.82					
90 percent	2	2.4	651	325.50					
100 percent	44	52.4	15,501	352.30	1	100.0	2.3	325	325.00

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases								
	Total					Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases	
	Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value
Total	15	100.0	17.8	\$4,878	\$325.20	5	\$1,650	10	\$3,228
No disability									
10 percent									
20 percent									
30 percent									
40 percent									
50 percent									
60 percent	2	13.3	11.8	523	261.50			2	523
70 percent									
80 percent	1	6.7	9.1	300	300.00			1	300
90 percent									
100 percent	12	80.0	27.3	4,055	337.92	5	1,650	7	2,405

Degree of impairment	General medical and surgical conditions				
	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total	68	100.0	81.0	\$18,082	\$265.91
No disability					
10 percent	1	1.5	100.0	21	21.00
20 percent					
30 percent	1	1.5	100.0	60	60.00
40 percent					
50 percent	3	4.4	100.0	399	133.00
60 percent	15	22.1	88.2	2,511	167.40
70 percent	5	7.3	100.0	1,146	229.20
80 percent	10	14.7	90.9	2,173	217.30
90 percent	2	2.9	100.0	651	325.50
100 percent	31	45.6	70.4	11,121	358.74



**Table 45.—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, 1966]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)				
	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 .....	174,440	100.0	\$12,714,728	\$72.89	6,304	100.0	3.6	\$728,391	\$115.54
No disability .....	1,085	.6	54,197	49.95	825	13.1	76.0	44,421	53.84
10 percent .....	71,853	41.2	1,251,161	17.41	84	1.3	.1	3,345	39.82
20 percent .....	25,746	14.8	835,797	32.46	75	1.2	.3	3,909	52.12
30 percent .....	25,880	14.8	1,313,299	50.86	2,143	34.0	8.3	115,648	53.97
40 percent .....	10,953	6.3	783,677	71.55	65	1.0	.6	4,462	68.65
50 percent .....	8,945	4.6	851,757	105.87	1,323	21.0	16.5	136,478	103.16
60 percent .....	7,377	4.2	1,164,547	157.86	185	2.9	2.5	26,210	141.72
70 percent .....	4,286	2.5	762,210	177.84	97	1.5	2.3	15,740	162.27
80 percent .....	1,778	1.0	389,689	219.17	110	1.8	6.2	26,299	184.54
90 percent .....	536	.3	134,822	251.53	7	.1	1.3	1,575	225.00
100 percent .....	16,901	9.7	5,170,572	305.93	1,390	22.1	8.2	356,295	256.33

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases							
	Total					Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases
	Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number
Total .....	37,935	100.0	21.8	\$5,068,249	\$133.60	17,361	\$2,758,231	20,574
No disability .....	9,987	26.3	13.9	171,856	17.21	2,741	46,947	7,246
10 percent .....	1,384	3.7	5.4	44,820	32.38	114	3,664	1,270
20 percent .....	6,087	16.0	23.5	294,281	48.35	2,296	110,391	3,791
30 percent .....	1,366	3.6	12.5	92,989	68.07	161	10,728	1,205
40 percent .....	3,446	9.1	42.8	353,808	102.67	2,053	205,547	1,393
50 percent .....	1,090	2.9	14.8	164,604	151.01	122	15,366	968
60 percent .....	2,543	6.7	59.3	437,288	171.96	1,861	304,424	682
70 percent .....	492	1.3	27.7	107,588	218.67	62	13,374	430
80 percent .....	152	.4	28.4	38,319	252.10	12	2,848	140
90 percent .....	11,388	30.0	67.4	3,362,696	295.28	7,939	2,044,942	3,449
100 percent .....								

Degree of impairment	General medical and surgical conditions				
	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total .....	130,201	100.0	74.6	\$6,918,088	\$53.13
No disability .....	260	.2	24.0	9,776	37.60
10 percent .....	61,782	47.4	86.0	1,075,960	17.42
20 percent .....	24,287	18.6	94.3	787,068	32.41
30 percent .....	17,650	13.6	68.2	906,370	51.35
40 percent .....	9,522	7.3	86.9	686,226	72.07
50 percent .....	3,276	2.5	40.7	361,471	110.34
60 percent .....	6,102	4.7	82.7	973,724	159.57
70 percent .....	1,646	1.3	38.4	309,182	187.84
80 percent .....	1,176	.9	66.1	261,802	222.62
90 percent .....	377	.3	70.3	94,928	251.80
100 percent .....	4,123	3.2	24.4	1,451,581	352.07

**Table 46.**—*Korean conflict veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1966]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)				
	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.....	229, 115	100.0	\$20, 036, 867	\$87. 45	11, 958	100.0	5. 2	\$1, 049, 080	\$87. 73
No disability.....	1, 415	. 6	89, 905	63. 54	1, 170	9. 8	82. 7	78, 390	67. 00
10 percent.....	86, 336	37. 7	1, 859, 426	21. 54	87	. 7	. 1	3, 300	37. 93
20 percent.....	35, 264	15. 4	1, 423, 456	40. 37	36	. 3	. 1	1, 757	48. 81
30 percent.....	37, 836	16. 5	2, 388, 560	63. 13	8, 406	70. 3	22. 2	563, 644	67. 05
40 percent.....	19, 315	8. 4	1, 656, 293	85. 75	505	4. 2	2. 6	41, 739	82. 65
50 percent.....	11, 439	5. 0	1, 617, 246	141. 38	872	7. 3	7. 6	119, 800	137. 39
60 percent.....	10, 872	4. 7	2, 098, 163	192. 99	236	2. 0	2. 2	41, 180	174. 49
70 percent.....	6, 895	3. 0	1, 597, 508	231. 69	118	1. 0	1. 7	24, 870	210. 76
80 percent.....	3, 339	1. 5	904, 614	270. 92	85	. 7	2. 6	20, 302	238. 85
90 percent.....	1, 281	. 6	390, 857	305. 12	7	. 1	. 6	2, 100	300. 00
100 percent.....	15, 123	6. 6	6, 010, 839	397. 46	436	3. 6	2. 9	151, 998	348. 62

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases							
	Total					Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases
	Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number
Total.....	43, 827	100. 0	19. 1	\$7, 224, 405	\$164. 84	16, 462	\$3, 237, 181	27, 365
No disability.....								
10 percent.....	11, 274	25. 7	13. 1	239, 671	21. 26	2, 643	56, 265	8, 631
20 percent.....	2, 192	5. 0	6. 2	88, 163	40. 22	217	8, 680	1, 975
30 percent.....	6, 755	15. 4	17. 9	406, 549	60. 18	2, 080	125, 060	4, 675
40 percent.....	2, 430	5. 6	12. 6	203, 421	83. 71	315	26, 018	2, 115
50 percent.....	3, 554	8. 1	31. 1	488, 811	137. 54	1, 618	214, 129	1, 936
60 percent.....	2, 029	4. 6	18. 6	382, 525	188. 53	265	44, 249	1, 764
70 percent.....	3, 115	7. 1	45. 2	718, 070	230. 52	1, 995	436, 606	1, 120
80 percent.....	893	2. 0	26. 7	241, 480	270. 41	151	39, 672	742
90 percent.....	368	. 9	28. 7	113, 522	308. 48	30	9, 331	338
100 percent.....	11, 217	25. 6	74. 2	4, 342, 193	387. 11	7, 148	2, 277, 171	4, 069

Degree of impairment	General medical and surgical conditions				
	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	173, 330	100. 0	75. 7	\$11, 703, 382	\$67. 87
No disability.....	245	. 1	17. 3	11, 515	47. 00
10 percent.....	74, 975	43. 3	86. 8	1, 616, 455	21. 56
20 percent.....	33, 036	19. 1	93. 7	1, 333, 536	40. 37
30 percent.....	22, 675	13. 1	59. 9	1, 418, 367	62. 55
40 percent.....	16, 380	9. 4	84. 8	1, 411, 133	86. 15
50 percent.....	7, 013	4. 0	61. 3	1, 668, 635	143. 82
60 percent.....	8, 607	5. 0	79. 2	1, 674, 458	194. 55
70 percent.....	3, 662	2. 1	53. 1	854, 568	233. 36
80 percent.....	2, 361	1. 4	70. 7	642, 832	272. 27
90 percent.....	906	. 5	70. 7	275, 235	303. 79
100 percent.....	3, 470	2. 0	22. 9	1, 516, 648	437. 07

**Table 47.—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, 1966)

Class of dependent	Total			World War II		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	1, 993, 162	\$155, 303, 980	\$77. 92	1, 476, 894	\$108, 483, 725	\$73. 45
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	1, 599, 767	62, 909, 227	39. 32	1, 214, 018	47, 215, 388	38. 89
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	393, 395	92, 394, 753	234. 87	262, 876	61, 268, 337	233. 07
Without dependents.....	88, 329	19, 443, 705	220. 13	51, 177	11, 233, 684	219. 51
With dependents.....	305, 066	72, 951, 048	239. 13	211, 699	50, 034, 653	236. 35
Wife only.....	94, 909	22, 139, 702	233. 27	54, 504	12, 629, 985	231. 73
Wife, child or children.....	175, 905	41, 789, 233	237. 57	133, 340	31, 225, 489	234. 18
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	5, 267	1, 413, 493	268. 37	3, 827	960, 525	250. 99
Wife, parent or parents.....	1, 785	519, 022	290. 77	1, 361	395, 585	290. 66
Child or children only.....	15, 883	3, 756, 806	236. 53	10, 991	2, 570, 115	233. 84
Child or children and parent or parents.....	867	257, 998	297. 58	563	162, 731	289. 04
Parent or parents only.....	10, 450	3, 074, 794	294. 24	7, 113	2, 090, 223	293. 86
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid.....	810, 972			589, 989		
Wives.....	277, 866			193, 032		
Children.....	511, 808			382, 288		
Parents.....	21, 298			14, 669		

Class of dependent	World War I			Korean conflict		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	112, 629	\$14, 045, 375	\$124. 70	229, 115	\$20, 036, 867	\$87. 45
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	70, 064	4, 034, 987	57. 59	180, 166	7, 417, 640	41. 17
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	42, 565	10, 010, 388	235. 18	48, 949	12, 619, 227	257. 80
Without dependents.....	13, 426	3, 055, 001	227. 54	10, 029	2, 316, 997	231. 03
With dependents.....	29, 139	6, 955, 387	238. 70	38, 920	10, 302, 230	264. 70
Wife only.....	27, 449	6, 522, 835	237. 63	5, 754	1, 448, 277	251. 70
Wife, child or children.....	1, 353	345, 163	255. 11	26, 952	7, 043, 015	261. 32
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	4	1, 580	395. 00	1, 053	349, 812	332. 21
Wife, parent or parents.....	49	12, 791	261. 04	215	66, 260	308. 19
Child or children only.....	205	51, 257	250. 03	2, 883	735, 575	255. 14
Child or children and parent or parents.....				220	71, 136	323. 35
Parent or parents only.....	79	21, 761	275. 46	1, 843	588, 155	319. 13
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid.....	31, 285			125, 549		
Wives.....	28, 855			33, 974		
Children.....	2, 296			87, 547		
Parents.....	134			4, 028		

**Table 47.**—*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—Continued*

[As of June 20, 1966]

Class of dependent	Spanish-American War			Regular Establishment		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	84	\$23, 285	\$277. 20	174, 440	\$12, 714, 728	\$72. 89
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	2	81	40. 50	135, 517	4, 241, 131	31. 30
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	82	23, 204	282. 98	38, 923	8, 473, 597	217. 70
Without dependents.....	41	10, 586	258. 20	13, 656	2, 827, 437	207. 05
With dependents.....	41	12, 618	307. 76	25, 267	5, 646, 160	223. 46
Wife only.....	39	12, 101	310. 28	7, 163	1, 526, 504	213. 11
Wife, child or children.....	2	517	258. 50	14, 258	3, 175, 049	222. 69
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....				383	101, 576	265. 21
Wife, parent or parents.....				160	44, 386	277. 41
Child or children only.....				1, 804	399, 859	221. 65
Child or children and parent or parents.....				84	24, 131	287. 27
Parent or parents only.....				1, 415	374, 655	264. 77
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid.....	44			64, 105		
Wives.....	41			21, 964		
Children.....	3			39, 674		
Parents.....	0			2, 467		

**Table 48.**—*Veterans who were receiving service pensions and pensions for non-service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1966]

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.....	1,206,657	100.0	\$105,161,507	\$87.15	245,061	100.0	\$23,160,530	\$94.51	933,609	100.0	\$78,995,781	\$84.61
Service Pensions.....	11,311	1.0	1,358,154	120.07								
Non-service-connected disabilities.....	1,195,346	99.0	103,803,353	86.84	245,061	100.0	23,160,530	94.51	933,609	100.0	78,995,781	84.61
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	19,490	1.6	1,763,628	90.49	10,616	4.3	973,448	91.70	8,033	.9	710,221	88.41
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	175,378	14.5	18,190,949	103.72	79,687	32.5	8,015,614	100.59	84,358	9.0	9,095,677	107.82
Psychoses.....	48,814	4.0	4,389,291	89.92	30,871	12.6	2,731,745	88.49	10,535	1.1	1,014,543	96.30
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	126,564	10.5	13,801,658	109.05	48,816	19.9	5,283,869	108.24	73,823	7.9	8,081,134	109.47
General medical and surgical conditions.....	1,000,478	82.9	83,848,776	83.81	154,758	63.2	14,171,468	91.57	841,218	90.1	69,189,883	82.25

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.....	16,676	100.0	\$1,647,042	\$98.77	11,305	100.0	\$1,357,270	\$120.06	6	100.0	\$884	\$147.33
Service Pensions.....					11,305	100.0	1,357,270	120.06	6	100.0	884	147.33
Non-service-connected disabilities.....	16,676	100.0	1,647,042	98.77								
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	841	5.0	79,959	95.08								
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	11,333	68.0	1,079,658	95.27								
Psychoses.....	7,408	44.4	643,003	86.80								
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	3,925	23.6	436,655	111.25								
General medical and surgical conditions.....	4,502	27.0	487,425	108.27								

**Table 49.**—*Veterans of World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict who were receiving pension for non-service-connected disabilities, showing entitlement, class of dependent, income increments, and monthly rate of pension*

[As of June 20, 1966]

	Income limit	Rate	Total	World War I	World War II	Korean conflict
Grand total.....			1, 195, 346	933, 609	245, 061	16, 676
PROTECTED PENSION						
Total.....			446, 494	416, 220	28, 021	2, 253
Nonaid and attendance.....	\$66. 15		12, 865	212	11, 156	1, 497
Nonaid and attendance.....	78. 75		421, 359	406, 368	14, 466	525
Aid and attendance.....	135. 45		12, 270	9, 640	2, 399	231
PUBLIC LAW 86-211						
Total.....			748, 852	517, 389	217, 040	14, 423
Total—Nonaid and attendance.....			690, 829	480, 794	197, 336	12, 699
Veteran, no dependents.....	\$600	100	112, 380	58, 129	50, 649	3, 602
	1, 200	75	61, 139	34, 956	24, 538	1, 645
	1, 800	43	40, 872	30, 209	10, 058	605
Veteran with 1 dependent.....	1, 000	105	144, 152	116, 120	27, 169	863
	2, 000	80	210, 002	160, 604	46, 908	2, 490
	3, 000	48	80, 537	71, 079	9, 139	319
Veteran with 2 dependents.....	1, 000	110	15, 928	5, 886	9, 264	778
	2, 000	80	247	106	130	11
	3, 000	48	30	13	15	2
Veteran with 3 dependents or more.....	1, 000	115	25, 421	3, 671	19, 384	2, 366
	2, 000	80	114	20	77	17
	3, 000	48	7	1	5	1
Total—Aid and attendance.....			45, 935	29, 859	14, 655	1, 421
Veteran, no dependents.....	600	200	7, 824	5, 675	1, 992	157
	1, 200	175	5, 464	3, 583	1, 711	170
	1, 800	143	2, 456	1, 570	819	67
Veteran with 1 dependent.....	1, 000	205	10, 671	8, 907	1, 630	134
	2, 000	180	14, 191	7, 770	5, 832	589
	3, 000	148	2, 737	1, 731	934	72
Veteran with 2 dependents.....	1, 000	210	1, 101	397	633	71
	2, 000	180	19	1	17	1
	3, 000	148	1	0	1	0
Veterans with 3 dependents or more.....	1, 000	215	1, 459	224	1, 077	158
	2, 000	180	12	1	9	2
	3, 000	148	0	0	0	0
Total—housebound.....			12, 088	6, 736	5, 049	303
Veteran, no dependents.....	600	135	2, 201	1, 070	1, 071	60
	1, 200	110	1, 193	615	550	28
	1, 800	78	629	366	249	14
Veteran with 1 dependent.....	1, 000	140	2, 665	2, 065	578	22
	2, 000	115	3, 800	2, 009	1, 695	96
	3, 000	83	764	481	272	11
Veteran with 2 dependents.....	1, 000	145	334	84	227	23
	2, 000	115	10	0	10	0
	3, 000	83	0	0	0	0
Veteran with 3 dependents or more.....	1, 000	150	492	46	397	49
	2, 000	115	0	0	0	0
	3, 000	83	0	0	0	0

**Table 50.**—*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, 1966]

Service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	61, 435	\$10, 766, 486	\$175. 25
World War I.....	39, 499	6, 904, 886	174. 81
World War II.....	17, 054	3, 031, 342	177. 75
Korean conflict.....	1, 652	295, 586	178. 93
Spanish-American War.....	3, 230	534, 672	165. 53

**Table 51.**—*Veterans who were receiving pensions under special acts, showing monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1966]

Service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	146	\$2, 408	\$16. 49
Regular Establishment.....	144	2, 366	16. 43
Spanish-American War.....	2	42	21. 00

Table 52.—Age groups of veterans of all wars and Regular Establishment who were receiving compensation or pension benefits

[As of June 30, 1966]

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		Service connected	Non-service connected		
Average age	55.4	48.2	54.3	71.9	72.5	38.0	38.3	35.7	87.9	93.3
Total veterans	3,200,871	1,476,899	245,061	113,530	933,609	174,584	229,115	16,676	11,301	6
Under 20	136					136				
20 to 24	13,625					13,625				
25 to 29	38,733					38,098				
30 to 34	100,681					98,662	493	212		
35 to 39	188,851	31,065	7,036			25,013	56,010	6,017		
40 to 44	504,736	433,758	33,534			25,013	116,680	9,037		
45 to 49	866,654	433,533	43,346			11,536	24,983	1,190		
50 to 54	343,737	285,115	40,084			11,122	14,473	180		
55 to 59	218,107	161,797	44,404			10,515	7,916	197		
60 to 64	95,418	51,286	34,568			7,362	4,493	31		
65 to 69	234,096	13,539	33,533			6,015	2,173	22		
70 to 74	621,538	3,603	21,311			5,159	1,293	13		
75 to 79	236,574	962	3,517			1,484	602	6		
80 to 84	25,097	196	55			1,080	66	2		
85 to 89	9,454	36	3			164			1,324	1
90 to 94	3,138					17			6,991	4
95 and over	296					9			2,830	1

<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 53.**—*Terminations of compensation or pension disability awards, showing reason for termination*

[During fiscal year 1966]

Reason for termination	Total	World War II		World War I		Korean conflict		Regular establishment	Spanish-American War	Indian wars
		Service connected	Non-service connected	Service connected	Non-service connected	Service connected	Non-service connected			
Total.....	176,340	22,576	33,954	7,196	96,202	4,326	3,224	6,116	2,742	4
Death of veteran.....	110,537	14,078	17,741	6,624	65,496	1,300	634	1,909	2,661	4
Disability less than 10 percent.....	2,321	1,024	1,339	3	211	455	440	839	0	0
Disability less than permanent and total.....	2,599	2,456	1,638	429	1,248	757	307	825	39	0
Estate in excess of \$1,500.....	7,699	332	116	2	958	168	116	406	0	0
Excessive corpus of estate.....	2,790	383	383	2	958	168	116	406	4	0
Failure to cooperate.....	2,086	332	7,963	2	24,363	183	1,053	406	4	0
Income provision.....	33,610	196	135	17	18	130	18	310	0	0
Person entitled is incarcerated.....	995	122	14	0	1,209	17	113	310	14	0
Veteran on active duty or in receipt of retirement pay.....	2,028	622	622	138	2,246	1,426	522	1,827	23	0
Failure to return questionnaire.....	13,879	4,564	3,133	138	2,246	1,426	522	1,827	23	0
Miscellaneous <sup>1</sup> .....										

<sup>1</sup> Includes temporary terminations.

**Table 54.**—*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, 1966]

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.....	364,790	\$39,866,528	\$109.29	232,276	\$22,324,744	\$96.11	39,961	\$5,365,781	\$134.28	40,367	\$4,643,004	\$115.02
Compensation.....	174,655	12,708,600	72.76	143,816	10,295,158	71.59	3,236	249,507	77.13	20,135	1,602,383	79.58
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	177,233	24,771,374	139.75	79,797	10,444,206	130.88	36,599	5,089,899	139.07	17,105	2,444,897	142.93
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....	12,882	2,386,554	185.26	8,663	1,585,380	183.01	126	26,285	208.61	3,127	595,724	190.51
Widow alone.....	122,820	18,790,187	152.99	54,650	8,196,566	149.98	35,773	4,949,604	138.36	8,246	1,474,596	178.83
Widow, children and mother.....	7,776	1,394,852	179.38	3,713	629,467	169.53	502	104,157	207.48	1,129	208,171	184.06
Widow, children, and father.....	1,063	235,173	221.24	436	83,298	191.05	1	225	225.00	1,229	56,487	246.97
Widow, children, mother and father.....	212	41,869	197.50	116	19,821	170.87				44	10,634	241.08
Widow, children, mother and father.....	388	88,520	228.14	127	24,886	195.95				94	23,454	249.51
Widow and mother.....	10,043	2,016,285	200.77	6,648	1,224,288	184.16	132	27,821	210.77	1,030	242,865	235.79
Widow, mother and father.....	1,911	538,157	167.97	1,411	208,759	147.95	11	2,357	214.27	156	36,316	232.79
Children alone.....	2,711	531,999	198.51	1,577	296,077	168.72	2	447	223.50	299	70,371	235.35
Children and mother.....	20,501	2,031,999	99.12	6,649	650,923	97.90	529	53,366	100.88	5,309	494,258	93.10
Children and father.....	3,396	552,315	162.64	904	139,012	153.77	3	540	180.00	1,274	207,426	162.81
Children, mother and father.....	650	85,591	155.62	155	21,341	137.68				208	33,591	161.50
Children, mother and father.....	1,434	249,477	173.97	288	43,540	162.46				580	99,525	171.59
Mother alone.....	124,539	8,694,271	69.81	101,949	7,074,582	69.39	2,755	207,907	75.47	12,610	943,029	74.78
Father alone.....	22,956	1,472,224	64.13	19,000	1,238,763	63.20	213	15,964	74.95	2,025	149,361	73.76
Mother and father.....	44,490	3,354,624	75.40	34,073	2,508,421	73.47	40	3,363	84.83	7,132	592,920	83.14
Total dependents.....	471,270			293,645			40,842			58,780		
Widows.....	146,924			68,678			36,421			11,229		
Children.....	61,630			21,638			1,222			13,765		
Mothers.....	188,064			145,982			2,933			23,248		
Fathers.....	74,652			57,327			266			10,538		

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.....	616	\$84,249	\$136.77	51,532	\$7,444,198	\$144.46	36	\$4,246	\$117.94	2	\$306	\$153.00
Compensation.....	7	597	85.29	7,461	560,865	75.17						
Dependency and indemnity compensation.....	609	83,652	137.36	43,105	6,704,168	155.53	36	4,246	117.94	2	306	153.00
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation.....				966	179,165	185.47						
Widow alone.....	592	81,074	136.95	23,541	4,085,805	173.57						
Widow and children.....	6	1,315	219.17	2,424	451,742	186.36	16	2,146	134.13	2	306	153.00
Widow, children, and father.....				587	45,742	236.71						
Widow, children, mother and father.....				162	11,414	216.50						
Widow and mother.....				162	40,180	246.60						
Widow and father.....				2,223	521,311	223.46						
Widow, mother and father.....				333	73,552	220.88						
Children alone.....	17	1,785	105.00	825	201,262	241.61						
Children and mother.....				325	\$20,567	103.90						
Children and father.....				7,977	\$20,537	169.00	20	2,100	105.00			
Children, mother and father.....				1,215	30,659	163.95						
Mother alone.....	1	75	75.00	186	106,412	181.50						
Father alone.....				7,224	468,678	64.88						
Mother and father.....				1,118	68,136	60.94						
				3,245	254,890	78.55						
Total dependents.....	622			77,343			36			2		
Widows.....												
Children.....	598			29,980			16			2		
Mothers.....	23			24,942			20					
Fathers.....	1			15,900								
				6,521								

**Table 55.**—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation on account of service-connected death of the veteran, showing average monthly value of awards and dependents*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1957-66]

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
1966	364,790	\$109.29	471,270	146,924	61,630	262,716	232,276	\$96.11	283,645	68,678	21,658	203,309
1965	365,422	106.97	477,551	142,175	63,452	271,924	236,316	94.67	302,651	67,208	23,968	211,485
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	100.66	510,243	129,601	78,408	302,234	256,545	92.27	346,419	63,057	44,451	238,911
1961	383,987	99.82	529,935	125,711	94,550	309,374	266,015	92.74	368,334	61,668	61,325	245,341
1960	391,439	100.21	561,150	124,202	119,145	317,803	274,974	93.76	399,673	61,432	86,211	252,030
1959	387,817	99.90	558,476	119,927	120,618	317,931	275,146	94.06	402,528	59,963	89,273	253,292
1958	387,124	99.31	572,299	117,688	131,791	322,820	276,211	94.13	416,498	59,555	99,915	257,028
1957	385,644	97.37	586,243	113,956	145,263	327,024	275,922	93.41	431,772	58,808	112,962	260,002
	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
1966	39,961	\$134.28	40,842	36,421	1,222	3,199	40,367	\$115.02	58,780	11,229	13,765	33,786
1965	40,562	131.18	41,531	36,345	1,242	3,944	40,152	113.89	60,198	10,760	15,011	34,427
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	46,035	35,367	1,901	8,767	38,355	106.45	63,604	9,267	17,822	36,515
1960	45,841	116.68	48,215	35,307	2,019	10,889	37,662	107.76	64,821	9,505	18,545	36,771
1959	46,069	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	18,634	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

	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	
1966	616	\$136.77	622	598	23	1		51,532	\$144.46	77,343	29,980	24,942	22,421	
1965	679	134.41	685	661	23	1		47,666	141.07	72,439	27,758	23,104	22,067	
1964	727	133.57	735	710	24	1		44,163	138.41	61,097	24,691	21,028	21,139	
1963	765	124.61	773	750	22	1		40,737	126.17	51,086	22,693	18,160	21,423	
1962	819	124.69	830	804	25	1		37,285	124.89	46,318	22,496	15,240	19,579	
1961	880	125.09	884	865	27	2		34,408	123.31	42,397	17,487	13,737	18,749	
1960	879	125.48	869	865	32	2		31,953	122.47	39,134	17,031	12,302	18,111	
1959	979	125.16	998	964	31	3		28,728	120.97	34,517	15,212	10,976	16,631	
1958	1,031	123.34	1,049	1,013	33	3		26,038	116.27	30,307	13,448	10,541	15,468	
1957	1,001	116.91	1,016	977	29	10		22,663	108.16	34,558	10,953	9,814	13,791	

	Civil War							Indian Wars						
	Deceased veterans				Dependents			Deceased veterans				Dependents		
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents		Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Parents	
1966	36	\$117.94	36	16	20			2	\$153.00	2	2	2		
1965	45	117.73	45	21	24			2	150.00	2	2	2		
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	112.28	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		

**Table 56.**—*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 30, 1966]

Class of beneficiary	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 cases.....	974,304	\$56,477,223	\$57.97	340,524	\$22,074,327	\$64.82	541,202	\$28,139,127	\$51.99			
Widow alone.....	627,599	33,218,916	52.93	62,645	3,438,194	54.88	507,130	26,021,471	51.31			
Widow and children.....	137,394	12,170,814	88.58	105,673	9,474,066	89.65	19,283	1,490,471	77.29			
Children alone.....	209,311	11,087,493	52.97	172,208	9,162,067	53.20	14,789	627,185	42.41			
Total dependents.....	1,498,506			772,359			572,394					
Widows.....	764,993			188,318			526,413					
Children.....	733,603			604,041			46,181					
Class of beneficiary	Korean conflict			Spanish-American War			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.....	33,909	\$2,422,727	\$71.45	56,918	\$3,724,551	\$65.44	1,450	\$97,935	\$67.08	291	\$18,556	\$63.77
Widow alone.....	1,203	69,167	57.50	55,316	3,606,119	65.19	1,085	66,950	64.69	270	17,015	63.02
Widow and children.....	11,854	1,162,537	98.07	573	42,950	74.96	10	717	71.70	1	73	73.00
Children alone.....	20,852	1,191,023	57.12	1,029	75,482	73.35	415	30,268	72.93	20	1,468	73.40
Total dependents.....	94,160			57,713			1,477			293		
Widows.....	13,057			55,889			1,045			271		
Children.....	81,103			1,824			432			22		

**Table 57.**—*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, 1957-66]

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
1966	974,304	\$57.97	1,498,896	764,993	733,603	340,524	\$64.82	772,359	198,318	604,041
1965	928,885	58.84	1,422,033	742,583	679,450	308,749	66.25	716,857	155,968	560,889
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	365,859	90,002	275,857
1960	559,071	53.18	700,540	513,718	186,822	55,956	55.10	135,636	32,232	103,404
1959	527,660	53.19	651,621	484,444	167,177	49,202	54.12	114,149	27,329	86,820
1958	496,916	51.66	615,166	456,427	158,739	42,854	54.25	99,355	24,061	75,294
1957	476,769	51.84	596,892	436,973	159,919	38,002	54.28	87,900	21,549	66,351

	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
1966	541,202	\$51.99	572,594	526,413	46,181	33,909	\$71.45	94,160	13,057	81,103
1965	527,819	52.99	561,136	512,636	48,500	28,879	72.08	79,724	12,067	67,718
1964	507,459	50.42	543,714	491,638	52,076	23,701	67.50	64,162	10,367	53,795
1963	467,610	50.99	526,375	471,476	54,899	18,688	67.22	49,656	8,804	40,852
1962	464,964	51.54	506,591	448,737	57,854	14,153	66.82	36,917	7,349	29,568
1961	446,655	51.95	492,420	430,050	62,370	9,563	67.21	24,787	5,714	19,073
1960	418,998	50.51	476,425	399,933	76,492	2,375	54.14	5,372	1,338	4,034
1959	394,852	50.50	449,994	375,839	74,155	1,821	54.75	4,141	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

**Table 57.**—*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, 1957-66]

	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
1966.....	56,918	\$65.44	57,713	55,889	1,824	1,460	\$67.08	1,477	1,045	432
1965.....	61,356	65.46	62,211	60,350	1,861	1,745	66.79	1,766	1,307	459
1964.....	65,054	65.47	65,981	64,063	1,918	2,013	66.60	2,039	1,549	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
1959.....	76,862	65.62	78,270	75,896	2,374	4,151	65.64	4,173	3,585	588
1958.....	80,702	64.87	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
	Indian Wars					Mexican War				
	Deceased veterans			Dependents		Deceased veterans			Dependents	
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Widows	Children
1966.....	291	\$63.77	293	271	22	0	0	0	0	0
1965.....	337	63.51	339	316	23	0	0	0	0	0
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	20	1	65.00	1	1	1
1960.....	677	63.42	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	860	836	15	4	53.00	4	4	4
1957.....	1,121	52.46	1,124	1,108	16	5	53.00	5	5	5



**Table 58.**—*Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions under special acts, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 20, 1966]

Class of beneficiary	Total			Regular Establishment			Spanish-American War			Civil War			Indian wars		
	Num-ber	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Num-ber	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Num-ber	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Num-ber	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Num-ber	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases-----	115	\$2,638	\$22.94	27	\$477	\$17.67	25	\$466	\$19.44	62	\$1,610	\$25.97	1	\$65	\$65.00
Widow alone-----	55	1,299	23.62	27	477	17.67	16	322	20.13	11	435	39.55	1	65	65.00
Widow and Children-----	1	20	20.00							1	20	20.00			
Children alone-----	59	1,319	22.36				9	164	18.22	50	1,155	23.10			
Total dependents-----	118			27			25			65			1		
Widows-----	56			27			16			12			1		
Children-----	62						9			53					

Table 59.—Deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pensions under special acts, showing monthly value of awards and dependents

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1957-66]

Fiscal year	Total						Regular Establishment						Spanish-American War					
	Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents				Deceased veterans		Dependents			
	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Wid-ows	Child-ren	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Wid-ows	Child-ren	Parents	Number	Average monthly value	Total	Wid-ows	Child-ren	Parents
1966	115	\$22.94	118	56	62	0	27	\$17.67	27	27	0	0	25	\$19.44	25	16	9	0
1965	139	23.28	142	65	75	2	31	18.81	31	29	0	2	28	19.04	28	19	9	0
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

	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
1966	62	\$25.97	65	12	53	1	\$65.00	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	79	26.01	82	16	66	1	65.00	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
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

**Table 60.**—*Deceased veterans of World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict whose dependents were receiving pension on account of non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing entitlement, class and number of beneficiaries, income increments and monthly rate of pension*

[As of June 20, 1966]

	Income Limit	Rate	Total	World War I	World War II	Korean conflict
Grand total.....			915, 635	541, 202	340, 524	33, 909
Total—Protected pension.....			213, 228	201, 722	11, 151	355
Total Widow alone.....	1, 400	50. 40	202, 669	197, 218	5, 359	92
Total Widow and children.....	2, 700		9, 974	4, 321	5, 411	242
Widow and 1 child.....		63. 00	7, 121	3, 851	3, 159	111
Widow and 2 children.....		70. 56	2, 000	355	1, 566	79
Widow and 3 children.....		78. 12	612	85	490	37
Widow and 4 children.....		85. 68	171	22	135	14
Widow and 5 children.....		93. 24	53	7	46	0
Widow and 6 children.....		100. 80	12	0	11	1
Widow and 7 children.....		108. 36	5	1	4	0
Widow and 8 children.....		115. 92	0	0	0	0
Widow and 9 or more children.....		123. 48	0	0	0	0
Total—Children alone.....	1, 400		585	183	381	21
1 Child.....		27. 30	392	168	212	12
2 Children.....		40. 95	121	12	104	5
3 Children.....		54. 60	51	2	46	3
4 Children.....		62. 16	10	0	9	1
5 Children.....		69. 72	6	0	6	0
6 Children.....		77. 28	0	0	0	0
7 Children.....		84. 84	2	0	2	0
8 Children.....		92. 40	0	0	0	0
9 Children.....		99. 96	3	1	2	0
Total—Public Law 86-211.....			702, 407	339, 480	329, 373	33, 554
Total widow alone.....			368, 280	369, 937	57, 253	1, 090
	600	64	178, 189	142, 514	34, 886	789
	1, 200	48	135, 963	120, 102	15, 668	193
	1, 800	27	54, 128	47, 321	6, 699	108
Total widow and children.....			127, 795	15, 041	100, 986	11, 768
Widow and 1 child.....	1, 000	80	22, 641	7, 810	13, 746	1, 085
	2, 000	64	17, 495	2, 702	13, 952	841
	3, 000	43	7, 200	670	6, 191	339
Widow and 2 children.....	1, 000	95	14, 212	1, 604	11, 134	1, 474
	2, 000	79	14, 565	479	12, 642	1, 444
	3, 000	58	5, 474	149	4, 836	489
Widow and 3 children.....	1, 000	110	12, 781	708	10, 248	1, 825
	2, 000	94	5, 975	124	5, 146	705
	3, 000	73	2, 561	54	2, 218	289
Widow and 4 children.....	1, 000	125	8, 344	318	6, 787	1, 239
	2, 000	109	2, 607	37	2, 252	318
	3, 000	88	1, 187	17	1, 026	144
Widow and 5 children.....	1, 000	140	4, 627	178	3, 808	641
	2, 000	124	1, 089	12	931	146
	3, 000	103	492	2	430	60
Widow and 6 children.....	1, 000	155	2, 561	83	2, 128	350
	2, 000	139	516	6	460	50
	3, 000	118	262	4	229	29
Widow and 7 children.....	1, 000	170	1, 424	48	1, 229	147
	2, 000	154	198	6	166	26
	3, 000	133	85	2	75	8
Widow and 8 children.....	1, 000	185	689	16	605	68
	2, 000	169	112	1	104	7
	3, 000	148	46	1	40	5
Widow and 9 children.....	1, 000	200	309	4	290	15
	2, 000	184	39	0	37	2
	3, 000	163	25	0	22	3
Widow with 10 or more children.....			279	6	254	19
Total children alone.....	1, 800		206, 332	14, 502	171, 134	20, 696
1 child.....		38	89, 585	11, 480	71, 853	6, 252
2 children.....		53	62, 282	2, 003	53, 375	6, 904
3 children.....		68	31, 367	617	26, 381	4, 369
4 children.....		83	13, 711	246	11, 487	1, 978
5 children.....		98	5, 460	88	4, 616	756
6 children.....		113	2, 153	27	1, 874	252
7 children.....		128	922	14	797	111
8 children.....		143	373	2	334	37
9 or more children.....		158	479	25	417	37

**Table 61.**—*Terminations of compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or pension death awards, showing reason for termination*

[During fiscal year 1966]

Reason for termination	Total	World War II		World War I		Korean conflict		Regular Estab- lishment	Spanish- American War	Civil War	Indian wars
		Service connected	Non- service connected	Service connected	Non- service connected	Service connected	Non- service connected				
Total.....	137,883	21,086	54,529	2,099	39,101	4,407	3,109	7,362	5,819	325	46
Dependency not established, or dis- continued.....	45,041	6,214	29,172	120	4,257	2,098	432	2,687	60	1	-----
Payee incarcerated.....	37	-----	28	-----	5	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----
Death of payee.....	37,194	11,706	1,480	1,825	14,102	1,273	47	1,297	5,133	290	41
Income provisions.....	31,403	240	14,216	1	14,948	98	1,042	858	-----	-----	-----
Excess corpus of estate.....	934	35	162	-----	727	-----	9	-----	-----	-----	-----
Widow remarried.....	11,400	922	5,191	81	2,176	280	1,263	1,427	60	-----	-----
Failure to return questionnaire.....	1,373	70	311	-----	921	8	26	37	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous <sup>1</sup> .....	10,501	1,899	3,969	72	1,965	650	286	1,055	566	34	5

<sup>1</sup> Includes temporary terminations.

**Table 62.**—*Emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I receiving full retirement pay*

[As of June 20, 1966]

Branch of service and military rank at time of discharge from service	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Grand total.....	901	\$193,804	\$215.10
Total, Army.....	869	187,008	215.20
Colonel.....	3	1,107	390.00
Lieutenant colonel.....	7	2,584	369.14
Major.....	32	10,180	318.13
Captain.....	164	41,321	251.96
First lieutenant.....	383	80,729	210.78
Second lieutenant.....	280	50,997	182.13
Total, Navy.....	23	4,978	216.43
Commander.....	1	354	354.00
Lieutenant.....	7	1,680	240.00
Lieutenant (jg).....	9	1,748	194.22
Ensign.....	6	1,196	199.33
Total, Marine Corps.....	9	1,818	202.00
Captain.....	3	685	228.33
First lieutenant.....	4	787	196.75
Second lieutenant.....	2	346	173.00

**Table 63.**—*Status of vocational rehabilitation program for disabled World War II veterans, chapter 31, title 38, United States Code (Public Law 16 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, 1965.....	619,363	30	15	15	0	0
Nov. 30, 1964.....	619,013	1,208	223	851	88	46
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 64.**—*Status of vocational rehabilitation program for disabled Korean conflict veterans, chapter 31, title 38, United States Code (Public Law 894)*

[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, 1965.....	73,800	1,415	473	800	105	37
Nov. 30, 1964.....	72,847	1,663	538	955	124	46
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	855
Nov. 30, 1957.....	52,003	14,752	6,964	3,691	2,914	1,183
Nov. 30, 1956.....	44,826	17,317	8,140	4,215	3,489	1,473
Nov. 30, 1955.....	34,957	17,782	8,141	4,782	3,422	1,437
Nov. 30, 1954.....	23,308	14,851	6,515	4,502	2,769	1,065
Nov. 30, 1953.....	11,251	8,009	3,686	2,138	1,720	465
Nov. 30, 1952.....	3,018	2,373	1,104	694	451	124
Nov. 30, 1951.....	52	46	13	20	11	2

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program, December 1950.

**Table 65.**—*Status of vocational rehabilitation program for disabled peacetime veterans, chapter 31, title 38, United States Code (Public Law 87-815)*

[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, 1965.....	13,100	5,405	2,501	2,530	312	62
Nov. 30, 1964.....	8,575	4,768	1,989	2,467	264	48
Nov. 30, 1963.....	3,723	2,824	1,068	1,601	134	21

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative from inception of program, January 1963.

**Table 66.**—*Status of educational assistance program for sons and daughters of deceased or totally disabled veterans, chapter 35, title 38, United States Code (Public Law 634, Public Law 86-785 and Public Law 88-361)*

[At specified dates]

Date	Entered training <sup>1</sup>			In training			
	Total	Sons and daughters of—		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Special restorative training
		Deceased veterans	Totally disabled veterans				
Nov. 30, 1965.....	86,057	78,939	7,118	24,775	22,872	1,889	14
Nov. 30, 1964.....	72,639	71,411	1,228	23,257	21,579	1,662	16
Nov. 30, 1963.....	63,312	63,312	-----	23,884	21,704	2,159	21
Nov. 30, 1962.....	51,990	51,990	-----	23,116	20,021	3,057	38
Nov. 30, 1961.....	39,038	39,038	-----	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.

**Table 67.**—*Counseling*

[Fiscal year 1966]

Type of counseling	Total	VA	Fee basis
Counseling provided, total.....	36,861	19,279	17,582
Disabled veterans.....	17,100	13,374	3,726
Nondisabled veterans.....	1,269	399	870
Sons and daughters of deceased or totally disabled veterans.....	18,492	5,506	12,986
Vocational adjustment counseling sessions.....	2,409	-----	-----

**Table 68.**—*Comparison of occupational goals of disabled Korean conflict veterans and disabled peacetime veterans who entered vocational rehabilitation training prior to Dec. 1, 1965, and occupational distribution of all employed males in labor force, chapter 31, title 38, United States Code*

Major occupational group	Entered training		Percentage distribution		
	Korean conflict veterans	Peacetime veterans	Korean conflict veterans	Peacetime veterans	Male labor force (1965)
Total.....	73,800	13,100	100	100	100
Professional.....	19,300	4,000	26	31	12
Semiprofessional.....	6,000	1,200	8	9	
Managerial and official.....	4,100	600	6	5	13
Clerical and kindred.....	8,300	1,900	11	14	7
Sales and kindred.....	1,000	100	2	1	6
Service.....	4,100	800	5	6	7
Agricultural.....	3,700	200	5	1	7
Trade and industrial.....	27,300	4,300	37	33	48

**Table 69.**—*Employment objectives of disabled veterans enrolled under the vocational rehabilitation program by service period, as of Nov. 30, 1965, chapter 31, title 38, United States Code*

Major occupational group	Korean conflict	Peacetime
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Professional.....	32.3	38.9
Semiprofessional.....	8.0	10.1
Managerial and official.....	3.1	6.5
Clerical and kindred.....	12.4	11.1
Sales and kindred.....	.5	.6
Service.....	4.8	2.8
Agricultural.....	4.5	2.0
Trade and industrial.....	34.4	28.0

**Table 70.**—*Types of training pursued by sons and daughters of deceased or totally disabled veterans prior to Dec. 1, 1965, chapter 35, title 38, United States Code*

Training program	Entered training			Training, Nov. 30, 1965		
	Total	Distributed by sex		Total	Distributed by sex	
		Sons	Daughters		Sons	Daughters
Total.....	86,057	45,057	41,000	24,775	13,936	10,839
Agricultural and related.....	685	639	46	181	174	7
Accounting and auditing.....	1,506	1,014	492	322	242	80
Architecture.....	267	243	24	100	88	12
Barbering.....	467	395	72	29	24	5
Beauty culture.....	4,345	925	3,420	746	271	475
Business administration and managerial.....	5,533	4,115	1,418	1,285	1,054	231
Clerical and sales.....	6,544	1,271	5,273	877	267	610
Crafts, trades and industrial.....	5,609	4,302	1,307	566	461	105
Education (preparation for teaching).....	8,320	2,733	5,587	2,086	676	1,410
Engineering.....	3,231	3,146	85	866	847	19
English and journalism.....	1,098	403	695	328	118	210
Fine and applied arts.....	2,680	1,484	1,196	653	361	292
Foreign languages.....	259	62	197	84	21	63
Health fields.....	4,332	1,064	3,268	1,058	314	744
Home economics.....	710	23	687	196	8	188
Law.....	397	365	32	97	95	2
Prelaw.....	264	242	22	112	106	6
Mathematics and statistics.....	566	400	166	208	132	76
Physical and biological sciences.....	1,644	1,237	407	535	402	133
Premedical, predental and preveterinarian.....	641	539	102	283	244	39
Social studies and welfare work.....	2,747	1,512	1,235	948	536	412
Theology.....	340	248	92	63	42	21
Other types of courses.....	1,019	656	363	196	122	74
Miscellaneous—academic degree, field not specified.....	517	308	209	127	92	35
Graduate studies.....	8,320	4,349	3,971	2,307	1,245	1,062
Liberal arts (major not specified).....	24,016	13,382	10,634	10,522	5,994	4,528
Undergraduate.....						



**Table 71.**—*Number and amount of guaranteed and insured loans, by purpose of loan*

[Cumulative at end of each fiscal year, 1957-66]

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
1966.....	6,833,595	6,523,022	71,675	238,898	\$33,670,533,482	\$33,358,155,073	\$120,888,461	\$191,489,949	\$64,295,408,386	\$63,334,440,505	\$285,332,825	\$675,635,056
1965.....	6,681,315	6,370,909	71,654	238,752	32,579,607,056	32,267,485,524	120,754,287	191,367,245	61,772,423,311	60,812,447,202	285,038,540	674,937,569
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	56,058,544,148	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	5,122,199	71,106	231,977	23,927,996,527	23,622,509,380	119,417,557	186,069,590	44,182,630,285	43,258,382,147	281,250,508	642,997,630
1957.....	5,251,975	4,951,833	70,685	229,457	22,779,851,181	22,476,537,092	118,987,695	184,326,394	42,009,060,890	41,097,236,190	279,401,669	632,423,031

**Table 72.**—*Number of Loans guaranteed or insured by entitlement used*

[Fiscal years 1957-66]

Fiscal year	Total number	Post-Korean	Korean conflict	World War II	Fiscal year	Total number	Post-Korean	Korean conflict	World War II
1966.....	151,493	10,510	101,792	39,191	1961.....	125,541	-----	71,386	54,155
1965.....	170,803	-----	123,186	47,617	1960.....	178,809	-----	98,899	79,910
1964.....	186,671	-----	130,733	55,938	1959.....	206,967	-----	106,403	100,564
1963.....	189,927	-----	123,673	66,254	1958.....	173,307	-----	68,935	104,372
1962.....	166,178	-----	102,914	63,264	1957.....	441,350	-----	149,208	292,142

NOTE.—Direct loans sold and guaranteed excluded since January 1963.

**Table 73.**—*Receipt and disposition of guaranteed and insured loan defaults and claims by purpose of loan*  
[Cumulative at end of each fiscal year, 1957-66]

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
1966 -----	1, 531, 569	1, 470, 321	17, 088	44, 160	52, 869	1, 273, 548	1, 230, 350	14, 720	28, 478	205, 152	187, 480	2, 311	15, 361
1965 -----	1, 426, 233	1, 365, 044	17, 066	44, 123	53, 810	1, 189, 817	1, 146, 743	14, 669	28, 405	182, 606	164, 948	2, 310	15, 348
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

**Table 74.—Number of guaranteed, insured, and direct home loans, by regional office cumulative as of June 30, 1966**

Location	Guaranteed or insured home loans closed	Claims paid on guaranteed or insured home loans	Column (B) as a percent of column (A)	Direct loans made	Direct loans foreclosed or voluntarily conveyed	Column (E) as a percent of column (D)
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
Total .....	6,523,022	187,480	2.9	262,408	6,468	2.5
Alabama: Montgomery.....	89,329	4,435	5.0	7,002	120	1.7
Alaska: Juneau.....	292	3	1.0	976	50	5.1
Arizona: Phoenix.....	43,333	2,889	6.7	1,776	31	1.7
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	31,499	789	2.5	7,055	55	.8
California:						
Los Angeles.....	564,024	17,654	3.1	1,989	92	4.6
San Francisco.....	352,844	8,421	2.4	2,805	67	2.4
Colorado: Denver.....	99,897	3,392	3.4	3,444	101	2.9
Connecticut: Hartford.....	95,130	796	.8			
Delaware.....	24,659	796	3.2	295	6	2.0
District of Columbia: Veterans Benefit Office.....	121,322	584	.5			
Florida: St. Petersburg.....	169,852	13,737	8.1	5,751	202	3.5
Georgia: Atlanta.....	123,848	3,786	3.1	9,592	223	2.3
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	10,548	7	.1			
Idaho: Boise.....	17,176	206	1.2	5,282	135	2.6
Illinois: Chicago.....	247,746	7,298	2.9	9,931	430	4.3
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	122,165	2,249	1.8	9,120	273	3.0
Iowa: Des Moines.....	76,948	694	.9	6,035	46	.8
Kansas: Wichita.....	83,059	5,804	7.0	3,615	64	1.8
Kentucky: Louisville.....	51,487	1,235	2.4	11,114	197	1.8
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	88,682	3,555	4.0	6,516	187	2.9
Maine: Togus.....	30,613	1,085	3.5	3,731	121	3.2
Maryland: Baltimore.....	103,996	3,734	3.6	2,347	81	3.5
Massachusetts: Boston.....	317,581	6,257	2.0			
Michigan: Detroit.....	242,182	14,321	5.9	7,528	419	5.6
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	125,706	1,979	1.6	9,060	223	2.5
Mississippi: Jackson.....	41,550	1,470	3.5	7,492	189	2.5
Missouri: St. Louis.....	127,582	3,253	2.5	11,870	249	2.1
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	13,693	108	.8	4,534	96	2.1
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	31,106	237	.8	4,280	27	.6
Nevada: Reno.....	5,725	42	.7	1,060	7	.7
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	40,185	1,092	2.7			
New Jersey: Newark.....	307,759	6,757	2.2			
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	41,266	1,610	3.9	2,093	34	1.6
New York:						
Buffalo.....	129,033	743	.6	1,007	25	2.5
New York.....	515,259	5,227	1.0	1,011	27	2.7
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	88,714	1,916	2.2	13,859	378	2.7
North Dakota: Fargo.....	11,996	80	.7	4,519	76	1.7
Ohio: Cleveland.....	320,447	7,107	2.2	13,111	471	3.6
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	110,514	2,991	2.7	5,685	88	1.5
Oregon: Portland.....	35,646	473	1.3	3,264	48	1.5
Pennsylvania:						
Philadelphia.....	294,786	10,447	3.5	2,948	33	1.1
Pittsburgh.....	144,849	2,104	1.5	4,035	206	5.1
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	8,551	8	.1	3,335	5	.1
Rhode Island: Providence.....	43,249	542	1.3			
South Carolina: Columbia.....	46,091	1,841	4.0	6,063	169	2.8
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	11,050	102	.9	4,384	68	1.6
Tennessee: Nashville.....	111,295	2,222	2.0	7,445	140	1.9
Texas:						
Houston.....	188,755	11,721	6.2	2,765	63	2.3
Waco.....	202,898	10,872	5.4	7,552	111	1.5
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	32,924	590	1.8	4,516	108	2.4
Vermont: White River Junction.....	17,316	424	2.4	709	5	.7
Virginia: Roanoke.....	110,273	1,391	1.3	10,875	172	1.6
Washington: Seattle.....	126,070	3,737	3.0	3,868	153	4.0
West Virginia: Huntington.....	23,153	395	1.7	8,836	292	3.3
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	95,920	2,052	2.1	4,972	84	1.7
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	11,449	220	1.9	1,356	21	1.5

**Table 75.**—*Number and amount of direct loans closed and fully disbursed*

[Cumulative at end of each fiscal year, 1957-66]

Fiscal year	Number	Original principal amount	Fiscal year	Number	Original principal amount
1966 .....	262, 408	\$2, 379, 912, 965	1961 .....	188, 882	\$1, 585, 146, 189
1965 .....	256, 367	2, 313, 408, 957	1960 .....	165, 367	1, 341, 277, 014
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

**Table 76.**—*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, 1957-63]

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
1966 <sup>4</sup> .....	240, 462	\$1, 931. 1	163, 171	\$1, 159. 7	75, 565	\$757. 7	1, 726	\$13. 7
1965 .....	223, 998	1, 741. 2	166, 481	1, 200. 9	55, 987	530. 4	1, 530	9. 9
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

<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.

<sup>4</sup> Includes 128,545 direct loans in the amount of \$906,900,000 and 26,407 vendee accounts in the amount of \$260,900,000 pledged to mortgage pools as of June 30, 1966.

**Table 77.**—*Property inventories, acquisitions, and dispositions*

[Each fiscal year, 1957-66]

Fiscal year	Properties on hand beginning year	Acquired during year	Sold during year	Redeemed during year	On hand end of year
1966 .....	17, 460	28, 329	29, 946	164	15, 679
1965 .....	20, 266	30, 021	32, 712	115	17, 460
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

**Table 78.—Exhibit of insurance in force**

[For fiscal year 1966]

	Participating				Nonparticipating					
	U.S. Government life insurance		National service life insurance		Veterans special life insurance		Service-disabled veterans insurance		Veterans reopened 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
In force at beginning of year.....	252,631	\$1,104,913,991	4,863,210	\$31,802,069,197	641,304	\$5,636,283,081	60,595	\$525,843,887	10,458	\$77,387,000
Insurance issued during year.....							4,903	42,586,500	140,290	990,277,500
Insurance reinstated during year.....	57	336,450	10,237	67,985,172	1,631	13,107,500	144	1,253,000	124	856,500
Insurance terminated during year by										
Death.....	7,791	36,994,507	26,701	170,783,364	871	7,594,058	740	6,589,409	597	4,176,500
Maturity as endowment.....	467	1,772,547	3,436	12,629,388	2	2,000	1	1,000	0	0
Permanent total disability.....	1,481	7,845,514								
Lapse, expiry and net changes.....	188	243,548	36,087	268,115,531	4,551	41,323,228	1,200	11,364,925	10,518	78,044,500
Cash surrender.....	1,688	6,611,530	14,549	60,315,961	620	4,518,956	289	2,072,461		167,000
Total terminated.....	11,615	53,467,746	80,773	511,844,244	6,044	53,438,242	2,230	20,057,795	11,137	82,388,000
In force at end of year.....	241,073	1,051,782,695	4,792,674	31,358,210,125	636,891	5,595,952,339	63,412	549,625,592	139,735	986,133,000
Selected yearend items:										
In force on 5-year term plan.....	3,682	23,679,817	2,487,440	19,140,481,000	472,516	4,312,087,500	33,578	311,174,000		
In force on all other plans.....	237,391	1,028,102,878	2,305,234	12,217,729,125	104,375	1,283,864,839	29,834	238,451,592	139,735	986,133,000
In force with disability income rider.....	8,018	59,068,500	704,687	5,331,085,500	110,491	1,009,234,000			10,374	77,919,500
In force under disability premium waiver.....			92,819	627,230,500	2,313	19,563,500	11,714	107,765,500	20	161,000
Average amount per policy.....		4,363		6,543		8,786		8,668		7,057

**Table 79.—Government life insurance in force**

[Amounts in thousands of dollars as of end of selected fiscal years, 1925-66]

June 30	Total		Participating				Nonparticipating									
			U.S. Government life insurance		National service life insurance		Yearly renewable term insurance (war risk)		National service life insurance appropriation		Veterans special life insurance		Service-disabled veterans insurance		Veterans reopened 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	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
1966.....	5,879,886	\$39,574,793	241,073	\$1,051,783	4,792,674	\$31,358,210	-----	-----	6,101	\$33,089	636,891	\$5,595,952	63,412	\$549,626	139,735	\$986,133
1965.....	5,823,981	39,102,968	252,631	1,104,914	4,863,210	31,802,069	-----	-----	6,241	33,858	641,304	5,636,283	60,595	525,844	-----	-----
1960.....	6,319,847	42,382,403	322,607	1,417,802	5,282,759	34,649,656	-----	-----	6,900	37,801	664,121	5,896,007	43,460	381,137	-----	-----
1955.....	6,449,437	42,623,425	399,486	1,732,752	5,691,096	37,719,641	-----	-----	7,460	40,957	338,866	3,023,253	12,529	106,822	-----	-----
1950.....	6,113,308	37,972,928	484,793	2,116,060	5,620,028	35,809,440	-----	-----	8,487	47,428	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1945.....	16,512,099	126,084,439	567,934	2,454,856	15,944,158	123,579,575	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1940.....	609,094	2,565,327	608,923	2,564,984	-----	-----	7	\$8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1935.....	590,865	2,605,400	590,744	2,605,011	-----	-----	171	343	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1930.....	648,248	3,042,743	648,044	3,041,601	-----	-----	121	389	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1925.....	552,340	2,865,029	375,012	1,492,937	-----	-----	204	1,142	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
							177,328	1,372,092	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**Table 80.**—*Applications and terminations under article IV, Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended*

[Through June 30, 1966]

Item	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
Applications adjudicated.....	107,555	\$274,249,371
Applications approved.....	90,953	232,176,427
Terminations.....	90,784	231,278,421
Terminated during fiscal year 1966:		
By automatic expiry.....	36	194,079
By death.....	0	0
By maturity of policy.....	1	2,138
By voluntary withdrawal.....	46	225,017
Remaining under protection of act.....	169	898,006

**Table 81.**—*Government life insurance funds—statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1966*

	U.S. Government life insurance	National service life insurance	Veterans special life insurance	Service-disabled veterans insurance	Veterans reopened insurance
<b>ASSETS</b>					
U.S. Treasury securities.....	\$937,760,000	\$6,112,730,000	\$169,618,000	0	\$18,772,000
Policy loans.....	83,618,512	598,140,910	7,050,433	\$5,107,163	21,177
Liens and receivables.....	77,085	729,411	11,600	34,262	18,924
Cash.....	499,813	8,152,037	582,147	1,138,159	1,449,120
Accrued interest.....	1,672,370	11,723,561	138,188	100,100	0
Due from U.S. Government.....	0	817,500			
Excess—policy charge premiums over administrative costs.....					7,179,533
Total assets.....	1,023,537,780	6,732,293,419	177,400,368	6,379,684	27,440,754
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Policy reserves.....	723,311,314	4,009,185,861	126,238,651	32,489,490	16,670,194
Reserve for payments under optional income settlements.....	226,941,687	1,787,409,157	5,743,731	5,155,721	423,397
Reserve for premium waiver disability.....		265,345,395	26,182,422		351,280
Reserve for total disability income.....	10,743,139	62,053,432	4,558,443		305,186
Reserve for claims reported but not yet paid.....	5,071,590	25,748,627	935,609	918,562	724,173
Reserve for dividends.....	13,304,466	203,486,345			
Reserve for undelivered checks and payments due.....	88,986	3,509,094	21,672	2,555	1,959
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit.....	13,181,354	224,209,731			
Reserve for unearned premiums.....	2,998,615	78,999,425	7,907,927	471,112	7,066,741
Administrative costs payable to VA "General Operating Expenses" appropriation.....					40,875
Unassigned funds (surplus).....	27,896,629	72,346,352	5,811,913	0	1,856,949
Total liabilities.....	1,023,537,780	6,732,293,419	177,400,368	139,037,440	27,440,754

<sup>1</sup> The liabilities shown represent payments that would have to be made if this fund were dissolved as of June 30, 1966.

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 82.—Government life insurance funds—statement of income and disbursements, for fiscal year 1966**

	U.S. Govern- ment life insurance	National service life insurance	Veterans special life insurance	Service-dis- abled veterans insurance	Veterans reopened insurance
<b>INCOME</b>					
Premiums.....	\$14, 073, 805	\$529, 480, 147	\$32, 885, 269	\$6, 790, 464	\$21, 863, 945
Interest.....	36, 533, 131	213, 518, 659	5, 986, 680	186, 307	470, 208
Amounts left under optional income settlements.....	14, 692, 425	45, 910, 541	1, 535, 865	1, 329, 001	572, 667
Dividends left on credit or deposit.....	1, 054, 882	20, 827, 933	-----	-----	-----
Contributions from the U.S. Government.....	74, 788	5, 795, 394	-----	3, 000, 000	-----
Total income.....	66, 429, 031	815, 532, 674	40, 407, 814	11, 305, 772	22, 906, 820
<b>DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
Death benefits.....	34, 772, 396	173, 938, 897	7, 498, 013	6, 926, 859	4, 431, 393
Payments under optional in- come settlements.....	28, 284, 101	168, 923, 068	1, 351, 460	873, 795	111, 641
Disability benefits.....	8, 222, 272	18, 847, 900	445, 973	1, 528, 294	4, 776
Matured endowments.....	1, 786, 140	12, 658, 908	2, 000	1, 000	0
Cash surrenders.....	4, 350, 629	37, 838, 805	1, 210, 164	463, 833	6, 877
Dividends to policyholders.....	15, 750, 000	205, 700, 000	-----	-----	-----
Dividend credits and de- posits withdrawn.....	1, 362, 348	26, 966, 076	-----	-----	-----
Interest paid or credited on dividend accumulations.....	248, 122	3, 852, 074	-----	-----	-----
Adjustment in policy liens and receivables.....	216	496, 486	1, 645	—58	1, 065
Transfers to U.S. Government Administrative costs.....	-----	-----	7, 000, 027	-----	<sup>1</sup> 7, 716, 101
Total disbursements.....	94, 776, 224	649, 222, 214	17, 509, 282	9, 793, 723	12, 271, 853

<sup>1</sup> \$2,891,498 of this total represents a transfer for administrative costs of the preceding fiscal year.

Table 83.—*Incompetent and minor wards under guardianship*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1957-66]

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 custodian	Institutional awards				Guardians	Legal custodian		Guardians	Legal custodian
					State	VA							
1966-----	602,070	85,755	59,738	2,535	6,781	-----	16,701	494,820	79,454	415,366	21,495	12,982	8,513
1965-----	567,287	83,466	59,673	2,053	6,852	(1)	14,888	463,533	83,740	379,793	20,288	12,686	7,602
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	16,163	11,150	5,013
1961-----	460,184	105,201	59,108	1,327	6,673	27,631	10,462	339,818	92,477	247,341	15,165	10,787	4,378
1960-----	387,480	105,424	58,984	1,045	7,372	28,276	9,747	267,592	83,955	183,637	14,464	10,418	4,046
1959-----	380,843	104,351	58,500	693	7,611	28,946	8,601	262,457	84,460	177,988	14,035	10,328	3,707
1958-----	371,266	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

<sup>1</sup> VA institutional awards dropped from guardianship rolls in fiscal year 1964.

**Table 84.—Summary of fiduciary accounts**

[Fiscal years 1957-66]

Fiscal year	Total amount of receipts	Guardians' commissions allowed	Attorneys' fees allowed	Amount of estates			Amount embezzled or misappropriated	Amount lost on legal investments
				Total estates	Investments	Cash balances (funds on deposit in banking institutions or otherwise not included in invested amounts)		
1966 .....	\$275,183,775	\$6,784,195	\$2,372,960	\$611,521,318	\$568,544,759	\$42,976,559	\$146,301	\$46,433
1965 .....	233,136,392	6,066,317	2,380,693	616,931,354	568,983,870	47,947,484	213,437	35,966
1964 .....	213,679,429	6,352,150	2,737,939	654,884,482	598,874,062	56,010,420	205,785	61,087
1963 .....	275,513,992	6,060,628	2,595,188	764,318,188	703,299,440	61,018,748	232,620	65,714
1962 .....	279,250,821	5,681,440	2,382,617	757,120,430	678,368,637	78,751,793	217,696	57,928
1961 .....	250,275,538	5,797,013	2,274,493	750,169,157	704,068,374	46,100,783	221,788	57,266
1960 .....	243,559,146	5,845,759	2,161,420	725,722,101	679,809,692	45,912,409	165,579	37,206
1959 .....	238,679,275	5,451,241	1,983,133	686,011,046	640,924,436	45,086,610	225,264	29,159
1958 .....	219,225,408	5,055,863	1,879,011	637,186,719	592,540,594	44,646,125	199,220	32,106
1957 .....	204,020,366	4,763,316	1,823,679	585,117,299	541,327,824	43,789,475	200,203	31,110

**Table 85.—Analysis of cases disposed of by Board of Veterans Appeals**

[Fiscal year 1966]

Claims involved	Cases				
	Total	Allowed	Denied	Remanded	Withdrawn and Dismissed
Total .....	20,766	2,687	15,223	2,641	215
Disability .....	17,128	2,077	12,657	2,221	173
Death .....	2,029	302	1,475	238	14
Insurance and indemnity .....	278	41	198	32	7
Education and training .....	384	129	227	22	6
Waivers and forfeitures .....	382	97	253	28	4
Medical treatment and reimbursement .....	369	39	290	32	9
Miscellaneous .....	196	2	123	68	3

**Table 86.**—*Status of appeals in field offices and Board of Veterans Appeals (4-Stage process)*

[Fiscal year 1966]

	Number	Percent
Stage I. Notices of disagreement (field):		
Pending, beginning of fiscal year.....	5,667	-----
Received, this fiscal year.....	38,411	-----
Disposed of, this fiscal year.....	38,444	100.0
Allowed.....	5,436	14.1
Withdrawn.....	1,817	4.7
Statements of case issued.....	31,191	81.2
Pending, end of fiscal year.....	5,634	-----
Stage II. Statements of case (field):		
Pending, beginning of fiscal year.....	5,131	-----
Issued, this fiscal year.....	31,191	-----
Disposed of, this fiscal year.....	30,631	100.0
Substantive appeals filed.....	19,805	64.7
Failure to respond.....	10,826	35.3
Pending, end of fiscal year.....	5,691	-----
Stage III. Substantive appeals (field):		
Pending, beginning of fiscal year.....	3,985	-----
Received, this fiscal year.....	21,223	-----
Disposed of, this fiscal year.....	21,024	100.0
Allowed.....	1,710	8.1
Withdrawn.....	499	2.4
Certified to BVA.....	18,815	89.5
Pending, end of fiscal year.....	4,184	-----
Stage IV. Board of Veterans Appeals:		
Pending, beginning of fiscal year.....	4,477	-----
Received, this fiscal year.....	21,966	-----
Disposed of, this fiscal year.....	20,766	100.0
Allowed.....	2,687	12.9
Remanded.....	2,641	12.7
Denied or dismissed.....	15,223	73.4
Withdrawn.....	215	1.0
Pending, end of fiscal year.....	5,677	-----

Percentages shown in each stage relate to dispositions in that stage only.

**Table 87.—Replacement and relocation hospitals**

Location	Number of beds and hospital type	Estimated construc- tion cost <sup>1</sup>	Value of work in place	Percent com- plete <sup>2</sup>	Date construction completed (C) <sup>3</sup> or contract awarded (A)
Total.....	16, 121		(4)		
Completed <sup>3</sup> in fiscal year 1966, total.	2, 349	\$51, 101, 911	(4)		
Georgia: Atlanta.....	587 GM	12, 863, 376	(4)	100	March 1966 (C).
South Carolina: Charleston.....	498 GM	9, 704, 360	(4)	100	June 1966 (C).
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1,264 GM	28, 534, 175	(4)	100	September 1965 (C)
Under construction <sup>5</sup> 6/30/66, total.	6,622	121, 338, 693	\$61, 103, 037	50	
California: Long Beach (Phase II).....	1,160 GM	17, 217, 100	8, 675, 211	50	December 1964 (A).
Florida: Gainesville.....	480 GM	10, 266, 500	7, 842, 949	76	December 1963 (A).
Florida: Miami.....	1,062 GM	18, 105, 000	13, 042, 923	72	June 1964 (A).
Illinois: Hines (phase I).....	1,220 GM	22, 140, 000			March 1966 (A).
North Carolina: Oteen.....	500 GM	9, 109, 000	7, 232, 218	79	June 1964 (A).
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	720 GM	19, 528, 000	3, 011, 538	15	June 1965 (A).
Tennessee: Memphis.....	1,000 GM	16, 716, 193	13, 918, 058	83	June 1964 (A).
Texas: Temple.....	480 GM	8, 256, 900	7, 380, 140	89	June 1964 (A).
Authorized <sup>6</sup> not under construc- tion 6/30/66, total. <sup>7</sup>	7,150				
California: Los Angeles.....	1,040 GM				
California: San Diego.....	1,040 GM				
Florida: Bay Pines.....	500 GM				
Florida: Tampa.....	720 GM				
Illinois: Chicago (SS).....	760 GM				
Kentucky: Lexington.....	370 GM				
Missouri: Columbia.....	480 GM				
New York: Long Island.....	1,000 GM				
New York: Northport (Phase I).....	480 GM				
Texas: San Antonio.....	760 GM				

<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 project at Hines, Ill., Phase II, approved by the President for future construction, subject to appropriation of funds.

NOTE.—GM=General medicine.

**Table 88.**—*Modernization, other improvements projects completed*

[Fiscal year 1966]

Location	Description	Construction cost <sup>1</sup>	Date construction completed
Total.....	87 projects.....	\$32,054,989	
Modernization projects, total.....	6 projects.....	11,115,957	
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	4 projects.....	10,728,949	
California: San Francisco.....	Phase II: Addition to building No. 2 for hospital outpatient clinic.	4,413,316	September 1965.
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	Phase I: 99 MS&N bed addition, outpatient clinic consolidation; Phase II: Addition to building No. 3 for laboratory facilities.	3,895,042	February 1966.
Maryland: Perry Point.....	Outside electrical distribution system	416,944	December 1965.
South Dakota: Fort Meade.....	Phase IV: New 240-bed NP building and connecting corridors.	2,003,647	May 1966.
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	2 miscellaneous projects.....	387,008	
Other improvements projects, total.....	81 projects.....	20,939,032	
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	5 projects.....	14,948,389	
Connecticut: West Haven.....	Air-conditioning systems for buildings Nos. 1, 2, 7, 27, 45 and 46.	2,838,059	November 1965.
Massachusetts: Boston.....	Exterior brickwork repairs.....	4,484,211	October 1965.
Pennsylvania: Pittsburgh (GM).....	Air-conditioning system for building No. 1.	2,574,658	September 1965.
Texas: Houston.....	New cemetery.....	1,238,545	November 1965.
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	Hospital consolidation.....	3,812,916	August 1965.
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	76 miscellaneous projects.....	5,990,643	

<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.

**Table 89.**—*Modernization, other improvements projects under construction* <sup>1</sup>

[As of June 30, 1966]

Location	Description	Date contract awarded <sup>1</sup>	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place
Total.....	57 projects.....		\$45,544,938	\$29,667,986
Modernization projects, total.	7 projects.....		21,145,048	12,509,475
Projects over \$300,000, total.	6 projects.....		20,845,048	12,240,344
California:				
Palo Alto (Menlo Park).....	Phase IV: 2,240-bed psychiatric patient buildings and utilities.	December 1965.....	4,320,000	892,235
San Francisco.....	Phase III: Alterations to buildings Nos 7 and 12, additional parking.	May 1965.....	1,634,800	1,053,094
Illinois:				
Danville.....	Phase IV: 3,240-bed psychiatric patient buildings and utilities.	June 1964.....	7,360,000	6,957,221
Danville.....	Phase V: Special activities building, alters building No. 60, conn corridors, etc.	March 1966.....	2,592,500	85,373
Downey.....	Phase II: Modernize existing buildings.	June 1964.....	3,902,000	2,423,916
Maryland: Perry Point..	Phase II: Additions and alterations to building No. 23-H.	July 1964.....	1,035,748	828,505
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.	1 miscellaneous project.....		300,000	269,131
Other improvements projects, total.	50 projects.....		24,399,890	17,158,511
Projects over \$300,000, total.	11 projects.....		19,573,541	14,587,088
Alabama: Birmingham..	Research addition.....	June 1965.....	1,203,000	390,264
Indiana: Indianapolis....	Alterations for research, 7th floor, building No. 1.	do.....	355,000	281,719
Minnesota: Minneapolis..	New research building.....	do.....	1,396,500	646,702
New York:				
Bronx.....	Air-conditioning system.....	June 1963.....	3,949,641	3,430,762
New York.....	Air-condition building No. 1.....	January 1965.....	3,947,000	2,602,019
Syracuse.....	Outpatient clinic consolidation.....	do.....	2,186,000	1,581,475
North Carolina: Durham.	Addition to building No. 1 for research.	April 1965.....	1,222,000	639,829
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City.	Air condition building No. 1.....	May 1965.....	1,593,000	1,428,226
Pennsylvania: Pittsburgh (NP).	Air-conditioning system.....	February 1964.....	2,487,000	2,423,835
South Carolina: Charleston.	Laundry.....	September 1965.....	448,400	420,577
Washington: Seattle.....	Additional research space.....	April 1965.....	786,000	741,680
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.	39 miscellaneous projects.....		4,826,349	2,571,423

<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.

**Table 90.**—*Modernization, other improvements projects authorized, not under construction* <sup>1</sup>

[As of June 30, 1966]

Location	Description	Estimated construction cost
Total.....	97 projects.....	\$58, 176, 971
Modernization projects, total.....	9 projects.....	20, 222, 180
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	9 projects.....	20, 222, 180
California: Palo Alto (Menlo Park).....	New dining hall and kitchen.....	856, 500
Illinois: Marion.....	Phase I: Additions and alterations to buildings Nos. 1 and 2; alterations to various buildings.	2, 491, 500
Iowa: Des Moines.....	Phase III: New Chapel building; alterations to buildings Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, and 19.	360, 000
Maryland:		
Perry Point.....	Phase III: Boiler plant, special activities building, corridors, modernize building No. 17-H.	2, 958, 530
Perry Point.....	Phase IV: Alterations to buildings Nos. 9-H, 19-H and 80; air condition various buildings.	3, 029, 100
Massachusetts: Bedford.....	Phase VIII: Modernize buildings Nos. 62 and 70; remodel sewage treatment plant; addition to laundry.	2, 256, 000
Ohio: Chillicothe.....	Water treatment plant.....	358, 450
Pennsylvania: Coatesville.....	Phase V: Therapeutic exercise clinic building, elevators, sprinklers.	2, 600, 300
Wisconsin: Wood.....	Alterations to buildings Nos. 43 and 70 for domiciliary.	5, 311, 800
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	0 miscellaneous projects.....	
Other improvements projects, total.....	88 projects.....	37, 954, 791
Projects over \$300,000, total.....	21 projects.....	30, 528, 570
California:		
Palo Alto (Menlo Park).....	West coast blind center.....	381, 100
San Fernando.....	Convert nurses' quarters to research.....	536, 800
San Fernando.....	Convert wards from TB to GM in building No. 1.....	326, 370
Indiana: Fort Wayne.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	990, 700
Iowa: Iowa City.....	Alterations to building No. 1 for research.....	309, 100
Louisiana: Alexandria.....	Sewage treatment plant.....	431, 700
Massachusetts:		
Boston.....	Medical research facilities.....	1, 214, 500
Northampton.....	Medical and surgical service.....	353, 600
Missouri: Poplar Bluff.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	1, 253, 200
New Jersey: East Orange.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	2, 842, 400
New York:		
Bronx.....	Convert space to research.....	571, 500
Brooklyn.....	Air condition buildings Nos. 1 and 6.....	4, 235, 700
New York.....	Convert ward space for research.....	300, 900
North Carolina:		
Durham.....	Air condition building No. 1.....	1, 689, 100
Salisbury.....	Air condition various buildings.....	4, 021, 700
Ohio: Cincinnati.....	Research building.....	1, 061, 600
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City.....	Addition to animal laboratory.....	384, 600
Pennsylvania:		
Coatesville.....	Air condition 15 buildings.....	4, 296, 600
Lebanon.....	Air condition 8 buildings.....	3, 222, 500
Philippine Islands: Manila.....	Corregidor-Bataan Memorial <sup>2</sup> .....	1, 400, 000
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	Laundry and boiler plant.....	704, 900
Projects \$300,000 or under, total.....	67 miscellaneous projects.....	7, 426, 221

<sup>1</sup> Projects considered authorized when requirements have been approved by the 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.

<sup>2</sup> Financed from Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial appropriation.



**Table 91.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by function**

[June 30, 1966]

	Total	Departmental	Field
Total .....	<sup>1</sup> 170, 228	3, 879	166, 349
Staff offices .....	1, 946	1, 870	76
Department of Veterans Benefits .....	16, 564	608	15, 956
Department of Data Management .....	1, 496	368	1, 128
Department of Medicine and Surgery .....	<sup>2</sup> 150, 222	1, 033	149, 189

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 57,388 employees working on a "without compensation" basis and approximately 6,400 consultants and attendings not working during month of June.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 34,472 employees under 38 U.S.C. chs. 3 and 73.

**Table 92.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by type of installation**

[June 30, 1966]

Type of installation	Number	Type of installation	Number
Total .....	170, 228	Foreign, Manila, Philippines .....	316
Departmental: Central Office, Washington, D.C. ....	3, 879	Regional offices (separate) .....	13, 324
Field .....	166, 349	Hospitals (separate) .....	121, 924
Miscellaneous activities .....	<sup>1</sup> 289	Outpatient clinics (separate) .....	1, 489
Data processing centers .....	775	Regional offices with insurance activities .....	2, 948
Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D.C. ....	447	Regional office and hospital centers .....	6, 568
		Domiciliary and hospital centers .....	17, 593
		Domiciliaries (separate) .....	229
		Supply depots .....	447

<sup>1</sup> Includes information, Canal Zone, European, and veterans canteen service offices, and prosthetics center.

**Table 93.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by pay system**

[June 30, 1966]

Pay system	Number	Pay system	Number
Total .....	170, 228	Nationals (Manila and Rome) .....	277
Classification Act .....	93, 969	Purchase and hire .....	272
Title 38, U.S.C., chs. 3 and 73 .....	34, 472	Canteen .....	3, 045
Wage Administration .....	36, 339	Other .....	<sup>1</sup> 1, 854

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1,840 temporary employees under Youth Opportunity Campaign program.

**Table 94.—Full- and part-time VA employees, by employment category**

[June 30, 1966]

Employment category	Number	Employment category	Number
Total .....	170, 228	Title 38, U.S.C., chs. 3 and 73 .....	34, 472
Competitive civil service .....	128, 556	Canteen .....	3, 072
Excepted service .....	41, 672	Other .....	<sup>1</sup> 4, 128

<sup>1</sup> Includes employees under Youth Opportunity Campaign program; nationals (Manila and Rome); purchase and hire employees; and chaplains, attorneys, etc.

Table 95.—Appropriations and other

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Grand total.....	\$176,489,147,217.98	\$142,128,655,525.17	\$34,360,491,692.81
General and special fund appropriations, total.....	142,873,558,173.97	138,413,711,078.62	4,459,847,095.35
Administrative and other benefits, total.....	23,350,166,874.71	23,218,963,195.10	131,203,679.61
General operating expenses, 1966.....	167,335,808.97	162,227,334.00	5,108,474.97
General operating expenses, 1965.....	165,959,324.18	162,870,000.00	3,089,324.18
General operating expenses, 1964.....	160,154,858.44	159,730,636.00	424,222.44
General operating expenses, prior years.....	442,522.44	441,124.41	1,398.03
General operating expenses, 1954-63.....	1,674,630,454.99	1,672,750,547.45	1,879,907.54
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1966.....	13,498,146.00	13,496,000.00	2,146.00
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1965.....	14,925,253.31	14,896,000.00	29,253.31
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1964.....	14,812,895.36	14,800,000.00	12,895.36
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, prior years.....	194,636.22	194,525.22	111.00
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954-63.....	233,024,631.74	232,860,430.00	164,201.74
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses (prosthetic research).....	5,000,172.00	5,000,000.00	172.00
Medical care, 1966.....	1,214,671,016.34	1,209,406,614.00	5,264,402.34
Medical care, 1965.....	1,160,274,289.73	1,154,409,000.00	5,865,289.73
Medical care, 1964.....	1,097,896,598.21	1,091,627,420.00	6,269,178.21
Medical care, prior years.....	2,384,791.40	697,450.94	1,687,340.46
Medical care, 1962-63.....	2,048,555,301.92	2,037,495,918.00	11,059,383.92
Medical and prosthetic research.....	143,261,718.05	142,918,000.00	343,718.05
Outpatient care, 1954-61.....	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, 1945-48.....	56,500.00	56,500.00	-----
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1966.....	386,000.00	386,000.00	-----
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1965.....	386,000.00	386,000.00	-----
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, prior years.....	117.00	117.00	-----
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950-63.....	26,090,435.55	26,090,435.55	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

receipts versus expenditures

June 30, 1966]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior year appro- priations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1966	Cumulative through June 30, 1966				
\$7, 473, 628, 178. 40	\$165, 899, 035, 587. 50	\$867, 875. 14	\$1, 035, 869, 507. 45	\$7, 962, 825, 105. 42	\$1,590,549,142. 47
<sup>1</sup> 6, 410, 840, 384. 86	<sup>2</sup> 140, 398, 474, 186. 60	722, 908. 45	978, 100, 228. 76	*42, 564, 404. 70	1, 538, 825, 254. 86
1, 406, 735, 535. 56	22, 892, 664, 385. 42	722, 908. 45	356, 516, 233. 99	-----	100, 263, 346. 85
157, 212, 941. 91	157, 212, 941. 91	-----	1, 221, 561. 31	-----	8, 901, 305. 75
7, 074, 881. 81	162, 601, 872. 30	-----	3, 131, 599. 47	-----	225, 852. 41
47, 757. 53	157, 938, 058. 34	9, 122. 29	2, 207, 677. 81	-----	-----
3, 183. 38	818 264. 77	-----	*376, 454. 07	-----	711. 74
-----	1, 656, 599, 476. 58	384, 300. 17	17, 646, 678. 24	-----	-----
12, 223, 478. 30	12, 223, 478. 30	-----	420, 876. 15	-----	853, 791. 55
903, 345. 17	14, 278, 320. 98	-----	612, 474. 21	-----	34, 458. 12
2, 388. 40	14, 302, 001. 52	1, 086. 03	509, 807. 81	-----	-----
13, 215. 57	136, 530. 05	-----	51, 759. 11	-----	6, 347. 06
-----	227, 614, 490. 35	132, 750. 87	5, 277, 390. 52	-----	-----
38. 89	4, 999, 621. 48	-----	-----	-----	550. 52
1, 133, 304, 085. 12	1, 133, 304, 085. 12	-----	2, 631, 898. 13	-----	78, 735, 033. 09
55, 385, 696. 30	<sup>3</sup> 1, 152, 724, 346. 97	-----	4, 588, 088. 36	-----	2, 961, 854. 40
1, 710, 627. 39	1, 095, 850, 687. 55	-----	2, 045, 910. 66	-----	-----
50, 554. 33	*246, 257. 00	-----	2, 631, 048. 40	-----	-----
-----	2, 044, 437, 323. 42	90, 079. 03	4, 027, 899. 47	-----	-----
38, 476, 932. 88	<sup>4</sup> 134, 770, 717. 79	89, 993. 51	8, 654, 899. 62	-----	8, 491, 000. 26
-----	674, 138, 777. 81	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	1, 139. 56	-----	12, 020. 42	-----	-----
-----	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	-----	-----
-----	1, 789, 851. 29	-----	1, 310, 148. 71	-----	-----
-----	358, 853. 51	-----	6, 815, 146. 40	-----	-----
-----	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	-----	-----
296, 878. 41	296, 878. 41	-----	37, 237. 00	-----	51, 884. 59
29, 529. 31	325, 830. 11	-----	59, 729. 53	-----	440. 36
. 86	272, 972. 90	117. 00	36, 910. 10	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	117. 00
-----	15, 651, 976. 90	-----	10, 438, 458. 65	-----	-----

Table 95.—*Appropriations and other*

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Medical and hospital services 1921-31, and prior years	\$489,082,088.12	\$488,184,592.00	\$897,496.12
Maintenance and expenses for pensions, total	153,161,969.75	153,161,969.75	
Maintenance and expenses, Bureau of Pensions, 1931	1,839,241.59	1,839,241.59	
Salaries and expenses employees retirement, 1931	110,000.00	110,000.00	
Maintenance and expenses, Bureau of Pensions, 1790-1931	151,212,728.16	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	1,269,181.23	
National home for disabled volunteer soldiers, 1867-1931	250,312,883.84	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	1,872,290,012.32	1,872,007,253.00	282,759.32
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities	707,468,022.16	707,357,485.15	110,537.01
Grants for construction of state nursing homes	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	
Hospital and domiciliary facilities	1,057,813,425.67	1,057,652,945.64	160,480.03
Hospital and domiciliary facilities, liquidation of contract authorization	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
Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial, total	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	
Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00	
Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial, 1965	100,000.00	100,000.00	
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	77,523,621,577.15	77,520,975,108.43	2,646,468.72
Compensation and pensions, no year	60,690,748,468.72	60,688,102,000.00	2,646,468.72
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	

See footnotes at end of table.

receipts versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1966]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior year appro- priations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1966	Cumulative through June 30, 1966				
	\$426,586,208.90		\$62,495,879.22		
	153,103,707.16		58,262.59		
	1,781,635.70		57,605.89		
	109,343.30		656.70		
	151,212,728.16				
	251,411,623.26		170,441.81		
	1,098,739.42		170,441.81		
	250,312,883.84				
	38,549,236.59		35,200.84		
	1,693,116.19		35,200.84		
	36,856,120.40				
	4,965,000.00				
\$83,464,488.90	1,613,506,293.36		50,458,938.81		\$208,324,780.15
83,464,488.90	501,643,242.01				205,824,780.15
	1,007,754,478.78		50,058,946.89		2,500,000.00
	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				
65,911.90	77,385.90		3,326.00		1,419,288.10
5,011.90	5,011.90				1,394,988.10
60,900.00	72,374.00		3,326.00		24,300.00
	3,018,704.79		22,945.21		
	13,198,826.79		69,373.21		
4,391,943,302.81	77,358,463,203.80		123,453,659.82		41,704,713.53
4,391,943,302.81	60,649,043,755.19				41,704,713.53
	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				

Table 95.—Appropriations and other

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
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.....	24,247,639,403.69	24,247,639,403.69	
Refund of repayment of subsistence allowances.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	
Direct loans to veterans and reserves.....	3,719,880,056.09	1,730,077,996.00	<sup>6</sup> \$1,989,802,060.09
Loan guaranty revolving fund.....	1,811,389,504.97		<sup>7</sup> 1,811,389,504.97
Veterans insurance and indemnities.....	<sup>8</sup> 292,236,968.62	286,887,035.79	5,349,932.83
Military and naval insurance, total.....	<sup>8</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	107,093,771.04	455,912,936.80
Military and naval insurance, 1923-45 and prior years.....	1,835,238,134.45	1,835,238,104.45	30.00
National service life insurance appropriation, total.....	<sup>8</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	6,679,075.27
National service life insurance appropriation, 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>8</sup> 250,000.00	250,000.00	
Payment to service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....	<sup>8</sup> 250,000.00	250,000.00	
Rental, maintenance and repair of quarters.....	1,336,913.92		1,336,913.92
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.....	3,528,000.00	3,528,000.00	
Adjusted service and dependent pay.....	55,736,398.00	55,736,398.00	
Loan to veterans for transportation.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	
Vocational rehabilitation (World War I), total.....	708,705,665.42	707,860,370.80	845,294.62
Vocational rehabilitation, 1920-July 2, 1928.....	700,205,637.12	699,360,370.80	845,266.32
Vocational rehabilitation, no year.....	8,000,028.30	8,000,000.00	28.30
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War I).....	500,000.00	500,000.00	
Military and naval family allowance.....	298,614,990.00	298,614,990.00	
Marine and seamen's insurance.....	103,148,319.94	50,000,000.00	53,148,319.94
Replacement, personal property sold, 1950-53.....	262,623.14		262,623.14
Replacement of personal property sold, 1950-53.....	133,157.13		133,157.13
Payment from proceeds of sales, motor propelled vehicles, etc., 1948-49.....	129,466.01		129,466.01
Emergency relief (transfers from WPA), 1941-43.....	140,027.57	140,027.57	
Miscellaneous.....	1,162,251.02	1,162,251.02	
Supply fund, trust funds, revolving funds and transfer appropriations, total.....	33,615,589,044.01	3,714,944,446.55	29,900,644,597.46
Supply fund.....	1,992,254,655.38	<sup>9</sup> 54,223,205.25	1,938,031,450.13
U.S. Government life insurance fund.....	<sup>8</sup> 3,933,239,617.00		3,933,239,617.00
National service life insurance fund.....	<sup>8</sup> 21,931,200,559.00		21,931,200,559.00
Servicemen's Group life insurance.....	<sup>8</sup> 79,753,336.00		79,753,336.00
Veterans reopened insurance fund.....	<sup>8</sup> 27,248,000.00		27,248,000.00

See footnotes at end of table.

receipts versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1966]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior year appro- priations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1966	Cumulative through June 30, 1966				
	\$72, 350, 316. 41		\$783, 742. 16		
	30, 343, 858. 57				
	41, 998, 489. 46		676, 510. 54		
	7, 968. 38		107, 231. 62		
*\$1, 132. 93 42, 097, 184. 29	105, 172. 94 24, 245, 860, 784. 02		1, 600, 000. 00		\$294, 827. 06 1, 778, 619. 67
	19, 871. 35		10, 128. 65		
92, 431, 897. 58	2, 749, 292, 610. 08			* 5 \$31, 312, 086. 77	1, 001, 899, 532. 78
378, 027, 450. 57	1, 641, 779, 119. 53			* 5 11, 245, 156. 21	180, 855, 541. 65
15, 953, 694. 92	289, 993, 906. 86				2, 243, 061. 76
	2, 312, 241, 269. 69		86, 003, 572. 60		
	563, 006, 707. 84				
	1, 749, 234, 561. 85		86, 003, 572. 60		
	4, 716, 145, 954. 24		146, 221, 069. 77		
	4, 612, 367, 024. 01				
	103, 778, 930. 23		146, 221, 069. 77		
	172, 623, 144. 43				
	250, 000. 00				
	250, 000. 00				
114, 177. 74	1, 278, 964. 15		57, 768. 77	* 5 3, 529. 53	3, 710. 53
7, 873. 52	1, 993, 799. 41		1, 500, 000. 00	* 5 3, 632. 19	37, 832. 78
	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, 032, 787, 793. 54	25, 500, 561, 400. 90	\$144, 966. 69	57, 769, 278. 69	8, 005, 389, 510. 12	51, 723, 887. 61
140, 047, 826. 01	1, 937, 353, 870. 71		15, 568, 055. 98	5 37, 404, 505. 12	1, 928, 223. 57
94, 776, 224. 00	2, 904, 323, 600. 00			1, 023, 537, 780. 00	5, 378, 237. 00
649, 222, 214. 00	15, 211, 111, 077. 00			6, 732, 293, 419. 00	*10 12, 203, 937. 00
79, 619, 142. 00	79, 619, 142. 00				134, 194. 00
9, 380, 355. 00	12, 367, 567. 00			27, 440, 754. 00	*10 12, 560, 321. 00

Table 95.—Appropriations and other

(Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
Veterans special term insurance fund.....	\$322,891,777.00		\$322,891,777.00
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....	\$73,833,566.00	\$4,250,000.00	69,583,566.00
Canteen service revolving fund.....	22,449,402.67		22,449,402.67
Prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, etc., veterans loans.....	160,791.60		160,791.60
Adjusted service certificate fund.....	3,828,697,454.80	3,645,157,956.40	183,539,498.40
General post fund.....	31,107,875.54		31,107,875.54
General post fund auxiliary account.....	748,030.42		748,030.42
Horatio Ward fund.....	21,742.33		21,742.33
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries.....	44,473,985.56		44,473,985.56
Personal funds of patients.....	742,902,347.75		742,902,347.75
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.....	249,620,791.07		249,620,791.07
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to Aug. 31, 1934.....	1,158,146.76		1,158,146.76
Operations, Federal Civil Defense Administration (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-57.....	297,731.37	115,110.00	182,621.37
Payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1964.....	14,434.00	14,434.00	
Payments to school districts, Office of Education (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1957-63.....	59,327.49	59,327.49	
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1966.....	940,894.24	940,100.00	794.24
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1965.....	1,031,000.00	1,031,000.00	
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), prior years.....	8.02	8.02	
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1957-63.....	4,861,008.55	4,861,000.00	8.55
Salaries and expenses, Social Security Administration (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1966.....	8,683.48	8,683.48	
Salaries and expenses, Social Security Administration (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1965.....	4,062.26	4,062.26	
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), 1955-62.....	1,340,515.08	1,218,901.26	121,613.82
Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of federal agencies, Office of Emergency Planning (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1961-62.....	33,500.00	33,500.00	
Public work 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), prior years.....	174,489.96	174,489.96	
Civil defense, Department of Defense (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1962.....	1,070,702.00	1,070,702.00	
Maintenance and operation, Army (transfer to Veterans Administration), 1955-56.....	51,425.49	*1.13	51,426.62

See footnotes at end of table.



receipts versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1966]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior year appro- priations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1966	Cumulative through June 30, 1966				
\$17,509,282.00 9,793,723.00	\$144,643,895.00 68,471,507.00	-----	\$4,250,000.00	\$177,400,368.00 6,379,684.00	*10 \$3,402,486.00 *10 1,017,625.00 10,533,836.67
		-----	11,915,566.00		
	160,609.23	-----	182.37		
11 2,642,410.28	3,822,697,454.80	-----	6,000,000.00		
1,910,989.57	27,254,000.13	-----	386.57	933,000.00	2,920,488.84
	748,030.42	-----			
	21,742.33	-----			
38,306.75	43,747,675.19	-----	571.50		725,738.87
56,819,682.87	683,713,445.87	-----	2,871.88		59,186,030.00
		-----			
	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	-----	2,254.32		
		-----			
	57,262.34	-----	2,065.15		
		-----			
827,480.52	827,480.52	-----	21,418.78		91,994.94
		-----			
110,876.89	1,002,780.39	-----	25,692.97		2,526.64
		-----			
*32.80	1,099,901.37	-----	92,098.63		
		-----			
95.10	95.10	-----	*87.08		
		-----			
	4,703,680.87	\$8.02	157,319.66		
		-----			
8,683.48	8,683.48	-----			
		-----			
1,139.67	4,062.26	-----			
		-----			
	202,662.59	-----	337.41		
		-----			
	14,962.10	-----	37.90		
		-----			
	1,323,581.45	-----	16,933.63		
		-----			
	33,353.05	-----	146.95		
		-----			
	343,848.30	-----	6,151.70		
		-----			
79,395.20	164,291.10	-----	3,212.78		6,986.08
		-----			
	921,455.59	144,958.67	4,287.74		
		-----			
	51,425.49	-----			
		-----			

**Table 95.—Appropriations and other**

[Cumulative through

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts		
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts
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 \$8,255,628.80 from the appropriation veterans insurance and indemnities to the following trust and revolving funds from which expenditures are made: \$5,170,556.57 to the national service life insurance fund; \$85,072.23 to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$3,000,000 to the service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the transfer of \$4,923,145,040.32 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; \$61,984,875.61 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$486,151.64 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; \$250,000 from payment to veterans special term insurance fund appropriation to the veterans special term insurance fund; \$250,000 from payment to service-disabled veterans insurance fund appropriation to service-disabled veterans insurance fund; \$13,000,000 from veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

<sup>3</sup> Cumulative expenditures through June 30, 1966, reduced by \$1,679.11 as an adjustment to prior year expenditures.

<sup>4</sup> Cumulative expenditures through June 30, 1966, increased by \$202.48 as an adjustment of prior year expenditures.

<sup>5</sup> Represents "Other working capital."

receipts versus expenditures—Continued

June 30, 1966]

Expenditures		Obligated balances transferred to prior year appro- priations	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments, loans, and liens	Balance
Fiscal year 1966	Cumulative through June 30, 1966				
	9,840.63				
	\$12,126.93				
	13,642.92				
	1,377,412.20		\$29,821.30		
			576.30		

<sup>6</sup> Receipts reduced by \$305,718,022 transferred to loan guaranty revolving fund—Public Law 86-665, approved July 14, 1960; Public Law 87-65, approved June 30, 1961.

<sup>7</sup> Receipts increased by \$305,718,022 transferred from direct loans to veterans and reserves—Public Law 86-665, approved July 14, 1960; Public Law 87-65, approved June 30, 1961.

<sup>8</sup> Insurance activities shown under both appropriations and trust and working funds.

<sup>9</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 \$1,320,488.92 less authorized change during fiscal year 1959 of \$18,848.68 plus authorized change during fiscal year 1962 of \$316,525.12 less authorized change during fiscal year 1966 of \$762,380.83.

<sup>10</sup> Expenditures reported on an accrual basis rather than a cash basis results in a negative balance.

<sup>11</sup> Represents expenditure transfer of June 30, 1965, balance to compensation and pensions—Public Law 89-128, approved Aug. 16, 1965.

\*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 96.**—*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, 1966.....	<sup>2</sup> \$165,899,035,587.50	\$140,398,474,186.60	\$25,500,561,400.90	\$22,892,664,385.42	\$426,586,208.90	\$153,103,707.16	\$251,411,623.26
1966.....	7,473,628,178.40	6,410,840,384.86	1,062,787,793.54	1,406,735,535.56	-----	-----	-----
1965.....	7,139,296,223.03	6,150,019,567.65	989,276,655.38	1,358,410,178.36	-----	-----	-----
1964.....	7,051,816,611.63	6,008,128,646.22	1,043,687,965.41	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	936,436,067.23	-----	-----	-----
1956.....	5,609,241,578.32	4,801,885,610.49	807,355,967.83	937,102,368.63	-----	-----	-----
1955.....	5,330,468,067.18	4,483,136,711.42	847,331,355.76	869,576,266.85	-----	-----	-----
1954.....	5,282,574,988.43	4,282,591,739.78	999,983,248.65	904,920,873.45	-----	-----	-----
1953.....	5,098,458,093.94	4,354,220,485.31	744,237,608.63	864,145,712.35	-----	-----	-----
1952.....	6,074,484,831.94	4,944,186,941.88	1,130,297,890.06	898,263,653.07	-----	-----	-----
1951.....	5,998,433,367.66	5,356,638,997.35	641,794,370.31	864,569,535.41	-----	-----	-----
1950.....	9,752,982,831.63	6,627,657,055.16	3,125,325,776.47	901,988,426.85	-----	-----	-----
1949.....	7,076,749,316.14	6,660,349,985.17	416,399,330.97	941,185,958.36	-----	-----	-----
1948.....	7,184,961,094.86	6,497,681,025.54	687,280,069.32	911,088,912.94	-----	-----	-----
1947.....	7,085,355,201.06	7,470,599,706.46	334,755,494.60	882,128,820.80	-----	-----	-----
1946.....	4,772,072,218.89	4,425,000,511.64	347,071,707.25	384,349,718.39	*1,656.84	-----	-----
1945.....	2,271,318,333.42	2,084,667,750.03	186,650,583.39	159,559,021.23	-----	-----	-----
1944.....	828,391,436.33	743,596,077.71	84,795,358.62	130,979,618.44	*93.00	-----	-----
1943.....	656,256,161.79	605,693,295.33	50,562,866.46	114,662,347.69	*215.78	-----	-----
1942.....	647,729,952.88	556,198,013.47	91,531,939.41	104,696,156.19	*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.....	893,694,174.08	579,352,230.91	314,641,944.17	84,745,276.77	*3,008.47	-----	-----
1936.....	3,839,120,426.07	586,249,079.46	3,258,871,346.61	83,132,732.96	*2,414.18	-----	51,268.05
1935.....	618,522,341.50	556,857,131.97	61,665,209.53	77,809,130.79	*4,030.20	1,750.00	*87.52
1934.....	594,022,058.08	466,215,620.02	97,806,538.06	66,338,527.82	*6,064.05	4.40	*25.00
1933.....	868,688,479.42	770,758,260.06	87,930,219.36	89,956,627.40	-----	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.....	783,358,332.16	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	13,266,946,425.44	617,129,318.85	379,266,358.88	383,262,126.21	151,583,116.01	239,048,712.86

Fiscal year	State and Territorial homes	Canteen service, revolving fund	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs) <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, 1966.....	\$38,549,236.59	\$4,965,000.00	\$1,613,506,293.36	\$3,018,704.79	\$13,198,826.79	\$77,358,463,203.80	\$300,185.42	\$75,400,971.092.18
1966.....			83,464,488.90			4,391,943,302.81		4,305,367,750.70
1965.....			76,996,460.13			4,107,721,051.52		4,042,143,926.09
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	3,652,598,228.53
1961.....			51,427,938.83			3,621,607,974.66	4,000.00	5,568,395,606.38
1960.....			56,854,194.44			3,367,449,928.96	4,800.00	3,314,761,383.25
1959.....			45,145,198.90			3,275,612,572.62	4,800.00	3,225,526,577.51
1958.....			32,903,714.10			3,102,798,452.95	4,800.00	3,062,211,267.86
1957.....			36,342,386.54			2,871,105,455.86	4,600.00	2,828,516,005.83
1956.....			26,881,592.75			2,797,006,657.11	1,650.00	2,748,989,286.51
1955.....			32,510,158.34			2,681,726,076.86	1,500.00	2,634,292,537.00
1954.....			51,043,060.99			2,481,503,017.36	1,500.00	2,450,517,692.41
1953.....			88,183,082.13			2,419,245,173.52	1,875.00	2,376,306,532.86
1952.....		*11,050.77	113,011,396.13			2,180,268,787.63	3,875.00	2,105,973,072.57
1951.....			103,878,104.83			2,171,172,166.08	4,750.00	2,035,987,965.40
1950.....		11,050.77	151,531,923.87			2,223,092,285.42	6,125.00	2,009,462,298.33
1949.....			124,024,440.08			2,153,498,765.47	6,000.00	1,891,283,111.78
1948.....		965,000.00	16,980,325.61			2,081,235,828.74	6,000.00	1,820,685,358.26
1947.....		4,000,000.00	153,879,665.54			1,932,037,153.57	6,000.00	1,731,972,782.52
1946.....			34,313,351.79			1,258,863,619.89	8,625.00	1,215,688,137.21
1945.....			15,800,635.66			771,796,516.61	9,375.00	732,535,301.93
1944.....			4,850,857.78			494,941,561.39	10,500.00	494,364,393.43
1943.....			2,694,330.81		26,158.49	442,373,819.87	13,500.00	442,360,319.87
1942.....			4,002,650.93		42,502.37	431,298,459.93	14,750.00	431,283,709.93
1941.....	*502.34		3,425,168.22		1,115,911.65	433,128,952.76	15,000.00	433,113,952.76
1940.....			5,978,545.60		7,659,254.93	429,153,464.56	15,000.00	429,138,464.56
1939.....	*30.00		6,602,668.51	5.00	4,354,999.35	416,718,868.36	15,000.00	416,703,868.36
1938.....	*45.66		9,311,252.65	35,607.12		402,783,695.97	15,000.00	402,768,695.97
1937.....	*1,071.00		8,872,848.73	90,876.63		396,045,927.12	15,875.00	396,030,052.12
1936.....	*907.32		1,933,263.04	1,004,575.71		399,009,852.78	17,375.00	398,992,477.78
1935.....	*84.34		1,416,735.22	1,486,256.15		374,425,539.57	18,370.00	374,407,169.57
1934.....	151,844.76		2,769,263.77	401,384.18		321,394,530.63	17,743.75	321,376,786.88
1933.....	757,965.18		13,517,369.43			550,585,092.23	25,750.00	550,559,342.23
1932.....	785,946.91		12,875,744.03			545,800,261.68	23,500.00	545,776,761.68
1931.....	589,999.80		9,040,319.81			488,388,942.92		488,388,942.92
1930 and prior years <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.

[illegible]

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Con.				Veterans' miscellaneous benefits <sup>12</sup>					Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans <sup>12</sup>	Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War II and Korean conflict)
	Death gratuities (Ch. 19, title 38, U.S.C.)	Adjusted service certificates World War I	Burial flags (sec. 901, title 38 U.S.C.)	Tort claim settlements (sec. 617, title 38 U.S.C.)	Total	Statutory burial awards <sup>9</sup>	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Laws 16 and 894) <sup>12</sup>		Home for paraplegics <sup>12</sup>		
							Tuition	Supplies and equipment			
Total to June 30, 1966.....	\$10, 972, 412. 36	\$68, 960. 67	\$1, 622, 144. 34	\$355, 465. 83	\$419, 514, 107. 74	\$96, 082, 554. 25	\$249, 800, 973. 69	\$40, 380, 054. 35	\$33, 250, 525. 45	\$72, 250, 316. 41	\$105, 172. 94
1966.....	10, 972, 412. 36	68, 960. 67	1, 060, 419. 02	82, 750. 00							*1, 132. 93
1965.....			561, 725. 32	272, 715. 83							*1, 908. 69
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, 388, 064. 67	13, 164, 197. 92	21, 236, 277. 43	2, 382, 903. 50	6, 604, 685. 82	1, 530, 362. 81	*102, 789. 67
1951.....					63, 825, 383. 07	13, 000, 967. 39	36, 972, 700. 62	4, 729, 579. 00	9, 122, 136. 06	579, 401. 59	*296, 282. 76
1950.....					77, 659, 447. 51	12, 908, 967. 34	51, 065, 837. 30	7, 610, 508. 69	6, 074, 134. 18	2, 174, 352. 16	*590, 492. 44
1949.....					86, 212, 747. 50	12, 681, 272. 00	62, 099, 801. 12	10, 903, 816. 58	527, 857. 80	6, 620, 035. 74	146, 586. 55
1948.....					80, 064, 675. 72	12, 051, 439. 55	56, 101, 431. 18	11, 911, 804. 99		9, 898, 579. 11	102, 187. 30
1947.....										21, 798, 248. 40	254, 648. 74
1946.....											479, 523. 34
1945.....											99, 978. 51
1944.....											13, 645. 00
1943.....											
1942.....											
1941.....											
1940.....											
1939.....											
1938.....											
1937.....											
1936.....											
1935.....											
1934.....											
1933.....											
1932.....											
1931.....											
1930 and prior years.....											

See footnotes at end of table.

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, 1966 . . . . .	<sup>10</sup> \$24, 245, 860, 784.02	\$10, 067, 095, 726.23	\$3, 947, 862, 117.47	\$497, 652, 984.83	\$4, 521, 425, 375.09	\$403, 998, 172.65	\$730, 437, 815.91
1966 . . . . .	<sup>10</sup> 42, 097, 184.29	3, 992.46		24.00	11, 488.68	235.00	
1965 . . . . .	<sup>10</sup> 49, 392, 151.26	8, 351.89	66.93	3, 191.72	11, 858, 470.13		
1964 . . . . .	<sup>10</sup> 68, 827, 750.92	2, 832.68	30, 989.83	*22, 737.37	33, 935, 761.12	320.00	
1963 . . . . .	<sup>10</sup> 95, 565, 684.16	8, 606.46	33, 031.11	532.09	62, 462, 857.62	360.00	
1962 . . . . .	<sup>10</sup> 150, 504, 739.18	*15, 709.14	32, 534.77	2, 178.69	121, 172, 197.27	560.00	
1961 . . . . .	<sup>10</sup> 405, 938, 564.47	*17, 870.68	170, 725.54	16, 131.67	220, 802, 022.74	*249.58	159, 885, 058.86
1960 . . . . .	<sup>10</sup> 514, 175, 433.49	22, 569.22	151, 920.85	33, 472.82	371, 196, 187.09	*6, 731.02	121, 835, 398.33
1959 . . . . .	<sup>10</sup> 706, 109, 987.64	49, 681.52	304, 585.66	26, 320.00	565, 984, 930.33	*2, 600.73	120, 935, 661.78
1958 . . . . .	<sup>10</sup> 789, 498, 236.63	303, 590.32	80, 231.00	118, 632.10	692, 729, 551.38	6, 723.53	80, 032, 347.30
1957 . . . . .	<sup>10</sup> 848, 878, 594.72	2, 004, 064.75	4, 181, 912.36	721, 593.75	766, 998, 207.25	65, 984.55	60, 059, 311.49
1956 . . . . .	<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	39, 894, 424.55
1955 . . . . .	707, 946, 022.64	59, 243, 641.11	37, 576, 212.25	4, 272, 637.86	563, 421, 364.32	772, 204.57	28, 058, 804.12
1954 . . . . .	588, 514, 692.36	153, 335, 534.50	85, 804, 853.15	8, 641, 314.23	296, 337, 829.90	24, 913, 244.99	19, 726, 911.56
1953 . . . . .	733, 128, 902.07	378, 641, 470.30	184, 389, 245.81	18, 530, 478.85	86, 241, 379.45	46, 355, 683.52	19, 486, 768.46
1952 . . . . .	1, 403, 834, 222.49	899, 656, 957.92	388, 618, 182.24	37, 128, 208.19		59, 820, 958.35	18, 534, 387.77
1951 . . . . .	2, 041, 827, 097.40	1, 363, 078, 577.22	523, 446, 279.01	56, 815, 741.31		69, 226, 255.41	20, 881, 797.37
1950 . . . . .	2, 792, 589, 648.90	1, 829, 111, 963.32	682, 039, 504.41	84, 576, 905.82		38, 975, 349.74	19, 695, 438.90
1949 . . . . .	3, 253, 491, 687.62	1, 869, 482, 777.55	735, 360, 304.10	99, 018, 787.58		27, 912, 525.56	12, 124, 942.62
1948 . . . . .	3, 245, 247, 925.75	1, 624, 752, 489.70	769, 644, 853.15	104, 009, 552.70		57, 181, 968.32	7, 172, 378.08
1947 . . . . .	3, 636, 584, 127.44	1, 550, 965, 476.13	496, 245, 115.72	75, 164, 855.40		73, 486, 133.08	2, 006, 463.02
1946 . . . . .	1, 351, 525, 422.02	317, 372, 660.19	22, 328, 760.72	6, 475, 111.45		5, 121, 459.25	107, 721.10
1945 . . . . .							
1944 . . . . .							
1943 . . . . .							
1942 . . . . .							
1941 . . . . .							
1940 . . . . .							
1939 . . . . .							
1938 . . . . .							
1937 . . . . .							
1936 . . . . .							
1935 . . . . .							
1934 . . . . .							
1933 . . . . .							
1932 . . . . .							
1931 . . . . .							
1930 and prior years . . . . .							



Fiscal year	Readjustment benefits —Continued							Direct loans to veterans	Loan guaranty revolving fund
	Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans <sup>12</sup>	Children's educational assistance	Readjustment allowances (Public Law 346)		Vocational rehabilitation (Public Laws 16 and 894) <sup>12</sup>		Homes for paraplegics <sup>12</sup>		
			Unemployment	Self-employment	Tuition	Supplies and equipment			
Total to June 30, 1966 -----	\$7,079,842. 95	\$171,506,157. 61	\$3,187,524,687. 73	\$589,080,454. 49	\$64,712,748. 05	\$10,347,933. 44	\$50,683,923. 61	\$2,749,292,610. 08	\$1,641,779,119. 53
1966-----	929,755. 87	31,112,561. 28	-----	-----	4,527,947. 07	843,248. 77	4,817,823. 06	92,431,897. 58	378,027,450. 57
1965-----	1,144,004. 17	25,570,005. 41	20. 00	-----	4,777,547. 83	819,040. 27	5,208,088. 73	171,394,327. 33	363,925,896. 49
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	286,271,317. 73	-----
1960-----	624,313. 02	11,456,969. 81	272. 49	*25. 00	4,945,478. 46	761,252. 94	3,352,024. 08	312,776,671. 63	-----
1959-----	701,355. 51	7,663,347. 96	1,370. 46	*38. 00	6,026,710. 13	936,014. 40	3,428,552. 92	203,971,329. 77	-----
1958-----	-----	5,183,215. 15	1,631. 19	62. 00	6,519,793. 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 96.—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—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>13</sup>	Dividends	Appropriation		Trust fund		
					Benefits	Transferred to national service life insurance fund	Benefits <sup>13</sup>	Dividends	
Total to June 30, 1966.....	\$2, 193, 258, 471. 71	\$141, 716, 796. 31	\$2, 240, 631, 554. 27	\$663, 692, 045. 73	\$17, 051, 155. 94	\$4, 767, 928, 244. 01	\$8, 506, 447, 720. 63	\$6, 704, 663, 356. 37	\$358, 049, 607. 25
1966.....	2, 177, 841. 50	85, 072. 23	79, 026, 224. 00	15, 750, 000. 00	795, 911. 09	5, 170, 556. 57	443, 522, 214. 00	205, 700, 000. 00	4, 724, 313. 53
1965.....	2, 317, 344. 21	*119, 011. 31	83, 326, 870. 00	14, 065, 917. 00	832, 790. 08	7, 028, 552. 70	440, 902, 678. 00	207, 790, 101. 00	9, 967, 695. 06
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, 965, 934. 00	14, 646, 255. 00	912, 680. 18	5, 993, 245. 62	472, 642, 923. 00	303, 011, 006. 00	22, 035, 789. 75
1962.....	2, 886, 703. 99	166, 114. 10	94, 251, 680. 30	16, 827, 750. 00	915, 285. 92	6, 885, 153. 31	455, 745, 457. 87	231, 498, 835. 00	29, 167, 759. 72
1961.....	3, 008, 052. 37	179, 697. 04	91, 192, 353. 85	52, 817, 964. 92	911, 164. 08	8, 448, 898. 53	447, 290, 475. 83	426, 467, 538. 31	32, 552, 273. 80
1960.....	3, 408, 799. 92	323, 992. 33	99, 072, 881. 83	18, 631, 060. 00	817, 734. 97	10, 296, 004. 86	422, 780, 530. 16	238, 852, 099. 00	35, 893, 765. 30
1959.....	3, 295, 802. 01	232, 898. 38	81, 926, 715. 45	18, 893, 084. 48	772, 124. 73	12, 192, 994. 03	393, 193, 103. 48	250, 363, 376. 38	36, 170, 997. 30
1958.....	3, 611, 103. 93	879, 025. 02	77, 544, 947. 50	53, 505, 477. 11	854, 843. 96	14, 691, 104. 08	362, 861, 954. 45	217, 317, 976. 05	36, 042, 491. 92
1957.....	3, 770, 180. 24	644, 144. 72	73, 852, 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	183, 651, 984. 32	31, 617, 955. 15
1955.....	4, 204, 933. 23	1, 366, 796. 97	64, 572, 287. 14	24, 546, 861. 46	872, 377. 15	29, 793, 296. 44	394, 368, 046. 25	204, 719, 377. 14	27, 097, 901. 60
1954.....	4, 228, 719. 03	817, 744. 34	63, 184, 724. 65	89, 001, 840. 20	997, 530. 83	72, 659, 187. 91	475, 311, 601. 36	211, 977, 216. 64	23, 542, 060. 34
1953.....	4, 437, 373. 73	985, 178. 57	69, 748, 082. 07	20, 750, 336. 13	916, 563. 68	83, 740, 005. 79	441, 229, 747. 17	188, 160, 900. 85	11, 797, 528. 96
1952.....	4, 487, 136. 56	691, 119. 35	68, 766, 095. 99	15, 186, 700. 43	976, 753. 15	203, 452, 866. 41	457, 714, 965. 25	556, 362, 478. 82	6, 656, 568. 41
1951.....	4, 749, 900. 86	1, 200, 684. 13	44, 703, 213. 69	14, 649, 780. 37	956, 352. 54	43, 353, 967. 36	320, 425, 190. 53	221, 619, 914. 05	
1950.....	4, 880, 949. 51	1, 883, 946. 29	61, 447, 204. 66	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, 826. 29	9, 294, 343. 07	40, 791, 368. 28	7, 802, 331. 43		1, 380, 001, 457. 81	285, 909, 885. 44		
1945.....	6, 814, 594. 69	12, 941, 477. 28	23, 920, 203. 62	8, 353, 054. 66		1, 117, 548, 383. 54	136, 846, 767. 35		
1944.....	7, 775, 455. 51	2, 517, 340. 98	36, 462, 166. 05	8, 256, 768. 15		102, 429, 163. 08	33, 897, 951. 37		
1943.....	9, 143, 427. 32	5, 346, 062. 18	31, 800, 133. 04	8, 014, 537. 24		31, 145, 696. 84	6, 549, 351. 07		
1942.....	11, 074, 329. 10	4, 416, 602. 17	36, 324, 633. 18	8, 156, 558. 84		395, 960. 98	960, 608. 14		
1941.....	13, 754, 308. 02	1, 636, 251. 59	47, 604, 363. 52	8, 222, 294. 92			7, 055. 28		
1940.....	18, 085, 890. 02	1, 515, 686. 80	61, 041, 760. 10	8, 770, 995. 04					
1939.....	35, 633, 750. 47	2, 760, 188. 23	26, 951, 222. 09	8, 380, 003. 43					
1938.....	80, 090, 884. 57	2, 430, 635. 73	24, 235, 120. 83	7, 400, 492. 52					
1937.....	85, 483, 989. 57	2, 567, 788. 80	22, 729, 069. 30	6, 667, 314. 93					
1936.....	90, 565, 822. 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					

Fiscal year	Service men's group life insurance fund	Veterans reopened insurance fund	Veterans special term insurance		Service-disabled veterans insurance			Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief	Adjusted compensation		
			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, 1966	\$79,619,142.00	\$12,367,567.00	\$250,000.00	\$144,643,895.00	\$250,000.00	\$13,000,000.00	\$68,471,507.00	\$1,993,799.41	\$3,822,697,454.80	\$55,661,050.75	\$76,103.36
1966	79,619,142.00	9,380,355.00		17,509,282.00		3,000,000.00	9,793,723.00	7,873.52	2,642,410.28		
1965		2,987,212.00		11,426,839.00		2,000,000.00	9,521,826.00	23,945.23	94,828.34		
1964				19,590,051.00		2,700,000.00	8,136,011.00	22,831.56	103,310.00		
1963				11,189,733.00		2,300,000.00	7,799,824.00	22,513.56	84,367.14		
1962				44,208,822.12		1,300,000.00	6,766,915.00	17,256.78	116,511.23		
1961				7,707,665.79		1,200,000.00	6,596,305.65	63,084.80	223,887.34		
1960				6,768,160.06		500,000.00	5,535,002.93	108,398.14	298,860.36		
1959				8,078,371.64			3,620,986.70	1,456,963.14	832,449.77		
1958				5,822,769.49			3,513,466.76	14,448.73	192,646.86		
1957				5,570,782.98			2,726,789.43	*658.13	262,903.82		
1956				3,506,569.83			2,126,799.10	*21,812.75	218,228.95		
1955				2,053,876.09			1,633,685.45	*43,320.04	224,465.25		
1954				805,454.47			529,842.56	*63,314.13	691,568.40		
1953				384,267.33			149,864.56	*86,520.33	201,575.97	*786.84	
1952			250,000.00	21,240.20	250,000.00		20,464.86	*168,164.62	295,019.17	*422.19	
1951								*179,861.24	355,761.84	*1,071.34	
1950								*1,239,855.60	576,290.45	*93.22	
1949								377,213.24	614,120.94	*978.45	
1948								1,256,233.03	908,901.09	4,156.69	
1947								327,021.23	1,074,609.59	7,600.73	
1946								71,635.45	3,819,805.48	11,072.40	
1945								27,877.90	11,223,396.84	63,909.11	
1944									1,647,700.54	89,464.03	
1943									996,953.80	167,728.48	
1942									43,227,404.24	253,196.34	
1941									2,656,735.71	399,566.38	
1940									9,234,571.86	681,304.19	
1939									7,413,848.79	1,185,414.37	
1938									13,837,588.33	1,352,099.16	
1937									282,656,226.02	1,546,168.24	
1936									3,228,421,888.82	1,089,821.20	
1935									25,562,460.85	1,361,408.31	
1934									23,413,326.01	1,895,111.07	4,214.55
1933									24,621,384.22	2,252,360.76	71,888.81
1932									23,215,621.33	2,480,264.29	
1931									19,391,652.05	2,463,148.16	
1930 and prior years <sup>4</sup>									91,344,173.12	38,360,608.88	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 96.**—*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—Continued*

Fiscal year	Supply fund	General post fund	General post fund auxiliary account	Horatio Ward fund	Personal funds of patients <sup>15</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, 1966	\$1,937,353,870.71	\$27,254,000.13	\$748,030.42	\$21,742.33	\$727,461,121.06	\$644,865,174.15	\$582,939,660.40	\$35,078,013.20	\$249,620,791.07	\$1,158,146.76	\$15,696,264.94
1966	140,047,826.01	1,910,989.57			56,857,989.62						1,207,727.70
1965	162,858,651.33	1,410,320.67			53,796,342.60						1,225,164.72
1964	176,816,043.97	1,600,343.44			54,290,727.81						1,526,772.81
1963	179,872,023.07	1,571,759.92			50,774,353.11						2,218,607.22
1962	171,241,209.69	1,609,314.27			48,581,961.59						1,303,381.31
1961	155,530,315.83	1,596,594.59			43,754,567.03	*59.65					1,145,570.78
1960	149,364,963.37	1,796,596.89			42,422,802.53						1,060,837.87
1959	139,984,242.32	2,479,433.15			37,586,767.17						971,446.74
1958	135,922,407.46	2,046,172.12			34,373,404.05						657,888.70
1957	134,096,780.40	1,819,640.58			30,706,676.39		*10.00				459,070.90
1956	128,166,042.25	1,049,644.59			28,349,661.30	*10.00					250,053.94
1955	128,540,182.35	887,732.36			25,587,614.44	*67.67					279,526.43
1954	133,913,182.66	907,968.49			23,659,761.31	*156.09					70,094.79
1953		774,694.10			22,826,171.38	*77.50	11,461.82				55,629.19
1952		777,090.48			31,153,834.86						131,925.44
1951		658,423.57			39,277,653.84	*53.00					175,822.38
1950		1,324,206.93			19,979,249.97			*15.00			281,279.26
1949		627,825.36			19,088,218.08			*192.37			255,633.89
1948		328,722.97	1,802.65		14,944,270.72	1,498.95		*96.00			542,610.48
1947		96,381.97	189,974.19		10,888,063.93						599,771.55
1946		30,458.73	285,322.09		8,432,535.80	*231.65					1,629.08
1945		96,462.50	270,931.49		5,939,766.93	*363.94	*2,346.96				18,066.40
1944		29,155.28			4,501,568.23	*4,737.51	*3,998.78				7,849.79
1943		34,156.86			3,167,695.45	*3,452.55	*2,641.23				140,072.21
1942		35,906.51			2,827,034.06	*3,641.63	*2,217.06				25,885.59
1941		37,903.71			2,816,117.65	*3,646.83	*1,365.18				16,310.07
1940		34,727.42			2,354,606.63	*2,916.26	*504.91				165,714.03
1939		134,132.38			2,166,924.42	*1,657.18	*335.50				21,111.43
1938		192,438.01			2,241,670.31	*1,084.69	*1,309.11				40,111.61
1937		459,424.97			2,130,479.30	*9,022.38	*1,226.34				13,112.89
1936		170,525.63			1,982,580.55	*6,267.25	*633.58				12,712.22
1935		324,142.95		306.55		*9,192.36	*695.44				15,507.22
1934		134,432.51		1,599.94		*7,247.29	2,908.70		8,519,553.38	86,355.31	2,690.45
1933		52,637.62		2,584.60		*16,825.80	7,998.77	94.51	47,656,009.54	527,036.97	492,644.71
1932		213,639.03		17,251.24		*17,109.11	*8,732.62		34,837,692.05	351,786.93	4,818.00
1931						*21,747.50	5,070.03	1,600.00	27,470,075.06	192,967.55	101,716.55
1930 and prior years <sup>1</sup>									23,992,317.41		197,495.99
						644,973,243.04	582,921,185.92	35,076,318.69	107,144,453.63		

<sup>1</sup> Includes general operating expenses, 1954-66; medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954-66; medical care, 1962-66; 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, 1950-66. 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 \$4,923,145,040.32 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; \$61,954,875.61 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$486,151.64 from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; and \$13 million from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation to the service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

<sup>3</sup> Includes the transfer of \$8,255,328.80 from the appropriation veterans insurance and indemnities to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$5,170,556.57 to the national service life insurance fund; \$85,072.23 to the U.S. Government life insurance fund; and \$3 million 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, \$90,000,000; 1950, \$100,000,000; 1951, \$42,573,691.17; 1952, \$40,000,000; and 1953, \$21,300,000. Also includes expenditures for grants to Republic of Philippines for construction and equipping of hospitals, and for major alterations, improvements, and repairs.

<sup>6</sup> A detailed distribution showing these expenditures by war and compensation or pension status may be found in table 32 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 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 1956, accounting procedures were revised for the "Compensation and pensions" and "readjustment benefits" appropriations with respect to the handling of refunds (overpayments) receivable. In arriving at net expenditures for these appropriations, overpayments are deducted from gross expenditures at the time of collection. The supporting accounts showing expenses by purpose or type of benefit, however, are reduced at the time of discovery of the overpayment. Thus, the supporting detail will not add to the appropriation expenditures totals. The unclassified amount of \$20,360,543.70 under the "Compensation and pensions" appropriation through June 30, 1966, reflects an increase of \$12,719,406.01 in refunds receivable, \$8,852,709.62 in writeoffs

and waivers of uncollectable overpayments charged to an unclassified account, \$981,715.61 in refunds of gratuitous payments from personal funds of patients, and \$229,856.32 in undistributed payments. In fiscal year 1966, these adjustments reflect an increase of \$3,441,476.23 in refunds receivable. Under the "Readjustment benefits" appropriation through June 30, 1966, the \$3,547,156.04 difference between total expenditures from the appropriation and the supporting detail reflects the net difference between a decrease of \$5,274,822.20 in refunds receivable, a decrease of \$3,998.96 in accounts payable, and \$1,723,667.40 in writeoffs and waiver of uncollectable overpayments charged to an unclassified account. In fiscal year 1966, these adjustments included an increase of \$52,917.06 in refunds receivable, and a credit of \$96,974.84 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 \$12,675,572; national service life insurance trust fund, plus \$32,661,399.78; veterans special term insurance fund, plus \$2,183,306; and service-disabled veterans insurance fund, minus \$523,288.

<sup>14</sup> Represents payments made on "Adjusted service certificates" and amounts reimbursed to the U.S. Government life insurance fund on account of loans made from that fund on certificates. 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 5512.

<sup>15</sup> Includes "Funds due incompetent beneficiaries."

<sup>16</sup> Includes \$78,080.98 Vocational rehabilitation special fund.

<sup>17</sup> Includes expenditures of \$282,082,863.52 from the military and naval family allowance appropriation, and \$300,856,796.88 from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard allotments trust fund.

<sup>18</sup> Includes \$2,921,667.18 from appropriated funds and \$12,774,597.76 from trust and working funds.

<sup>19</sup> 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 97.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State

[Fiscal year 1966]

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 30, 1963, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1966							
		Total living and deceased veterans						Living veterans	
		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected		Total	
		Number	Amount	Number <sup>2</sup>	Amount	Number <sup>3</sup>	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	\$6,721,929,793	4,540,080	\$4,305,367,751	2,358,858	\$2,315,928,479	2,181,222	\$1,989,439,272	3,200,871	\$3,133,461,583
Foreign countries.....	70,471,577	78,095	60,917,110	51,576	32,814,078	26,519	23,103,032	31,905	30,951,473
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	49,979,922	26,649	34,130,823	12,991	19,116,863	13,658	15,013,960	19,302	26,532,254
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	48,855,279	25,758	33,161,717	12,392	18,436,864	13,366	14,724,853	18,772	26,031,003
All others.....	1,124,643	891	969,106	599	679,999	292	289,107	530	501,251
Total United States.....	6,601,478,294	4,435,336	4,210,319,818	2,294,291	2,263,997,538	2,141,045	1,946,322,280	3,149,664	3,075,977,856
Alabama.....	130,043,351	84,143	84,931,168	42,889	44,852,198	41,254	40,078,970	57,288	60,029,821
Alaska.....	3,360,558	2,503	2,043,261	1,846	1,438,989	657	604,272	2,051	1,605,213
Arizona.....	62,633,270	38,623	41,510,270	21,450	25,642,356	17,173	15,867,914	28,501	31,659,281
Arkansas.....	99,713,872	59,481	65,732,521	26,595	32,712,478	32,886	33,020,043	42,220	50,197,142
California.....	576,370,404	377,270	360,825,645	208,452	212,054,433	168,818	148,771,212	269,099	258,738,672
Colorado.....	73,181,358	45,912	46,953,579	26,807	29,435,258	19,105	17,518,321	34,082	35,692,389
Connecticut.....	76,586,317	56,997	48,811,389	34,392	29,678,810	22,605	19,132,579	42,745	36,661,191
Delaware.....	14,282,431	9,047	8,159,589	4,957	4,600,927	4,090	3,558,662	6,408	5,848,183
District of Columbia.....	106,222,503	21,679	22,669,589	12,480	14,206,775	9,199	8,462,814	14,941	14,779,894
Florida.....	243,507,423	166,961	172,384,884	80,175	92,820,429	86,786	79,564,455	120,679	129,176,264
Georgia.....	142,205,644	91,926	93,588,980	46,077	49,708,410	45,849	43,880,570	60,754	64,509,369
Hawaii.....	11,423,175	8,030	7,926,013	5,215	5,285,588	2,815	2,640,425	5,790	5,610,710

Idaho.....	27,426,197	16,157	16,034,244	7,853	8,180,566	8,304	7,853,678	12,130	12,531,009
Illinois.....	306,847,847	197,340	174,610,624	91,119	82,204,215	106,221	92,406,409	135,587	124,380,964
Indiana.....	136,250,092	100,163	91,840,870	46,678	44,469,379	53,485	47,371,491	69,124	66,016,978
Iowa.....	94,953,862	62,615	60,266,157	26,732	27,571,658	35,883	32,694,499	44,462	45,353,372
Kansas.....	86,211,968	52,453	51,082,074	23,614	24,658,764	28,839	26,423,310	36,532	37,324,358
Kentucky.....	117,554,167	85,383	84,394,132	42,049	43,120,832	43,334	41,273,300	58,217	60,062,607
Louisiana.....	116,408,071	80,686	81,726,444	38,411	40,271,138	42,275	41,455,305	54,818	58,031,111
Maine.....	41,858,784	27,327	27,090,035	13,096	13,926,178	14,231	13,163,857	19,035	19,766,480
Maryland.....	97,223,392	66,668	62,184,286	36,531	35,938,334	30,137	26,245,952	45,539	42,886,529
Massachusetts.....	226,787,000	172,937	152,383,127	111,965	99,555,764	60,972	52,827,363	131,359	115,831,611
Michigan.....	229,929,343	167,275	151,376,331	89,654	83,295,289	77,621	68,077,042	123,016	114,928,257
Minnesota.....	143,451,228	92,909	87,006,286	46,888	44,637,109	46,021	42,369,177	69,452	67,142,414
Mississippi.....	88,686,235	57,651	60,674,464	28,001	30,554,904	29,650	30,119,560	39,457	43,452,345
Missouri.....	155,877,882	114,045	109,724,483	49,990	50,264,984	64,055	59,459,499	78,984	80,072,516
Montana.....	25,883,784	16,511	15,866,004	8,294	8,266,633	8,217	7,599,371	12,074	12,029,289
Nebraska.....	48,912,183	31,015	30,124,321	14,775	15,097,204	16,240	15,027,117	22,475	22,779,107
Nevada.....	11,860,737	8,788	7,761,097	5,192	4,659,853	3,596	3,101,244	6,798	5,993,177
New Hampshire.....	23,087,817	17,594	16,654,686	9,151	9,115,712	8,443	7,538,974	12,577	12,184,225
New Jersey.....	186,124,186	152,764	126,170,120	88,708	72,208,199	64,056	53,961,921	111,844	92,535,766
New Mexico.....	39,221,203	23,724	26,058,118	14,333	16,923,750	9,391	9,134,368	17,463	19,853,027
New York.....	565,679,524	400,055	349,680,902	225,864	199,184,560	174,191	150,496,342	292,522	259,879,387
North Carolina.....	159,913,218	101,183	102,954,186	48,516	52,075,041	52,667	50,879,145	66,965	71,770,209
North Dakota.....	19,955,424	11,923	11,291,574	6,372	5,959,602	5,551	5,331,972	8,889	8,687,869
Ohio.....	310,590,019	225,952	204,860,129	120,560	111,027,208	105,392	93,832,921	163,930	152,923,031
Oklahoma.....	103,411,760	73,459	75,051,462	34,988	37,725,659	38,471	37,326,403	51,809	55,839,526
Oregon.....	74,168,828	50,050	48,427,400	21,491	22,376,045	28,559	26,061,355	36,503	37,162,456
Pennsylvania.....	406,439,933	289,149	260,566,804	150,119	139,411,468	139,030	121,155,336	202,137	186,784,823
Rhode Island.....	34,136,526	26,441	23,565,721	14,978	13,535,233	11,463	10,030,488	19,488	17,485,997
South Carolina.....	76,120,738	51,007	52,067,948	22,549	24,453,694	28,458	27,614,254	31,645	34,125,316
South Dakota.....	34,290,023	16,508	16,221,109	6,691	6,855,299	9,817	9,365,810	11,909	12,361,486
Tennessee.....	156,581,551	91,732	92,624,638	42,682	45,640,391	49,050	46,984,247	60,998	65,003,780
Texas.....	365,427,695	241,668	243,900,418	126,615	134,510,229	115,053	109,390,189	169,820	177,190,199
Utah.....	31,995,224	18,157	17,036,685	10,243	10,027,109	7,914	7,009,576	13,441	12,886,012
Vermont.....	15,845,670	9,946	10,173,583	4,840	5,455,045	5,106	4,718,538	6,948	7,453,101
Virginia.....	142,408,321	89,926	89,783,249	45,345	48,960,277	44,581	40,822,972	59,703	60,517,567
Washington.....	112,196,595	73,164	71,416,543	36,354	37,781,134	36,810	33,635,409	53,672	54,006,236
West Virginia.....	93,340,553	56,966	58,015,853	25,692	27,311,019	31,874	30,704,834	39,232	42,287,825
Wisconsin.....	139,419,754	94,079	87,188,920	43,082	40,896,431	50,997	46,292,459	69,009	66,585,649
Wyoming.....	15,470,754	7,394	6,927,903	3,541	3,451,578	3,853	3,476,325	5,543	5,364,116

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 97.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1966]

State	Total living and deceased veterans—Continued									
	Living veterans					Deceased veterans				
	Service connected		Nonservice connected		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	1,994,068	\$1,832,888,014	1,206,803	\$1,300,573,569	1,339,209	\$1,171,906,168	364,790	\$483,040,465	974,419	\$688,865,703
Foreign countries.....	17,289	12,274,842	14,616	18,676,631	46,190	29,965,637	34,287	20,539,236	11,903	9,426,401
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	10,780	15,811,546	8,522	10,720,708	7,347	7,598,569	2,211	3,305,317	5,136	4,293,252
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	10,339	15,419,781	8,433	10,611,222	6,986	7,130,714	2,053	3,017,083	4,933	4,113,631
All others.....	441	391,765	89	109,486	361	467,855	158	283,234	203	179,621
Total United States.....	1,965,999	1,804,801,626	1,183,665	1,271,176,230	1,285,672	1,134,341,962	328,292	459,195,912	957,380	675,146,050
Alabama.....	34,932	34,069,203	22,356	25,960,618	26,855	24,901,347	7,957	10,782,995	18,898	14,118,352
Alaska.....	1,745	1,282,138	306	523,075	452	438,048	101	155,851	351	281,197
Arizona.....	18,181	20,670,036	10,320	10,989,245	10,122	9,850,989	3,269	4,972,320	6,853	4,878,069
Arkansas.....	21,272	25,898,210	20,948	24,298,932	17,261	15,535,379	5,323	6,814,268	11,938	8,721,111
California.....	177,898	162,985,858	91,201	95,752,814	108,171	102,086,973	30,554	49,068,575	77,617	53,018,398
Colorado.....	23,004	23,765,185	11,078	11,927,204	11,830	11,261,190	3,803	5,670,073	8,027	5,591,117
Connecticut.....	31,072	24,937,097	11,673	11,724,094	14,252	12,150,198	3,320	4,741,713	10,932	7,408,485
Delaware.....	4,382	3,729,698	2,026	2,118,485	2,639	2,311,406	575	4,871,228	2,064	1,440,177
District of Columbia.....	10,308	9,612,885	4,633	5,167,009	6,738	7,889,695	2,172	4,593,890	4,566	3,295,805
Florida.....	67,173	72,546,457	53,506	56,629,807	46,282	43,208,620	13,002	20,273,972	33,280	22,934,648
Georgia.....	37,049	37,021,880	23,705	27,496,489	31,172	29,079,611	9,028	12,695,530	22,144	16,384,081



Hawaii.....	4, 257	3, 903, 196	1, 533	1, 707, 514	2, 240	2, 315, 303	958	1, 382, 392	1, 282	932, 911
Idaho.....	6, 818	6, 824, 967	5, 312	5, 706, 042	4, 027	3, 503, 235	1, 035	1, 355, 599	2, 992	2, 147, 636
Illinois.....	78, 853	65, 920, 908	56, 734	58, 450, 056	61, 753	50, 229, 060	12, 266	16, 283, 307	49, 487	33, 946, 353
Indiana.....	39, 963	35, 582, 331	29, 161	30, 434, 647	31, 039	25, 823, 892	6, 715	8, 887, 048	24, 324	16, 936, 844
Iowa.....	22, 427	22, 165, 967	22, 035	23, 137, 405	18, 153	14, 912, 785	4, 305	5, 405, 691	13, 845	9, 507, 094
Kansas.....	19, 203	18, 848, 201	17, 329	18, 476, 157	15, 921	13, 757, 716	4, 411	5, 810, 563	11, 510	7, 947, 153
Kentucky.....	33, 789	32, 717, 081	24, 428	27, 345, 526	27, 166	24, 331, 525	8, 260	10, 403, 751	18, 906	13, 927, 774
Louisiana.....	31, 861	31, 249, 559	22, 957	26, 731, 552	25, 868	23, 695, 333	6, 550	9, 021, 579	19, 318	14, 673, 754
Maine.....	10, 837	10, 826, 562	8, 198	8, 939, 918	8, 292	7, 323, 555	2, 259	3, 099, 616	6, 033	4, 223, 939
Maryland.....	31, 541	27, 902, 545	13, 998	14, 983, 984	21, 129	19, 297, 757	4, 990	8, 035, 789	16, 139	11, 261, 968
Massachusetts.....	101, 223	84, 247, 773	30, 136	31, 533, 838	41, 578	36, 551, 516	10, 742	15, 307, 991	30, 836	21, 243, 525
Michigan.....	80, 691	71, 781, 169	42, 325	43, 147, 088	44, 259	36, 448, 074	8, 963	11, 518, 120	35, 296	24, 929, 954
Minnesota.....	41, 076	37, 124, 114	28, 376	30, 018, 300	23, 457	19, 863, 872	5, 812	7, 512, 995	17, 645	12, 350, 577
Mississippi.....	22, 300	22, 924, 910	17, 157	20, 527, 435	18, 194	17, 222, 119	5, 701	7, 629, 994	12, 493	9, 592, 125
Missouri.....	41, 401	39, 073, 795	37, 583	40, 998, 721	35, 061	29, 651, 967	8, 589	11, 191, 189	26, 472	18, 460, 778
Montana.....	7, 277	6, 916, 782	4, 797	5, 112, 507	4, 437	3, 836, 715	1, 017	1, 349, 851	3, 420	2, 486, 864
Nebraska.....	12, 489	12, 067, 055	9, 986	10, 712, 052	8, 540	7, 345, 214	2, 286	3, 030, 149	6, 254	4, 315, 065
Nevada.....	4, 730	3, 953, 270	2, 068	2, 039, 907	1, 990	1, 767, 920	462	706, 583	1, 528	1, 061, 337
New Hampshire.....	7, 838	7, 195, 026	4, 739	4, 989, 199	5, 017	4, 470, 461	1, 313	1, 920, 686	3, 704	2, 549, 775
New Jersey.....	80, 443	60, 705, 915	31, 401	31, 829, 851	40, 920	33, 634, 354	8, 265	11, 502, 284	32, 655	22, 132, 070
New Mexico.....	12, 044	13, 728, 666	5, 419	6, 124, 361	6, 261	6, 205, 091	2, 289	3, 195, 084	3, 972	3, 010, 007
New York.....	203, 074	167, 664, 920	89, 448	92, 214, 467	107, 533	89, 801, 515	22, 790	31, 519, 640	84, 743	58, 281, 875
North Carolina.....	39, 109	39, 345, 942	27, 856	32, 424, 267	34, 218	31, 183, 977	9, 407	12, 729, 099	24, 811	18, 454, 878
North Dakota.....	5, 522	4, 963, 676	3, 367	3, 724, 193	3, 034	2, 603, 705	850	995, 926	2, 184	1, 607, 779
Ohio.....	107, 316	93, 433, 734	56, 614	59, 489, 297	62, 022	51, 937, 098	13, 244	17, 593, 474	48, 778	34, 343, 624
Oklahoma.....	28, 372	29, 135, 094	23, 437	26, 704, 432	21, 650	19, 211, 936	6, 616	8, 589, 965	15, 034	10, 621, 971
Oregon.....	18, 494	18, 282, 844	18, 009	18, 879, 612	13, 547	11, 264, 944	2, 997	4, 093, 201	10, 550	7, 171, 743
Pennsylvania.....	130, 011	112, 733, 942	72, 126	74, 050, 881	87, 012	73, 781, 981	20, 108	26, 677, 526	66, 904	47, 104, 455
Rhode Island.....	13, 343	11, 103, 582	6, 145	6, 382, 415	6, 953	6, 079, 724	1, 635	2, 431, 651	5, 318	3, 648, 073
South Carolina.....	17, 489	17, 341, 424	14, 156	16, 733, 892	19, 362	17, 942, 632	5, 060	7, 112, 270	14, 302	10, 830, 362
South Dakota.....	5, 620	5, 525, 779	6, 289	6, 835, 707	4, 599	3, 859, 623	1, 071	1, 329, 520	3, 528	2, 530, 103
Tennessee.....	33, 874	34, 220, 730	27, 124	30, 733, 050	30, 734	27, 620, 858	8, 808	11, 419, 661	21, 926	16, 201, 197
Texas.....	104, 805	103, 763, 786	65, 015	73, 426, 413	71, 848	66, 710, 219	21, 810	30, 746, 443	50, 038	35, 963, 776
Utah.....	8, 974	8, 333, 368	4, 467	4, 552, 644	4, 716	4, 150, 673	1, 269	1, 693, 741	3, 447	2, 456, 932
Vermont.....	4, 005	4, 281, 721	2, 943	3, 171, 380	2, 998	2, 720, 482	835	1, 173, 324	2, 163	1, 547, 158
Virginia.....	36, 387	35, 000, 029	23, 316	25, 517, 538	30, 223	29, 265, 682	8, 958	13, 960, 248	21, 265	15, 305, 434
Washington.....	31, 291	30, 179, 799	22, 381	23, 826, 437	19, 492	17, 410, 307	5, 063	7, 601, 335	14, 429	9, 808, 972
West Virginia.....	19, 952	20, 981, 923	19, 280	21, 305, 902	17, 734	15, 728, 028	5, 140	6, 329, 096	12, 594	9, 398, 932
Wisconsin.....	37, 163	33, 454, 325	31, 846	33, 131, 324	25, 070	20, 603, 271	5, 919	7, 442, 106	19, 151	13, 161, 165
Wyoming.....	3, 121	2, 885, 569	2, 422	2, 478, 547	1, 851	1, 563, 787	420	566, 009	1, 431	997, 778

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 97.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1966]

State	World War II									
	Living Veterans								Deceased veterans	
	Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected		Reserve officers		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total .....	1,721,960	\$1,565,227,069	1,476,894	\$1,282,931,003	245,061	\$282,228,898	5	\$17,168	572,800	\$542,161,016
Foreign countries .....	15,922	10,117,467	14,365	8,195,592	1,557	1,921,875			33,045	17,198,999
U.S. possessions and associated areas .....	5,665	8,184,886	4,090	6,169,271	1,575	2,015,615			1,898	2,151,347
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico .....	5,395	7,945,411	3,854	5,974,556	1,541	1,970,855			1,767	1,982,543
All others .....	270	239,475	236	194,715	34	44,760			131	168,804
Total United States .....	1,700,373	1,546,924,716	1,458,439	1,268,616,140	241,929	278,291,408	5	17,168	537,857	522,810,670
Alabama .....	31,096	30,301,053	25,784	23,827,403	5,312	6,473,650			11,798	11,578,539
Alaska .....	1,324	999,957	1,259	920,346	65	79,611			282	256,797
Arizona .....	14,740	15,783,207	12,502	13,262,401	2,238	2,520,806			4,583	4,540,829
Arkansas .....	20,469	23,576,682	15,411	17,577,871	5,058	5,998,811			6,921	6,786,344
California .....	141,218	124,109,868	122,917	104,042,116	18,300	20,063,232	1	4,520	44,500	44,141,466
Colorado .....	17,534	17,194,865	15,428	14,724,005	2,106	2,470,860			4,955	4,821,293
Connecticut .....	25,704	20,284,140	23,599	17,937,224	2,105	2,346,916			5,984	5,786,397
Delaware .....	3,745	3,224,484	3,280	2,697,200	465	527,284			1,143	1,078,728
District of Columbia .....	7,934	7,126,055	6,563	5,527,113	1,371	1,598,942			2,503	3,302,481
Florida .....	54,826	57,581,832	46,531	48,009,203	8,295	9,572,629			17,807	17,925,339
Georgia .....	34,121	33,857,376	26,969	25,301,307	7,152	8,556,069			13,654	13,381,116
Hawaii .....	2,710	2,539,322	2,453	2,222,913	257	316,409			975	1,021,477

Idaho.....	5,987	5,924,559	5,076	4,873,529	911	1,051,030		1,789	1,685,085
Illinois.....	71,338	60,263,018	60,662	48,349,584	10,676	11,913,434		25,336	23,417,000
Indiana.....	33,870	29,933,417	29,571	25,052,487	4,299	4,880,930		11,999	11,277,260
Iowa.....	20,027	19,282,732	16,836	15,654,041	3,191	3,628,691		7,126	6,730,948
Kansas.....	17,278	16,527,209	14,429	13,254,633	2,849	3,272,576		6,590	6,328,214
Kentucky.....	30,902	29,639,002	25,258	23,064,170	5,644	6,574,832		11,482	11,280,203
Louisiana.....	29,597	29,355,617	23,345	21,733,097	6,252	7,622,520		11,245	11,167,196
Maine.....	9,377	9,340,285	7,872	7,579,974	1,505	1,760,311		3,280	3,278,985
Maryland.....	25,791	22,726,627	22,798	19,226,507	2,992	3,496,984	1	8,568	8,512,721
Massachusetts.....	80,869	67,623,370	74,792	60,692,366	6,077	6,931,004	3,136	16,324	16,593,551
Michigan.....	69,565	61,697,425	62,538	53,729,370	7,027	7,968,055		18,948	17,677,607
Minnesota.....	34,666	30,269,332	30,015	25,014,629	4,651	5,254,703		9,501	9,177,617
Mississippi.....	20,494	20,670,924	16,091	15,303,284	4,403	5,367,640		7,897	7,998,889
Missouri.....	36,726	34,178,316	30,374	26,716,815	6,352	7,461,501		13,161	12,569,751
Montana.....	6,107	5,743,129	5,269	4,774,762	838	968,367		2,103	1,936,513
Nebraska.....	10,677	10,174,071	9,030	8,315,600	1,647	1,858,471		3,475	3,335,679
Nevada.....	3,856	3,190,680	3,413	2,734,033	443	456,647		940	841,314
New Hampshire.....	6,555	5,912,259	5,668	4,914,323	887	997,936		1,995	1,984,070
New Jersey.....	68,966	52,716,622	63,411	46,562,131	5,555	6,154,491		17,019	15,950,696
New Mexico.....	9,860	10,996,414	8,458	9,312,040	1,402	1,684,374		3,052	3,114,041
New York.....	178,547	148,077,506	159,113	126,428,430	19,434	21,649,076		46,263	44,193,524
North Carolina.....	35,562	36,064,096	28,628	27,471,022	6,934	8,593,074		15,403	15,104,428
North Dakota.....	4,769	4,206,611	4,179	3,508,741	590	697,870		1,374	1,298,124
Ohio.....	94,037	81,182,359	82,710	68,296,532	11,327	12,885,827		26,516	24,911,689
Oklahoma.....	25,671	26,190,417	20,609	20,094,339	5,062	6,096,078		8,973	8,628,443
Oregon.....	16,706	16,129,048	13,340	12,406,889	3,363	3,722,159		5,459	5,007,601
Pennsylvania.....	115,020	99,714,194	100,653	83,681,907	14,367	16,032,287		37,054	35,929,608
Rhode Island.....	11,683	9,777,083	10,526	8,437,263	1,157	1,339,820		2,703	2,744,712
South Carolina.....	15,957	16,115,725	12,364	11,630,636	3,592	4,482,937	1	7,956	7,971,712
South Dakota.....	4,977	4,866,990	3,939	3,566,279	1,038	1,200,711	2,152	1,720	1,652,968
Tennessee.....	31,623	31,165,851	25,513	24,045,942	6,110	7,119,909		13,087	12,724,340
Texas.....	94,892	93,096,486	78,541	73,719,730	16,349	19,369,396	2	32,082	31,599,367
Utah.....	7,296	6,588,265	6,565	5,802,429	731	785,836		2,147	2,054,828
Vermont.....	3,477	3,577,321	2,884	2,893,783	593	683,538		1,162	1,204,115
Virginia.....	31,631	29,963,923	25,964	23,560,620	5,667	6,403,303		12,508	12,808,729
Washington.....	25,951	24,759,734	21,835	20,030,326	4,116	4,729,408		7,799	7,505,670
West Virginia.....	20,921	21,964,329	15,011	15,112,457	5,910	6,851,872		8,074	7,919,558
Wisconsin.....	30,967	28,258,738	26,155	22,934,001	4,812	5,324,737		9,875	9,377,308
Wyoming.....	2,757	2,482,191	2,308	1,988,337	449	493,854		754	690,900

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 97.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1966]

State	World War II—Continued				World War I					
	Deceased veterans				Living veterans					
	Service connected		Nonservice connected		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total .....	232,276	\$271,519,203	340,524	\$270,541,813	1,047,139	\$1,149,615,506	112,629	\$166,579,484	933,609	\$980,621,414
Foreign countries.....	31,160	15,462,274	1,885	1,736,725	13,297	17,223,605	647	1,266,831	12,645	15,942,408
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	629	920,573	1,269	1,230,774	6,383	8,100,072	117	298,431	6,265	7,799,123
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	573	827,672	1,194	1,154,871	6,331	8,038,346	112	292,372	6,218	7,743,456
All others.....	56	92,901	75	75,903	52	61,726	5	6,059	47	55,667
Total United States.....	200,487	255,136,355	337,370	267,574,314	1,027,459	1,124,291,829	111,865	165,014,222	914,699	956,879,883
Alabama.....	4,689	5,695,042	7,109	5,883,497	18,460	21,772,678	1,935	2,941,494	16,512	18,797,567
Alaska.....	49	63,449	233	193,348	258	259,698	25	26,941	233	232,757
Arizona.....	1,625	2,197,253	2,958	2,343,576	9,641	11,389,885	1,752	3,170,310	7,873	8,173,905
Arkansas.....	3,240	3,773,559	3,681	3,012,785	17,303	20,941,557	1,804	3,154,240	15,486	17,748,876
California.....	16,067	23,386,521	28,433	20,754,945	82,473	90,432,642	12,286	18,320,019	70,058	71,745,064
Colorado.....	1,894	2,475,092	3,061	2,346,201	10,537	12,343,176	1,855	3,260,660	8,663	9,027,357
Connecticut.....	2,146	2,813,790	3,838	2,972,607	11,022	11,465,944	1,730	2,423,272	9,278	9,009,113
Delaware.....	337	455,562	806	623,166	1,621	1,681,975	114	152,890	1,504	1,520,953
District of Columbia.....	1,010	2,135,835	1,493	1,166,646	3,653	4,166,478	731	989,393	2,909	3,128,186
Florida.....	6,885	9,595,683	10,922	8,329,651	49,854	54,171,816	5,807	8,737,164	43,975	45,236,128
Georgia.....	5,002	6,399,604	8,652	6,981,512	17,995	21,405,340	2,092	3,265,647	15,874	18,064,119
Hawaii.....	462	613,953	513	407,524	1,283	1,413,400	55	74,135	1,227	1,337,211

Idaho.....	656	774, 739	1, 133	910, 346	4, 719	5, 180, 123	398	649, 989	4, 320	4, 528, 080
Illinois.....	8, 150	10, 058, 131	17, 186	13, 358, 869	49, 130	50, 275, 905	4, 251	5, 204, 297	44, 852	44, 996, 616
Indiana.....	4, 159	5, 049, 088	7, 840	6, 228, 172	27, 011	28, 180, 563	2, 837	3, 547, 510	24, 160	24, 596, 598
Iowa.....	2, 937	3, 410, 379	4, 189	3, 320, 569	20, 148	21, 599, 676	1, 621	2, 470, 091	18, 525	19, 124, 913
Kansas.....	2, 857	3, 432, 604	3, 733	2, 895, 610	15, 377	16, 467, 469	1, 249	1, 730, 821	14, 123	14, 721, 021
Kentucky.....	5, 151	5, 946, 294	6, 331	5, 333, 909	20, 777	23, 558, 769	2, 633	3, 669, 094	18, 129	19, 852, 885
Louisiana.....	3, 816	4, 810, 384	7, 429	6, 356, 812	17, 615	20, 903, 876	1, 364	2, 337, 963	16, 246	18, 552, 166
Maine.....	1, 432	1, 778, 751	1, 848	1, 500, 234	7, 136	7, 919, 564	597	955, 828	6, 533	6, 948, 176
Maryland.....	2, 709	4, 008, 167	5, 859	4, 504, 554	12, 336	13, 487, 842	1, 670	2, 411, 151	10, 648	11, 029, 259
Massachusetts.....	6, 860	8, 979, 262	9, 464	7, 619, 289	28, 649	31, 450, 463	5, 340	7, 711, 725	23, 270	23, 634, 320
Michigan.....	6, 027	7, 183, 130	12, 921	10, 494, 377	37, 729	38, 294, 980	3, 320	4, 240, 783	34, 397	34, 024, 921
Minnesota.....	3, 721	4, 405, 878	5, 780	4, 771, 739	26, 836	29, 982, 951	3, 532	5, 752, 789	23, 293	24, 201, 050
Mississippi.....	3, 337	4, 016, 652	4, 560	3, 982, 237	14, 688	18, 090, 456	2, 223	3, 309, 493	12, 457	14, 759, 004
Missouri.....	5, 362	6, 419, 310	7, 799	6, 150, 441	33, 656	37, 117, 338	3, 046	4, 419, 348	30, 583	32, 631, 149
Montana.....	643	770, 250	1, 460	1, 166, 263	4, 558	4, 974, 664	677	946, 326	3, 877	4, 018, 666
Nebraska.....	1, 489	1, 786, 343	1, 986	1, 549, 336	8, 968	9, 799, 550	790	1, 190, 800	8, 176	8, 605, 111
Nevada.....	235	323, 557	705	517, 757	1, 845	1, 915, 704	260	383, 168	1, 585	1, 532, 135
New Hampshire.....	788	1, 028, 332	1, 207	955, 738	4, 229	4, 599, 986	478	736, 138	3, 747	3, 852, 596
New Jersey.....	5, 653	7, 281, 426	11, 366	8, 669, 270	27, 610	28, 056, 017	2, 417	3, 156, 432	25, 165	24, 822, 402
New Mexico.....	1, 332	1, 648, 692	1, 720	1, 465, 349	4, 626	5, 617, 038	753	1, 362, 253	3, 871	4, 248, 115
New York.....	15, 996	20, 828, 337	30, 267	23, 365, 187	75, 303	78, 344, 241	7, 522	10, 395, 730	67, 725	67, 795, 598
North Carolina.....	5, 704	7, 068, 050	9, 702	8, 036, 378	22, 051	26, 019, 164	1, 737	2, 964, 186	20, 294	22, 997, 932
North Dakota.....	561	611, 192	813	686, 932	3, 133	3, 548, 897	410	593, 189	2, 722	2, 953, 430
Ohio.....	8, 312	10, 488, 407	18, 004	14, 423, 282	49, 515	52, 520, 087	5, 617	7, 745, 831	43, 853	44, 686, 305
Oklahoma.....	4, 141	4, 857, 277	4, 832	3, 771, 166	19, 864	22, 953, 985	1, 870	2, 886, 241	17, 985	20, 044, 711
Oregon.....	1, 824	2, 259, 199	3, 635	2, 748, 402	15, 816	16, 993, 384	1, 524	2, 301, 193	14, 282	14, 665, 333
Pennsylvania.....	13, 780	17, 031, 103	23, 284	18, 898, 505	62, 259	64, 707, 726	6, 048	8, 600, 323	56, 160	55, 971, 695
Rhode Island.....	1, 041	1, 411, 953	1, 662	1, 332, 759	5, 375	5, 684, 241	508	789, 429	4, 863	4, 885, 608
South Carolina.....	2, 789	3, 578, 195	5, 167	4, 393, 517	11, 188	13, 212, 489	957	1, 317, 347	10, 209	11, 835, 292
South Dakota.....	664	754, 383	1, 056	898, 585	5, 618	6, 171, 333	492	686, 523	5, 126	5, 484, 810
Tennessee.....	5, 330	6, 294, 065	7, 757	6, 430, 275	22, 587	26, 167, 436	2, 194	3, 358, 432	20, 382	22, 777, 938
Texas.....	12, 994	16, 477, 232	19, 088	15, 122, 135	52, 807	61, 197, 409	5, 310	8, 675, 249	47, 454	52, 408, 881
Utah.....	770	932, 931	1, 377	1, 121, 897	4, 180	4, 427, 068	517	757, 527	3, 663	3, 699, 541
Vermont.....	500	647, 779	662	556, 336	2, 622	2, 969, 050	324	553, 338	2, 295	2, 409, 942
Virginia.....	4, 781	6, 665, 815	7, 727	6, 143, 414	18, 705	20, 884, 736	1, 648	2, 477, 809	17, 031	18, 335, 301
Washington.....	2, 856	3, 819, 287	4, 943	3, 685, 383	19, 585	21, 233, 803	1, 867	2, 874, 800	17, 704	18, 320, 359
West Virginia.....	3, 375	3, 917, 861	4, 699	4, 001, 697	13, 821	15, 334, 862	888	1, 465, 291	12, 924	13, 846, 567
Wisconsin.....	3, 904	4, 483, 440	5, 971	4, 893, 868	29, 134	30, 767, 123	2, 573	3, 551, 711	26, 546	27, 173, 200
Wyoming.....	245	293, 633	509	397, 267	2, 139	2, 237, 272	217	317, 909	1, 921	1, 917, 085

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 97.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1966]

State	World War I—Continued								Korean conflict	
	Living veterans				Deceased veterans				Living veterans	
	Emergency officers retirement pay		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	901	\$2, 414, 608	581, 163	\$406, 957, 274	39, 961	\$64, 913, 088	541, 202	\$342, 044, 206	245, 791	\$255, 265, 276
Foreign countries.....	5	14, 366	8, 612	7, 041, 647	638	1, 080, 955	7, 929	5, 980, 692	817	1, 135, 508
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	1	2, 518	3, 347	2, 687, 205	190	304, 134	3, 157	2, 383, 071	5, 223	7, 915, 075
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	1	2, 518	3, 252	2, 612, 128	184	293, 206	3, 068	2, 318, 922	5, 088	7, 786, 370
All others.....			95	75, 077	6	10, 928	89	64, 149	135	128, 705
Total United States.....	895	2, 397, 724	569, 204	397, 228, 422	39, 088	63, 547, 979	530, 116	333, 680, 443	239, 751	246, 214, 693
Alabama.....	13	33, 617	11, 039	8, 181, 406	783	1, 241, 125	10, 256	6, 940, 281	4, 605	5, 136, 205
Alaska.....			74	54, 557	2	3, 219	72	51, 338	258	193, 139
Arizona.....	16	45, 670	3, 760	2, 919, 835	597	985, 555	3, 163	1, 934, 280	2, 192	2, 635, 650
Arkansas.....	13	38, 441	7, 925	5, 960, 735	711	1, 094, 116	7, 214	4, 866, 619	2, 397	3, 344, 349
California.....	134	367, 559	41, 952	30, 179, 217	4, 125	6, 960, 583	37, 827	23, 218, 534	24, 837	25, 734, 819
Colorado.....	19	55, 159	4, 645	3, 554, 490	633	1, 118, 142	3, 962	2, 436, 348	3, 133	3, 491, 040
Connecticut.....	14	33, 559	6, 702	4, 542, 488	509	843, 269	6, 193	3, 699, 219	3, 265	2, 829, 460
Delaware.....	3	8, 132	1, 104	753, 822	69	115, 761	1, 035	638, 061	612	579, 304
District of Columbia.....	18	48, 899	2, 620	2, 098, 676	346	624, 703	2, 274	1, 473, 973	1, 724	1, 825, 911
Florida.....	72	198, 524	19, 961	13, 958, 860	1, 512	2, 482, 011	18, 449	11, 476, 849	8, 266	9, 837, 247
Georgia.....	29	75, 574	12, 534	9, 423, 943	1, 048	1, 670, 067	11, 486	7, 753, 876	4, 632	5, 421, 074
Hawaii.....	1	2, 054	649	445, 306	22	38, 119	627	407, 187	1, 057	1, 138, 060
Idaho.....	1	2, 054	1, 574	1, 074, 464	91	150, 707	1, 433	923, 757	760	826, 630

Illinois.....	27	74,992	29,705	19,632,096	1,468	2,373,776	28,237	17,253,320	8,977	8,644,285
Indiana.....	14	36,455	14,808	10,034,279	923	1,492,327	13,885	8,571,952	4,621	4,705,204
Iowa.....	2	4,672	9,035	6,054,143	507	787,617	8,528	5,266,526	2,600	2,771,407
Kansas.....	5	15,627	6,894	4,633,317	394	629,773	6,500	4,003,544	2,185	2,602,669
Kentucky.....	15	36,790	11,535	8,494,401	968	1,543,060	10,567	6,951,341	3,746	4,060,783
Louisiana.....	5	13,747	11,355	8,478,564	838	1,324,615	10,517	7,153,949	4,460	4,953,608
Maine.....	6	15,560	3,860	2,657,629	233	390,499	3,627	2,267,130	1,398	1,514,579
Maryland.....	18	47,432	9,336	6,495,598	610	1,029,102	8,726	5,466,496	4,113	4,023,149
Massachusetts.....	39	104,418	20,717	14,497,435	1,676	2,807,449	19,041	11,689,986	13,545	11,004,294
Michigan.....	12	29,276	20,314	13,437,430	968	1,560,150	19,346	11,877,280	9,228	9,503,592
Minnesota.....	11	29,112	11,403	7,901,661	940	1,498,413	10,463	6,403,248	4,771	4,427,600
Mississippi.....	8	21,959	7,989	6,379,818	929	1,502,901	7,060	4,886,917	2,507	2,900,942
Missouri.....	27	66,841	17,195	11,959,287	1,103	1,766,388	16,092	10,192,899	4,965	5,337,522
Montana.....	4	9,672	1,666	1,162,123	115	185,915	1,551	976,208	797	779,063
Nebraska.....	2	3,639	3,814	2,595,417	242	400,674	3,572	2,194,743	1,665	1,711,618
Nevada.....		401	674	462,619	51	83,918	623	378,701	586	525,077
New Hampshire.....	4	11,252	2,313	1,585,108	170	280,864	2,143	1,304,244	965	971,522
New Jersey.....	28	77,183	19,674	12,859,070	895	1,468,095	18,779	11,390,975	9,025	7,500,055
New Mexico.....	2	6,670	2,141	1,697,967	313	506,446	1,828	1,191,521	1,713	2,038,067
New York.....	59	152,977	51,007	34,254,298	2,682	4,435,680	48,325	29,818,518	22,531	21,109,529
North Carolina.....	20	57,046	13,967	10,124,509	812	1,305,167	13,155	8,819,342	5,273	5,851,128
North Dakota.....	1	2,278	1,242	851,790	69	107,233	1,173	744,557	585	582,475
Ohio.....	35	87,951	27,872	18,878,394	1,729	2,785,626	26,143	16,092,768	12,092	11,930,448
Oklahoma.....	9	23,033	9,428	6,709,469	627	977,007	8,801	5,732,462	3,512	4,113,757
Oregon.....	10	26,858	5,946	3,963,261	409	652,507	5,537	3,310,754	1,925	2,123,945
Pennsylvania.....	51	135,703	41,033	27,782,487	2,192	3,592,819	38,841	24,189,568	14,436	13,748,840
Rhode Island.....	4	9,204	3,474	2,305,891	172	287,583	3,302	2,019,308	1,358	1,201,628
South Carolina.....	22	59,850	8,523	6,363,708	584	938,286	7,939	5,425,422	2,491	2,972,863
South Dakota.....			2,236	1,527,179	135	205,343	2,101	1,321,836	830	886,551
Tennessee.....	11	31,066	13,040	9,637,303	1,029	1,619,224	12,011	8,018,079	3,835	4,547,196
Texas.....	43	113,279	28,498	20,358,887	2,662	3,241,705	26,436	17,117,182	12,300	13,845,859
Utah.....	2	5,770	1,859	1,276,457	149	239,167	1,710	1,037,290	1,117	1,158,319
Vermont.....		1,412	1,029,044	139	231,350	1,273	797,594	494	561,337	
Virginia.....	26	71,626	12,161	8,710,038	771	1,286,938	11,390	7,423,100	5,171	5,849,097
Washington.....	15	38,644	7,999	5,326,616	487	790,851	7,512	4,535,765	4,216	4,480,538
West Virginia.....	9	23,004	7,315	5,155,195	371	586,828	6,940	4,568,367	2,674	3,263,245
Wisconsin.....	15	42,212	12,419	8,216,710	763	1,210,218	11,656	7,006,492	4,887	4,580,326
Wyoming.....	1	2,278	806	550,425	61	94,988	745	455,437	369	387,688

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 97.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1966]

State	Korean conflict—Continued									
	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 .....	229, 115	\$235, 392, 184	16, 676	\$19, 873, 092	74, 276	\$85, 458, 345	40, 367	\$56, 467, 931	33, 909	\$28, 990, 414
Foreign countries.....	774	1, 077, 895	43	57, 613	728	1, 053, 275	536	889, 881	192	163, 394
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	4, 602	7, 115, 379	621	799, 696	1, 416	1, 842, 052	983	1, 383, 665	433	458, 387
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	4, 473	6, 992, 279	615	794, 091	1, 364	1, 765, 609	951	1, 330, 293	413	435, 316
All others.....	129	123, 100	6	5, 605	52	76, 443	32	53, 372	20	23, 071
Total United States.....	223, 739	227, 198, 910	16, 012	19, 015, 783	72, 132	82, 563, 018	38, 848	54, 194, 385	33, 284	28, 368, 633
Alabama.....	4, 162	4, 597, 030	443	539, 175	1, 991	2, 301, 956	1, 145	1, 564, 894	846	737, 062
Alaska.....	254	192, 664	4	5, 475	50	49, 688	16	22, 994	34	26, 694
Arizona.....	2, 092	2, 521, 752	100	113, 898	765	930, 354	409	624, 471	356	305, 883
Arkansas.....	2, 131	3, 016, 881	266	327, 468	1, 040	1, 157, 331	667	852, 416	373	304, 915
California.....	23, 653	24, 336, 654	1, 184	1, 398, 165	7, 220	8, 970, 191	3, 882	6, 312, 316	3, 338	2, 657, 875
Colorado.....	2, 960	3, 275, 055	173	215, 985	837	965, 290	449	678, 614	388	316, 676
Connecticut.....	3, 095	2, 629, 612	170	199, 848	613	677, 243	281	400, 322	332	276, 921
Delaware.....	578	539, 391	34	39, 913	158	169, 715	66	91, 252	92	78, 463
District of Columbia.....	1, 559	1, 649, 317	165	176, 594	432	688, 717	266	543, 963	166	144, 754
Florida.....	7, 912	9, 377, 801	354	459, 446	2, 826	3, 723, 973	1, 744	2, 835, 655	1, 082	888, 318
Georgia.....	4, 142	4, 749, 602	540	671, 472	2, 098	2, 451, 109	1, 216	1, 702, 573	882	748, 536
Hawaii.....	1, 015	1, 093, 548	42	44, 512	346	410, 984	250	327, 419	96	83, 565
Idaho.....	726	774, 387	34	52, 243	301	321, 558	125	170, 049	176	151, 509



Illinois.....	8,186	7,744,799	791	899,486	2,953	3,121,842	1,363	1,787,626	1,590	1,334,216
Indiana.....	4,286	4,818,057	335	387,147	1,632	1,712,818	777	970,021	855	742,797
Iowa.....	2,422	2,554,016	178	217,391	866	909,719	449	558,734	417	350,985
Kansas.....	2,010	2,402,867	175	200,302	897	1,003,765	499	667,246	398	336,519
Kentucky.....	3,890	3,620,309	356	440,474	1,661	1,825,074	1,058	1,298,164	603	526,910
Louisiana.....	4,089	4,483,170	371	470,438	1,604	1,856,728	907	1,231,829	697	624,899
Maine.....	1,806	1,400,872	92	113,707	471	518,191	270	346,360	201	171,831
Maryland.....	3,887	3,764,431	226	258,718	1,174	1,451,108	619	964,154	555	486,954
Massachusetts.....	13,060	10,448,106	485	556,188	1,712	2,004,393	955	1,353,753	757	650,640
Michigan.....	8,635	8,817,696	593	685,896	2,367	2,439,880	970	1,204,214	1,397	1,235,666
Minnesota.....	4,476	4,084,888	295	342,712	1,194	1,280,845	606	757,502	588	523,343
Mississippi.....	2,278	2,608,145	229	292,797	1,110	1,273,247	685	911,609	425	361,638
Missouri.....	4,624	4,910,329	341	427,193	1,926	2,063,943	1,053	1,341,873	873	752,070
Montana.....	767	730,023	30	46,040	291	302,589	106	140,773	185	161,816
Nebraska.....	1,586	1,597,789	79	113,829	484	514,005	231	296,000	253	218,005
Nevada.....	568	505,323	18	19,754	159	170,366	61	90,521	98	79,845
New Hampshire.....	918	919,523	47	51,999	262	308,805	135	205,017	127	103,788
New Jersey.....	8,637	7,076,520	388	423,535	1,573	1,800,031	759	1,091,012	814	709,019
New Mexico.....	1,603	1,954,043	110	134,024	515	598,506	269	390,322	246	208,184
New York.....	20,898	19,288,799	1,633	1,820,730	4,205	4,602,840	2,005	2,727,483	2,200	1,875,357
North Carolina.....	4,798	5,270,218	475	580,910	2,188	2,456,258	1,225	1,649,252	963	807,006
North Dakota.....	547	538,567	38	43,908	236	251,630	120	139,152	116	112,478
Ohio.....	11,307	11,003,478	785	926,970	3,124	3,299,139	1,491	1,882,474	1,633	1,416,665
Oklahoma.....	3,253	3,783,943	259	329,814	1,374	1,536,387	850	1,115,458	524	420,929
Oregon.....	1,789	1,972,473	136	151,472	374	741,319	308	433,307	366	308,012
Pennsylvania.....	13,471	12,634,026	965	1,114,814	3,887	4,257,722	2,060	2,642,152	1,827	1,615,570
Rhode Island.....	1,288	1,125,195	70	76,433	293	355,265	173	251,309	120	103,956
South Carolina.....	2,203	2,614,501	288	358,362	1,324	1,525,556	742	1,007,088	582	518,468
South Dakota.....	736	780,156	94	106,395	311	319,709	125	157,185	186	162,524
Tennessee.....	3,457	4,077,343	378	469,853	1,848	2,012,447	1,113	1,399,208	735	613,239
Texas.....	11,467	12,812,853	833	1,033,006	4,006	5,539,429	2,650	3,846,786	1,956	1,692,643
Utah.....	1,083	1,116,834	34	41,485	314	330,880	125	171,572	189	159,308
Vermont.....	464	524,471	30	36,866	165	183,845	89	112,974	76	70,871
Virginia.....	4,751	5,360,173	420	488,924	2,183	2,779,626	1,357	2,102,687	826	676,939
Washington.....	3,961	4,175,657	255	304,881	1,230	1,511,138	658	1,045,102	572	466,036
West Virginia.....	2,344	2,845,218	330	418,027	1,191	1,320,947	776	926,103	415	394,844
Wisconsin.....	4,576	4,227,576	311	352,750	1,327	1,372,496	643	781,162	684	591,334
Wyoming.....	339	353,329	30	34,359	124	132,421	50	70,263	74	62,158

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 97.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1966]

State	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.....	174,584	\$145,265,031	174,440	\$145,236,718	144	\$28,313	51,559	\$89,055,089	51,532	\$89,019,211
Foreign countries.....	1,498	1,720,158	1,498	1,720,158			1,901	3,115,182	1,901	3,115,182
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	1,969	2,221,157	1,969	2,221,157			409	696,945	409	696,945
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	1,898	2,153,266	1,898	2,153,266			345	565,912	345	565,912
All others.....	71	67,891	71	67,891			64	131,033	64	131,033
Total United States.....	171,117	141,323,716	170,973	141,925,403	144	28,313	49,249	85,242,962	49,222	85,237,084
Alabama.....	3,034	2,659,623	3,034	2,659,623			1,331	2,266,892	1,331	2,266,892
Alaska.....	207	142,187	207	142,187			34	67,189	34	67,189
Arizona.....	1,818	1,661,139	1,817	1,661,001	1	138	634	1,157,782	634	1,157,782
Arkansas.....	1,916	2,111,437	1,913	2,110,777	3	660	699	1,084,384	699	1,084,384
California.....	18,901	15,881,431	18,897	15,880,741	4	690	6,414	12,291,351	6,411	12,290,977
Colorado.....	2,741	2,439,726	2,739	2,439,245	2	481	771	1,389,363	771	1,389,363
Connecticut.....	2,634	1,912,612	2,633	1,912,520	1	92	383	682,073	382	681,247
Delaware.....	408	332,223	407	332,085	1	138	102	207,642	102	207,642
District of Columbia.....	1,435	1,386,752	1,433	1,386,170	2	582	546	1,279,775	545	1,279,112
Florida.....	6,852	6,205,345	6,846	6,204,536	6	809	2,816	5,286,232	2,816	5,286,232
Georgia.....	3,823	3,620,452	3,817	3,619,226	6	1,226	1,749	2,897,341	1,749	2,897,341
Hawaii.....	733	510,546	733	510,546			224	401,329	223	401,196
Idaho.....	617	525,008	617	525,008			160	256,255	160	256,255

Illinois.....	5, 728	4, 539, 577	5, 723	4, 538, 672	5	905	1, 257	2, 019, 033	1, 257	2, 019, 033
Indiana.....	3, 263	2, 619, 843	3, 251	2, 617, 253	12	2, 590	822	1, 318, 029	815	1, 317, 499
Iowa.....	1, 547	1, 478, 802	1, 544	1, 478, 378	3	424	395	623, 614	395	623, 614
Kansas.....	1, 509	1, 438, 491	1, 508	1, 438, 216	1	275	632	1, 066, 603	652	1, 066, 603
Kentucky.....	2, 515	2, 306, 229	2, 489	2, 301, 571	26	4, 658	1, 061	1, 575, 249	1, 056	1, 574, 480
Louisiana.....	3, 058	2, 681, 582	3, 058	2, 681, 582			988	1, 653, 210	988	1, 653, 210
Maine.....	1, 057	871, 103	1, 055	870, 736	2	367	316	570, 915	316	570, 915
Maryland.....	3, 168	2, 445, 527	3, 166	2, 445, 229	2	298	1, 038	2, 010, 988	1, 037	2, 010, 855
Massachusetts.....	7, 992	5, 283, 899	7, 990	5, 283, 734	2	165	1, 238	2, 142, 826	1, 237	2, 142, 693
Michigan.....	6, 186	4, 957, 686	6, 183	4, 957, 067	3	619	977	1, 533, 421	976	1, 533, 288
Minnesota.....	3, 043	2, 240, 611	3, 042	2, 240, 473	1	138	533	830, 464	533	830, 464
Mississippi.....	1, 701	1, 682, 137	1, 700	1, 682, 029	1	138	747	1, 193, 798	747	1, 193, 798
Missouri.....	3, 330	2, 960, 341	3, 328	2, 960, 066	2	275	1, 058	1, 642, 018	1, 058	1, 642, 018
Montana.....	561	456, 194	560	455, 999	1	195	148	245, 018	148	245, 018
Nebraska.....	1, 082	959, 365	1, 081	959, 227	1	138	321	542, 461	321	542, 461
Nevada.....	489	330, 345	489	330, 345			114	207, 046	114	207, 046
New Hampshire.....	770	613, 790	770	613, 790			217	401, 558	217	401, 558
New Jersey.....	5, 950	3, 832, 500	5, 950	3, 832, 500			949	1, 644, 635	949	1, 644, 635
New Mexico.....	1, 228	1, 093, 825	1, 228	1, 093, 660		165	373	646, 541	373	646, 541
New York.....	15, 481	11, 387, 285	15, 477	11, 386, 272	4	1, 013	2, 064	3, 452, 915	2, 061	3, 452, 429
North Carolina.....	3, 934	3, 585, 304	3, 926	3, 583, 470	8	1, 834	1, 659	2, 694, 529	1, 659	2, 694, 202
North Dakota.....	385	320, 901	385	320, 901			100	138, 349	100	138, 349
Ohio.....	7, 654	6, 289, 702	7, 643	6, 287, 504	11	2, 198	1, 469	2, 358, 052	1, 468	2, 357, 743
Oklahoma.....	2, 632	2, 347, 905	2, 631	2, 347, 538	1	367	988	1, 624, 675	988	1, 624, 675
Oregon.....	1, 829	1, 569, 682	1, 829	1, 569, 682			446	731, 173	445	731, 040
Pennsylvania.....	9, 787	7, 674, 023	9, 785	7, 673, 771	2	252	2, 049	3, 363, 211	2, 049	3, 363, 211
Rhode Island.....	1, 016	738, 899	1, 016	738, 899			247	477, 676	247	477, 676
South Carolina.....	1, 943	1, 715, 600	1, 941	1, 715, 348	2	252	937	1, 576, 871	937	1, 576, 871
South Dakota.....	454	392, 632	453	391, 486	1	1, 146	147	211, 377	147	211, 377
Tennessee.....	2, 708	2, 703, 751	2, 696	2, 701, 440	12	2, 311	1, 304	2, 051, 508	1, 302	2, 051, 243
Texas.....	9, 441	8, 420, 823	9, 438	8, 420, 319	3	504	4, 087	7, 151, 985	4, 086	7, 151, 654
Utah.....	809	656, 578	809	656, 578			224	348, 150	224	348, 150
Vermont.....	330	302, 082	330	301, 972		110	164	175, 695	164	175, 695
Virginia.....	4, 004	3, 528, 956	3, 997	3, 527, 544	7	1, 412	2, 041	3, 889, 352	2, 040	3, 889, 219
Washington.....	3, 611	3, 053, 478	3, 611	3, 053, 478			1, 047	1, 921, 155	1, 047	1, 921, 155
West Virginia.....	1, 703	1, 534, 737	1, 699	1, 534, 072	4	665	612	895, 221	612	895, 221
Wisconsin.....	3, 844	2, 697, 304	3, 843	2, 697, 221	1	83	597	945, 333	597	945, 333
Wyoming.....	256	223, 716	256	223, 716			60	100, 500	60	100, 500

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 97.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1966]

State	Regular Establishment— Continued		Spanish-American War							
	Deceased veterans		Living veterans						Deceased veterans	
	Special Acts		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected <sup>3</sup>		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total .....	27	\$5, 878	11, 391	\$18, 077, 872	84	\$266, 849	11, 307	\$17, 811, 023	57, 559	\$46, 745, 075
Foreign countries .....			371	754, 735			371	754, 735	1, 894	1, 548, 295
U.S. possessions and associated areas .....			62	111, 064	1	4, 790	61	106, 274	277	221, 020
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico .....			60	107, 610	1	4, 790	59	102, 820	258	204, 522
All others .....			2	3, 454			2	3, 454	19	16, 498
Total United States .....	27	5, 878	10, 958	17, 212, 073	83	262, 059	10, 875	16, 950, 014	55, 388	44, 975, 760
Alabama .....			93	160, 262	4	10, 036	89	150, 226	639	525, 381
Alaska .....			4	5, 232			4	5, 232	12	9, 817
Arizona .....			110	188, 903	2	8, 902	108	180, 001	363	287, 730
Arkansas .....			135	223, 117			135	223, 117	617	499, 932
California .....	3	574	1, 664	2, 577, 643	10	34, 249	1, 654	2, 543, 394	7, 947	6, 393, 874
Colorado .....			137	223, 582	3	11, 061	134	212, 521	607	488, 809
Connecticut .....	1	826	120	169, 035	1	910	119	168, 125	561	453, 676
Delaware .....			22	30, 197			22	30, 197	130	99, 835
District of Columbia .....	1	653	190	274, 698	4	11, 993	186	262, 705	618	503, 475
Florida .....			881	1, 380, 024	5	19, 229	876	1, 360, 795	2, 794	2, 254, 492
Georgia .....			133	205, 127		1, 524	133	203, 603	1, 062	866, 822
Hawaii .....	1	133	7	9, 382			7	9, 382	44	34, 995

Idaho			47	74, 689		47	74, 689	198	161, 459
Illinois			413	657, 110	4	409	648, 546	2, 428	1, 977, 485
Indiana	4	530	359	577, 951	4	355	567, 382	1, 709	1, 398, 499
Iowa			139	218, 607	2	137	213, 838	702	569, 356
Kansas			183	288, 306	2	181	281, 769	838	683, 517
Kentucky	5	769	277	497, 824	4	273	472, 677	1, 361	1, 100, 475
Louisiana			88	136, 428		88	136, 428	650	517, 730
Maine			67	120, 949	1	66	117, 357	342	279, 146
Maryland	1	133	131	203, 384	1	130	198, 725	983	805, 132
Massachusetts	1	133	304	469, 585	2	302	462, 161	1, 554	1, 280, 487
Michigan	1	133	308	474, 574	3	305	467, 597	1, 604	1, 317, 125
Minnesota			135	220, 851		135	218, 628	805	655, 650
Mississippi			67	107, 856		67	107, 856	407	330, 411
Missouri			306	477, 584	2	304	477, 188	1, 648	1, 324, 429
Montana			51	79, 239		51	79, 239	221	185, 015
Nebraska			83	134, 503		83	134, 503	431	345, 343
Nevada			22	31, 371		22	31, 371	101	85, 091
New Hampshire			58	86, 668		58	86, 668	225	185, 534
New Jersey			293	430, 572		293	429, 423	1, 680	1, 359, 871
New Mexico			36	57, 683		36	57, 683	166	136, 845
New York	3	486	657	960, 826	5	652	948, 114	3, 930	3, 244, 455
North Carolina		327	145	250, 517		145	250, 517	941	758, 776
North Dakota			17	28, 985		17	28, 985	81	62, 570
Ohio	1	309	632	1, 000, 435	4	628	987, 997	2, 966	2, 426, 594
Oklahoma			130	233, 462		130	233, 462	847	679, 553
Oregon	1	133	227	346, 397	2	225	340, 648	1, 005	807, 226
Pennsylvania			635	940, 040	3	632	931, 833	2, 910	2, 391, 940
Rhode Island			56	84, 146	1	55	80, 554	230	189, 642
South Carolina			66	108, 639	1	65	107, 049	581	471, 307
South Dakota			30	43, 980		30	42, 645	174	138, 563
Tennessee	2	265	245	419, 546	3	242	413, 039	1, 368	1, 123, 045
Texas	1	331	380	629, 622	4	376	614, 626	2, 489	1, 985, 498
Utah			39	55, 782		39	55, 782	166	134, 775
Vermont			25	43, 311	1	24	40, 924	149	123, 578
Virginia	1	133	191	288, 707	1	190	286, 450	1, 260	1, 016, 999
Washington			308	478, 683	2	306	471, 789	1, 393	1, 126, 737
West Virginia			113	190, 652	1	112	188, 771	509	411, 578
Wisconsin			177	282, 158	1	176	280, 554	838	678, 858
Wyoming			22	33, 249		22	33, 249	104	86, 628

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 97.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1966]

State	Spanish-American War—Continued				Civil War					
	Deceased veterans				Deceased veterans					
	Service connected		Nonservice connected <sup>3</sup>		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected <sup>3</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total .....	616	\$1,035,285	56,943	\$45,709,790	1,558	\$1,298,180	36	\$52,498	1,522	\$1,245,682
Foreign countries.....	7	10,944	1,887	1,537,351	8	6,655			8	6,655
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....			277	221,020						
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....			258	204,522						
All others.....			19	16,498						
Total United States.....	609	1,024,341	54,779	43,951,419	1,550	1,291,525	36	52,498	1,514	1,239,027
Alabama.....	9	15,042	630	510,339	56	45,835			56	45,835
Alaska.....			12	9,817						
Arizona.....	3	5,552	360	282,178	6	5,206			6	5,206
Arkansas.....	6	9,488	611	490,444	56	44,424		305	56	44,119
California.....	67	114,818	7,880	6,279,056	90	74,295	2	3,260	88	71,035
Colorado.....	6	8,862	601	479,947	13	10,733			13	10,733
Connecticut.....	2	3,085	559	450,591	7	6,240			7	6,240
Delaware.....	1	1,012	129	98,823	2	1,664			2	1,664
District of Columbia.....	3	7,124	615	496,351	13	11,575	2	3,153	11	8,422
Florida.....	44	72,900	2,750	2,181,592	63	49,677	1	1,486	62	48,191
Georgia.....	13	25,945	1,049	840,877	73	57,794			73	57,794
Hawaii.....	1	1,705	43	33,290						

Idado	3	3,849	195	157,610	4	3,225		4	3,225	
Illinois	26	42,369	2,402	1,935,116	62	52,006	2	2,372	60	49,634
Indiana	35	54,555	1,674	1,343,944	64	49,511	3	3,558	61	45,953
Iowa	14	21,489	688	547,867	25	22,087	3	3,858	22	18,229
Kansas	8	12,439	830	671,078	39	33,474	1	1,898	38	31,576
Kentucky	26	40,108	1,335	1,060,367	59	50,921	1	1,645	58	49,276
Louisiana	1	1,541	649	516,189	25	21,162	1		25	21,162
Maine	7	11,605	335	267,541	23	18,689	1	1,486	22	17,203
Maryland	14	22,325	969	782,807	20	15,053	1	1,186	19	13,867
Massachusetts	14	24,834	1,540	1,255,653	29	24,666			29	24,666
Michigan	19	32,642	1,585	1,284,483	41	35,392	3	4,696	38	30,696
Minnesota	11	19,252	794	636,398	15	13,085	1	1,486	14	11,599
Mississippi	3	5,034	404	325,377	43	35,487			43	35,487
Missouri	12	19,594	1,636	1,304,835	65	55,057	1	2,006	64	54,051
Montana	5	7,895	216	177,120	3	2,313			3	2,313
Nebraska	3	4,671	428	340,672	8	7,013			8	7,013
Nevada	1	1,541	100	83,550	1	741			1	741
New Hampshire	3	4,915	222	180,619	4	3,305			4	3,305
New Jersey	8	15,630	1,672	1,344,241	20	16,335	1	1,486	19	14,849
New Mexico	2	3,683	164	133,762	5	3,977			5	3,977
New York	45	74,149	3,885	3,170,306	51	42,466			51	42,466
North Carolina	7	12,428	934	746,348	53	42,669			53	42,669
North Dakota			81	62,570		499				499
Ohio	41	73,662	2,925	2,352,932	71	59,921	3	5,562	68	54,359
Oklahoma	10	15,548	837	664,005	37	30,414			37	30,414
Oregon	11	17,148	994	790,078	11	9,459			11	9,459
Pennsylvania	22	42,010	2,888	2,349,930	57	48,203	5	6,231	52	41,972
Rhode Island	2	3,130	228	186,512	6	5,538			6	5,538
South Carolina	8	11,830	573	459,477	39	31,809			39	31,809
South Dakota		1,232	174	137,331	5	5,087			5	5,087
Tennessee	32	53,255	1,336	1,069,790	83	69,517	2	2,666	81	66,851
Texas	17	27,580	2,472	1,957,918	71	63,088	1	1,486	70	61,602
Utah	1	1,921	165	132,854	3	2,222			3	2,222
Vermont	3	5,526	146	118,052	6	4,205			6	4,205
Virginia	9	16,089	1,251	1,000,910	66	57,520			66	57,520
Washington	14	23,454	1,379	1,103,283	13	11,011	1	1,486	12	9,525
West Virginia	2	3,083	507	408,495	32	24,786			32	24,786
Wisconsin	11	20,767	827	658,091	11	10,337	1	1,186	10	9,151
Wyoming	4	6,625	106	80,003	1	832			1	832

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 97.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1966]

State	Indian War							
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans					
	Nonservice connected		Total		Service connected		Nonservice connected <sup>3</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	6	\$10,829	294	\$231,189	2	\$3,269	292	\$227,920
Foreign countries.....			2	1,584			2	1,584
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....								
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....								
All others.....								
Total United States.....	6	10,829	292	229,605	2	3,269	290	226,336
Alabama.....			1	1,338			1	1,338
Alaska.....								
Arizona.....		497	11	9,253	1	1,707	10	7,546
Arkansas.....			3	2,229			3	2,229
California.....	1	2,269	48	36,379			48	36,379
Colorado.....			2	1,212			2	1,212
Connecticut.....			2	2,081			2	2,081
Delaware.....								
District of Columbia.....			6	4,996			6	4,996
Florida.....			15	10,047			15	10,047
Georgia.....			2	1,486			2	1,486
Hawaii.....			2	1,212			2	1,212
Idaho.....			1	1,189			1	1,189



Illinois.....	1	1, 669	12	10, 198			12	10, 198
Indiana.....			5	3, 496			5	3, 496
Iowa.....	1	2, 148	4	2, 918			4	2, 918
Kansas.....		214	11	8, 826			11	8, 826
Kentucky.....			7	5, 202			7	5, 202
Louisiana.....			1	743			1	743
Maine.....								
Maryland.....			10	7, 157			10	7, 157
Massachusetts.....			4	3, 158			4	3, 158
Michigan.....			8	7, 319			8	7, 319
Minnesota.....	1	1, 069	6	4, 550			6	4, 550
Mississippi.....			1	469			1	469
Missouri.....	1	1, 415	8	6, 482			8	6, 482
Montana.....			5	3, 144			5	3, 144
Nebraska.....			7	5, 296			7	5, 296
Nevada.....			1	743			1	743
New Hampshire.....			1	2, 081			1	2, 081
New Jersey.....			5	3, 716			5	3, 716
New Mexico.....			9	7, 214			9	7, 214
New York.....			13	11, 017	1	1, 562	12	9, 455
North Carolina.....			4	2, 808			4	2, 808
North Dakota.....			1	743			1	743
Ohio.....			4	3, 309			4	3, 309
Oklahoma.....			3	2, 995			3	2, 995
Oregon.....			6	4, 905			6	4, 905
Pennsylvania.....			12	8, 810			12	8, 810
Rhode Island.....								
South Carolina.....			2	1, 669			2	1, 669
South Dakota.....			6	4, 740			6	4, 740
Tennessee.....			4	2, 698			4	2, 698
Texas.....			15	11, 965			15	11, 965
Utah.....			3	3, 361			3	3, 361
Vermont.....								
Virginia.....	1	2, 148	4	3, 418			4	3, 418
Washington.....			11	7, 980			11	7, 980
West Virginia.....			1	743			1	743
Wisconsin.....			3	2, 229			3	2, 229
Wyoming.....			2	2, 081			2	2, 081

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 97.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1966]

State	Vocational rehabilitation (Title 38, U.S.C., ch. 31)				Readjustment benefits				Auto- mobiles and other convey- ances for dis- abled veterans	Housing for para- plegics	Direct loans to veterans	Insurance and in- demnities	Hospital and domi- ciliary facilities (construc- tion and related costs) <sup>4</sup>	Administra- tion and other benefits <sup>4</sup>	
	Average num- ber of train- ees	Subsist- ence	Tuition	Sup- plies and equip- ment	Total	Education assistance and special training allowance sons and daughters of—									
						Deceased veterans		Totally disabled veterans							
						Average num- ber of train- ees	Amount	Average num- ber of train- ees							Amount
Grand total.....	5,965	\$12,055,219	\$4,527,947	\$843,249	\$31,112,561	12,601	\$23,962,487	3,689	\$7,150,074	\$929,756	\$4,817,823	\$66,877,773	\$788,379,864	\$83,416,681	\$1,423,601,169
Foreign countries.....	12	24,623	1,096	1,352	571,892	203	378,116	107	193,776				5,457,427		3,498,077
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	108	217,869	46,581	8,027	309,415	73	153,317	63	156,098	6,400	10,000	51	1,614,257	4,008,721	9,627,778
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	108	217,869	46,581	8,027	309,415	73	153,317	63	156,098	6,400	10,000	51	1,458,720	4,008,721	9,627,778
All others.....													155,537		
Total United States.....	5,845	11,812,727	4,480,270	833,870	30,231,254	12,325	23,431,054	3,519	6,800,200	923,356	4,807,823	63,877,722	781,308,180	79,407,960	1,410,475,314
Alabama.....	250	503,800	109,302	19,640	653,434	266	487,559	100	165,875	12,750		796,184	13,298,580	668,125	29,050,368
Alaska.....					8,452	3	5,834	1	2,618			63,490	524,848		720,507
Arizona.....	107	215,462	75,436	19,167	479,285	202	355,006	57	114,279	12,800	110,000	747,227	5,624,303	29,483	13,809,837
Arkansas.....	150	302,128	73,491	15,431	485,825	144	284,747	100	201,078	12,559	65,391	2,867,198	7,995,529	18,390	22,145,409
California.....	582	1,183,054	410,316	104,254	3,212,918	1,494	2,693,652	259	519,266	80,675	570,715	139,726	68,476,718	10,490,062	130,876,321
Colorado.....	158	318,980	162,526	35,522	539,835	238	440,871	57	98,964		100,188	757,109	7,839,925	46,171	16,427,523
Connecticut.....	28	60,185	23,280	3,788	249,093	104	204,548	22	44,545	9,600	44,610		11,710,882	306,497	15,366,993
Delaware.....	9	18,055	9,417	972	54,216	31	46,136	4	8,080	3,200		63,490	1,828,673	41,740	4,103,079
District of Columbia.....	116	233,517	95,826	18,328	239,664	106	215,000	13	24,664	24,000	30,000		4,102,185	8,658,462	70,150,932

Florida	270	545,275	201,733	28,774	1,308,005	482	912,536	202	395,369	65,570	418,472	704,870	24,408,824	13,171,708	30,269,308
Georgia	183	369,535	88,966	19,127	965,117	364	720,539	131	244,478	27,090	124,010	1,503,272	15,214,996	1,432,662	28,871,889
Hawaii	42	84,259	27,682	4,744	71,494	32	57,202	7	14,292			1,717,753			1,591,230
Idaho	22	44,537	14,079	2,939	133,506	49	101,586	23	31,920	4,550	10,000	4,710,249	3,091,183		3,380,910
Illinois	150	302,128	154,359	23,588	858,236	358	727,750	65	130,486	30,159	150,500	1,544,175	44,570,482	5,366,927	79,236,669
Indiana	76	152,870	78,210	11,951	643,061	264	536,365	53	106,396	6,400	90,000	1,872,955	18,306,375	461,014	22,786,386
Iowa	53	107,129	38,774	6,969	492,757	200	371,322	61	121,435	8,000	59,875	1,036,725	11,938,676	29,409	20,969,391
Kansas	41	83,055	23,861	6,900	459,275	225	371,396	48	87,879	14,400	10,000	2,320,385	14,686,964	40,790	16,847,088
Kentucky	87	175,740	66,963	12,539	507,130	202	376,671	73	130,459	3,200	109,964	1,466,532	8,470,324	16,729	23,724,965
Louisiana	127	256,388	69,079	13,687	675,366	264	498,216	94	177,150	4,800	60,000	1,466,532	14,686,964	40,790	16,847,088
Maine	21	42,129	17,460	2,840	156,190	65	127,843	14	28,347	6,400	39,781	1,399,089	10,722,204	808,802	20,604,769
Maryland	64	128,796	52,869	10,112	397,147	164	332,643	34	64,504	4,800	30,200	98,432	4,562,227	142,873	8,390,760
Massachusetts	111	223,888	92,287	15,010	1,025,939	395	776,892	123	249,047	30,300	145,600	2,179,290	33,917,860	144,030	40,511,315
Michigan	173	349,072	132,553	26,600	886,997	357	725,243	72	161,754	65,295	340,000	131,907	6,223,576	15,742,607	717,548
Minnesota	106	214,258	77,549	13,938	656,963	267	495,715	81	161,248	30,400	131,907	1,557,672	7,792,968	200,238	17,688,682
Mississippi	94	190,184	51,129	10,131	471,628	185	349,129	65	122,499	14,400	34,739	2,690,717	14,181,178	43,275	28,123,744
Missouri	82	164,907	54,755	7,622	776,463	262	639,475	71	136,988	20,738	90,000	2,238,234	3,292,173	2,193	4,270,427
Montana	15	30,092	9,599	2,004	118,258	47	97,440	15	20,818	4,800	50,000	778,223	5,000,058	97,641	12,356,176
Nebraska	40	80,648	29,264	5,260	323,918	123	228,363	48	95,555	17,225	99,449	9,070	1,241,623	14,335	2,786,210
Nevada	3	6,018	2,115	537	34,932	16	28,917	3	6,015	4,800			3,125,559	29,090	3,023,783
New Hampshire	22	44,537	18,293	2,975	170,189	68	133,743	18	36,446	1,600	17,105		29,996,322	7,988	29,184,242
New Jersey	79	158,888	96,901	6,381	358,929	142	291,732	31	67,197	22,400	122,015	100,889	4,165,158	13,577	8,388,619
New Mexico	54	109,536	55,547	12,140	266,727	99	183,388	48	83,339	11,200	39,692	610,729	74,050,193	5,224,554	132,873,982
New York	318	641,571	430,045	48,058	1,650,532	585	1,268,153	171	382,379	70,290	398,688	759,583	19,944,183	5,183,165	29,757,652
North Carolina	100	202,221	48,615	10,452	960,361	355	702,818	138	257,543	12,800	80,000	1,508,522	2,867,450	71,760	4,070,233
North Dakota	20	40,926	14,632	2,630	82,897	35	64,981	9	17,916	4,800			39,973,001	766,599	59,461,732
Ohio	171	345,461	131,617	24,646	1,094,444	470	876,416	122	218,028	41,600	170,332	847,669	10,886,397	1,442,456	14,022,987
Oklahoma	146	294,906	84,968	24,567	691,034	280	462,183	125	228,851	6,395	58,919	8,089,082	34,441	15,933,438	84,156,292
Oregon	55	110,740	35,197	7,346	342,952	144	298,541	32	44,411	8,000	80,000	1,100,232	8,089,082	34,441	15,933,438
Pennsylvania	361	728,237	377,725	39,008	1,437,172	720	1,071,554	181	365,618	55,950	201,641	1,336,112	56,382,793	1,158,199	184,596,292
Rhode Island	10	20,463	8,314	1,352	144,621	55	108,175	18	36,446	9,600	40,000	1,770,526	8,710,765	2,996,524	11,225,755
South Carolina	54	109,536	26,253	5,644	423,934	167	330,621	50	93,313	6,400			1,759,580	3,561,715	3,330,335
South Dakota	20	40,926	14,632	2,630	126,941	48	89,117	19	37,824	6,400			1,062,409	15,664,381	8,966,657
Tennessee	106	214,258	51,533	11,079	740,457	292	578,093	87	162,364	24,000	155,874	1,062,409	1,377,604	40,718,727	37,066,265
Texas	636	1,293,141	423,705	112,013	2,302,661	937	1,722,780	281	579,881	30,368	220,129	1,377,604	1,491,320	15,967,359	2,372,663
Utah	28	56,574	28,802	6,295	308,737	132	244,517	37	64,240				27,385	2,588,369	3,777,467
Vermont	11	21,667	9,146	1,487	102,796	43	84,573	9	18,223	3,200	10,000	442,917	1,777,582		3,303,192
Virginia	151	304,535	124,741	23,858	586,690	235	476,654	58	110,036	25,595	175,541	1,129,613	17,286,543	204,424	32,763,532
Washington	202	408,053	129,268	26,981	610,532	257	532,812	56	77,720	14,400	20,000	863,954	12,345,850	722,965	25,638,049
West Virginia	68	137,222	52,339	9,800	312,345	110	205,118	60	107,227	17,553	14,797	5,602,899	10,825,747	99,068	18,252,930
Wisconsin	63	125,185	64,831	9,906	561,367	209	424,859	68	136,508	30,294	60,324	1,491,320	15,967,359	2,372,663	31,547,585
Wyoming	10	18,055	10,286	2,248	69,812	33	61,130	5	8,682	1,600			326,520	1,503,060	6,541,499

<sup>1</sup> Excludes \$766,225,265 not distributable by State: \$378,027,450 for the loan guaranty revolving fund; \$140,047,826 for the revolving supply fund; \$74,520,333 for death gratuities under title 38, United States Code, ch. 19 and for burial and other expenses of the compensation and pensions appropriation; \$56,857,989 for personal funds of patients; \$25,454,125 for interest and other expenses of the direct loan fund; \$8,255,630 for transfers; from the veterans insurance and indemnities appropriation for insurance trust funds; \$79,619,142 for servicemen's group life insurance fund; and \$3,342,770 for miscellaneous items. The total of \$6,721,929,793 which has been distributed by State includes, how-

ever, \$14,526,880 in accrued expenditures for construction and administration and other benefits not reflected 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.

**Table 98.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet <sup>1</sup>**

ASSETS	June 30, 1966	June 30, 1965	Increase (Decrease)
Current assets:			
Cash and disbursing authority <sup>2</sup> .....	\$1,660,542,020.10	\$939,643,167.64	
Accounts receivable.....	38,417,927.85	25,894,385.10	
Interest receivable.....	17,312,283.65	15,902,134.13	
Advances for bidding at public sales.....	100,777.42	48,149.21	
Inventories.....	44,735,475.45	40,063,850.66	
Acquired security or collateral—property.....	152,910,911.53	186,289,454.15	
Accrued reimbursements due from insurance appropriations.....	817,500.00	202,946.77	
Total current assets.....	<u>1,914,836,896.00</u>	<u>1,208,044,087.66</u>	<u>\$706,792,808.34</u>
Other assets:			
Loans receivable.....	1,160,497,684.46	1,781,842,866.44	
Vendee accounts receivable.....	555,922,298.16	523,937,760.60	
Investments in U.S. Treasury bonds, debentures and notes.....	7,239,723,000.00	7,021,135,000.00	
Miscellaneous assets—insurance program.....	898,958.45	974,751.38	
Total other assets.....	<u>8,957,041,941.07</u>	<u>9,327,890,378.32</u>	<u>(370,848,437.25)</u>
Fixed assets:			
Land, buildings and plants.....	1,453,029,519.35	1,421,638,025.39	
Construction and betterments in process.....	214,181,925.55	187,547,974.97	
Leasehold improvements.....	66,542.17	63,817.97	
Equipment.....	344,045,305.83	322,276,842.21	
Total fixed assets.....	<u>2,011,323,292.90</u>	<u>1,931,526,660.54</u>	<u>79,796,632.36</u>
Deferred charges:			
Construction advance.....	2,844,279.80	1,558,824.21	
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and services.....	183,227.68	92,727.46	
Advance to employees for travel expenses.....	360,545.10	219,831.42	
Other prepaid expenses and suspense items.....	7,180,635.01	3,586,411.59	
Value of ADP equipment purchase options.....	71,319.76	50,980.22	
Total deferred charges.....	<u>10,640,007.35</u>	<u>5,508,774.90</u>	<u>5,131,232.45</u>
Total assets.....	<u>12,893,842,137.32</u>	<u>12,472,969,901.42</u>	<u>420,872,235.90</u>
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable.....	44,729,323.91	35,277,377.08	
Accrued salaries and wages.....	40,628,407.18	34,755,741.65	
Accrued annual leave—canteen service.....	1,126,697.33	1,069,696.38	
Accrued services—other than personal.....	18,088,721.46	15,191,769.14	
Undelivered orders—personal funds of patients.....	196,503.02	182,083.98	
Employees payroll allotments for U.S. savings bonds.....	1,040,526.69	965,603.38	
Federal, State, and territorial income taxes withheld from employees and FICA taxes.....	39,669,730.83	32,272,355.89	
Canteen service unredeemed coupons.....	389,203.61	396,377.50	
Canteen service employees payroll deduction for civil service retirement fund, health and life insurance, FICA taxes, Federal and State income taxes, etc.....	125,898.17	260,092.42	
Other miscellaneous liabilities—canteen service.....	1,922.80	1,248.16	
Accrued interest—U.S. Treasury.....	9,135,425.86	20,289,826.24	
Accrued interest on policy liens due general fund.....	342,415.07	370,251.76	
Accrued interest on dividend deposits.....	3,818,218.58	1,062,709.17	
Accrued reimbursements due insurance fund.....	817,500.00	202,946.77	
Premiums paid in advance.....	92,047,403.00	90,589,655.00	
Matured contracts payable.....	33,438,869.98	31,972,715.05	
Undeposited general fund receipts.....	480,294.57	587,169.84	
Total current liabilities.....	<u>286,077,062.06</u>	<u>265,447,619.41</u>	<u>20,629,442.65</u>
Reserves: Insurance program operating reserves.....	7,512,899,311.00	7,235,180,026.00	277,719,285.00
Total liabilities.....	<u>7,798,976,373.06</u>	<u>7,500,627,645.41</u>	<u>298,348,727.65</u>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 98.—Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet <sup>1</sup>—**  
Continued

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	June 30, 1966	June 30, 1965	Increase (Decrease)
Accountabilities:			
Nonexpenditure transfers made by other Government agencies—net.....	\$142,333.79	\$206,655.77	
Funds of patients and incompetent beneficiaries.....	59,451,226.62	59,843,656.88	
Policyholders insurance dividend deposit accounts.....	233,572,866.44	240,018,475.74	
Borrowers deposits for taxes and insurance and suspended credits.....	36,787,285.84	32,484,382.56	
Unapplied insurance collections.....	11,441,315.84	10,388,487.18	
Bid deposits and other suspense items.....	786,995.59	1,095,799.98	
Total accountabilities.....	<u>342,182,024.12</u>	<u>344,037,458.11</u>	(1,855,433.99)
Capital reserves:			
Insurance fund retained earnings (reserve for contingencies).....	69,123,893.06	73,259,663.24	
Direct loan and loan guaranty programs—reserve for losses.....	589,258,627.47	604,889,401.22	
Total reserves.....	<u>658,382,520.53</u>	<u>678,149,064.46</u>	(19,766,543.93)
Capital borrowings from U.S. Treasury—interest bearing-direct loan program.....	1,730,077,996.00	1,730,077,996.00	
Capital residual.....	<u>2,364,223,223.61</u>	<u>2,220,077,737.44</u>	144,145,486.17
Total liabilities and capital.....	<u>12,893,842,137.32</u>	<u>12,472,969,901.42</u>	\$420,872,235.90

<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 99.—Direct loan program—comparative balance sheet**

ASSETS	June 30, 1966	June 30, 1965	Increase
Cash.....	\$1,001,899,532.78	\$342,929,696.83	
Accrued interest receivable.....	1,698,053.78	1,679,462.23	
Accrued rents on property owned.....	1,660.12	3,262.70	
Equity in Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust.....	9,565,383.94	2,062,743.19	
Vendee accounts receivable.....	35,550,671.58	29,885,462.01	
Loans receivable from veterans for homes and farms.....	1,159,712,131.73	1,200,946,279.95	
Sale of participations certificates—GMLT.....	(768,700,000.00)	(93,000,000.00)	
Principal collections deposited or reserved for trustee—GMLT.....	58,478,548.06	10,659,573.75	
Veterans liabilities.....	902,278.33	901,125.38	
Acquired security on collateral on real property <sup>1</sup> .....	4,687,520.51	4,802,421.58	
Receivables—miscellaneous.....	72,198.24	28,457.66	
Receivables in process—DPC.....	(295.34)	8,664.79	
Total assets.....	<u>1,503,867,683.73</u>	<u>1,500,907,150.07</u>	\$2,960,533.66
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Liabilities:			
Holders of participation certificates—GMLT.....	10,093,766.09	5,598,297.81	
Borrowers tax and insurance.....	23,305,747.25	22,893,579.48	
Suspended credits.....	818,522.43	649,325.58	
Undistributed collections.....	197,216.71	605,408.17	
Total trust and deposit liability.....	<u>34,415,252.48</u>	<u>29,746,611.04</u>	
Accrued interest due U.S. Treasury.....	9,135,425.86	20,287,402.10	
Bonds, debentures and notes payable U.S. Treasury <sup>2</sup> .....	1,424,359,974.00	1,424,359,974.00	
Total liabilities.....	<u>1,467,910,652.34</u>	<u>1,474,393,987.14</u>	
Reserve for expenses and losses <sup>3</sup> .....	35,957,031.39	26,513,162.93	
Total liabilities and capital.....	<u>1,503,867,683.73</u>	<u>1,500,907,150.07</u>	2,960,533.66

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$1,061,291.12 as of June 30, 1966, and \$975,610.98 as of June 30, 1965, which represents real property in process of acquiring title less \$226,696.08 allowance for losses on unsold property.

<sup>2</sup> Reflects the transfer in capital funds to loan guaranty revolving fund of \$105,718,022 pursuant to Public Law 87-404, approved Feb. 13, 1962, and \$200 million pursuant to Public Law 88-507, approved Aug. 30, 1964.

<sup>3</sup> Reflects the transfer in earnings to the loan guaranty revolving fund of \$101,152,973 pursuant to Public Law 87-411, approved Aug. 17, 1961, and \$27 million pursuant to Public Law 88-215, approved Dec. 19, 1963.

**Table 100.—Direct loan program—statement of reserve for expenses and losses**

[Fiscal year 1966]

Balance at beginning of year <sup>1</sup> .....			\$26,513,162.93
Credits:			
Interest on loans.....	\$29,236,518.59		
Interest on vendee accounts.....	1,824,294.05		
Interest on veterans liability accounts.....	2,564.29		
Income from Government Mortgage Liquidation			
Trust operations.....	1,405,262.94		
Rental income.....	25,958.38		
Gross gain on sale of mortgages.....	0.00		
Premium on sale of vendee accounts sales and repurchases.....	1,713.75		
Miscellaneous income.....	4,078,102.32	\$36,574,414.32	
Charges:			
Property expense.....	354,849.60		
Gross loss on sale of property.....	176,058.46		
Provision for valuation allowance on unsold properties.....	226,696.08		
Sales expense.....	439,080.88		
Loan closing fees.....	804.04		
Interest expense.....	22,826,173.16		
Commission on sale of participations Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust.....	2,332,266.67		
Other general expense.....	774,616.97	27,130,545.86	
Net credit for fiscal year.....			9,443,868.46
Less: Earnings transferred to loan guaranty revolving fund.....			0
Balance end of year.....			35,957,031.39

<sup>1</sup> Reflects an amount reduced by the transfer of \$105,719,022 in capital funds to loan guaranty revolving fund, pursuant to Public Law 87-404, approved Feb. 13, 1962, and \$27,000,000 pursuant to Public Law 88-215, approved Dec. 19, 1963.

**Table 101.—Loan guaranty program—comparative balance sheet**

ASSETS	June 30, 1966	June 30, 1965	Decrease
Cash.....	\$180,855,507.85	\$196,885,704.06	
Advances for bidding at public sales.....	100,089.92	48,149.21	
Accounts Receivable:			
Receivables—miscellaneous—net.....	254,821.37	267,922.97	
Accrued interest on vendee accounts and advances.....	2,253,836.56	1,610,119.98	
Accrued interest on acquired mortgage loans and advances.....	(298,572.28)	(158,740.41)	
Accrued rents on property acquired.....	48,485.89	88,141.67	
Equity in Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust.....	1,116,876.66	80,730.70	
Total accounts receivable.....	3,375,448.20	1,888,174.91	
Loans receivable.....	737,504,852.58	510,480,512.56	
Less: Participation certificates outstanding.....	(206,300,000.00)	(7,000,000.00)	
Funds on deposit with trustee for payment of principal on participation certificates.....	2,878,958.84	536,624.86	
Equity in loans receivable.....	534,083,811.42	504,017,137.42	
Principal collections in escrow for trustee, GMLT.....	701,423.56	37,330.15	
Claims receivable.....	31,487,459.26	32,068,304.89	
Less allowance for losses.....	(25,186,942.54)	(25,654,310.97)	
Claims receivable, net (veterans indebtedness).....	6,300,516.72	6,413,993.92	
Real property owned.....	104,522,850.00	181,487,032.57	
Less valuation allowance.....	(6,169,329.64)		
Property acquisitions pending settlement.....	(10,130,115.34)	2,511,142.18	
Equity in real property.....	148,223,411.02	183,998,174.75	
Total assets.....	873,640,208.69	893,288,664.42	\$19,648,455.73
LIABILITIES AND GOVERNMENT EQUITY			
Liabilities:			
Holders of participation certificates—GMLT.....	1,818,300.22	118,060.85	
Accounts payable—tax and insurance deposits.....	11,914,006.40	8,319,570.12	
Deferred credits—undistributed collections.....	139,254.23	134,961.59	
Suspended credits.....	749,009.76	621,907.38	
Total liabilities.....	14,620,570.61	9,194,499.94	
Government equity:			
Assets assumed at inception of the fund.....	521,335,096.02	521,335,096.02	
Transfers from the Direct Loan Fund:			
Capital.....	305,718,022.00	305,718,022.00	
Earnings.....	128,152,978.00	128,152,978.00	
Less: Cumulative net deficit as of June 30, 1966.....	-96,186,457.94	-71,111,931.54	
Total liabilities and Government equity.....	873,640,208.69	893,288,664.42	19,648,455.73

**Table 102.—Loan guaranty program—statement of revenue, expenses and retained earnings**

[Fiscal year 1966]		
Deficit (—), start of year .....		—\$71, 111, 835. 73
Credits:		
Interest on loans .....	\$527, 611. 36	
Interest on veterans liability accounts .....	207, 022. 96	
Interest on vendee accounts .....	28, 094, 809. 59	
Income from Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust operations .....	32, 603. 95	
Rental and miscellaneous income .....	3, 669, 736. 95	
Gross gain on sale of property .....	3, 431, 775. 01	
Premium on vendee account sales and repurchases .....	1, 197, 134. 55	
		\$37, 160, 694. 37
Charges:		
Property expense .....	15, 703, 110. 63	
Sales expense .....	18, 066, 414. 84	
General expense .....	394, 798. 60	
Provision for valuation allowances .....	26, 319, 968. 93	
Writeoffs of acquired security and collateral .....	380, 771. 20	
Net premium chargeoff on vendee account sales and repurchases .....	667, 852. 38	
Commission on sale of participations—Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust .....	702, 400. 00	
		62, 235, 316. 58
Net charge for fiscal year .....		—25, 074, 622. 21
Deficit (—), end of year .....		<u>—\$96, 186, 457. 94</u>

**Table 103.—General post fund—comparative balance sheet**

ASSETS	June 30, 1966	June 30, 1965	Increase
Cash .....	\$2, 961, 281. 54	\$1, 665, 088. 46	
Interest receivable .....	4, 753. 30	12, 256. 90	
Accounts receivable .....	24, 409. 89	22, 368. 41	
Investments in bonds of U.S. Treasury .....	933, 000. 00	2, 185, 000. 00	
Investments—other .....	0	0	
Trust property, equipment, and supplies .....	4, 934, 403. 12	4, 536, 301. 64	
Work in process .....	26, 089. 95	45, 151. 59	
Total assets .....	<u>8, 883, 937. 80</u>	<u>8, 466, 167. 00</u>	<u>417, 770. 80</u>
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accounts payable .....	134, 840. 51	66, 737. 11	
Trust accountability for trust property and allocations for general and specific purposes .....	7, 624, 305. 60	5, 396, 658. 98	
Trust capital .....	1, 124, 791. 69	3, 002, 770. 91	
Total liabilities and capital .....	<u>8, 883, 937. 80</u>	<u>8, 466, 167. 00</u>	<u>417, 770. 80</u>

**Table 104.—General post fund—statement of trust capital**

[Fiscal year 1966]		
Balance at beginning of fiscal year .....		\$3, 002, 770. 91
Credits:		
Interest on investments .....	\$66, 430. 54	
Trust revenue .....	695, 589. 79	
Trust investments .....	0	
		\$762, 020. 33
Charges:		
Trust revenue—allocated .....	2, 639, 999. 55	
Changes in trust capital .....	0	
		2, 639, 999. 55
Net credit for the fiscal year .....		(1, 877, 979. 22)
Balance end of fiscal year .....		<u>1, 124, 791. 69</u>

**Table 105.—VA supply fund—comparative balance sheet**

ASSETS	June 30, 1966	June 30, 1965	Increase (Decrease)
Cash.....	\$1,928,223.57	\$12,780,275.18	
Advance payments on undelivered orders.....	101,661.85	79,101.17	
Cash loaned to GSA supply fund.....	2,400,000.00		
Advanced to employees.....	18,192.70	10,821.94	
Accounts receivable.....	4,911,780.08	3,311,603.21	
Inventories.....	34,887,255.95	31,847,308.18	
Work in process—service and reclamation division.....	44,657.52	25,374.21	
Work in process—printing and reproduction.....	7,232.04	7,951.77	
Supply depot operating equipment less reserve for depreciation.....	334,015.88	327,053.71	
Printing and reproduction operating equipment less reserve for depreciation.....	190,625.67	195,655.79	
Total assets.....	<u>44,823,645.26</u>	<u>48,585,145.16</u>	<u>(\$3,761,499.90)</u>
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accrued salaries and wages.....	156,063.31	141,125.06	
Accrued transportation and service costs.....	422,378.91	378,029.59	
Accounts payable.....	4,912,462.72	8,261,057.51	
Advances from other Government agencies.....	11.63	32,066.49	
Total liabilities.....	<u>5,490,916.57</u>	<u>8,812,278.65</u>	<u>(3,321,362.08)</u>
Capital at beginning of period.....	39,985,586.08	39,985,586.08	
Less:			
Capital adjustment (decapitalization of P&R inventories).....	762,380.83		
Adjusted capital.....	39,223,205.25	39,985,586.08	
Operating profit or loss*—current fiscal year.....	322,243.01	7,883.68	
Operating profit or loss*—net prior fiscal year.....	*212,719.57	*220,603.25	
Capital at end of period.....	<u>39,332,728.69</u>	<u>39,772,866.51</u>	<u>(440,137.82)</u>
Total liabilities and capital.....	<u>44,823,645.26</u>	<u>48,585,145.16</u>	<u>(3,761,499.90)</u>

**Table 106.—VA supply fund—statement of income and expense**

[Fiscal year 1966]

INCOME		
Sale of supplies and equipment.....		\$134,812,593.53
Less: Cost of goods sold.....		132,796,200.07
Income on sales.....		2,016,393.46
Other income:		
Reimbursable earnings.....	\$530,035.91	
Discount on purchases.....	752,111.40	
Increased valuation.....	262,841.87	
Income-station transfers.....	2,989,527.32	
Credit allowances.....	772,449.27	
Donated income.....	287,439.94	
Miscellaneous income.....	26,321.39	
Variances and adjustments.....	191,274.66	
		5,812,001.76
Total income.....		7,828,395.22
EXPENSE		
Net transportation costs.....		1,068,038.93
Completed S&R projects.....		605,772.89
Depot storage, handling, etc.....		299,714.61
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....		3,586,736.19
Donations reappraisals and writeoffs.....		124,627.15
Other operating expenses.....		1,818,299.74
Disposal of operating equipment.....		2,962.70
Total expense.....		7,506,152.21
Operating profit.....		<u>322,243.01</u>



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