

1979 Annual Report

Administrator of Veterans Affairs

Letter of Transmittal

To the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 97th Congress:

In accordance with provisions of 38, U.S.C., 214, I have the honor of submitting a report on the activities of the Veterans Administration for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979.

During the course of the year this agency operated a broad range of programs with a budget of \$19.9 billion to benefit the nation's veterans, their dependents, and their survivors. These benefits were administered within a framework of goals and priorities derived from the VA mission—to provide compassionate assistance and service to veterans of the armed forces and to eligible dependents and survivors. Agency goals and priorities are spelled out in the following statements.

For veterans whose disabilities resulted from military service, we shall provide:

- Comprehensive, high quality medical care, rehabilitative therapy, and prosthetic devices;
- Monthly compensation payments for the effects of disability;
- Vocational rehabilitation to restore the veteran to employability;
- In specific instances, grants for specially equipped homes and automobiles;
- Insurance at preferential rates.

For veterans who need assistance in the transition to civilian life, we shall help them make up for lost opportunities by providing:

- Financial support and other services for education and training;
- Assistance in obtaining home loans.

For the aged or needy veteran with non-service connected disabilities, we shall provide:

- Income-tested pensions for wartime veterans;
- Medical care in the VA medical system if space is available.

For deceased veterans we shall give special recognition by providing:

- A burial site;
- Financial assistance for burial expenses;
- An appropriate memorial.



For eligible survivors and dependents of veterans, we shall help them overcome the effects of the veteran's disability or death by providing:

- Monthly compensation payments to survivors of veterans whose death was related to military service;
- Education and training for dependents of totally disabled veterans and survivors of veterans whose death was related to military service;
- Income-tested pensions for needy, eligible survivors of disabled wartime veterans;
- Interment in a national cemetery.

For the nation, we shall support the quality of the VA health care system and use it as a national health resource by:

- Conducting medical and rehabilitative research;
- Training physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health professionals.

Effective accomplishment of these wide-ranging goals requires that priorities be established to guide the agency's policy makers and decision makers at all levels. The Veterans Administration gives the following matters priority in its operations:

- To provide compassionate competent assistance to veterans and their dependents in every phase of operations.
- To provide priority attention to the service connected disabled veteran in the VA health care system.
- To enhance the quality of life for disabled veterans through an improved, comprehensive, and integrated program of rehabilitation services and research.
- To ensure that we are effectively reaching out to veterans to inform them of their benefits and to encourage them to use them.
- To develop effective programs to serve incarcerated veterans.
- To ensure that we plan effectively for the particular needs of the aging veteran.
- To develop and maintain equal employment opportunity, affirmative action and other Human Goals programs that will

serve as models in the achievement and protection of equality and human rights.

- To accomplish aggressively the actions for Vietnam veterans as identified in the Presidential Policy Review Memorandum.
- To provide for adequate gravesite availability for future needs and for appropriate memorialization for our nation's veterans.
- To provide drug and alcohol treatment facilities and broaden the care available for these problems.
- To upgrade the quality of all VA facilities.

These were the VA's mission, goals, and priorities during FY 1979. They will be refined as needs dictate, and will constitute the blueprint for future years during which we shall strive to continue to improve service to those who deserve our thanks as a nation.

Sincerely,



MAX CLELAND
Administrator

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* Not included are Spanish American War veterans who numbered 292 on September 30, 1916 and 221 on September 30, 1929. See also table 13, 14.

1

REFERENCE TO OTHER WORK:

Features of the System

17,000,000 to 17,500,000

10. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2686-2692.

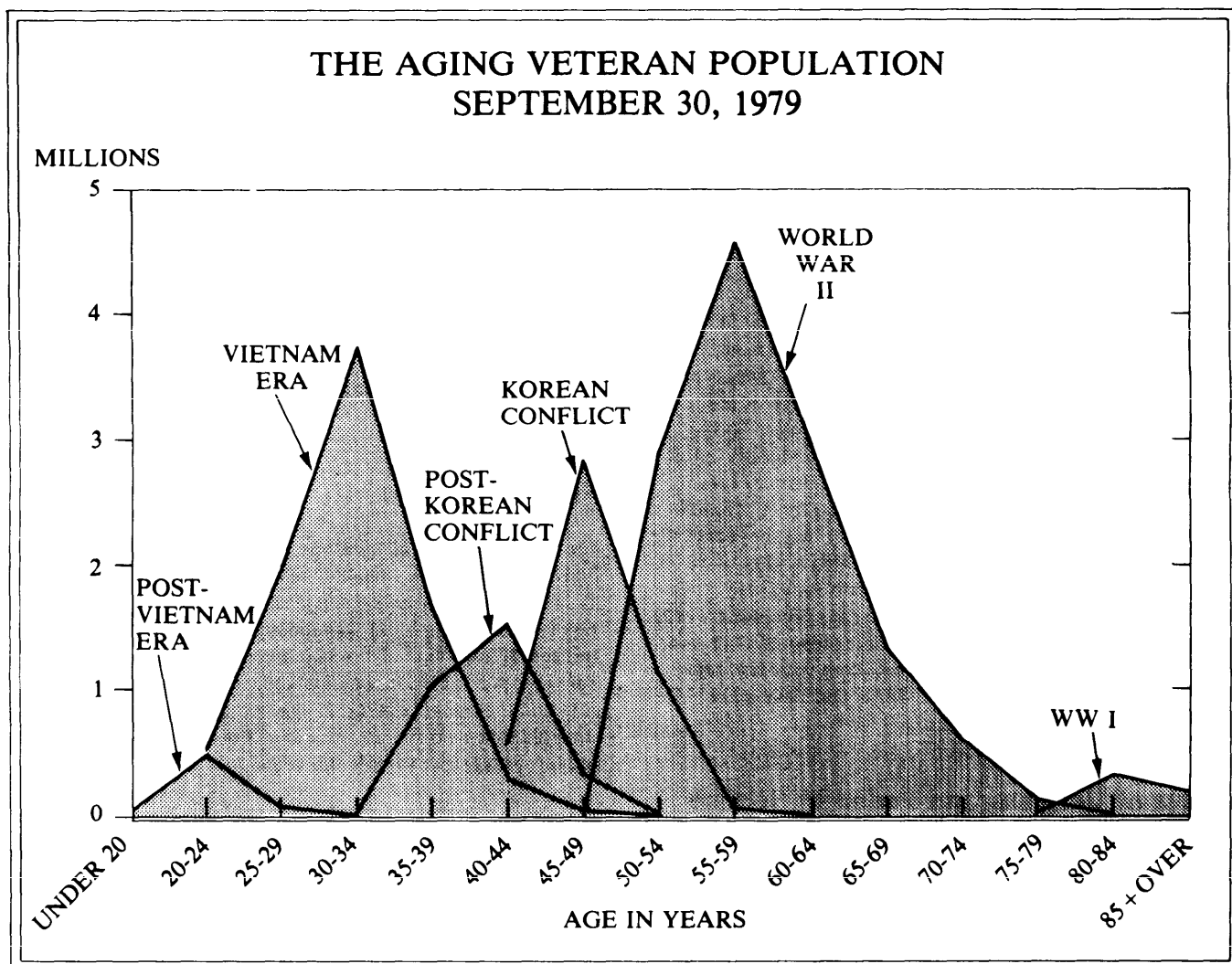
average 40.7 years. Korean conflict veterans, with no service in World War II, average 47.9 years which is 0.4 years above the average age of the entire veteran population. World War II veterans, who comprise 42.1 percent of the total veteran population, have an average age of 59.1 years. World War I veterans, all of whom are now more than 75 years old, have an average age of 84.0 years. As of the end of the fiscal year, there were 209 veteran survivors of the Spanish-American War with an average age of 101.1 years.

Veterans 65 years of age or older now total more than 2.75 million (nearly one of every 11 living veterans), an increase of 217,000 during the past year. Greater future increases in this older population can be foreseen in the accompanying chart. The present population of 60-64 year old veterans (2,986,000) will enter the older population group within the next five years. Similarly, the surviving veterans among those presently in the 55-59 year age group (4,633,000) will enter the "65 years and older" veteran population during fiscal years 1985 through

1990. By 1990 approximately one of every four veterans will be 65 years old or older. At the other end of the age spectrum, the number of veterans under 30 years of age decreased by 314,000 to 3,216,000 at the end of FY 1979. This occurred as the number of 29-year-old Vietnam era veterans who became 30 exceeded the number of Vietnam era and post-Vietnam era veterans under 30 years of age released from the armed forces.

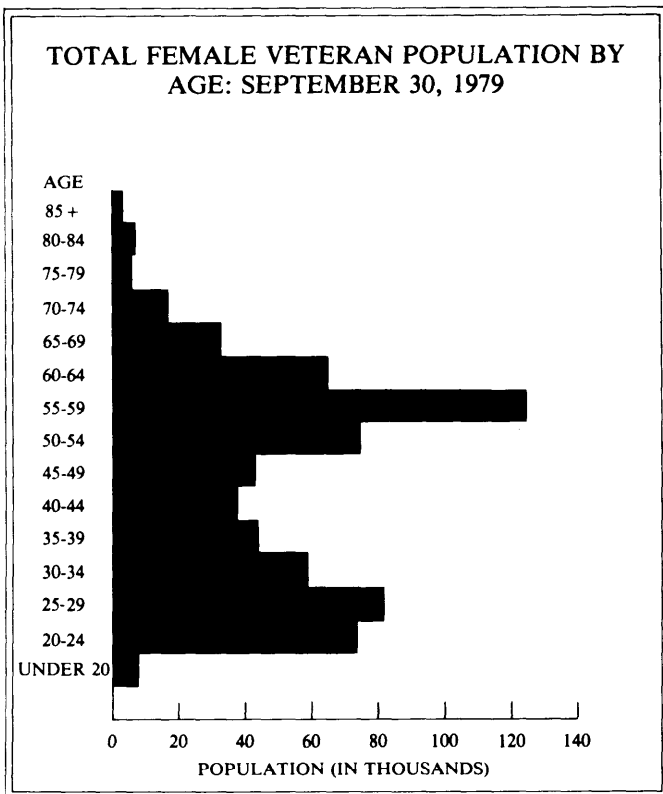
Female Veterans

The female veteran population at the end of FY 1979 is estimated to be 679,000, nearly 2.3 percent of the total veteran population. Beginning with World War I, women have served in the armed forces in every period of conflict. The largest group of female veterans living today are those who served during World War II (289,000); the smallest group (9,000) is from World War I. An estimated 74,000 are Korean conflict veterans (with no service in World War II) and 188,000 are Vietnam era veterans (with no service in the Korean conflict).



There are 56,000 female peacetime veterans who served only between the Korean conflict and the Vietnam era. The most rapid growth in numbers of female veterans is among the post-Vietnam era group. Increasing dependence of the armed forces on women since the inception of the all-volunteer force is apparent from the FY 1979 increase of 25,000 female post-Vietnam era veterans. At the end of FY 1979 the post-Vietnam era female veteran population was 63,000.

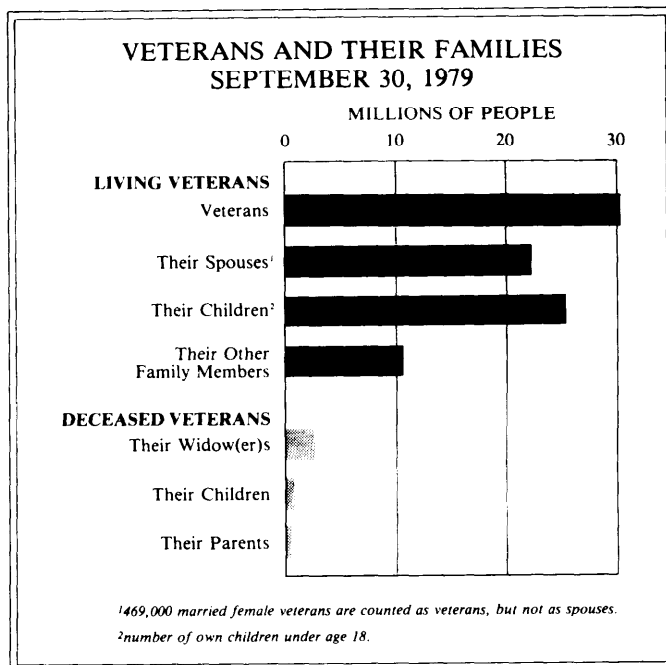
The reliance of the military services on women to fulfill their recruiting requirements is also apparent from their age distribution. The number of female veterans under 30 years of age increased 24 percent during FY 1979 from 144,000 to 164,000. The average age of all female veterans is 45.5 years, somewhat lower than that of the entire veteran population.



Veterans and Their Families

Veterans in civilian life account for only about one-third of all people potentially eligible for VA benefits and services. It is estimated that three-quarters of veterans are married. Their 23.8 million spouses, 24.4 million dependent children (under 18 years of age), and 11.1 million other family members (including children 18 years of age or older) combined with the 30.1 million veterans themselves total up to more than 90 million. Although only a small proportion of these dependents are likely to receive benefits directly from the VA at any time in the future, benefits paid to veterans indirectly affect the socioeconomic well-being of a great number of them. In addition to the dependents of

living veterans, there were 3.6 million survivors of deceased veterans at the end of FY 1979. This number is comprised of 2.9 million widows and widowers, 0.6 million surviving children and between 0.1 and 0.2 million dependent parents. The total of all these potential beneficiaries is over 90 million or approximately 41 percent of the entire U.S. population.



Characteristics of Veterans

The VA obtains data on various socioeconomic characteristics of male veterans ¹ and nonveterans from the Current Population Survey (CPS) through a contract agreement with the Bureau of the Census. Data from the Current Population Survey includes educational attainment, income, work experience, school enrollment, and employment status.

It should be noted that although differences in median income and work experience of veterans and nonveterans are shown, these differences may be largely explained by variances in their age distributions. If the nonveterans' age distribution is made to conform with that of veterans, differences in these areas are reduced considerably.

Educational Attainment and Income

All Veterans. In March 1979 there were 67.9 million male veterans and nonveterans, aged 20 years and over, in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Veterans, who represent 28.7 million of this number, had a

¹ The Current Population Survey asks only males if they have ever served in the armed forces. If data on female veterans were collected in that survey, the sample would be so small that any data on characteristics of female veterans would be considered unreliable or unrepresentative of the population. Data on female veterans will be collected on the long form of the 1980 Census which will be mailed to about 15 to 20 percent of American households.

median education level of 12.7 years compared with a median of 12.6 years attained by their 39.2 million nonveteran male counterparts.

Population Group	Noninstitutional Population (In Thousands)	Percent of Total
War veterans	25,355	37.3
Peacetime veterans (Post-Vietnam era and service between Korean conflict and Vietnam era only)	3,376	5.0
Nonveterans	39,181	57.7
Total	67,912	100.0

Seventy-four percent of the war veterans over 20 years of age, 85 percent of peacetime veterans, and 67 percent of nonveteran males had completed the requirements for a high school diploma or its equivalent. The percentages of the three groups who had college degrees were: war veterans, 19 percent; peacetime veterans, 20 percent; and nonveterans, 18 percent.

Greater educational attainment almost invariably leads to increased earning capability, and this held true during calendar year 1978. The differences were dramatic; individuals with four or more years of college had a median income more than two-and-a-half times as large as those with eight years of education or less. The median income for veterans ranged from a low of \$8,030 for veterans who had less than a high school education to a high of \$23,150 for those veterans who had received college degrees. Nonveteran males with less than a high school education had a median income of \$5,670, but those who were college graduates had a median income of \$16,570. The increment in income which accrues to those who complete college, whether they are veterans or nonveterans, is considerable.

An exception to the rule that more education results in more income occurs among nonveterans with one to three years of college. Their median income was more than \$1,200 less than that of nonveteran high school graduates who had *not* gone to college. This drop in income may be traced to the fact that the average age of nonveterans with some college is much lower than the average age of nonveteran high school graduates; these younger nonveterans have less work experience and less job seniority. In addition, there is a much greater chance that they have been in school during most of the year. The median income of veterans was higher than that of nonveterans at every level of educational attainment, as the accompanying table shows.

Attained Level of Education	Median Income in 1978	
	Veterans	Nonveterans
Less than high school	\$ 8,030	\$ 5,670
Some high school	11,500	8,310
High school graduates	15,070	11,390
Some college	16,250	10,180
College graduate	23,150	16,570

Vietnam Era Veterans. Vietnam era veterans under 40 years of age had a median educational level of 12.9 years and a median income of \$14,690 in 1978. Similar-aged nonveterans had the same median educational level but a personal income of \$10,820. However, 9 of 10 Vietnam era veterans compared with 8 of 10 nonveterans aged 20-39 years were high school graduates. Despite the greater proportion of high school graduates among veterans, the percentage who had completed a college degree was smaller than for nonveterans - 20.6 percent of Vietnam era veterans and 22.8 percent of nonveteran males under 40 years of age.

Work Experience

All Veterans. About 84.5 percent of all male veterans in the civilian noninstitutional population worked at some time during calendar year 1978; this contrasts with 80.6 percent for nonveteran males. Eighty percent of the 21.4 million working veterans and 71 percent of the 31.6 million working nonveterans worked throughout the year, either full-time or part-time. Ninety-seven percent of the veteran year-round workers and 94 percent of the nonveteran year-round workers held full-time jobs for all or part of the year.

Vietnam Era Veterans. Ninety-seven percent of all noninstitutional male Vietnam era veterans under 40 years old worked during calendar year 1978. Seventy-six percent of the 7.5 million Vietnam era veterans who worked had year-round employment. Ninety-five percent of the nonveteran males under 40 years old worked during the year and about 69 percent of these nonveterans worked year-round.

Employment Status

War Veterans. The unemployment rate for all male war veterans in FY 1979 dropped 0.4 percentage points from FY 1978 to 3.2 percent. The unemployment rate for male nonveterans also fell 0.4 percentage points to 6.2 percent.

Vietnam Era Veterans. There were 8.1 million Vietnam era veterans in the civilian labor force on the average during FY 1979. Of this number, 357,000 were unemployed, which produced an annual unemployment rate of 4.4 percent. The unemployment rate for the youngest Vietnam era veterans (those under 25 years old) was 11.6 percent.

Family Income

War Veterans. The median income of the 20.7 million families headed by male war veterans was \$21,760 in calendar year 1978, compared with \$17,350 for families headed by nonveterans. Wives worked in 54 of 100 families headed by war veterans and 53 of 100 families headed by nonveterans. Among families headed by veterans, the wife's earnings increased the median family income to \$23,960 compared with \$18,910 when the wife did not work. Median family income ranged from a high of \$26,430 for families headed by veterans 45-49 years old, to a low of \$10,710 for families whose veteran head was 70 or more years old. Total income declines rapidly for families whose veteran head reaches the age of retirement, from a median of \$23,280 when the veteran family head is 55-59 years old to \$20,240 when the family head is 60-64 years old, to \$13,960 when he is 65-69 years old and \$10,710 at age 70 and over. Taking all 20.7 million veteran families into consideration, one of 20 had a family income below \$6,500 in 1978.

Vietnam Era Veterans. There were 5.7 million families headed by 20-39 year old male Vietnam era veterans in the United States in March 1979. Four percent had incomes below \$6,500, but the median family income in 1978 was \$19,900 compared with \$18,650 for families headed by similar-aged male nonveterans. In 66 of 100 families headed by Vietnam era veterans the wife worked, increasing the median income to \$20,860 compared with \$18,350 for those young veterans' families in which the wife did not work.

Survey of Veterans

A nationwide survey of veterans was conducted during FY 1978 under a contract with the Bureau of the Census. A sample was drawn from households which had previously been included in its Current Population Survey (CPS) but had now been retired from the survey. Survey of Veterans (SOV) questionnaires were mailed to a sample of about 14,750 male members of CPS households who indicated they had served in the armed forces of the United States; of these about six percent were classified by the beginning of calendar year 1978 as final non-interview cases - that is, the individuals had died, were institutionalized, or were not veterans of *active duty* military service despite having been in the military service for training only. Of the 13,848 veteran cases left that might be expected to be available, 76.1 percent responded to the questionnaire prior to the personal follow-up phase, a figure that rose to 83.5 percent (or 11,558 cases) after follow-up. Some of the preliminary findings from the survey are:

- 19 million (of the 29 million) living veterans have been recipients of at least one veterans' benefit at some time since leaving the armed forces.

- 7 million veterans received at least one veterans' benefit during the 12 months preceding the survey.
- About 85 percent of all veterans have health insurance and about 80 percent of Vietnam era veterans have such coverage.
- More than half (53.4 percent) of all veterans hospitalized in VA facilities during the 12 months preceding the survey indicated they had health insurance.
- The distribution by percent of service-connected disability is virtually identical for white and black veterans in receipt of VA compensation payments.
- By period of service, Korean conflict veterans had the greatest proportion of GI life insurance in effect at the time of the survey; Vietnam era veterans with active policies held policies with a larger face value.
- Almost 3 of every 4 Vietnam era veterans said they were aware of VA educational benefits prior to their separation from military service.
- Only 28 percent of all veterans who had used a VA home loan indicated they would have been able to purchase their first home without it.
- Over 3.9 million living veterans may choose to be buried in a National Cemetery; more than 19 million want their graves to be marked with a VA-provided headstone or marker.

New Legislation

The following laws enacted during FY 1979 are of particular interest to the VA, veterans, and their families and survivors.

Public Law 95-452 - Inspector General Act of 1978

Offices of Inspector General were established in 12 departments and agencies, including the VA, to promote economy and efficiency and prevent fraud and abuse in agency programs. The Inspectors General are required to conduct audits and investigations; review legislation and regulations of their agencies; make recommendations; and submit to the Congress, through the head of the agency, semiannual reports of their activities and findings and immediate reports of any particularly serious problem or abuse.

Public Law 95-476 - Veterans' Housing Benefits Act of 1978

The VA home loan program was amended to (1) increase from \$25,000 to \$30,000 the maximum grants for specially adapted housing for disabled veterans; (2) increase from \$17,500 to \$25,000 the maximum guaranty on VA home loans; (3) expand VA services in purchase of converted condominiums and mobile homes, and in home improvement and energy conservation loans; and (4) extend eligibility to Vietnam era veterans with 90 or more days of service (previously 180 days).

The VA education loan program was amended to provide for new eligibility and repayment requirements and an annual report on loan defaults.

This law also authorized financial aid for establishing and improving state veterans' cemeteries and for burial of veterans in veterans' cemeteries maintained by states or their subdivisions. The headstone and memorial marker program was

improved to allow a wider variety of materials and reimbursement for nongovernment headstones and markers.

Public Law 95-479 - Veterans' Disability Compensation and Survivors' Benefits Act of 1978

Compensation and allowances based on service connected disability or death were increased. Threshold of disability at which additional compensation for dependents becomes payable was lowered from 50 percent to 30 percent. New rates of compensation were established for the loss or loss of use of three extremities or service connected loss followed by non-service connected loss of paired extremities. Dependency and indemnity compensation eligibility was extended to non-service connected deaths of totally disabled service connected veterans. Medal of Honor pension rates were increased. Burial allowances were increased for both service and non-service connected deaths.

In addition, this law clarified the tax exemption of service retirement pay equal to retroactive compensation or pension, provided memorial markers for veterans whose remains are not recovered, required a study of the adequacy of the compensation and health care available to former prisoners of war, required that cemetery superintendents and assistant superintendents employed by the American Battle Monuments Commission be U.S. citizens, and provided for a commemorative plaque at the Arlington National Cemetery for the members of the Armed Forces who lost their lives in the war in Southeast Asia.

Public Law 95-513 - Vietnam Veterans Week

This law provides for "Vietnam Veterans Week" and appropriate public ceremonies during the week of May 28, 1979.

Public Law 95-520 - The VA Programs Extension Act

This law extends VA authority to enter into special pay agreements with doctors and dentists; to provide private fee-basis hospital and medical care in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; and to maintain a regional office and contract for medical services in the Philippines. It also requires a report on medical services in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and extends and improves excepted Federal Civil Service appointments for Vietnam era veterans.

Public Law 95-524 - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA)

This law extended the CETA programs and directed more extensive use of VA on-the-job training and apprentice programs and increased participation of veterans in planning councils and in training and employment programs.

Public Law 95-588 - Veterans' and Survivors' Pension Improvement Act of 1978

A new pension program was established to correct the deficiencies and inequities of the previous program and to assure veteran pensioners of an income exceeding the minimal standard of need, with automatic annual cost of living adjustments. Parents' dependency and indemnity compensation rates were increased 7.1 percent and provided with similar automatic annual cost of living adjustments. Veterans of the

Mexican border period and World War I were granted an additional pension increase of \$800 per year. Persons already receiving VA pension could elect the new pension or remain under the previous program.

The Administrator of Veterans Affairs was directed to conduct a comprehensive study of the income and other characteristics of veterans and their survivors residing outside of the fifty states and the District of Columbia, to estimate the present and future costs of their pension benefits, and to submit a report and recommendations to the Congress and to the President by February 1, 1980.

Public Law 95-600 - The Tax Revenue Act of 1978

Among other provisions of this act, employers received tax credit for hiring young disadvantaged Vietnam era veterans and veterans referred to the employer after completion of vocational rehabilitation under Title 38 U.S.C.

Public Law 96-22 - Veterans' Health Care Amendments of 1979

This law provided a new program of readjustment counseling and related mental health services and authorized five-year pilot programs of preventive health care services and drug and alcohol treatments in community-based facilities. It extended outpatient dental treatments to former prisoners of war and veterans with service connected total disability, restored limited authority for fee-basis medical services for veterans eligible for regular aid and attendance or housebound benefits, and authorized reimbursable emergency VA medical services at national conventions of veterans' organizations. Appropriations were authorized for garage and parking construction at VA medical facilities. Stricter requirements were imposed on recognition of adoption of children in foreign countries. Medical, hospital, and nursing home care within the U.S. was authorized for service connected disabilities of Philippine Commonwealth Army veterans and new Philippine Scouts. Nationally recognized medical researchers were authorized to accept travel and subsistence expenses from non-Federal organizations for attendance at meetings, acceptance of significant awards, or performance of advisory services. The appointment of the Deputy Administrator of the VA will be by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. This law also requires a number of studies and reports, mostly concerning medical care facilities, and requires approval of the House and Senate Veterans' Affairs Committees for appropriations to acquire, improve, or lease major VA medical facilities.

Public Law 96-38 - Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1979

A supplemental appropriation of \$1,545,723,000 was provided to cover the additional cost of newly legislated veterans' services and benefits.

Public Law 96-86 - Continuing Appropriations for FY 1980

This law continued the appropriations for the Federal government through November 20, 1979. It also authorized the VA to hire 3,800 additional employees into the VA health care system and to expend funds for new medical programs approved in the Veterans' Health Care Amendments of 1979, Public Law 96-22.

Health Care

Comparative Highlights

Item	Fiscal Year		Percent Change
	1979	1978	
Facilities operating at end of year			
Medical centers	172	172	
Hospital care	(172)	(172)	
Outpatient care	(172)	(172)	
Nursing home care	92	(91)	
Domiciliary care	15	(15)	
Independent or satellite clinics	49	47	
Independent domiciliaries	1	1	
Employment (net full-time equivalent)	191,168	194,294	-1.6
Operating costs (in millions)	\$5,438.0	\$5,058.5	+7.5
Medical care	5,274.8	4,897.7	+7.7
Research in health care	118.3	118.0	-1.4
Other	46.9	42.7	+9.8
Inpatients treated	1,342,161	1,342,164	0.0
VA facilities	1,259,076	1,257,701	+0.1
Other facilities	83,085	84,463	-1.6
Average daily inpatient census	106,819	109,769	-2.7
VA facilities	88,029	89,209	-3.6
Other facilities	20,787	20,560	+1.1
Outpatient medical visits	17,262,408	17,416,275	-0.9
VA staff	15,068,338	15,069,573	-0.1
Fee-basis	2,208,070	2,346,702	-5.9
Outpatient dental care			
VA staff			
Examinations	128,195	127,278	+0.7
Treatment cases completed	135,799	127,167	+6.0
Net authorized on fee-basis	89,848	110,081	-18.4
Prescriptions dispensed	38,821,815	34,165,664	+4.8
Laboratory procedures (unit count)	203,242,608	193,623,053	+5.0
Radiology examinations	5,798,485	6,074,263	-4.5

Summary

The VA operates the largest centrally-directed health care system in the nation. In 1979, the system was comprised of 172 medical centers, one independent domiciliary, and 49 satellite or independent clinics. All medical centers provided hospital and outpatient care, 92 operated nursing home care units, and 15 operated domiciliaries.

Veterans were also given care under VA auspices in non-VA hospitals and community nursing homes. In addition the VA authorized outpatient visits by veterans to non-VA physicians and dentists on a fee-for-service basis, and supported veterans receiving hospital, nursing home, or domiciliary care in 41 state homes operated by 30 states and the District of Columbia. The VA also furnished medical care to

the spouses or children of certain service connected veterans.

During FY 1979, the VA received just over 2.5 million applications for care. Of the 2.4 million applications processed, 84.3 percent were accepted for care (37.8 percent for hospital care, 46.1 percent for ambulatory care, 0.2 percent each for nursing home and domiciliary care). The remaining 15.8 percent were either found not to be in need of care or their applications were cancelled.

Vietnam era veterans accounted for 18.3 percent of the applications processed and veterans 65 years of age or older for 12.6 percent.

During the year, the VA treated about 1.3 million hospital patients, over 49,000 nursing home patients, and more than 27,000 domiciliary patients. Of these, six percent were treated in non-VA facilities.

Outpatient medical care amounted to over 17 million visits — 15 million to VA staff and 2 million to fee-basis physicians. Outpatient dental care reached approximately 128,000 examinations and 135,000 treatment cases completed by VA staff; an additional 90,000 cases were authorized to fee-basis dentists.

The VA provided education and training in the health care field to 96,583 persons, including 23,393 physician residents and interns, and made further advances in research and development with emphasis on rehabilitation engineering.

During FY 1979, the Department of Medicine and Surgery employed 191,168 (full-time equivalent) persons, and operated with a budget of \$5.4 billion.

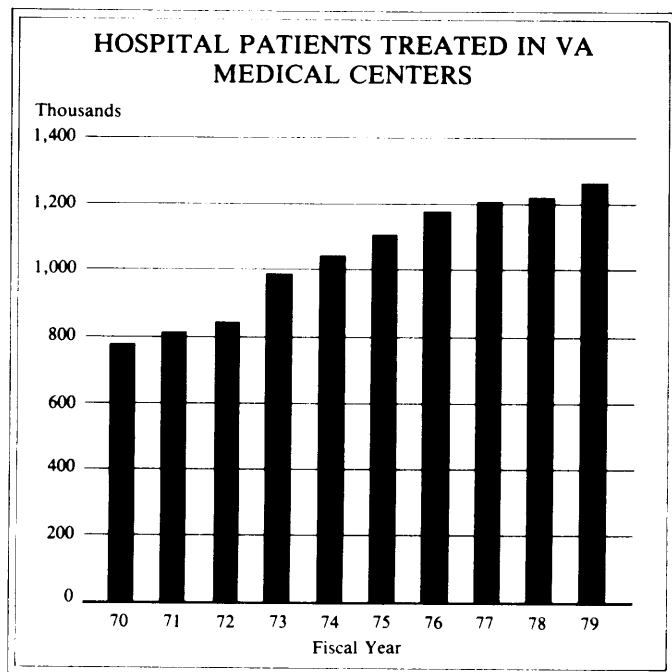
Types Of Care

Hospital Care

At the end of the fiscal year, VA medical centers were operating 85,504 hospital beds — 41,911 in medical bed sections (including extended hospital care beds), 18,218 in surgical bed sections, and 25,375 in psychiatric bed sections. During the year the average bed occupancy rate was 80.4 percent.

The number of hospital patients treated in VA medical centers and in non-VA hospitals during FY 1979 (i.e., the number of discharges and deaths during the year plus the number on the hospital rolls at the end of the year) totaled 1,265,712. Of this number, 1,230,252 were treated in VA medical centers.

The increase in the number of hospital patients treated was accomplished largely by reducing the length of time patients spent in the hospital during an episode of care, thus making beds available for more admissions.



There were 11,000 patients in VA medical centers occupying beds classified as extended hospital care beds during FY 1979. This level of hospital care, which is unique to the VA system, was established in 1964 for providing intensive diagnostic, therapeutic, and rehabilitative services to patients with chronic diseases who are over the acute phase of their illness.

Ambulatory Care

Ambulatory care activities continued to play a central role during FY 1979 in the delivery of health care to VA patients. There were 15.1 million outpatient medical visits provided by VA staff at 227 VA clinics and 2.2 million visits made to private physicians authorized on a fee-for-service basis. These statistics represent a record volume and reflect the growing importance of this level of care.

Outpatient dental care also increased during the year; VA dental services treated 135,000, or 8,000 more outpatients than during the previous year. The 6.3 percent increase resulted from a concerted effort to treat more service connected outpatients by staff rather than by private practitioners on a fee-basis.

A system for provision of routine outpatient services on a priority basis to service connected veterans was successfully installed during the year.

Efforts continued to improve the quality of the physical facilities of VA's outpatient clinics. These involved the completion of construction, renovation, and improvement pro-

jects costing over \$13 million to expand available outpatient space and improve the flow of patient care services.

Improvements in management of the ambulatory care program were made by expanding the number of positions in the system for Associate Chiefs of Staff for Ambulatory Care and by assigning to the incumbents expanded administrative authority.

An ad hoc committee of VA ambulatory care specialists continued to provide advice on how the ambulatory care program should evolve to meet its future patient care responsibilities. The committee has provided expert comments on several key areas of ambulatory care operations and it is anticipated that it will make additional contributions in the coming years.

Extended Care

VA's efforts in extended care in FY 1979 concentrated on furnishing an adequate number of non-hospital beds either in VA or non-VA facilities, expanding alternatives to institutional care (e.g., home health services), and designing and improving treatment programs particularly suited to the needs of an aging veteran population.

The VA administers several long-term care programs for veterans which are described below.

VA Nursing Home Care. The nursing home care units located in VA medical centers provide skilled nursing care and related medical services, as well as opportunities for social, diversional, recreational, and spiritual activities. Nursing home patients typically require a prolonged period of nursing supervision and rehabilitation to attain and maintain optimal function.

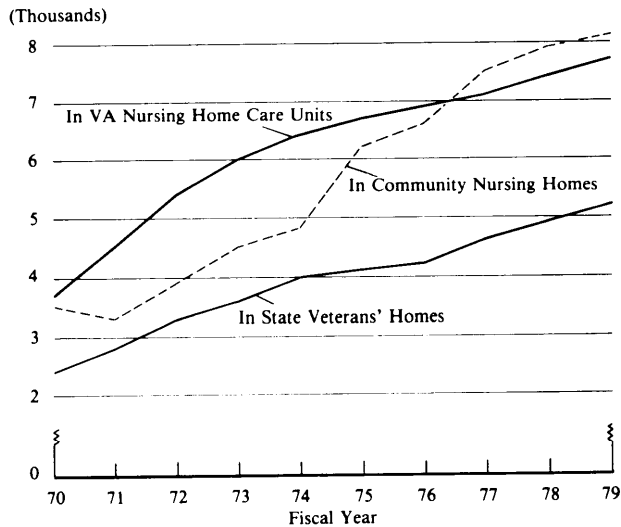
A new 60-bed nursing home unit was activated at the VA medical center in Wilmington, Delaware, which brings the total number of units to 92. Also, the nursing home care unit at the VA medical center in Palo Alto, California, was replaced by a new and larger facility.

In FY 1979, over 12,000 veterans were treated in VA nursing homes which had an average daily census of 7,760, and an average operating bed level of 8,206. The average age of the veterans treated during the year was 69.7 years, 60.9 percent were 65 or over, and their attained length of stay was 1,080 days. The trend toward increased provision of nursing home care by the VA is shown in a chart on the following page.

Community Nursing Home Care. This is a contract program to aid veterans who require skilled or intermediate nursing care in making the transition from a hospital to the community. Veterans requiring nursing home care for a service connected condition may be placed indefinitely at VA expense, while nonservice connected veterans may be placed in community facilities at VA expense for a period not to exceed six months. The program requires assessment of participating facilities and follow-up visits to veterans by teams from the VA medical centers.

Nearly 28,000 veterans were treated in over 2,900 community nursing homes in the 50 states and Puerto Rico. The average age of these veterans was 67.9 years; 57.5 percent were 65 or over, and their attained length of stay was 326.6 days. These facilities had an average daily census of

NURSING HOME CARE Average Daily Census



8,126, and as with VA nursing home units, there was an increase in utilization during FY 1979.

VA Domiciliary Care. Domiciliary care in VA facilities provides necessary medical and other professional care for eligible ambulatory veterans who are disabled by age, disease, or injury and are in need of care but do not require hospitalization or the skilled nursing services of a nursing home.

New program directions were developed during the year to create a better quality of life for veterans requiring prolonged domiciliary care and to prepare veterans returning to community living for active participation in various community resources.

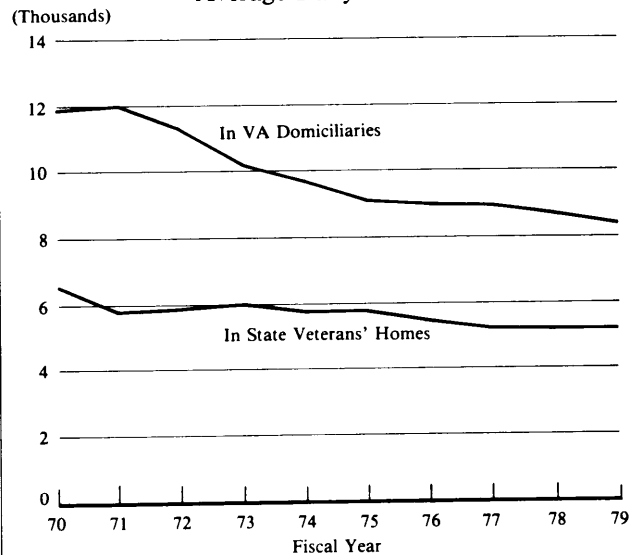
Construction was started on replacement domiciliary facilities at the VA medical centers in Dayton, Ohio; Bay Pines, Florida; and Martinsburg, West Virginia. The replacement domiciliary at the VA medical center in Wood, Wisconsin, the first of its kind, was near completion at the end of the year. Plans were developed to evaluate the effect of the change on patient-members from environmental and programmatic perspectives.

In FY 1979 the VA operated 9,485 domiciliary beds, with an average daily census of 8,448. The number of patients treated was 16,541. These figures are consistent with the slowing rate of decline in domiciliary use that began in FY 1976 as shown in the accompanying chart.

State Homes. The VA relationship to state veterans' homes is based on two grant programs. One is a per diem program which enables the VA to assist the state in providing care to veterans eligible for VA care and who are furnished domiciliary, nursing home, or hospital care in state home facilities. The other grant program provides VA assistance with up to 65 percent Federal funding in the construction of new domiciliary and nursing home care facilities, and the expansion, remodeling, or alteration of existing facilities.

The states differ greatly in the availability of facilities they operate for veterans, and therefore, can supplement but not substitute for other VA extended care programs.

DOMICILIARY CARE Average Daily Census



In FY 1979, new construction resulted in the addition of a 300-bed nursing home care unit at Sandusky, Ohio. In addition, the VA obligated \$15.1 million in FY 1979 in support of constructing an additional 580 nursing home care beds and 350 domiciliary beds. A total of 16,207 beds in 42 state homes in 30 states were authorized in FY 1979 to provide hospital, nursing home, and domiciliary care.

During FY 1979, the state veterans' homes maintained an average daily census of 5,203 nursing home, 5,296 domiciliary, and 980 hospital patients. As can be seen in the accompanying charts for nursing home care, the trends are similar to those for the VA facilities. The hospital census has remained stable for many years.

Hospital-Based Home Care. This newest of the VA extended care programs provides for the care of veterans with chronic illnesses in their own homes. A hospital-based treatment team provides medical, nursing, social, dietetic, and rehabilitation regimens, and trains family members in the ongoing care of the patient. Thirty VA medical centers have the capability of providing home health care services. In FY 1979, 148,000 home visits were made by health professionals, and over 5,000 patients were treated.

Personal Care Homes. This program provides personal care and supervision in a home-like community setting for veterans who have no homes or whose homes cannot provide needed care. The veteran pays the sponsor for this care. The number of veterans accommodated in each home ranges from one to 20. Inspection of homes and follow-up services are provided by staff of the VA medical centers.

Geriatric Research, Education and Clinical Centers (GRECC). The GRECC program consists of eight centers and represents another aspect of the response to the health care

needs of aging veterans. It serves as a mechanism for attracting and developing superior staff in the field of gerontology and geriatrics, utilizing and redirecting resources for geriatric care, and advancing and integrating into the VA system clinical research and educational achievement in geriatrics and gerontology. The program has been developing geriatric evaluation units, usually of 10 to 30 beds, for intensive diagnosis and therapy. Four GRECCs have instituted evaluation units with a broad base in general internal medicine.

Each center typically emphasizes one area of research; for example, one has developed a cardiopulmonary function evaluation unit, and three others, all with neuropsychiatric orientation, are focusing on chronic neurological diseases and organic dementias. GRECC professionals have published or presented over 250 scientific papers and the centers have reported the award of \$3.4 million in research funds since the beginning of the program in FY 1975. Over \$1.3 million was awarded from the VA through the merit review process in FY 1979. The GRECCs have also received awards of more than \$2 million since FY 1975 from other Federal agencies and private foundations. A formal evaluation of the program was initiated in FY 1979 and site visits were made to four of the eight centers.

Medical Care for Dependents

By the end of FY 1979 there were approximately 221,000 individuals (121,000 adults and 100,000 children) in 129,000 family groups who had established entitlement for medical care under the CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Programs of the VA) Program. Through this program the VA furnishes medical care to the spouse or child of a veteran who has a total disability, permanent in nature, resulting from a service connected disability, and to the surviving spouse or child of a veteran who died as a result of a service connected disability, or who at the time of death had a total disability, permanent in nature, resulting from a service connected disability.

Since the program began in September 1973, \$130.5 million has been expended for hospital care, physician visits and prescriptions, including \$39.2 million in FY 1979.

Specialized Medical Services

Specialized Medical Services (SMS) are established to improve quality of patient care with emphasis on satisfying the medical needs of service connected veterans in such vital areas as psychiatric care, rehabilitation, alcohol and drug treatment, aging, and readjustment programs for younger veterans. Specific standards of productivity or utilization are applied to each program, with quality review performed on an ongoing basis. The accompanying table shows the number of units in each Specialized Medical Service at the end of FY 1979.

Clinical and Clinical Support Services

Medicine

Special efforts by VA medical services were made in hypertension, sickle cell anemia, dialysis, rheuma-

tology-immunology, cardiology, pulmonary disease, and intensive care.

Specialized Medical Resources	End of FY 1979
Alcohol Treatment Units	93
Blind Rehabilitation Centers	3
Cardiac Catheterization Centers	67
Drug Dependence Treatment Centers	52
Electron Microscopy Units	45
Hemodialysis Centers	55
Home Dialysis Training Units	53
Satellite Dialysis Units	22
Hospital Based Home Care	30
Intensive Care Units	
No. of Medical Centers	165
No. of Beds	(2329)
Prosthetic Treatment Units	20
Pulmonary Function Laboratories	165
Renal Transplant Centers	18
Respiratory Care Centers	163
Speech Pathology Units	89
Spinal Cord Injury Centers	18
SCI Home Care Units	11
Supervoltage Therapy Units	24

Thirty-two VA medical centers were involved in a pilot hypertension screening and treatment program in which approximately 29 percent of the veterans screened showed elevated blood pressures. There were 30,000 veterans receiving therapeutic intervention in these special clinics and another 23,000 were followed at intervals of 3 weeks to 12 months through this program. Eighty-five percent of the primary care of these veterans is provided by allied health professionals (RNs or Physician Assistants) under the supervision of a physician. A continued decline in the number of strokes and the incidence of heart disease among these patients is believed to be due to the increased control of the hypertensive population.

Forty VA medical centers were participating in a sickle cell screening and education program.* During the year, 48,000 patients were identified and screened, 36,000 persons attended education sessions, and 3,300 people were counseled. The VA film "A Matter of Chance" continued to be shown in various community sickle cell programs as well as in VA medical centers.

The number of patients in the VA dialysis program (including patients dialyzed in non-VA units at VA expense) remained at about 4,200 during FY 1979.

In FY 1979, a large scale Rheumatology-Immunology Center completed its first full year of operation at the Philadelphia VA Medical Center, while a smaller program previously begun at the Wood, Wisconsin, VA Medical Center continued. These centers provide comprehensive, multidisciplinary care to patients suffering from arthritis, rheumatism connective-tissue diseases, and related disorders.

* This information is included in compliance with Section 654, Title 38, U.S.C.

During FY 1979 cardiac catheterization procedures were performed on 18,297 veterans. The VA, however, is continuing to encourage non-invasive cardiology techniques, such as echocardiology, nuclear cardiology, and stress testing.

Initial steps were taken toward establishing networks of automated electrocardiography for the VA health care system. Networks have been activated in five VA medical districts and others are in the process of being established.

Attention has been given to the growing program of cardiac pacemaker prosthesis implantation in veterans. Since some of the pacemakers may fail unexpectedly, the VA has recognized the need for regular surveillance of pacemaker recipients by establishing surveillance centers and a patient registry.

The program of establishing respiratory care centers at all VA medical centers was nearly completed. There are now over 2,800 designated beds in 163 centers. During 1979, nearly 57,000 veterans received care in these units.

All VA medical centers now have pulmonary function laboratories and 489,000 veterans underwent tests during FY 1979. Many of the laboratories are currently undergoing modernization, which will greatly expand their diagnostic capabilities.

All VA medical centers have been provided with one or more intensive care units. Medical Services at VA facilities utilize nearly 1,400 of these intensive care beds and during FY 1979, 118,000 patients received care. Considerable modernization and expansion of some of the older intensive care units is in progress so that more advanced techniques for critical care can be provided.

Surgery

During FY 1979, there were 362,735 surgical procedures performed in VA medical centers. Studies concerning the supervision of surgical residents, outpatient surgery, preadmission surgical screening, and surgery performed in psychiatric hospitals were initiated. The goal is to reduce the length of stay of surgical patients and improve the quality of care.

During the year, guidelines on supervision of surgical residents were published, preadmission screening of elective surgical cases was emphasized, and VA medical centers were encouraged to establish outpatient surgery programs to reduce the number of patients admitted to hospitals for the performance of minor surgical procedures. Major surgery was phased out of three psychiatric hospitals, leaving only one predominantly psychiatric medical center performing major surgery.

An appraisal of emergency medical services in VA medical centers continued and should be completed during FY 1980.

There was a leveling off of the cardiac surgery workload and a decrease in the organ transplant program. During the year, approximately 5,700 open heart operations and 300 transplantations were performed.

Mental Health and Behavioral Sciences

Mental health services are provided in the VA through the

utilization of professionally trained personnel in a multidisciplinary approach to treatment.

On any given day in FY 1979, over 21,000 inpatients received mental health care including chemotherapy and psychotherapy; group, individual, and family therapy; special treatment programs such as behavior modification; incentive work programs; and programs for vocational and educational appraisal for training.

There are 127 VA medical centers with psychiatric bed services. Outpatient services are provided in 100 alcohol dependence treatment programs, 52 drug dependence treatment programs, 41 day hospital programs, 55 day treatment centers, and 136 mental hygiene clinics. In addition, 155 psychology services in VA medical centers and outpatient clinics provide clinical and psychological readjustment counseling, and many centers provide services through biofeedback and relaxation methods for long-term pain problems. Dr. Myron Eisenberg, Chief, Psychology Service, VA Medical Center, Cleveland, Ohio, won the Olin E. Teague Award for his role in rehabilitation, and a major journal is devoting an entire issue to the VA's pain management program.

The accompanying table reflects the continued shift in emphasis toward increasing the number of patients treated while decreasing the number of psychiatric beds.

VA Psychiatric Bed Sections	FY 1979	FY 1969
Operating psychiatric beds at end of fiscal year	25,375	50,129
Average daily census	21,633	43,861
Admissions	159,771	87,150
Average monthly turnover rate	64.2	18.4
Patients treated	188,411	138,814

Since FY 1974, the VA has reduced its psychiatric beds by 5,387, or 21.2 percent, while inpatients treated increased by 3.4 percent. Outpatient mental health program visits numbered 3,039,256 in FY 1979. The Alcohol and Drug Dependence Treatment Programs accounted for an additional 71,000 non-funded visits.

Continued emphasis on outpatient care and rapid intensive treatment, with shorter periods of hospital stay, has resulted in an increase in the numbers of veterans treated by the VA's mental hygiene clinics, day treatment clinics, and day hospitals.

Mental hygiene clinics serve as the basic units in the delivery of ambulatory mental health care. All modalities of

sound mental health treatment which might be implemented on an ambulatory basis are utilized in these programs. During FY 1979, 1,156,342 visits were made to mental hygiene clinics.

Day treatment centers provide supportive maintenance and learning environments for patients experiencing long-term difficulties with community adjustment, interpersonal relations, and vocational, educational or behavioral problems. These centers received 506,158 visits from long-term psychiatric patients in FY 1979.

The day hospital programs are ambulatory care programs for patients able and willing to come on a daily basis to receive intensive individual and group therapy. The problems of such veterans are of an acute, intensive or situational nature and can be resolved within a short period of time. During FY 1979, 166,376 visits were made to day hospital programs.

Twenty-one new specialized medical programs for alcoholism treatment were activated in FY 1979. The VA's Alcohol Dependence Treatment Programs emphasize relatively short hospitalization during which comprehensive health and vocational assessment are accomplished by patient and hospital staff. The outpatient clinic continues the veteran's rehabilitation, during which such treatment modalities as group therapy, family therapy, and vocational services are provided. A close collaboration with Alcoholics Anonymous is central to all programs.

The 21 new programs are located at the VA medical centers in Baltimore; Birmingham, Alabama; Boston; Bronx, New York; Charleston, South Carolina; Cincinnati; Cleveland (Wade Park); Dallas; Des Moines; Fresno, California; Gainesville, Florida; Jackson, Mississippi; Kansas City, Missouri; Loma Linda, California; Miami; Montrose, New York; Murfreesboro, Tennessee; New Orleans; Prescott, Arizona; St. Louis (Jefferson Barracks); and San Juan, Puerto Rico. The San Juan VAMC is also planning to activate a specialized medical program for drug dependence treatment.

Plans were formulated to provide halfway house care to alcohol and drug dependent veterans. Approximately 20 sites will be selected and will become operational during FY 1980. Other planning initiatives included the development of several on-campus, VA-operated halfway house programs for treatment of alcohol and drug dependent veterans.

During FY 1979 there were 94,370 inpatients treated for alcoholism, 41,485 of whom were in Alcohol Dependence Treatment Program (ADTP) beds. The average monthly turnover rate in ADTP beds increased from 139.0 percent last year to 142.1 percent in FY 1979. There was a slight increase in the number of outpatient visits for alcohol dependence treatment. Follow-up contacts of former patients for therapeutic/counseling purposes or for assistance with socioeconomic problems increased by 8.8 percent.

During FY 1979, inpatients treated for drug dependence numbered 15,163, and 10,307 of these were in Drug Dependence Treatment Program beds. This was about 14.5 percent less than in FY 1978. The average monthly turnover rate in these beds decreased from 116.1 percent in FY 1978 to 111.8 percent in FY 1979. The total number of outpatient visits for drug dependence treatment decreased slightly in FY 1979.

the total number of outpatient visits for drug dependence treatment, decreased slightly in FY 1979.

A committee was actively concerned with a new treatment setting for psychiatric patients, called "Psychiatric Living Centers." These are specialized living environments providing care, treatment, and rehabilitation services to long-term psychiatric patients who do not need to live in a hospital, but who are not yet ready for successful adaptation to the ambulatory mental health programs.

A special initiative in the Family Mental Health Services program was the establishment of staff positions in 100 VA medical centers to employ fully qualified professionals in Family Systems theory, knowledge, and experience. A total of 32,172 visits were made by veterans and family members for participation in therapy programs. A training conference for 60 family mental health professionals was held with emphasis on developing skills involved in counseling and treatment of family members relating to rehabilitation of the veteran.

During FY 1979, the VA continued to provide vocational counseling services by psychologists. Most VA medical centers employ counseling psychologists and all of the clinical psychologists involved in patient care services assist veterans to reestablish themselves on a personally meaningful and productive level of independent functioning.

Increased liaison relationships were stressed with counseling psychologists of the VA Department of Veterans Benefits, State Vocational Rehabilitation Services, U.S. Employment Office, private employers and other community groups concerned with vocational rehabilitation and placement. Within DM&S facilities, close coordination exists with Rehabilitation Medicine Service, Social Work Service, and such major treatment services as Spinal Cord Injury and Blind Rehabilitation Centers. A special effort which was initiated when Vietnam era veterans first began returning from military service is still continued in VA medical centers. The Psychology Service is informed of each admission of a Vietnam era veteran so that a determination can be made as to the need for vocational evaluations and counseling.

A major Readjustment Counseling Program for veterans of the Vietnam era was in the process of activation. DM&S field facilities were informed of the establishment of the organizational elements and guidelines for administering this "Operation Outreach" program. The goal is to assist veterans who have failed to make adequate socio-psychologic adjustment and reentry into civilian life by providing counseling to overcome problems and encouraging the use of their veterans' benefits. A Program Director in VA's Central Office will guide field operations through Regional Coordinators who will supervise an initial 86 field outreach teams. The teams are being recruited and supported administratively by parent facilities but housed and operated outside of existing VA facilities. It is expected that 75,000 Vietnam era veterans will be served in FY 1980.

Review and assessment of current physical and psychological health and adjustment problems of former POWs received major emphasis. As part of a VA study of POWs, all available research reports were reviewed and evaluated, and a systematic analysis of the adequacy of medical records of 300 randomly selected POWs from WWII-Europe, WWII-Japan, and the Korean conflict was

conducted. A blue-ribbon panel of experts was being assembled to assist DM&S health care professionals to assess the long-range impact of the POW experience on later health and adjustments. Several other steps were also taken including a revision of the VA Admission Form to identify POW status, and reprogramming the VA Patient Treatment File to permit detailed data on POW health problems.

Another major study was underway to determine the number of Vietnam era veterans with unresolved personal, social, and psychological readjustment problems, including those in which excessive use of alcohol or inappropriate use of prescribed drugs and other substances are presenting symptoms requiring medical intervention. The study is also seeking to identify the nature of these problems and the comparative frequency of their occurrence among the Vietnam era veterans and a matched sample of non-veterans. A preliminary report of findings has been submitted to the Congress and the final report will be published in FY 1980.

Policies and procedures were established for periodic review of all patients under psychiatric involuntary commitment in our VA health care facilities. The purpose of such review is to assure that patients are not involuntarily retained when the reasons for their commitment cease to exist.

Rehabilitation Medicine

A significant process was developed during the year to provide for the continuous development, improvement, and delivery of rehabilitation services throughout the VA. This concept was enhanced by two major steps: (1) several studies conducted by both the VA and VA consultants of current programs and recommendations for new directions, and (2) a VA Rehabilitation Conference which reviewed existing rehabilitation programs to develop a comprehensive, systematic, and unified process for medical and vocational rehabilitation.

DM&S developed jointly with the Department of Veterans Benefits the new "case manager" concept. This approach will require new VA policies and procedures to ensure that rehabilitation services are provided in a comprehensive, unified manner on a timely basis. Special emphasis will be placed on bringing the full resources of the VA and the community to bear on the rehabilitation of service disabled veterans receiving, or eligible for, vocational rehabilitation.

The VA's first specialized medical program in Cardiopulmonary Rehabilitation recorded in its initial 16 months of operation 140 referrals and 15,139 visits to a full multidisciplinary treatment milieu. Eighty-two percent of these referrals were veterans over the age of 51; however, many were able to return to their former occupations after receiving the benefits of the rehabilitation program. Future plans at this center include the implementation of training programs for physicians and allied health specialists in this rehabilitation technique.

During the four and one-half years of a formal program in driver training for handicapped persons, the VA maintained a steady number of referrals, training hours, and successful completions. The VA operates 40 driver training centers staffed with trained therapist/instructors and equipped with specially adapted automobiles and vans. Since January 1976, a total of 8,375 veterans have been referred for this

training and approximately 38 percent have successfully completed the course and become eligible for state licensing. More than 83,000 hours of training have been provided. This program is recognized by many professionals in the field as a model of driver education for handicapped populations.

The VA operates 51 therapeutic printing plants located in various medical centers around the country for treatment of patients under the rehabilitation medicine program. Many patients have found employment as a direct result of training received in offset printing techniques, and many more patients are considered potentially employable. To expand the scope of patient rehabilitation, silk screen printing equipment and techniques were introduced during FY 1979 in several therapy plants. Knowledge of silk screen techniques increases a patient's employment potential.

Audiology and speech pathology in the VA medical centers is concerned with the most serious forms of communicative disorders, including disabling hearing loss, voicelessness following surgery for cancer of the larynx, and disordered language. Visits for audiology and speech pathology increased to 481,000 in FY 1979, up 20 percent since FY 1975. This growth is associated with the increasing age of veterans since the incidence of communicative disorders rises with age.

The three VA blind rehabilitation centers and three blind rehabilitation clinics (two others were phased out during FY 1979) provided rehabilitation and low vision services to approximately 700 blinded veterans during FY 1979. In addition, 76 visual impairment service teams continued to assist blinded veterans in their home communities, providing services to approximately 4,800 blinded veterans.

All of these programs and the possibility of new rehabilitation programs are being evaluated by a joint Department of Veterans Benefits and Department of Medicine and Surgery Task Force which is developing an agencywide implementation plan for a new coordinated approach to rehabilitation.

Prosthetics

During FY 1979, the VA provided prosthetic services at a cost of nearly \$63 million. This included \$57 million for new prosthetic appliances and \$6 million for repairs to previously issued appliances. An additional \$3 million worth of loaned appliances were recovered for reissue to VA beneficiaries.

Efforts continued to reduce the time between prescription and delivery of prosthetic appliances. Prosthetic field representatives from selected VA medical centers assisted in identifying additional areas in which improvement could be made without compromising control. At the end of the year, a test program was underway to permit the direct purchase of stock prosthetic appliances costing up to \$500 by eligible veterans. This test program which is being evaluated at nine VA medical centers allows a veteran to take an authorization document directly to a hometown supplier for over-the-counter delivery, eliminating ordering and delivery time. If the results of the test program are favorable, it will be implemented nationwide during FY 1980.

The VA awarded four regional contracts for the purchase of eyeglasses rather than one national contract. This action,

together with the direct ordering and mailing procedures implemented last year, should further decrease the time span between prescription and delivery of the eyeglasses to the veteran and provide a more even distribution of the VA workload throughout the country.

Spinal Cord Injury (SCI)

The VA system of specialized care for spinal cord injured veterans is the largest of its kind in the U.S. During FY 1979, over 6,800 patients were treated in VA medical centers. There were 12,000 outpatient visits and 16,000 outpatient home visits made by the SCI Home Care Unit (Hospital-Based Home Care) program team members. There were 1,100 SCI patients admitted to VA medical centers for the first time.

Early transfer and treatment of acute spinal cord injury patients continued to be encouraged. The Armed Services Medical Regulating Office assisted in transferring 86 patients with spinal cord injuries to the VA. Thirteen non-veterans were admitted to a VA medical center within 3 days of injury. Care of non-veterans is authorized as a humanitarian service for spinal cord injury patients who cannot obtain similar care elsewhere. The cost of transportation is borne by non-VA sources.

There are 18 spinal cord injury centers operated by the VA. An additional center at the VA medical center in Augusta, Georgia, will begin operation in 1980 and plans were underway to open two more SCI centers at San Diego and Seattle.

Special spinal cord injury home care units based at 11 SCI centers are serving veterans in their homes. Thirteen of the centers have apartments (Home Environment Clinics) or areas which permit experience in activities of daily living prior to discharge from the medical center.

The VA Medical Center, Long Beach, California, has an active hemodialysis and substance abuse unit which serves only spinal cord injury patients. Also, a hyperbaric chamber was under construction.

Placement of urodynamic laboratories in the spinal cord injury services continued. These special laboratories aid in decreasing urinary tract complications and greatly enhance rehabilitation.

Neurology

A major accomplishment during FY 1979 was the preparation of a manuscript, "Multiple Sclerosis: Guidelines for Diagnosis and Management." Prepared by a panel of national authorities, it is intended to inform the clinician of the latest concepts in the diagnosis and the practical aspects of management of this common, chronic, disabling neurologic disease. The manuscript will be issued as a VA Information Bulletin.

Chronic pain is a major problem which some feel has reached epidemic proportions. A survey of the VA's resources to meet the needs of veterans suffering with chronic pain was completed during the year. The results will serve as the basis for a coordinated network of services.

Epilepsy is a chronic, handicapping condition that affects an estimated one percent of the population (there are an estimated 9,000 veterans with epilepsy in the Los Angeles area alone). Advances in the treatment of this condition are needed and the VA Collaborative Study of Established Antiepileptic Drugs, now entering its third year, is seeking answers to many of the unanswered questions about the optimal clinical use of these drugs. Such answers can be derived only from careful, prolonged observation of a large number of patients. This study, involving the neurology services of 11 VA medical centers, will benefit not only a large number of disabled veterans, but much of the general population as well.

Two additional neurology services were established in FY 1979.

Radiology

VA radiology services encompass the specialties of diagnostic radiology, ultrasound, radiation therapy, and computerized tomographic scanners. Major efforts were made during the year to plan and develop modern and advanced technical X-ray departments for the new VA medical centers at Little Rock, Arkansas; Baltimore; Portland, Oregon; Seattle; Minneapolis; Camden, New Jersey; and Bay Pines, Florida. Updating of X-ray departments was undertaken at the VA medical centers in *New Orleans*; Tuskegee, Alabama; Reno; Syracuse; Tucson; Phoenix; and Muskogee, Oklahoma. Also, plans to improve space and equipment of many X-ray departments continued, including a continuing study of automated reporting systems which will speed up the availability of X-ray reports for the clinician, thereby reducing the waiting time of patients.

VA radiology continued to be a major supportive and consultative service to other specialties. During the year, it performed 5.9 million examinations of inpatients and outpatients, and processed 17.8 million X-ray films.

In the field of radiation therapy, 24 medical centers offered Cobalt 60, linear accelerator, and betatron supervoltage radiotherapy to patients with deep seated malignancies. Over 15,000 patients received 178,000 treatments at these 24 centers. Elsewhere, radiotherapy was given to patients by transfer to the nearest VA radiotherapy center, or through contractual sharing agreements with a community or university radiotherapy center. Plans were developed for adding supervoltage radiotherapy at the VA Medical Center, Albany.

Nuclear Medicine

During the year the VA nuclear medicine service continued and extended its work of identifying and localizing incipient as well as later stages of disease by employing radioindicators.

With 2.9 million nuclear medicine procedures done for veteran patients during FY 1979, approximately half of all veterans entering any of the 125 VA medical centers with on-site nuclear medicine services had the benefits of these studies. The unit cost of these tests (\$10.50) is considerably less than half of their cost in the private sector.

In addition to utilizing amounts of ionizing radiation that are 5 to 10 times smaller than those used by other diagnostic disciplines employing this form of energy, the VA nuclear medicine service implemented procedures to diminish the radiation in which the personnel of a VA medical center work. Thus, personnel in the nuclear medicine service receive less than 10 percent of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission annual maximum of 5 rems.

Because nuclear medicine procedures are non-invasive, they are ideally suited to use in ambulatory care units and nuclear medicine capability in outpatient care increased by 20 to 30 percent during the year.

The teletransmission nuclear medicine computer network originated at the Cochran VA Medical Center in St. Louis, was expanded to incorporate the VA medical center in Amarillo, Texas, and plans were under way to include those in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Grand Junction, Colorado. This highly cost-effective system brings specialist expertise to remote areas and small medical centers.

Much work was done with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to implement new regulations pertaining to the use of radioindicators. In addition, a conference on radiopharmaceuticals was co-sponsored with VA's pharmacy service.

Technological advances promising greater diagnostic accuracy with less ionizing radiation were pursued. An emission tomographic system for use with short-lived radioindicators and protons was obtained for the medical center in Madison, Wisconsin.

Exploration into the feasibility and capabilities of non-ionizing devices was made, and two conferences were held on this subject. Off-the-shelf imaging devices are 2 to 3 years in the future, but fundamental in vitro studies can be done now. Similarly, employment of more sensitive, non-ionizing ultrasound instruments continued. Studies on the correlation of these imaging devices and the development of algorithms to achieve great diagnostic specificity without overlapping procedures were inaugurated and pursued.

The Nuclear Medicine Service was intimately and extensively involved in matters pertaining to the 250,000 veterans who participated in nuclear device testing between 1945 and 1962. Medical and scientific opinions, elaborated with the aid of consultants, were rendered on individual claims and before congressional committees. There was extensive work on this subject within the VA and with many other agencies.

Following consultation with the VA medical center at Lebanon, Pennsylvania regarding the implications of and possible courses of action to be taken because of the Three Mile Island Reactor incident, a disaster protocol for VA medical center is under protocol for VA medical centers is under development.

A comprehensive survey of all VA ultrasound activities with costs, equipment, and personnel data was completed and the data were being analyzed.

Dentistry

In anticipation of an increasing number of geriatric patients, emphasis was placed during the year on developing im-

proved dental care models for this group. Meeting the oral health care needs of geriatric patients was also stressed throughout the year in all dental district conferences.

In keeping with the continuing emphasis on timely and relevant education activities for health care professionals, a new West Coast Dental Education Center was established as part of the VA Wadsworth Medical Center in Los Angeles. The VA dental services in the eastern United States will continue to be served by the Dental Education Center located at the VA medical center in Washington, DC.

A study conducted by specialists in the operation of dental laboratories in the private sector was commissioned to enhance the services of the four VA central dental laboratories. Using uniform data as defined and understood in the dental industry, an analysis was made of the cost-effectiveness of the VA laboratories in relation to commercial laboratory costs on a national average. A similar analysis was conducted on each of the VA laboratories with commercial operations in their respective geographical locations.

Legislation extended outpatient dental care to certain veterans who were held as prisoners of war for a period of not less than 6 months, and veterans whose service connected disabilities are rated at 100 percent, or are receiving the 100 percent rate by reason of individual unemployment.

An "Effectiveness Indicator System" continued as a pilot program at five VA medical centers. Electronic programs were developed in preparation for converting these centers to an automated system for testing in FY 1980. The project is intended to provide for better monitoring of patient care and improved measurement of staff productivity.

Optometry

During FY 1979 the new VA optometry service continued to develop and grow. Additional full-time staff were employed.

A pilot program, VICTORS (Vision Impairment Center To Optimize Remaining Sight), was activated at the VA Medical Center, Kansas City, Missouri. This is the first comprehensive interdisciplinary eye clinic to be created within the VA system. It offers complete optometric and medical/surgical care and rehabilitation to eligible veterans requiring corrective lenses for normal vision and for veterans with visual impairments within certain ranges.

The VICTORS program will serve as a prototype for future programs and will also serve as an intermediate link between the visual impairment service teams operating at 72 VA medical centers that identify and counsel legally blind veterans, and the three VA blind rehabilitation centers which rehabilitate veterans who have best corrected visual acuities less than 20/100 and/or restricted visual fields. VICTORS is designed to care for the much larger number of veterans who, while having visual impairments, can quite often resume many of the activities of daily living (such as reading or watching television) through the use of relatively low cost optical or electrical aids and short training periods. Such programs will help upgrade the quality of life for the estimated 500,000 veterans having such visual im-

pairments. The cost of rehabilitation of patients at a VICTORS clinic is approximately one-tenth that of rehabilitation for the more severely visually impaired (legally blind) at a blind rehabilitation center.

Podiatry

During FY 1979 concerted efforts were made to examine the podiatric health needs of the aging veteran through the initiation of an extensive epidemiologic study. The study, conducted in cooperation with the Illinois College of Podiatric Medicine and the Academy of Ambulatory Foot Surgery, was based on 5,510 patient visits to the podiatry clinics of 27 VA medical centers across the country over a four-week period. The study found that the average age of veterans utilizing podiatric services was 57 years, that 70 percent of the patients seen by the VA podiatric service were on an outpatient or ambulatory basis, and that half had service connected disabilities. A significant aspect of this study related to coexisting general medical conditions seen in podiatric patients, for example, podiatric complaints were present in 54 percent of the patients with diabetes mellitus.

Although there were no new podiatrist positions added during FY 1979, an examination of the clinical profile of the total number of podiatrists in the VA demonstrated that the total patient care contact hours per week almost doubled over FY 1978. This was largely the result of the recruitment of 30 new full-time podiatrists into the system two years ago. An analysis of the VA podiatrists by employment status and hours per week is depicted in the accompanying table. It is anticipated that the VA podiatric service will continue to grow.

FY 1979 EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF VA PODIATRISTS

Status	Podiatrists	Hours Per Week
Full-time	44	1,760
Part-time	33	513
Consultants & attendings	98	307
On-station fee basis	10	84
Residents	25	975
Totals	210	3,639

Pathology

VA laboratory services continued to meet the broad requirements of clinical medicine with emphasis on increasing capability to monitor blood levels of certain therapeutic drugs, laboratory assessment of immunological problems, and strengthening of microbiological capability. Increased awareness of the costs of medical care has resulted in focusing attention on the review of laboratory utilization. Selected laboratory data are shown in the accompanying table.

	FY 1979	FY1978	FY 1977
Procedures (unit count)	203,242,806	193,623,053	181,867,305
Workload (unit values)	670,053,272	621,018,860	624,893,174
Deaths	46,048	47,932	51,840
Autopsies	15,975	18,023	17,942
Surgical Accessions	376,899	388,412	380,238
Cytological Accessions	206,449	221,111	220,480

As of October 15, 1979, all 172 VA Laboratory Services enrolled in the College of American Pathologists' Laboratory Inspection and Accreditation Program were accredited.

All VA laboratories participate in survey programs provided by the College of American Pathologists, and those performing tests for syphilis participate in the Special Comprehensive Syphilis Serology Survey. Selected VA laboratories also participate in the Center for Disease Control Proficiency Surveys for Drugs of Abuse and for Drug Overdose and Therapeutic Levels.

The quality assessment program in histopathology developed by the VA in conjunction with the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) entered its second operational year. The program provides a shared review and educational experience in the histopathological diagnosis of cases common in VA medical centers.

The program of the systematic external review of VA autopsies and surgical tissues was in its second year in FY 1979, providing additional continuing education for VA pathologists.

During FY 1979, a special registry was established at the AFIP for pathological material from veterans with possible exposure to herbicides during the Vietnam War. This registry will collect in a central location, over a period of years, pathological materials which may then be integrated with other types of studies, such as clinical laboratory, statistical and epidemiologic, to assist in ascertaining possible long-term effects.

In the same manner plans were initiated to establish a special registry at the AFIP for pathological materials from former prisoners of war in order to make these materials available for the study of the long-term consequences of the prisoner of war experience.

Blood transfusion services in the VA continued to improve. During FY 1979, there were 487,000 units transfused with 98 percent of the blood coming from voluntary donors. Whole blood accounts for about 12 percent of all VA transfusions with the great majority consisting of packed red cells and other blood components. Another accomplishment of the VA blood transfusion program was a low rate (less than 3 percent) of outdating of blood.

The VA continued to introduce new laboratory procedures and improve efficiency and precision. This was done with

the acquisition of such equipment as gas chromatographs to assist in identification of anaerobic bacteria, mass spectrometers and high pressure liquid chromatographs to identify unknown drugs and their metabolites, and automated white blood cell differential counters to replace a laborious routine manual procedure.

Nursing

The challenge for the VA nursing service in FY 1979 was to provide safe and effective nursing care while facing increased difficulty in recruiting and retaining adequate numbers of registered nurses (RNs) and licensed practical nurses (LPNs). The mission was met through greater use of part-time employees, by emphasis on increasing the skills and knowledge of the nursing staff, and through a concerted effort to develop and implement standards and guidelines for nursing care.

The problem of recruitment became more widespread in FY 1979. At year's end, all but 15 VA nursing services had RNs on a part-time or intermittent basis, and 34 VA medical centers found it necessary to adjust entry level salaries for RNs. This helped reduce the continuous rotation of full-time nurses to evening and night tours of duty, but was by no means an entire solution to the staffing problem.

Several major factors were identified as having a direct impact on maintaining a qualified staff: heavy workload, increased time lost due to staff illnesses, increasingly acute patient needs; higher patient turnover, specialized medical programs that demand greater use of RNs; rapid technological advances that make nursing more complex, limited support services causing nurses to perform many non-nursing functions, and union agreements negotiated in the private sector which provide higher salaries and better conditions and benefits. Also, commercial nurse-staffing agencies which became popular in California and began spreading to other metropolitan areas, offer nurses many options to work whenever and wherever desired.

In FY 1979, a new Program Guide for infection control was developed to provide standards, rationale, and criteria for establishing and evaluating an infection control program. There are 163 infection control nurses in VA medical centers.

Criteria to evaluate the quality of nursing care were also developed and tested in four diverse health care settings. Refinement and validation of criteria continued at the end of the year.

In another effort to upgrade the quality of VA nursing care, strategies and plans of action were developed for implementing the VA nursing service standards of gerontologic nursing care. The ultimate goal is to implement the standards in all VA medical centers.

Since 1963 when the first position was established for a doctorally prepared nurse researcher, there has been a steady increase in the number of nurses engaged in studies to improve nursing care.

Social Work

Social work continued to focus on the social problems of the chronically ill, the disabled, and the long-term care

patient. Increased emphasis was given to insuring that these patients are placed in the most appropriate and least restrictive level of care, and on locating and utilizing alternatives to inpatient care. High priority was placed on finding and developing community resources and supports in a more systematic and formal manner through cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding. Home health services including core and homemaker services, friendly visiting, transportation for disabled, and meals-on-wheels help reduce the length of hospital stay and are becoming more readily available in the community.

There was significant advancement in the comprehensive rehabilitation of special diagnostic groups with greater emphasis placed on preventing physical and social dysfunctioning of patients with end stage renal disease, cardio-pulmonary conditions, spinal cord injuries, and multiple amputations. These programs are extending rehabilitation to include vocational goals when feasible, and are actively involving the patient more in the plan of treatment.

Maintaining family structures and assisting families to cope with the stress of illness and the dying patient continued to be a major concern of VA Social Work Services.

The development in the VA of a network of community support services to meet the needs of an aging veteran population is consistent with the national focus on outcomes of care for those with mental and physical handicaps. The delineation of quality of life and quality of care criteria by social workers and other health care personnel undergirds the VA's commitment to total health care and fosters the development of appropriate linkages with Federal, state, and community agencies in the pursuit of common objectives. Social workers and other VA staff, along with representatives of key Federal and state agencies and the private sector participated in several regional conferences to address current issues in community programs.

Social Work Service staff developed coordinated plans for the application of program standards and the provision of services at the medical district level.

Pharmacy

A major achievement by VA's pharmacy services involved the conversion to the medication management dispensing system (unit dose) in those medical centers receiving specialized funding support. There are over 20,000 beds on unit dose, representing 41 completed programs and 12 partial conversions. The expected benefits of the unit dose system include reduced medication losses, less probability of medication errors, less diversion of drugs to street traffic, savings in nursing time devoted to medication activities, and a meaningful medication profile on patients.

VA pharmacies continued to fill an increasing number of prescriptions for ambulatory patients. Over 33 million prescriptions were filled in FY 1979, as compared to over 10 million in FY 1970. To process large increases in workload efficiently with a minimum increase in personnel, an on-line computer system is being used by eight VA medical centers. The system prints mail and prescription labels, turnaround documents for refills and renewals, medication profiles, drug utilization reviews, and management reports. It also provides automatic screening of pa-

tients' drug regimens for duplications, overlaps, interactions, and allergies. The system will be extended to other facilities in FY 1980, and will be expanded to include inpatient and inventory modules.

The VA actively supported the combined Federal procurement directives in an effort to standardize drug procurement, nomenclature, products description, drug selection, and elimination of duplicate stocked drug items. These procedures are expected to be cost-effective and to reduce the total cost of medications to the VA and other Federal agencies.

The Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committees and the Infectious Disease Committees at each VA medical center implemented criteria for the rational use of anti-infective agents, thereby monitoring the use of all such agents.

Special packaged drugs were being purchased to provide the patient with a ready-to-use prescription container. This not only provides quality assurance, it also is a labor saving procedure helping to keep staffing at a minimum.

Dietetics

During FY 1979, nearly 94 million meals were served in VA health care facilities at a raw food cost of \$82.7 million or 88 cents per meal (up from 77 cents in FY 1978).

Approximately 70 percent of the VA dietitians are responsible for direct nutritional care of veteran patients, while the remaining professional staff is assigned to administrative dietetics functions.

Emphasis in the clinical dietetics program was on improved procedures for identifying veteran patients at nutritional risk. The impact of the patients' nutritional status on treatment outcomes has been evidenced in acute medical and surgical patients, and nutritional care intervention has produced significant results in improving patients' response to their prescribed treatment programs. On interdisciplinary nutrition support teams in several VA medical centers, the dietitian is responsible for making comprehensive nutritional assessments of patients and coordinating findings with the physician, nurse, and pharmacist on the team. The special nutrition needs of alcohol or drug dependent patients are addressed through nutrition education programs, particularly in group sessions. The long-term, chronically ill, such as spinal cord injury and geriatric patients require continuing nutritional assessment and care adapted to their changing needs.

The VA dietetic service continues to study the nutritional composition of the daily ration used VA-wide as the basis for menu planning. A proposed revision will be assessed for compliance with currently accepted concepts in nutrition science and for patient satisfaction.

Patient Support Programs

Chaplain Service

The mission of the VA chaplain service is to provide an adequate spiritual and religious ministry for patients in all VA medical centers and for the staff in the medical centers and in Central Office. The VA chaplains function as an integral part of the health care team, representing all major faith

groups and denominations and dedicated to the spiritual, physical, and emotional welfare of veterans and their families.

Workshops were conducted during the year on death and dying, aging, how to deal with the alcoholic and his family, involvement with the medical staff and their needs, and a new area of concern for the chaplain service — the orthopedic patient. Chaplains attending the workshops have gained a deeper insight into patients' needs and lives.

The VA chaplain service works with the Church Ecclesiastical Endorsing Agencies of all faith groups to establish rules and guidelines for bringing into the service and nurturing new chaplains for the VA.

Recreation

The VA views broad-based recreational programming as a viable means to improve the quality of patients' lives and to facilitate their reentry into the community. The thrust of VA's recreation services during the year was to support top management in each of VA's health care facilities to meet the human and the clinical needs of patients innovatively.

During the year the VA recreation service developed a new film designed to show how disabled veterans can successfully participate in a multitude of recreation activities, focusing on such qualities as courage, determination, and perseverance.

A life-enrichment pilot program was conducted at the VA medical centers in Perry Point, Maryland, and Salem, Virginia, as a joint effort of the VA chaplain, voluntary, and recreation services. The purpose of the life-enrichment program is to provide an opportunity for veteran patients, who have attained a stable medical condition and mastered the basic activities of daily living, to develop as total persons through a series of recreational and spiritual experiences.

One of the activities of VA's recreation services is to enlist community resources for the welfare and entertainment of VA patients. Some examples of such resources are an artist-in-residence project co-sponsored with the National Endowment for the Arts, and performances under the auspices of the U.S.O. (United Services Organization).

During FY 1979, the VA recreation service utilized over 2.5 million hours of volunteer service with a dollar value over \$12 million. The volunteers worked alongside VA recreation therapists to provide seven-day programming, including evenings, weekends and all holidays, for VA patients. In addition, they donated over \$1.5 million in cash for recreation supplies and equipment to be used by patients.

Veterans Canteen Service

The Veterans Canteen Service (VCS) operates retail stores and provides food and other service activities at each VA medical center for the comfort and well-being of the patients and members. Canteen retail stores offer patients a wide selection of products for their convenience, entertainment, recreation, hygiene and grooming, and leisure use. Food service facilities provide a convenient source of regular meals and refreshment snacks for patients' families, employees, volunteers, and visitors.

The VCS is by statute an independent, self-supporting organization, financed by revenues generated from its sales. Net income for FY 1979 was \$3.2 million which will be utilized in FY 1980 to help offset increased salary costs, the impact of inflation on inventories, and planned canteen improvements. Retail prices are generally maintained uniformly throughout all canteens with the result that some smaller canteens operate at a net loss which is offset at larger, more profitable facilities. VCS is thus able to maintain an overall self-supporting program while providing a uniform level of merchandise and services to all hospitalized veterans.

Improved service to canteen customers was the focal point of VCS activity during FY 1979. Among the more significant accomplishments were completion of a 3-year electronic cash register conversion program, adoption of an integrated nationwide food procurement system, consolidation of the patient and gift coupon books, and major improvements in a number of retail and dining facilities.

Canteens provide gratuitous meals for eligible employees, veterans, volunteers, and other persons throughout the VA medical system. This service was improved during the year with the development of a meal ticket system, which has streamlined the serving line process to the point that it now takes as little time to handle a gratuitous meal as a cash customer.

With the exception of those facilities pending completion of major remodelings, all canteens have been converted to electronic cash registers. This system will utilize detailed "point of sale" information to provide precise and timely sales, inventory, and accounting information. Canteen managers are now able to provide faster service while at the same time using the information provided by the new equipment to utilize their resources better.

The canteens also play an important role in the rehabilitation of patients by providing a welcome break from the hospital environment. Through the canteen's self-selection clothing program many long-term patients are encouraged to become more self-sufficient by taking an active interest in their personal appearance. Canteen coupon books are another important aspect of the VCS's service to patients. They come in many denominations and make ideal gifts for patients. They are also popular prizes in activities sponsored by volunteer groups and service organizations. Over \$3 million worth of coupons are used and redeemed by patients each year.

Renovation and remodeling of canteen facilities continued at a high rate during FY 1979. In all, 38 canteen areas (13 food service areas, 17 dining rooms, and eight retail stores) were remodeled. In addition to providing necessary space for new equipment, merchandise, and services, the remodeled areas have improved canteen accessibility for wheelchair and spinal cord injury patients through the removal of architectural barriers.

Building Management

The major functions of the VA building management service include environmental sanitation, a laundry/linen program, and interior design. Interior design received special attention in FY 1979 as an integral part of effective medical center operations because of the potential therapeutic effects. The

mission of the VA interior designers is to eliminate drab and disheartening environments, with emphasis this year on the admissions/outpatient and clinical support areas of VA medical centers.

The area of hospital directional signage was also highlighted as a subject of special concern during FY 1979.

Building management service identified a facility most in need of signage improvement in each of the VA's 28 medical districts. The goal was to provide easily readable directional graphics enabling patients and visitors to arrive at their destinations quickly and without confusion. Interior design needs were also identified in a similar manner except that in addition to the first, the second priority interior design project in each VA medical district was also listed. The interior design projects ranged from refurbishing patient waiting rooms at the VA medical center in Baltimore, to installing wall covering in an ambulatory care unit at the VA medical center in Birmingham, Alabama; from remodeling a main lobby at the VA medical center in Hines, Illinois, to renovating an entire floor at the VA medical center in Houston; from refurbishing a psychiatric area at the VA medical center in Waco, Texas; to providing artwork for corridor walls at the Wadsworth VA Medical Center in Los Angeles. A total of \$6.3 million was allocated for 84 such signage and interior design projects.

In conjunction with its primary interior design function, building management service acts as liaison to the National Endowment for the Arts for communicating the VA needs in major art acquisitions, and for continuing the enrichment of buildings through the Federal Design program.

Voluntary Service

Major concerns of the VA voluntary service (VAVS) program during the year were the need for additional training of staff and volunteers, the addition of an Associate Membership category to the VAVS National Advisory Committee, and enhancement of communications on a systemwide basis and among member organizations. The service also assumed total responsibility for an annual national event honoring VA patients, "The National Salute to Hospitalized Veterans."

A task force of volunteers and staff was convened for two days of discussion which led to detailed proposals for training of medical facility and national level volunteers, member organization leadership, voluntary service staff, and staff of services to which volunteers are assigned. Implementation of the proposals was underway by the end of the year.

A category of Associate Membership was added to the VAVS National Advisory Committee for organizations active in at least 20 medical facilities but unable to qualify for the Regular Membership category requiring activity at 45 or more facilities. The Forty and Eight organization accepted the first associate membership.

The flow of information between local and national levels of the voluntary service staff and the member organizations was enhanced by refining an automated data processing system which was first installed in FY 1978. The system is providing heretofore unavailable but necessary details of medical facility volunteer programs to the member organizations and to VA's Central Office.

Every VA medical facility participated in the annual "Salute to Hospitalized Veterans," assumed by the VA from the No Greater Love organization which had first established and operated it. The event originated in recognition of Vietnam veterans and broadened later to honor all hospitalized veterans; it is a day of special entertainment and of celebrity and community visits to patients. Activities include events such as concerts, talent shows and dances, and visitations by military personnel, entertainment and broadcast stars, government officials, airline stewardesses, and youth groups (especially the Camp Fire Girls who have adopted the Salute as a national program). The 1979 Salute reached 76,000 patients and involved 6,500 participants from outside the VA.

Maintenance of VA Facilities

During FY 1979, more than 2,228 nonrecurring maintenance and repair projects were approved and obligated for a total of \$148 million. Approximately \$14 million in personal property funds were expended to support these projects. The following table provides a breakdown of nonrecurring maintenance and repair projects by primary category.

Category	Number of Projects	Cost of Projects (Millions)
Electrical	106	\$ 9
Fire and safety	176	10
JCAH deficiencies	42	2
Heating, ventilation and air conditioning	125	8
Boiler plants	64	12
Elevators	48	5
Exterior maintenance	291	28
Exterior utilities	77	6
Interior building maintenance	112	7
Interior utilities	95	5
Quarters	24	0.5
Architectural barriers	67	4
Security	25	2
Energy conservation	102	5
Renovations	824	43
Education	12	1
Research	18	1

Top priority for funding was given to projects for correction of deficiencies identified by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH) and fire and safety surveys. Energy conservation projects were also given high priority.

Characteristics of VA Patients

The demographic and medical characteristics of VA patients are derived from the Patient Treatment File (discharges occurring during FY 1979) and the Annual Patient Census (taken on September 26, 1979). The data on discharges during FY 1979 excludes approximately 224,590 one-day hemodialysis discharges. Census figures for hospital and domiciliary patients in VA facilities are based on a 20 percent sample; figures for nursing home patients in VA and community facilities are based on a 100 percent survey.

Age

As the veteran's age increases so does the utilization of VA medical centers. This phenomenon is demonstrated in the accompanying table which shows the number of hospital, domiciliary, and nursing home patients discharged during FY 1979 from VA facilities and from community nursing homes.

Age	Veteran Population on 3/31/79 (Thousands)	Hospital Patients Discharged From VA Facilities		Domiciliary Patients Discharged From VA Facilities		Nursing Home Patients Discharged From VA and Community Facilities			
		Number	Rate Per 1,000 Veterans	Number	Rate Per 1,000 Veterans	VA Nursing Home Care Units	Community Nursing Homes	Total	Rate Per 1,000 Veterans
Total	30,072	926,775	30.8	7,392	0.2	3,958	16,025	19,983	0.7
Under 25	1,131	27,655	24.5	28	1	5	30	35	1
25-44	11,139	182,100	16.3	700	0.1	124	405	529	1
45-54	7,426	195,807	26.4	1,899	0.3	407	1,429	1,836	0.2
55-64	7,619	309,598	40.6	2,972	0.4	1,082	4,259	5,341	0.7
65-74	1,964	128,976	65.7	1,231	0.6	902	3,893	11,795	2.4
75-84	570	55,449	97.3	419	0.7	854	3,716	4,570	8.0
85 and over	223	26,661	119.6	143	0.6	584	2,293	2,877	12.9
Unavailable ²		529							
Under 65	27,315	715,160	26.2	5,599	0.2	1,618	6,123	7,741	0.3
65 and over	2,757	211,615	76.8	1,793	0.7	2,340	9,902	12,242	4.4

¹Less than 0.1.

²Records for which required data is not available.

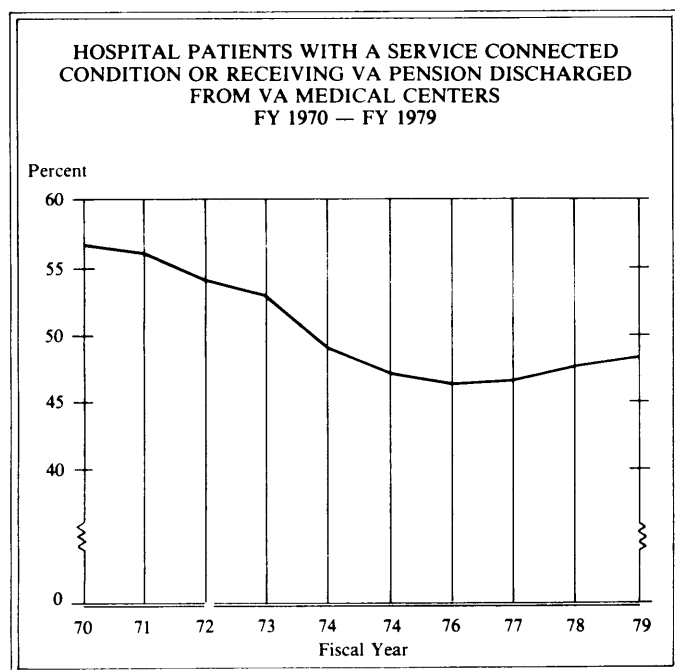
A 10-year trend in the age distribution of hospital patients remaining in VA medical centers near the end of the fiscal year is shown in the accompanying table.

Age Distribution of Hospital Patients Remaining in VA Medical Centers						
Census Date	Total ¹	Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & Over
September 26, 1979	69,995	8,871	5,465	14,438	22,754	18,466
October 4, 1978	72,037	8,680	5,887	16,404	22,352	18,714
September 28, 1977	75,057	8,813	6,542	17,970	22,766	18,966
September 29, 1976	76,890	9,421	7,274	19,413	21,804	18,986
October 1, 1975	78,830	9,053	8,446	21,576	20,444	19,311
October 2, 1974	80,715	9,435	8,992	23,689	19,383	19,216
October 3, 1973	82,485	9,679	9,978	24,738	18,377	19,710
October 18, 1972	83,425	9,618	11,006	25,954	17,500	19,345
October 20, 1971	81,150	8,813	10,502	24,802	16,834	20,196
October 14, 1970	85,550	9,018	12,728	27,533	16,038	20,247
October 15, 1969	87,545	7,985	15,158	26,876	15,247	22,276

¹ Totals may not equal sum of parts due to rounding

Service Connected and VA Pensioners

Of the hospital discharges from VA medical centers, 48.3 percent were veterans who had a service connected disability or who were in receipt of a VA pension. In FY 1979, the VA health care system continued a leveling off in the proportion of hospital discharges involving veterans who have a service connected condition or who receive a VA pension. A trend for the last 10 years is shown in the accompanying chart.



Of the 69,995 hospital patients in VA medical centers on September 26, 1979, 56.3 percent had a service connected disability or were receiving a VA pension. The fact

that this is six percent higher than their proportion among discharges illustrates the longer term nature of the service connected patient. The accompanying table indicates the percentage distributions of hospital patients in VA medical centers on the census days of 1975 through 1979, according to their compensation and pension status.

Compensation and Pension Status	Percent Distribution of Hospital Patients in VA Medical Centers on Census Day				
	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
Receiving care for a service connected disability	17.5	17.0	16.9	16.8	19.2
Receiving care for a non-service connected disability and has a service connected disability which does not require medical care	12.1	11.6	12.4	10.4	9.9
Total service connected	29.6	28.6	29.3	27.2	29.1
Receiving care for a non-service connected disability and on VA pension rolls	26.6	26.5	26.5	27.0	27.6
Receiving care for a non-service connected disability and not on VA compensation or pension rolls	43.4	44.4	43.8	45.3	42.9
Non-veterans	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4

Diagnoses

Diagnoses are classified by the VA as either principal or associated. The principal diagnosis is the one that the discharging physician considers to be responsible for the major part of the patient's length of stay. Associated diagnoses are all others for which the patient has been treated up to the time of discharge. The VA statistical system permits the reporting of a maximum of eight diagnoses per patient discharge. Thus, a count of total diagnoses includes the principal diagnosis and up to seven associated diagnoses. As shown on the accompanying table, five major categories accounted for the majority of principal diagnoses among hospital patients discharged from VA medical centers during the past five fiscal years. When both principal and associated diagnoses are considered, and attention is focused on more specific diagnostic categories, the two most common are heart disease and alcoholism, accounting for 24 and 17 percent of the total diagnoses, respectively.

Major categories of principal diagnosis ICDA 1/	Percent by Diagnosis of Hospital Patients Discharged from VA Medical Centers				
	FY 1979	FY 1978	FY 1977	FY 1976	FY 1975
Mental disorder	22.9	22.7	22.8	24.0	24.7
Circulatory	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.0
Neoplasms	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.0	8.4
Digestive	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5
Respiratory	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.6

^{1/} International Classification of Diseases, Adapted.

The number of hospital patients in VA medical centers on the September 26, 1979 census day, by age and major

diagnostic category, are shown in the following table. As in previous years, general medical and surgical patients tend to be older (32 percent over 65 years of age), and patients with psychoses tend to be young (18 percent over 65).

Type of Patient	Age Distribution of Hospital Patients in VA Medical Centers on September 26, 1979				
	Total	Under 45	45-54	55-64	65 & Over
All patients ^{1/}	69,995	14,336	14,438	22,754	18,466
General medical & surgical ..	32,024	3,501	6,068	12,145	10,313
Psychoses	17,769	5,668	4,022	4,798	3,278
Other psychiatric	12,098	3,919	2,705	2,972	2,501
Neurological	7,620	1,208	1,487	2,680	2,244
Tuberculosis	482	38	155	159	130

^{1/} Figures may not equal sum of component parts due to machine rounding of sample data.

Duration of Stay

There has been a steady decline in the average length of stay of patients discharged from VA hospitals over the past several years; FY 1979 continued that trend with an average length of stay of 29.5 days, down from 30.5 days in FY 1978. Similarly, the median length of stay has decreased from 11.9 days in FY 1978 to 10.9 days in FY 1979. The most notable change was among psychotic patients, where the average length of stay dropped from 104.9 days to 99.1 days in the same time period. Among general medical and surgical patients, who accounted for 69.9 percent of all the FY 1979 discharges, the average length of stay, 19.0 days, was only slightly less than the FY 1978 average of 19.6 days. The accompanying table shows the median length of stay of patients discharged, by type of patient during FY 1977, 1978, and 1979.

Type of Patient	Median Length of Stay of Hospital Patients Discharged From VA Medical Centers (In Days)		
	FY 1979	FY 1978	FY 1977
All patients	10.9	11.3	11.7
General medical & surgical ..	9.6	10.0	10.4
Psychoses	22.0	23.8	24.9
Other psychiatric	13.5	13.8	13.8
Neurological	13.7	14.2	14.5
Tuberculosis	20.1	21.1	21.7

The complex combination of long- and short-term and acute and chronically ill patients who received VA hospital care means that a single measure of duration of stay, such as average or median, may obscure as well as explain the process. The following observations about length of stay experience in VA hospital beds illustrate the point.

During FY 1979, 83 percent of the almost 927,000 hospital patients discharged from VA medical centers spent 30 days or less in a hospitalized status. Though this group comprised the majority of the discharges, they accounted for only 28

percent of the 27.4 million days of care received since admission by all the discharges. These short-term patients had an average length of hospital stay of less than 10 days. At the other extreme, 0.7 percent of discharges had stays of more than one year and had received 33 percent of all the days of care. Their average length of stay was 1,335 days.

The table below indicates that of the hospital patients remaining in VA medical centers on the census days for the past five years, there has been a gradual increase in the number who have been hospitalized less than 90 days.

Type of Patient	Percent of Hospital Patients in VA Medical Centers With Less Than 90 Days of Attained Stay on Census Day				
	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
All patients	70.1	69.3	66.9	65.0	64.9
Psychotic	40.2	39.4	36.4	32.6	32.9
General medical & surgical	90.0	88.5	87.5	87.7	87.7

Disposition Status

Of the hospital discharges from VA medical centers in FY 1979 for whom disposition data are available, 86 percent returned to the community. Although this overall percentage has changed little over the past five fiscal years, two of its components have changed considerably. The percentage of patients discharged for further care as VA outpatients has increased progressively from 58 percent in FY 1975 to 67 percent in FY 1979. Correspondingly, the percent discharged for no further care has decreased from 25.4 to 16.0 in the same period.

As shown in the accompanying table, 7 percent of hospital patients were discharged from VA medical centers for further inpatient care (hospital, domiciliary, or nursing home care) in another VA facility or a community nursing home. Deaths accounted for 5 percent of discharges.

Manner of Disposition	Hospital Discharges from VA Medical Center During FY 1979	
	Number	Percent of Total
Total	919,109 ¹	100.0
To community	813,840	88.5
Further care as VA outpatients	616,687	67.1
No further care	147,101	16.0
Irregular, refuse care, neglect or obstruct treatment, AWOL, regulatory offense, etc.	50,052	5.4
To further VA inpatient care	63,284	6.8
Another VA medical center for hospital care	31,623	3.4
Another VA medical center or community nursing home for nursing home care	23,403	2.5
VA facility for domiciliary care	8,258	0.9
Deaths	41,985	4.5

¹The total number of discharges excludes 7,666 cases with missing data on manner of disposition. Data varies slightly from reports based on all discharges

Academic Affairs

The VA conducts the largest coordinated health professions education and training effort of its kind in the country. Its purpose is twofold: The first is to assure the highest quality of veterans' health care by educating and training health professionals within the VA's health care delivery system, and providing continuing education and career development for the personnel who manage and direct the operations of VA health care facilities. The second is developing sufficient numbers of all categories of professional and other health personnel to meet the needs of the VA system and, simultaneously, contribute to the health manpower needs of the nation.

VA Facilities-School Affiliations

An integral part of this effort is over 2,000 training relationships between VA health care facilities and schools of medicine, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, social work, and other allied health professions and occupations at the graduate and undergraduate levels. More than 90 physicians and other senior health professionals are working at the hospital, local community, and regional levels as Associate Chiefs of Staff for Education, Directors of Regional Medical Education Centers, Directors of Cooperative Health Manpower Education Programs, and Patient Health Education Coordinators. These centrally approved representatives are responsible for monitoring existing education and training programs, developing new activities consistent with the needs of their institutions and those in their region, and coordinating these programs with the academically affiliated health professions schools and colleges and in the communities they jointly serve.

The fundamental consideration in the affiliation of VA health care facilities with educational institutions rests on the willingness of all parties involved to cooperate in education and training programs of mutual benefit. Each local VA facility brings its own substantial resources as well as its own expert and extensive staff to this cooperative endeavor. At the national level, the Office of Academic Affairs coordinates these local and regional affiliation activities with the accrediting agencies and the national organizations that represent the various affiliated institutions and professions.

During the year, 137 VA health care facilities and 38 outpatient clinics were affiliated with 105 medical schools, and 88 of these same facilities and 3 outpatient clinics were affiliated with 58 schools of dental medicine. All 172 VA health care facilities were engaged in the education and training of students of all other health care professions and occupations in affiliation with one or more universities, schools, or colleges.

The accompanying table reflects the growth of VA's health care training efforts and the scope of the disciplines involved.

Affiliation Assessment Project

In FY 1979 considerable progress was made in the elaboration of the Affiliation Assessment Project, designed to create more effective management of educational program

Discipline	FY 1979	FY1978	FY 1977
Total	96,583	97,272	95,733
Medical house staff	23,393	22,561	21,123
Medical students	19,392	19,550	18,193
Dental house staff	609	693	595
Dental students	1,085	1,031	852
Nursing	29,968	29,540	31,170
Other associated health professions and occupations	22,300	23,090	22,755
Administrative	836	807	1,045

relationships. The project has gathered, tested, and validated data at nine VA medical center clinical education sites, and in cooperation with affiliated schools of health professions, has tested at eight sites a newly designed method for encapsulating value judgments about affiliations. The basic building block of the computer base for the affiliation assessment system was also completed during the year. Systemwide implementation of the project started on schedule.

VA Professional Staff as Academic Faculty

As affiliations with academic health sciences schools and colleges develop and expand, recognition of the academic stature of VA staff is demonstrated in the increased number of faculty appointments. As shown in the accompanying table the number was 8,508 at mid-FY 1979 (as compared to 8,207 a year earlier).

VA Physicians, Dentists, and Other Staff
(Full-time and Part-time)
With Faculty Appointments
March 31, 1979

Academic Title	Total	Physicians	Dentists	Other Staff
Total	8,508	6,459	398	1,651
Professors	1,130	993	16	121
Clinical professors	143	115	14	14
Associate professors	1,312	1,104	38	170
Associate clinical professors	403	319	35	49
Assistant professors	2,695	2,253	81	361
Assistant clinical professors	892	702	89	101
Instructors	847	459	28	360
Clinical instructors	674	327	73	274
Lecturers	82	33	3	46
Other titles	330	154	21	155

Graduate and Undergraduate Medical and Dental Education

During 1979, a total of 125 VA health care facilities participated in 1,473 specialty and subspecialty programs for physicians. Of these, 1,342 were cooperative arrangements between VA facilities and medical schools. Accreditation for 131 other residency programs conducted in VA health care facilities was given in the name of 88 VA facilities and 43 community teaching hospitals with which they are

associated, but where there is not medical school affiliation. The majority of these latter programs are sponsored in relatively remote VA facilities.

The VA supported approximately 7,400 full-time residency positions. That total represents about 1/6th of the nation's total number of residents in training. By cooperative affiliation arrangements in the residency program, about three resident physicians are rotated through each supported position in the course of a year. VA hospitals are involved in the education and training of all medical specialties except preventive medicine, obstetrics/gynecology, and pediatrics. Special emphasis is given to supporting programs in primary care and physical medicine and rehabilitation. Through affiliations with medical schools, VA facilities provide clinical education experiences for undergraduate medical students in increasing numbers.

An additional six VA health care facilities were designated as sites for training physicians in geriatric medicine: Buffalo; Durham, North Carolina; Gainesville, Florida; Madison, Wisconsin; Portland, Oregon; and Sepulveda, California. Nine physicians progressed to their second year of training, while 16 began their first of two years in the Geriatric Fellowship Program which is designed to train physicians to more adequately care for the increasing number of veterans age 65 or older.

Two VA hospitals were also designated as sites for the training of physicians in the care of spinal cord injury victims: Long Beach and Palo Alto, California. The three physicians chosen for this program began a two-year fellowship program in spinal cord injury care.

Undergraduate and graduate residency education in dentistry involved 91 VA health care facilities and 305 residency positions in 1979. Clinical clerks as predoctoral dental students also were provided education in the VA system.

Graduate and Undergraduate Education in Nursing and Other Associated Health Professions and Occupations

During 1979, the VA health care system contributed significantly to the education and training of personnel in nearly 50 recognized associated health professions and occupations. The term "associated health" includes all personnel other than physicians, dentists, and medical or dental students engaged in providing direct services to patients. The accompanying table shows the extent of supervised clinical instruction provided in VA health care facilities to nursing and selected other health professions students.

	Participating VA Health Care Facilities	Students Receiving Training
Nursing	155	28,968
Social Work	150	1,097
Psychology	127	1,299
Rehabilitation	112	2,002
Audiology and Speech Pathology	91	758
Dietetics	80	1,098
Physician's Assistant	36	768

For the first time, two VA health care facilities were designated for training geriatric teams: Portland, Oregon, and Sepulveda, California. These sites were chosen in conjunction with the geriatric physician fellowship programs located there. When the health professions function as an interdisciplinary team, it is expected that an elderly veteran will be more likely to receive coordinated and comprehensive care.

Continuing Education and Staff Development

The VA conducts systemwide continuing education programs to bring the latest in scientific, medical, and management knowledge to DM&S employees. These programs utilize all types of training modalities including workshops, seminars, and individual training, and all forms of audiovisual, print, and transmission media. They have three major purposes:

- Instructional design and educational development for all DM&S education activities.
- Executive development and management training.
- Coordination and funding support of the following activities: six Regional Medical Education Centers, the Rehabilitation Engineering Education Program, six Cooperative Health Manpower Education Programs, the Engineering Training Center, the Dental Training Center, and continuing education activities at 172 VA health care facilities.

Instructional Design and Education Development. Particular training emphasis during 1979 was placed on agency priorities including geriatrics/gerontology, substance abuse, rehabilitation and the startup of training for staff of the Readjustment Counseling Program for Veterans of the Vietnam Era (Operation Outreach). Specially designed programs and conferences were developed to strengthen the skills of the health professional in the care of the aging veteran. These activities will provide the basis for an increased number of continuing education programs dealing with geriatrics/gerontology at VA health care facilities.

Executive Development and Management Training. In 1979, over 2,300 DM&S managerial staff attended programs designed to increase management competency, knowledge of broad health care issues, and skills needed to deal with local management issues. This included executive development for 177 senior managers, Office of Personnel Management training for 13 new or advancing managers; residencies for the final seven Graduate Education Program participants; administrative leadership training for 39 social work trainees; university mid-management training specifically developed for 300 VA employees; and 60 local seminars for 1,800 medical center staff. In addition, 208 administrative career entry level trainees received skills training in accounting, building management, engineering, fiscal management, management analysis, medical administration, personnel, and supply; 82 trainees attended basic management training; and 82 service chiefs participated in preceptor training to enhance their teaching skills as these relate to entry level on-the-job training.

Regional Medical Education Centers. The VA Regional Medical Education Centers (RMEC) have become the focus of education and training for VA health care facilities personnel. The RMECs are located at the VA health care facilities in Birmingham, Alabama; St. Louis; Minneapolis; Salt Lake City; Northport, New York; and Long Beach, California.

Each RMEC functions at three levels. At the local level, it works with each individual VA health care facility to assess needs and coordinate programming. At the regional level, it offers programs which are regional in nature or which are difficult for individual hospitals to present. At the national level, it functions as an element of the Central Office Department of Medicine and Surgery.

During FY 1979, a total of 337 training programs were offered by the RMECs involving over 11,000 VA employees.

National Medical Administration Service Training Program.

This training program, the largest and most ambitious for an administrative service in the VA, was designed and developed by the RMECs in collaboration with VA's Medical Administration Service (MAS). The program consists of 15 modules (video-cassettes, workbook and Team Leader's Guide) covering the organization and functions of the VA release of information, VA publications, correspondence, medical records, communications, and medical technology. The training program will be used to train over 17,000 employees. By the end of the year, 74 health care facilities had completed the training of their medical administration employees. Upon completion of training for all MAS employees, the MAS National Training Program will be incorporated in a local orientation program for all new MAS employees of the health care facilities.

Other Continuing Education Training Programs. The Rehabilitation Engineering Education Program (REEP) at the Wadsworth VA medical center in Los Angeles, conducted five training programs involving 48 DM&S employees in 1979, and managed the university-based training program in prosthetics/orthotics in which 146 employees were trained. In addition, REEP administered the driver training program during which 77 VA instructors received training in eight workshops.

The Engineering Training Center at the VA medical center in Little Rock, Arkansas, provided 35 workshops for 231 DM&S employees and produced many employee self-study programs.

The Dental Training Center at the VA medical center in Washington, DC, was the hub of dental continuing education activities. During FY 1979, 148 dental personnel received training in current concepts, techniques, and philosophy of dental practice. The Center also produced 20 single-concept films in all aspects of dentistry.

The Continuing Dental Education Registry was fully implemented with 750 dentists participating in the program which requires 150 hours of continuing education over a three-year period.

The VA also supported cooperative health manpower education at the community and area levels through its Cooperative

Health Manpower Education Programs (CHEPs). There were six such consortia in FY 1979 assessing the community's needs and the capacity of the local institutions, including VA health care facilities, for meeting these needs through joint action. Support is provided from many public and private resources, including other Federal agencies, educational institutions, private foundations, and community organizations.

Medical Media

Two new medical media services were activated in FY 1979, bringing the current total of VA health care facilities with this specialized activity to 103. Indicators of continued progress are evident with the increasing demand for all types of audiovisual aids. More than 3.5 million work units were reported in FY 1979, including such items as color transparencies, charts and drafts, and motion picture footage.

During FY 1979, the form and function of VA's medical media production services in the field came under intense scrutiny in an attempt to define more clearly their relationship to the clinical care, education, and research missions of the medical centers in which they are located. Particular emphasis was placed on the role of television as a channel for medical communication. Consequently, the evaluation of existing closed circuit television networks and interactive links with medical schools and schools of associated health professions continued throughout the year. Many new insights relating to television's immediacy in this mode, as well as its long-term effectiveness, were identified and were in the process of being assessed for their impact on teaching-learning processes. Much data was gathered to provide answers to questions about the utilization of intramural systems and programming to serve identified needs for support of house staff training, nursing and associated health professions education, and continuing education programs. Field trials and pilot programs were planned which will help to validate the several theses which these studies have generated.

Twenty-three new scientific exhibits and 16 existing exhibits were approved for production and display at national meetings. In addition, two motion pictures and seven videotapes were approved for VA-wide distribution.

Library

Services furnished by the VA Library Network (VALNET) go beyond the traditional library role. The scope of collections held by the 175 VALNET libraries covers the totality of the medical center world with its many disciplines, professions, and health care services.

The libraries of the VA health care facilities are encouraged to establish themselves as the major component of a Learning Resources Center, serving as the information and distribution resource supportive of continuing education, patient education, and training activities. New hospital library space criteria were developed to reflect this orientation.

In an effort to coordinate the use of computer technology to improve services, a contract was awarded to determine the feasibility of automating library network activities. Areas being considered include bibliographic control of materials, library management statistics, production of network tools, and others. Computerized bibliographic data bases are providing

the foundation for significant advances in the network's ability to provide agency health care professionals with the most current information possible for use in caring for the veteran patient. In FY 1979, 83 VA hospital libraries had direct access to the National Library of Medicine's Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS) data bases - 16 more than in 1978. Continuing access to the DIALOG system, which provides over 100 separate data bases covering numerous aspects of the physical, life, and behavioral sciences, was furnished to the network through the six libraries at facilities hosting Regional Medical Education Centers (RMECs).

Increased efficiency and cost effectiveness in document delivery is being provided through continuing development of union catalogs listing the holdings and location of print and nonprint materials held by the network libraries. During FY 1979, work continued on a project to provide a VA Union List of Audiovisuals which will contain up to 10,000 separate program titles. In addition, projects were initiated to update the 1978 VA union list of periodicals and to begin production of a new union list of books held by VA libraries. The materials listed in these catalogs are available for sharing throughout the VA and to outside organizations. The catalogs will be produced on microfiche.

Exchange of Medical Information

The Exchange of Medical Information (EMI) Program enables the VA to apply technological advances and new learning modalities to the educational process. This is accomplished by supporting innovative pilot projects which have as their principal objective the strengthening of those VA facilities located remote from urban medical teaching centers.

During FY 1979, 14 EMI projects were supported involving a variety of activities. Included were projects designed to (1) adapt and modify telephonic equipment to provide expanded care to hearing-impaired veterans located remote from medical centers which have audiology clinics; (2) provide the ability to perform computerized axial tomographic scanning at sites located remote from the core equipment by modification of tomographic scanners - thus extending this non-invasive diagnostic technique to more patients; (3) apply adult learning principles to continuing education of health professionals by development, testing, and application of appropriate educational standards and criteria; and (4) develop model residency programs in internal medicine and family practice in a medically underserved area remote from the affiliated medical school.

Assistance for Health Manpower Training Institutions

Public Law 92-541 authorizes a program of grants to academic institutions which, in affiliation with VA facilities, conduct programs of education and training in the health professions and occupations. The appropriation authority of this law expired at the end of FY 1979.

Since 1974, when the program was implemented, the VA has provided basic and essential resources for the creation of five new state medical schools to be operated in affiliation with VA health care facilities and other community hospitals, and for major expansion of 18 medical schools with established VA affiliations. These 23 grants involved

32 VA facilities, 19 of which are actively participating in teaching programs for the first time. The 32 facilities are also principally responsible for the appointment of as many as 550 highly qualified full or part-time physicians, and many other health professionals who can combine the challenge and stimulation of teaching with their service to veteran patients. In addition, the VA has made 135 grants expanding and strengthening education and training for other professional and technical personnel in academic programs affiliated with VA facilities.

All five of the new state medical schools are now accredited and have initiated their educational programs with classes of from 24 to 48 students. The 18 other medical schools with established VA affiliations have been assisted in increasing undergraduate enrollments through the grant-supported projects designed for general strengthening of faculty and curriculum, developing new areas of emphasis such as primary care outreach, establishing new clinical campuses, or converting from two-year to four-year degree programs.

The 135 grants that have been made to other health manpower institutions are for one to seven years, and have initiated or enhanced clinical affiliations with 97 VA facilities. Programs in nursing, pharmacy, optometry, social services, and the traditional associated health professions have been funded. Many institutions build programs on resources unique to VA health care facilities, to produce manpower especially prepared to meet needs common to the VA and to the community. Since the program for grants was implemented in 1974, the number of students enrolled in programs receiving grant assistance has increased greatly, and VA health care facilities as well as other health care institutions have been able to hire graduates of these training programs.

Research and Development

The patient care mission of the VA continues to be supported and strengthened in medical centers throughout the country by research and development programs in medicine, rehabilitative engineering, and health services.

Medical Research

Medical Research within the VA is a unique Federal intramural program in which clinician-investigators at VA medical centers study problems arising during the care of veteran patients. Non-clinical scientists in VA medical centers work in close collaboration with clinicians and support their research efforts. This teamwork assures the strongest scientific base for attacking research problems and affords the mechanism for technology transfer by those with first-hand experience and knowledge of the health problems of veterans. Alcoholism, schizophrenia, delayed stress disorders in Vietnam era veterans, loss of limbs, and spinal cord injury are high priority problems in veteran patients. Chronic obstructive lung disease, coronary artery disease, diabetes, and aging are major unsolved problems for veteran and non-veteran patients alike. In this large health care delivery system, good clinical research means high quality care of veteran patients, the recruitment and retention of inquiring clinicians and scientists, and thus significant contributions by the VA to health concerns of all citizens, both veterans and non-veterans.

Awards and Honors. During the fiscal year, VA researchers were recognized at the national and international level with many awards which included the following:

International Awards. Dr. Andrew Schally, Senior Medical Investigator, VA Medical Center, New Orleans, received the National Order of Merit in the grade of Commander from the government of Ecuador in recognition of his contributions to endocrinology in collaboration with Latin American physicians for the benefit of all humanity. Joseph L. Rabinowitz, Ph.D., Chief, Radioisotope Research, VA Medical Center, Philadelphia, and Professor of Biochemistry, University of Pennsylvania, received the degree of Doctor Honoris Causa and a medal from the University of Bordeaux, France. He also received a medal for his research from the University of Nancy, France.

Middleton Award. The VA's highest honor for medical research, the William S. Middleton Award, was given to Dr. Victor Herbert, VA Medical Center, Bronx, New York. Dr. Herbert is internationally known for his contributions to the scientific understanding of the diagnosis of nutrient deficiencies and the metabolism of vitamin B-12 in normal and disease states.

Chief Medical Director Commendation. Dr. Marcus A. Rothschild, Chief of Nuclear Medicine, VA Medical Center, New York, and Professor, New York University Medical Center, received the VA Chief Medical Director's Commendation for his outstanding efforts and accomplishments in the Department of Medicine and Surgery's high priority program of alcoholism research.

Pavlovian Society Award. Dr. Jorge Perez-Cruet, Chief of Psychiatry, VA Medical Center, San Juan, Puerto Rico received the 1979 Pavlovian Society Award, in recognition of his major contributions in the field of psychophysiology and biological psychiatry.

Charles River Prize. Dr. J. Russell Lindsey, Chief of Veterinary Medicine in Medical Research, VA Medical Center, Birmingham, Alabama, received the second annual Charles River Prize for Laboratory Animal Medicine for his distinguished record of contributions to the specialty of laboratory animal medicine science and technology, as a scholarly scientist, an inspirational teacher, and a humanitarian.

Honorary Doctor of Science. Dr. Marguerite T. Hays, VA's Assistant Chief Medical Director for Research and Development, was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Science Degree by Indiana University, in recognition of her achievements as one of the principal medical administrators in the Federal government and her research in the fields of nuclear medicine and endocrinology.

Research Career Scientists. Twenty-six scientists were recognized in FY 1979, bringing to 45 the number of VA scientists who have been awarded the title of Research Career Scientist. This recognition is based on their national and international contributions to medical science as well as their roles in support of the clinical and research programs in their local VA medical centers.

Cooperative Studies - Multi-Hospital Research. VA cooperative studies are multi-hospital investigations in which an important health care problem is studied by investigators at different VA medical centers according to a

common protocol. This year, five new studies were undertaken, bringing to 27 the number of investigations in progress. An additional 16 studies were planned, the results of five more were being analyzed, and eight studies were completed. Cooperative studies data resulted in the submission of 22 manuscripts to leading scientific journals.

In a study being conducted at five VA medical centers, 220 diabetic and nondiabetic veteran patients with end-stage renal disease were randomly assigned to peritoneal dialysis or hemodialysis. If chronic peritoneal dialysis proves to be as effective as hemodialysis in improving most of the important biochemical and physiologic parameters of uremia, a huge saving for the VA would result. The patient intake period of the study is nearly completed and the results will be followed for the next 18 months.

A study was initiated to evaluate the merits of two possible forms of therapy for the acute phase of alcoholic hepatitis in veteran patients. It is anticipated that this investigation will not only establish the relative merits and differing actions of these treatment programs, but should greatly advance the knowledge and understanding of the disease and its management. Six VA medical centers are participating in this four-and-a-half-year study.

A study to determine the long-term outcome of veteran patients with valvular heart disease is in progress in 13 VA medical centers. The objectives are to compare two major types of artificial heart valves and to relate the condition of the heart when the valve is inserted to the long-term prospects of the patient. Another double-blind clinical trial at 11 VA facilities is designed to test which of four major anti-epileptic drugs (phenytoin, phenobarbital, primidone or carbamazepine) provides optimal seizure control with least side effects.

Health Services Research and Development

The effective and efficient use of resources has become of paramount concern in the Department of Medicine and Surgery. Health Services Research and Development, which deals with such issues as cost, effectiveness, efficiency, humaneness, and quality of care, is recognized as an integral and necessary component of the effort to meet successfully this concern. Consequently, health services research and development in the VA has entered a new and significant phase with the inclusion of evaluation as an integral part of pilot implementations of two major medical programs. These are a pilot palliative treatment (HOSPICE) program at the Wadsworth VA Medical Center in Los Angeles, and a pilot preventive health care program which the VA was recently authorized to perform. In each of these, a research component, developed as part of the overall plan, will provide not only for evaluation of the medical benefits but also for a cost-effectiveness study to examine the efficiency with which the health care services are delivered.

The health services research and development program of intramural studies continued with VA medical center personnel participating in 45 medical centers. Active affiliations between 14 VA medical centers and university-based health services research centers have been nurtured and strengthened. Funded programs are directed toward improv-

ing the delivery of health care to veteran patients. The programs include almost all aspects of patient care, with emphasis on areas of high VA priority such as ambulatory and extended care, rehabilitation, drug and alcohol abuse, and the special problems of the aged.

Management questions have also been addressed. Concern is growing over the management of the ambulatory medical record and the ability of the VA medical centers to have the records available at the times the physicians see the patients. A study was instituted, therefore, to determine: (1) how well the current system performs, and its major problems, (2) the criteria for a good records management system, and (3) what semi-automated and computerized systems are available and appropriate for the VA, and what they cost. A six-month study conducted at five VA medical centers in one medical district showed that the overall performance of the system was good compared to systems in the private sector and that costs for the VA system were less than in the private sector. The biggest single problem identified was lack of adequate space. A second part of the study developed standards for an improved manual system and identified those semi-automated and computerized systems that could be useful to the VA.

Health services research and development has led in developing options for better identifying and serving veteran patients, organizing the delivery system, and allocating resources. A planning model is being developed in one geographic area that incorporates many of the concepts of private sector health maintenance organizations.

Rehabilitative Engineering Research and Development

VA has expanded its program of research and development in devices to assist and support physically disabled veterans.

Prosthetics research is the traditional base for rehabilitative engineering research and development (RER&D) and new program directions recognize the continuing need for prosthetics development, such as lighter weight prostheses for the elderly amputee. The RER&D Service and the Office of the Assistant Chief Medical Director for Professional Services co-sponsored an amputee management workshop in which the latest research techniques, improved diagnostic and surgical procedures, immediate post-operative fitting, and follow-up prosthetic fitting were presented in order to bring the most recent advances into clinical application. The RER&D Service sponsored 20 merit-reviewed projects to solve problems of the amputee. These studies range from endosteal implants for bone extensions to materials analysis on orthopedic appliances implanted in the body. Included are the kinesiology or gait studies for improved ambulation in lower limb amputees. An RER&D sponsored workshop on recent advances in kinesiology transmitted the latest technology to the clinical practitioners.

The problems of the spinal cord injured veteran continued to draw special emphasis. During this year the RER&D Service and the Spinal Cord Injury Service co-sponsored a workshop on spinal cord monitoring. This new technique, to be used during surgical stabilization on the injured spine, allows the surgeon to restore the spinal cord to its natural resting length. Further damage to the cord is prevented once

surgical stabilization of the bony spine has been achieved. Eighteen merit-reviewed projects deal with problems of the spinal cord injured patient ranging from such everyday problems as pressure sores to improved automotive adaptive equipment for the paralyzed driver. Other projects involve myoelectric control systems for wheelchairs and remote medical manipulators (Robotics) which allow the paralyzed patient to feed himself, answer the telephone, fetch books from a rack, and load paper into a typewriter. This system is intended to give the patient a greater degree of freedom in the simple tasks of daily living.

The sensory aids program received more emphasis during the year. In addition to research at the three VA blind rehabilitation centers and an interagency agreement with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the development of a portable reading machine for the blind, the RER&D Service supported 12 merit-reviewed projects in the sensory aids area. The VA also entered into two interagency agreements with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. One agreement was to develop wearable devices for automatically cued speech (autocuers). The other agreement was to develop materials for finger cartilage replacement in new techniques for hand surgery. The cued-speech devices bridge the gap between lip reading and American sign language. Using an autocuer, a person who has learned the basic language can quickly learn to lip read since the device removes the ambiguities of speech sounds that look the same when they are formed on the lips.

An RER&D sponsored workshop on maxillofacial prosthetics brought the latest advances of the VA research program into clinical application. Researchers are studying the problems of degenerative joint disease in a unique engineering approach called ferreography, which examines the debris of damaged particles in the synovial fluid of a joint in order to diagnose and evaluate arthritis. The analysis should identify particles causing continued irritation and destruction of the joint. This technique, developed by the Department of Defense to study aircraft engines, is a unique spin-off of advanced technology to solve a medical problem.

Resources

Costs

The operating costs of VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery during FY 1979 were \$5.5 billion, an increase of 7.7 percent over FY 1978. The accompanying table summarizes the distribution of these costs by major program.

Activity	Operating Costs (In Thousands)	
	FY 1979	FY 1978
Total Medical Programs	\$5,447,958	\$5,058,471
Medical Care	5,274,756	4,897,734
Miscellaneous Operating Expenses	46,877	42,715
Medical and Prosthetic Research	126,325	118,022

Increasing workloads are a major factor in the growth of operating costs. Other contributing factors are the rising costs of supplies and materials, and higher costs associated with VA efforts to improve the quality of care. The latter can be demonstrated by the technological cost of procuring and maintaining innovative medical equipment and systems, and of providing the trained work force to utilize these innovations effectively.

The VA strives to deliver the highest quality of care possible and at the same time contain costs by assuring delivery of services through the most appropriate type of care and the most cost-efficient mode. The success of these efforts is evident in the increase in the number of inpatients treated with fewer days of care per patient (with a resultant decrease in the patient census) and in the growth of the ambulatory mode of treatment. The accompanying tables demonstrate these points.

COST EFFECTIVENESS OF INCREASED TURNOVER

Fiscal Year	Per Diem Cost		Cost Per Inpatient Treated	
	Amount	Index (1970 = 100)	Amount	Index (1970 = 100)
1970	\$ 38.42	100	\$ 1,524	100
1971	43.41	113	1,626	107
1972	52.61	137	1,851	121
1973	57.92	151	1,769	116
1974	65.08	169	1,855	122
1975	75.71	197	1,984	130
1976	87.86	229	2,135	140
1977	103.27	269	2,346	154
1978	119.10	310	2,583	169
1979	133.82	348	2,772	182

The impacts of inflation and technological innovation are difficult to partition, but their overall impact on per diem costs for the major medical care activities are shown in the accompanying table.

Type of Care	Units Costs			Percent Increase
	FY 1979	FY 1978	Change	FY 79 v. FY 78
Hospital Care in VA Medical Centers				
Cost per pat. per day	\$ 133.82	\$ 119.10	\$ + 14.72	+ 12.4
Total Costs (000)	3,410,449	3,173,868	+ 236,581	+ 7.5
Personal Services	2,498,924	2,374,257	+ 124,667	+ 5.3
Other	911,526	799,611	+ 111,915	+ 14.0
Visits to VA Staff				
Cost per visit	\$ 56.29	\$ 47.13	\$ + 9.16	+ 19.4
Total Costs (000)	847,309	710,235	+ 137,074	+ 19.3
Personal Services	521,180	447,178	+ 74,002	+ 16.5
Other	326,128	263,057	+ 63,071	+ 24.0
Domiciliary Care in VA Facilities				
Cost per pat. per day	\$ 25.64	\$ 23.66	\$ + 1.98	+ 8.4
Total Costs (000)	79,064	75,309	+ 3,755	+ 5.0
Personal Services	51,561	50,919	+ 642	+ 1.3
Other	27,504	24,390	+ 3,114	+ 12.8
Nursing Home Care in VA Facilities				
Cost per pat. per day	\$ 65.65	\$ 62.15	\$ + 3.50	+ 5.6
Total Costs (000)	185,965	169,675	+ 16,290	+ 9.6
Personal Services	139,096	129,282	+ 9,814	+ 7.6
Other	46,870	40,394	+ 6,476	+ 16.0

WORKLOAD

Fiscal Year	Inpatient Program				Outpatient Program	
	Average Daily Patient Census		Patients Treated		Staff Visits	
	Number	Index (1970 = 100)	Number	Index (1970 = 100)	Number (In Thous.)	Index (1970 = 100)
1970	85,547	100	787,301	100	6,136	100
1971	84,002	98	818,579	104	6,798	111
1972	80,971	95	846,298	107	7,930	129
1973	82,479	96	985,862	125	9,165	149
1974	81,453	95	1,043,293	133	10,458	170
1975	79,973	93	1,113,873	141	12,596	205
1976	78,264	91	1,178,894	150	14,223	232
1977	75,285	88	1,208,783	154	14,675	239
1978	73,008	85	1,228,755	156	15,070	246
1979	69,821	82	1,230,252	156	15,053	245

Employment

The net full-time equivalent employment (FTEE) in the Department of Medicine and Surgery decreased from 194,294 in FY 1978 to 191,168 in FY 1979. The largest decreases occurred in hospital and outpatient activities, where FTEE decreased from FY 1978 by 2,740 and 505 respectively, as shown in the table below.

Total Health Care: Net Full-Time Equivalent Employment Fiscal Years 1978-1979

Appropriation/Fund	FY 1979	FY 1978
Total	191,168	194,294
Medical care	181,742	184,911
Inpatient care	153,281	156,152
Hospitals	142,215	144,955
Nursing homes	8,150	8,107
Domiciliaries	2,916	3,090
Outpatient care	26,982	27,487
All other	1,478	1,273
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses	781	777
Research	4,416	4,367
Medical research	4,218	4,182
Rehabilitative research	93	96
Health services research	105	90
Canteen service	3,529	3,495
Supply fund	700	691
Consolidated working fund ¹	53

¹ Medical Research includes Consolidated Working Fund average employment in FY 1979.

The trend in staffing ratios for major health care activities in VA facilities is shown below.

Fiscal Year	Hospital Care (FTEE/Census)	Outpatient Care (FTEE/1000 Visits)	Nursing Home Care (FTEE/Census)	Domiciliary Care (FTEE/Census)
1970	1.28	1.93	0.87	0.26
1971	1.32	1.93	0.86	0.26
1972	1.46	1.92	0.89	0.28
1973	1.51	1.83	0.90	0.30
1974	1.57	1.73	0.92	0.30
1975	1.65	1.61	0.97	0.30
1976	1.75	1.56	1.00	0.32
1977	1.85	1.63	1.02	0.33
1978	1.99	1.75	1.08	0.35
1979	2.04	1.79	1.05	0.35

Supply

VA renders supply support to the most extensive medical program in the Federal government. A marketing center, three supply depots and 172 supply services in VA medical centers furnish support to about 300 VA installations and about 700 installations of other government agencies throughout the United States, the Republic of the Philippines, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The annual supply workload for FY 1979 is estimated at \$1.5 billion. About \$1.1 billion was expended for supplies and equipment for VA activities, \$367 million was expended for services, including utilities, equipment rental, and other contractual services, and the remaining \$37 million was expended for supplies and equipment for other government agencies.

The VA supply service operates a supply revolving fund, without fiscal year limitation. The fund finances the cost of warehouse inventories at the depots and medical centers which, in major part, have been procured centrally at volume discounts. Annual savings accruing from centralized procurement are in excess of \$100 million for the serviced appropriations. Since FY 1974, total supply fund sales have

risen \$172 million, or 83 percent. The supply fund operated with a net worth of \$173 million, and supported an average inventory of \$96 million at three depots and 160 medical center warehouses. It also financed direct delivery purchases of \$57 million in FY 1979, of which \$11 million were for other government agencies. Yearly sales from FY 1974 through FY 1979 are shown on the accompanying chart. The lack of growth of sales in FY 1979 was due mainly to the removal of fuel inventory, which had produced \$18.5 million of the sales in FY 1978.

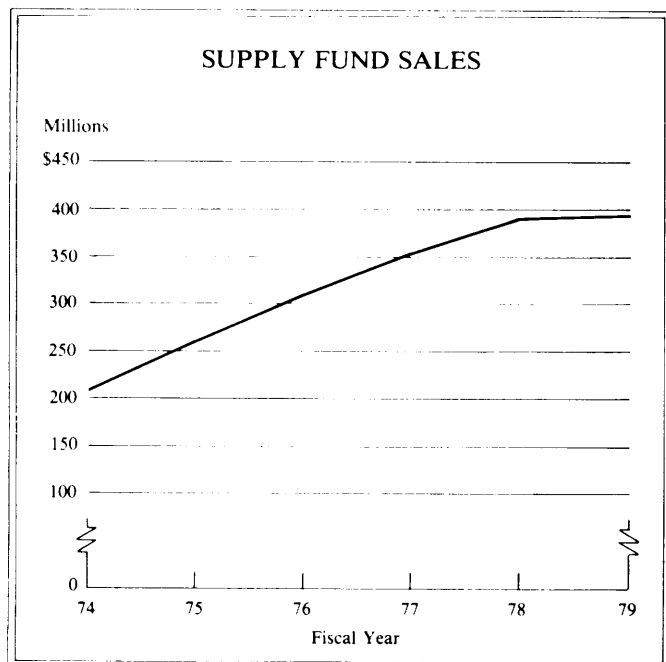
VA's equipment assets continued to increase in FY 1979 to a new high of \$1.2 billion. This is an increase of \$150 million during the year, due to continued requirements for state-of-the-art equipment, activation of new medical centers and inflation.

VA EQUIPMENT ASSETS September 30, 1979

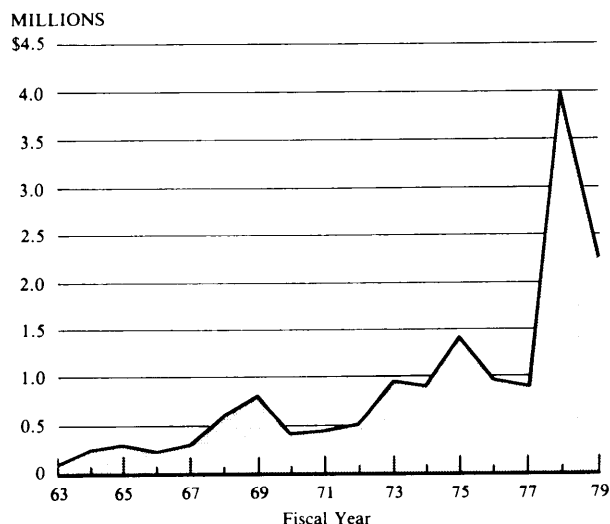
Equipment on Hand	VALUE (Millions)	Percent of Total
Laboratory	\$230.4	19.3
Dietetics, housekeeping, and laundry	71.4	6.0
X-Ray	237.2	19.9
Hospital furnishings and equipment	121.1	10.1
Medical, surgical, dental, and optical	213.8	17.9
Office machines	69.8	5.8
Furniture	13.4	1.2
Motor vehicles, tractors, firefighting, etc.	34.1	2.9
Communications	52.9	4.4
Recreational and athletic equipment	12.9	1.1
Maintenance and repair - tools and hardware	4.8	0.4
Refrigeration	16.3	1.4
All other	115.1	9.6
Total	\$1,193.2	100.0

Through an effective precious metals recovery program, the VA continued to save money as well as conserve valuable natural resources. Throughout VA medical centers, silver is collected from x-ray processing solutions and scrap medical x-ray film. During FY 1979, over \$2.25 million was received from the sale of 209,000 troy ounces of silver bullion and 903,000 pounds of scrap medical film. This money is returned to the VA medical centers through price reduction of centrally produced VA supply depot stock. The chart on the following page shows VA annual gross income from silver bullion and scrap medical film from FY 1963 through FY 1979.

Adequate storage space for medical supplies has been a major problem in VA medical centers for years. New approaches to resolve the storage problem have been sought and during FY 1979 funding was provided to some of the VA medical centers in most critical need for increased storage space to rent commercially available space. In addi-



INCOME FROM VA SILVER RECOVERY PROGRAM



tion, funding was also provided to several facilities for purchase of mobile shelving units which permit better utilization of limited storage space.

In accordance with the statutory labor surplus area (LSA) program to stimulate the economy in high unemployment areas by channeling Federal procurement dollars to those areas, the VA set a FY 1979 goal of \$120 million for LSA set-aside contract awards. The achievement was \$107 million, or 89 percent of the goal. Although not attaining our goal, the final figures represent a three-fold increase over the LSA set-asides accomplished in FY 1978. VA's ability to achieve its LSA goals for FY 1980 will be enhanced by the Procurement Automated Source System which will enable the VA procuring offices to identify small businesses in labor surplus areas which provide commodities and services needed by the VA.

During FY 1979, the number of interagency cross-servicing support agreements negotiated with other government departments increased from 120 to 190. These agreements included cooperative efforts in all phases of medical and administrative research and development programs, health care delivery, and administrative support including sharing of automatic data processing systems. Cross-servicing arrangements enable the government to share available resources at considerable savings, avoiding overlap and duplication of effort.

In connection with Circular A-76 of the Office of Management and Budget concerning policies for acquiring commercial or industrial products and services for government use, the VA has identified 4,461 activities, encompassing 35,539 VA employees to which the circular could apply. An implementing directive was drafted to provide more definitive guidance to the VA field facilities in the conduct of related studies. The major obstacle that remains to be overcome is adequate training of VA personnel to carry out effectively the requirements of A-76.

Energy Conservation

The VA has continued to reduce significantly the energy required to operate its medical centers. Improvements have been made in the VA's overall Energy Management Program which is designed to exceed the requirements of Executive Order 12003 of a 20 percent reduction in energy consumption from 1975 to 1985. By the end of FY 1979, VA's energy consumption in BTUs per square foot had been reduced nearly 18 percent from the comparable 1975 level of 366,693.

VA research and development in this program in FY 1979 included expanding the solar energy program; conducting research on current energy conservation techniques applicable to hospitals; initiating two studies for possible co-generation installations; developing a computer program for the analysis of energy audit data; initiating construction of a prototype "heat extractor" system to recover and use boiler stack energy; planning for two conversions to geothermal energy; converting one hospital from a constant temperature, constant volume heating, ventilating, and air conditioning system to a variable volume, variable temperature system; and revising and improving ventilation standards.

Other accomplishments during the year included the expansion of the energy management data base, the conduct of energy conservation workshops for VA field facility engineers, and the establishment of preliminary energy target goals for each VA field facility.

Quality of Care and Management Improvement

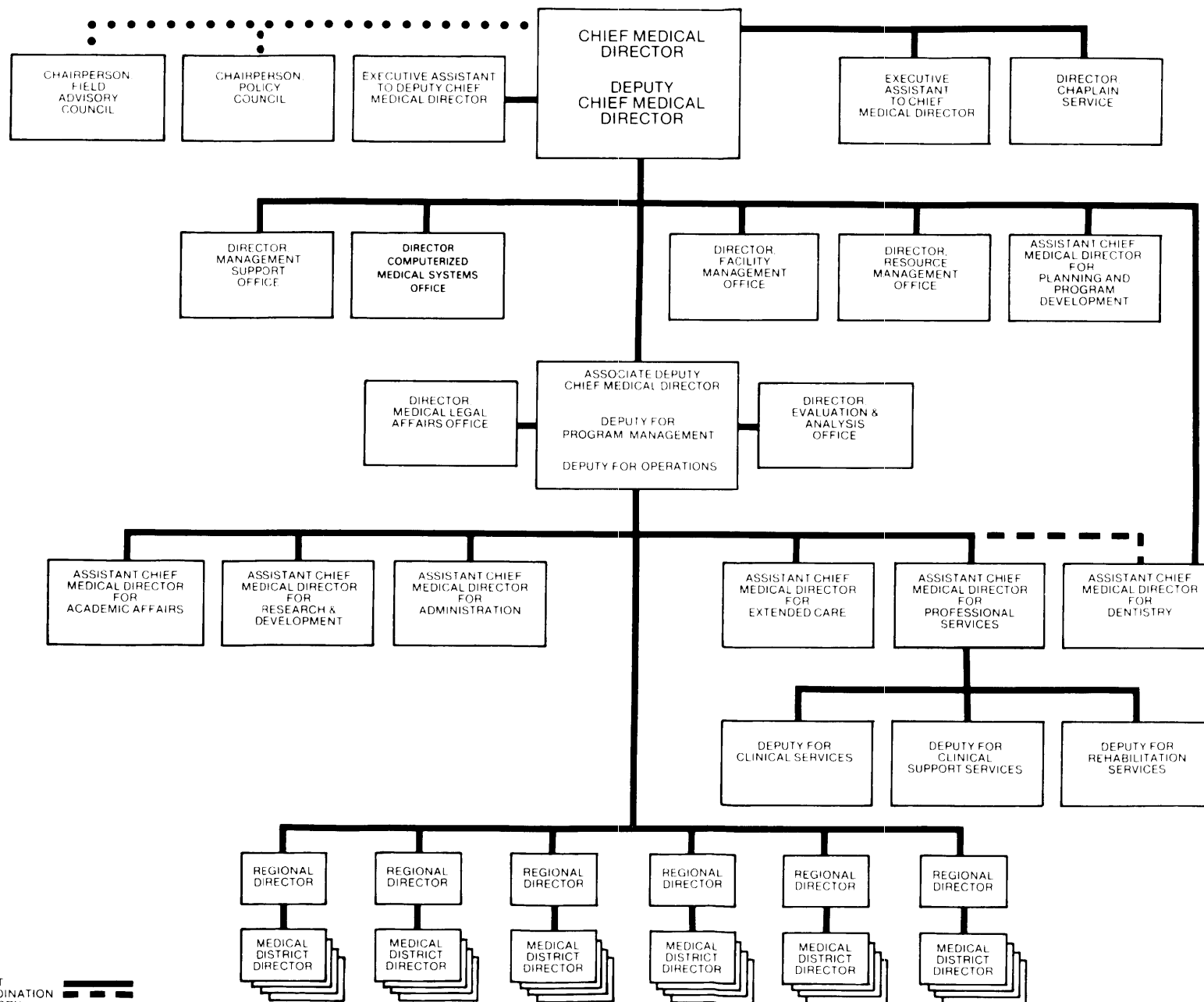
Reorganization

A reorganization of VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery was implemented during the year to improve management efficiency and effectiveness. The major goals of the reorganization were to:

- Eliminate fragmented program functions by consolidating like functions under a single manager.
- Improve communications between DM&S Central Office and field facilities by providing a single point of entry into the Department through creation of six regional offices.
- Reduce spans of control to more manageable proportions through the establishment of an Associate Deputy Chief Medical Director and six Regional Director positions.
- Clearly define and identify levels of decision authority within the Department.
- Elevate and strengthen evaluation of health services delivery and management functions.
- Strengthen and expand program planning and development activities to identify more reliably the future health service needs of veterans and to improve the management of new initiatives to meet these needs.

The chart on the next page shows the current organization of the Department of Medicine and Surgery.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION



National Program Planning

FY 1979 witnessed continued commitment by the VA to the principles of national health care planning including coordination with state and community health planning groups. VA representatives sit as members of these local groups and in several instances have been selected to serve in leadership positions. This interaction insures that VA planning efforts are coordinated with the community planning process. In addition, the VA utilizes the notification process of the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95 to provide another mechanism for inviting the review and comment of local interests.

Sharing of specialized medical resources by VA health care facilities with their community counterparts is an outcome of national program planning. At the end of FY 1979, there were 240 sharing agreements entered by 99 VA medical centers with community health care facilities with a combined annual cost of services received or provided by the VA of \$20.2 million.

The VA was instrumental in the establishment of the Federal Health Resources Sharing Committee, an inter-agency forum in which representatives of Federal agencies interact cooperatively to explore and promote joint planning and sharing opportunities in the delivery of health care services and use of medical resources. The Committee was activated in February 1978. The VA's Assistant Chief Medical Director for Professional Services was the Chairman during FY 1979.

By the end of the year, the Committee had activated 5 subcommittees which were making progress in developing guidelines and criteria for appropriate location of particular specialized medical services, in developing and proposing program utilization standards, and in actively exploring sharing opportunities in specific geographic areas. A number of site visits resulted in specific recommendations for sharing arrangements involving closure of certain units and deferment of planned new units.

Planning for construction and maintenance projects for VA medical centers starts locally with the medical center identifying its own deficiencies and developing a Five-Year Facility Plan of required construction. Some VA facilities are over 50 years old and some buildings were constructed more than 75 years ago. Many now require major construction, alteration, or replacement. Incorporating all major construction projects exceeding \$2 million, the plan developed in FY 1979 contains 295 projects with a combined estimated construction cost over \$2.8 billion. Studies for improving the utilization of resources and for other management purposes is another aspect of VA's comprehensive plans for strengthening national program planning.

Cost Comparison Study. An acceptable and valid medical care cost comparison methodology and the application of that methodology to the cost of providing care is a high priority effort. This study involves a comparison of short-term inpatient care in the VA with community hospitals and was underway at the end of the year.

Multi-Level Care (MLC) Programs. The VA is evaluating in ten of its 172 medical centers a new system of resource allocation and financial management known as the multi-level care system. The multi-level care program was

initiated in the VA in February 1978 in direct response to a number of resource utilization, administrative, and planning needs. As developed in the VA, multi-level care is a refinement of the concept of progressive patient care.

The objective of multi-level care is conceptually simple: to match patients' variable medical needs with different levels of health care resources. One of its basic operational principles is that patients placed at a certain level of care will receive the most appropriate health care resources to meet their needs — neither too much nor too little. Hence, if patients can be matched more appropriately to the resources they need, then the quality of care will be improved while resources will be utilized more cost-effectively.

The multi-level care system comprises two subsystems, the patient care subsystem and the financial management subsystem. By stratifying patients by different levels of care according to their health care needs, and allocating resources appropriately and efficiently to meet these needs, the patient care subsystem is expected to provide information for the following purposes: (1) identification of health care needs of VA medical center population in comparison with health resource requirements among hospitals and districts; (2) development of optimal staffing and resource allocation strategies; and (3) projection of the health care needs of a changing and aging veteran population.

The expected outcomes of the financial management subsystem, which is closely tied to the patient care subsystem, are: (1) average per diem costs by level of care; (2) costs per episode of care; (3) third-party billing capability; (4) cost control mechanisms through resource monitoring; (5) improved medical center resource management mechanisms; and (6) a prospective budgeting system based on patient needs and workload.

Staffing Study. A staffing study was initiated to test existing management engineering-based staffing methodologies for selected services that lend themselves to a work measurement approach. The methodologies will provide a means of measuring approximately 80 percent of the field staff of the Department of Medicine and Surgery. For the remainder of the field staff, professional and technical staffing guides will be developed and tested. Both methodologies will be developed with sufficient sensitivity to reflect the variability that exists among VA medical centers. The product of this study will be the publication of staffing guidelines, by category of personnel, that can be used at any level of management for the planning, budgeting, and allocating of health related manpower. It is also planned to develop a system for monitoring the health manpower resources of each VA medical center.

Space and Functional Deficiency Identification System The pilot development phase of VA's Space and Functional Deficiency Identification (SFDI) System was completed in FY 1979. Evaluation of the pilot phase led to significant modification of the system to reflect more accurately agency priorities (e.g., ambulatory care and patient environment) and expansion of the system to include areas not previously evaluated (e.g., rehabilitation medicine). All VA medical centers were resurveyed utilizing the improved SFDI System. Results of the 1979 survey will assist in the development of future medical center construction budget requests.

Evaluation and Analysis

Health Services Review. FY 1979 was a year of vigorous activity and change for the VA's Health Services Review Organization (HSRO). Improvement was achieved in both the Systematic Internal Review (SIR) and the Systematic External Review Program (SERP). A major contribution to increased effectiveness in HSRO was an alignment of related functions in a new Evaluation and Analysis Office reporting directly to the Associate Deputy Chief Medical Director. This centralization of departmental evaluation responsibilities and its elevation within the VA Central Office structure has enhanced prompt and efficient communication of evaluation findings and provided a foundation to increase the overall cost effectiveness of health care evaluation in the VA. This reorganization was achieved without a net staff increase.

There were 48 SERP surveys completed in FY 1979. The effectiveness of SERP visits was improved through the utilization of experienced highly skilled physicians as SERP consultants. These individuals were selected on the basis of their performance during SERP visits and were recruited to assist SERP team leaders in guiding the team and analyzing data during the visit. In addition, SERP consultants are utilized as advisors regarding external review program developments as the need arises.

The major improvements for SIR have been to develop and conduct a pilot training program for 21 VA medical centers that have appointed Acting HSRO Coordinators. This pilot training program will be expanded to provide education in all VA medical centers in future years. Related to this training there was underway a redefinition and clarification of SIR intended to unify and integrate at the hospital level all health care evaluation activities. Since hospitals are evaluated by more than 40 professional and regulatory agencies, an improved integrated internal review program should improve both the effectiveness and efficiency of the VA health care system. Another related development deals with the development of an improved methodology and guidelines for conducting periodic patient care audits. This "problem focused" audit methodology is undergoing testing at 21 VA medical centers. Comments by both VA and non-VA health care providers indicate clearly that this effort to improve the technology of assessing health care is a marked improvement for the patient care audit process.

Two significant long-range developmental projects, initiated in FY 1978, are beginning to assist the external (SERP) program. One project, Standards, Criteria, Evaluative Algorithms, and Measuring Instruments is intended to provide uniform, valid, objective criteria for external surveyors to use in measuring and judging the quality of health care (direct or indirect) rendered by a particular service. Professionals in each discipline have developed the criteria which, after testing and modification, are furnished to surveyors for use in external reviews. Medical Service criteria are now being used, and those for ten additional services will be in use by August 1980. These are: Surgery, Psychiatry, Nursing, Pharmacy, Dental, Rehabilitation Medicine, Laboratory, Spinal Cord Injury, Psychology and Dietetics. Other services will begin development of criteria in the near future.

The second related project is a Quality Assurance Information System (QAIS), intended to serve as a component in

the developing Departmental Health Care Management Information System. QAIS will utilize information from both SIR and SERP to improve the validity, reliability, and usefulness of the wide range of information concerning evaluation of health care. These and other innovative projects are all directed toward providing a cost-effective health care evaluation system for the VA.

Patient Satisfaction Survey. The results of the third biennial survey of patient satisfaction were analyzed and distributed. This survey is structured not only to provide systemwide information but also to provide individual facilities with extensive feedback about their performance, including comparisons with similar patients in similar facilities. Participating were more than 19,000 hospitalized patients and 28,000 clinic patients, selected to be a valid representation of the veteran population for whom VA provides health care. These consumer surveys serve as a management tool useful for local allocation of resources and for taking corrective actions where consumer expectations are not being met.

For the VA system as a whole, satisfaction with services is very high. For most aspects of satisfaction the percentages of positive - that is, favorable - responses, is the 80's, and for some in the 90's. Satisfaction with waiting for care and with the amount of time physicians and nurses spend listening to and talking with patients were at lower levels, and these problems are shared in common with other health care providers. When compared with surveys of satisfaction with health care in the general population conducted by others, it is found that VA patients are generally more satisfied with the care they receive than are patients who receive their care from sources other than VA. Specifically, VA hospitalized patients are considerably more satisfied with their nursing care and food than are other patients, and are somewhat more satisfied with the care provided by their physicians. VA outpatients are somewhat more satisfied with the time they have to spend waiting for treatment and the courtesy of employees than are those in the other-than-VA sector. We have not found any areas where VA patients are significantly less satisfied than are those who receive care from other sources.

Medical-Legal Affairs. During FY 1979, there was a significant increase in claims filed seeking compensation for patient injuries (532 compared with 450 during the previous fiscal year). Nevertheless, this represents a continuation of the VA's recent experience of fewer than 4 claims *made* per 100 physicians. In FY 1978, the figure was 2.54; in FY 1979, it was 3.12. This is considerably below that reported from the non-Federal sector of approximately 6 claims *closed* per 100 physicians.

As a continuation of VA's intensive week-long medical orientation programs for VA attorneys, four additional programs were held during the year in selected teaching hospitals. All areas of the country have been covered and one has had its second program. Current plans call for two of these programs annually so that each area of the country will be covered once in any three-year period. These programs have proven extremely successful in improving working relationships between physicians and attorneys in developing a clearer understanding of the problems faced by professionals in the health care environment.

Copies of the series of the six educational video tape cassettes, entitled "Current Problems in Medicine and the Law," produced by DM&S with the cooperation of General Counsel and co-sponsored by the American College of Legal Medicine, were distributed to each VA health care facility. As a supplement to these tapes, study guides were

prepared and will be available for distribution in FY 1980. The study guides and the tapes, augmented by directed discussion, will provide a highly effective method of giving our health care providers timely information on the impact of law on the practice of medicine.

Compensation and Pension

Comparative Highlights

	FISCAL YEAR		Percent Change
	1979	1978	
Cost (billions)	\$ 10.5	\$ 9.5	+ 10.5
Disability cases on rolls	3,240,283	3,283,120	- 1.3
Service connected	2,266,243	2,258,790	+ 0.3
Non-service connected	973,813	1,024,064	- 4.9
Special acts and retired officers	227	266	- 14.7
Death cases on rolls	1,529,206	1,622,269	- 5.7
Service connected	360,688	362,189	- 0.4
Non-service connected	1,168,499	1,260,061	- 7.3
Special acts	19	20	- 5.0

Summary

Compensation and pension programs administered by the VA fall into five broad categories:

1. Disability Compensation - A veteran is entitled to compensation for disability incurred or aggravated while on active duty. The amount of compensation is based on the degree of disability.
2. DIC and Death Compensation - Dependents of a veteran who died of service connected causes on or after January 1, 1957 are entitled to dependency and indemnity compensation (DIC). Dependents of veterans who died before that date are entitled to death compensation, or may elect to receive DIC.
3. Disability Pension - Veterans who served in time of war are eligible for pension benefits for non-service connected disabilities. The veteran must either be permanently and totally disabled or age 65 or older, and meet specific income limitations. Spanish-American War veterans are entitled to a pension on the basis of their service.
4. Death Pension - The surviving spouse and children of a war veteran who died of non-service connected causes are eligible for death pension benefits, subject to specific income limitations.
5. Burial Allowances - These benefits include a burial

allowance, a burial plot allowance and a flag to drape the casket of a deceased veteran. All benefits require separation from the armed service under other than dishonorable conditions. A plot allowance is available in the case of veterans who die of non-service connected disabilities and are not buried in a national cemetery. An award of \$1,100 in lieu of basic burial and plot allowances is payable for a veteran who died of a service connected disability.

During FY 1979 the cost of compensation and pension benefits continued to rise, amounting to \$10.5 billion in FY 1979, an increase of one billion from last fiscal year. This increased cost is primarily attributable to new legislation which granted cost of living increases and restructured the non-service connected pension program.

Public Law 95-479 (October 18, 1978) increased the rates of disability compensation and DIC by 7.3 percent. This law also resulted in the following changes:

- Additional compensation to veterans who have suffered the loss or loss of use of three extremities.
- A 7.3 percent increase in allowances for dependents, and in benefits for housebound and aid and attendance.
- Reduced the rate of disability required before additional compensation for dependents is payable from 50 to 30 percent.
- A new statutory award of \$175 monthly to certain veterans who suffered the non-service connected loss or loss of use of the paired extremity.
- Additional DIC of \$45 per month to a surviving spouse who, because of disability, is permanently housebound.
- A second level of aid and attendance benefits for certain catastrophically disabled veterans.
- Increased the annual clothing allowance from \$203 to \$218.
- Increased non-service connected death burial allowance from \$250 to \$300, and service connected death benefits from \$800 to \$1,100.
- Increased Medal of Honor pension from \$100 to \$200 monthly.

Public Law 95-588 provided for major reform of the non-service connected pension program effective January 1, 1979. One of the principal purposes of the Act was to assure that VA pension benefits are not reduced solely as a result of cost of living increases in social security payments.

The law also assures all veteran pensioners an income

above the poverty level by automatically keying pension increases to social security cost of living increases effective the same date. Effective June 1, 1979 improved pension rates were increased by 9.9 percent simultaneously with social security rates.

Maximum annual rate of pension payable is shown in the accompanying table.

	Effective 1/1/79	Effective 6/1/79
Veteran alone	\$3,550	\$3,902
Veteran with one dependent	\$4,651	\$5,112
Veteran alone with A&A allowance	\$5,680	\$6,243
Veteran with 1 dependent with A&A allowance	\$6,781	\$7,453
Veteran alone, housebound	\$4,340	\$4,770
Veteran with 1 dependent, housebound	\$5,441	\$5,980
Surviving spouse alone	\$2,379	\$2,615
Surviving spouse with 1 child	\$3,116	\$3,425
Surviving spouse alone with A&A	\$3,806	\$4,183
Surviving spouse with 1 child and A&A	\$4,543	\$4,993
Surviving spouse alone, housebound	\$2,908	\$3,196
Surviving spouse with child, housebound	\$3,645	\$4,006

This law provided that persons on the pension rolls when the law took effect should choose whether they wish to be covered under the improved pension. Election cards and instructions were mailed to all potential eligibles and the returns were carefully reviewed to determine if the improved pension would be to the advantage of the pensioner. If not, the pensioner was asked to reconsider before the election would be accepted. During FY 1979, almost 500,000 elections were received and about half were placed into the improved pension program.

Public Law 95-476 permits the Administrator to pay a cash amount (limited to \$50 in FY 1979) in lieu of a VA provided headstone or marker, as reimbursement for the actual costs incurred by a veteran's survivors in acquiring a headstone or marker to mark the veteran's grave. This act also requires the Administrator to pay \$150 allowance to any state, state agency, or political subdivision of a state

for expenses incurred in the burial of each veteran in any cemetery owned by such an entity if the cemetery or section thereof is used solely for the interment of veterans.

Compensation

The number of veterans receiving compensation for service connected disabilities increased by 7,453 during FY 1979. This was primarily because of an increase of 18,066 Vietnam era and 17,964 peacetime veterans receiving this benefit. World War I and World War II cases showed substantial declines of 3,949 and 23,266 respectively; Korean conflict cases dropped by 1,362.

Service connected death cases showed a net decrease of 1,501 during FY 1979 with declines recorded for all periods of service except the Korean conflict, Vietnam era, and peacetime which together increased 1,829 cases.

Pension

The number of veterans on the pension rolls decreased 50,253 or 5 percent in FY 1979 following a smaller decrease of 7,083 in FY 1978. A decrease of 44,086 World War I pensioners, 9,554 World War II pensioners and 131 old war veterans was not offset by 3,518 pensioners added to the rolls from the Korean conflict and the Vietnam era.

The death pension program shows a total decrease of 91,562 or 7 percent in all eight periods of service. Of the total, 41,117 were from World War I cases, 36,864 from World War II, and 10,777 from the Korean conflict. Decreases in pension claims ranged in FY 1979 from a low of 3 percent of Vietnam era death pension claims to 12.7 percent of Civil War death pensioners.

Period of Service

Vietnam Era

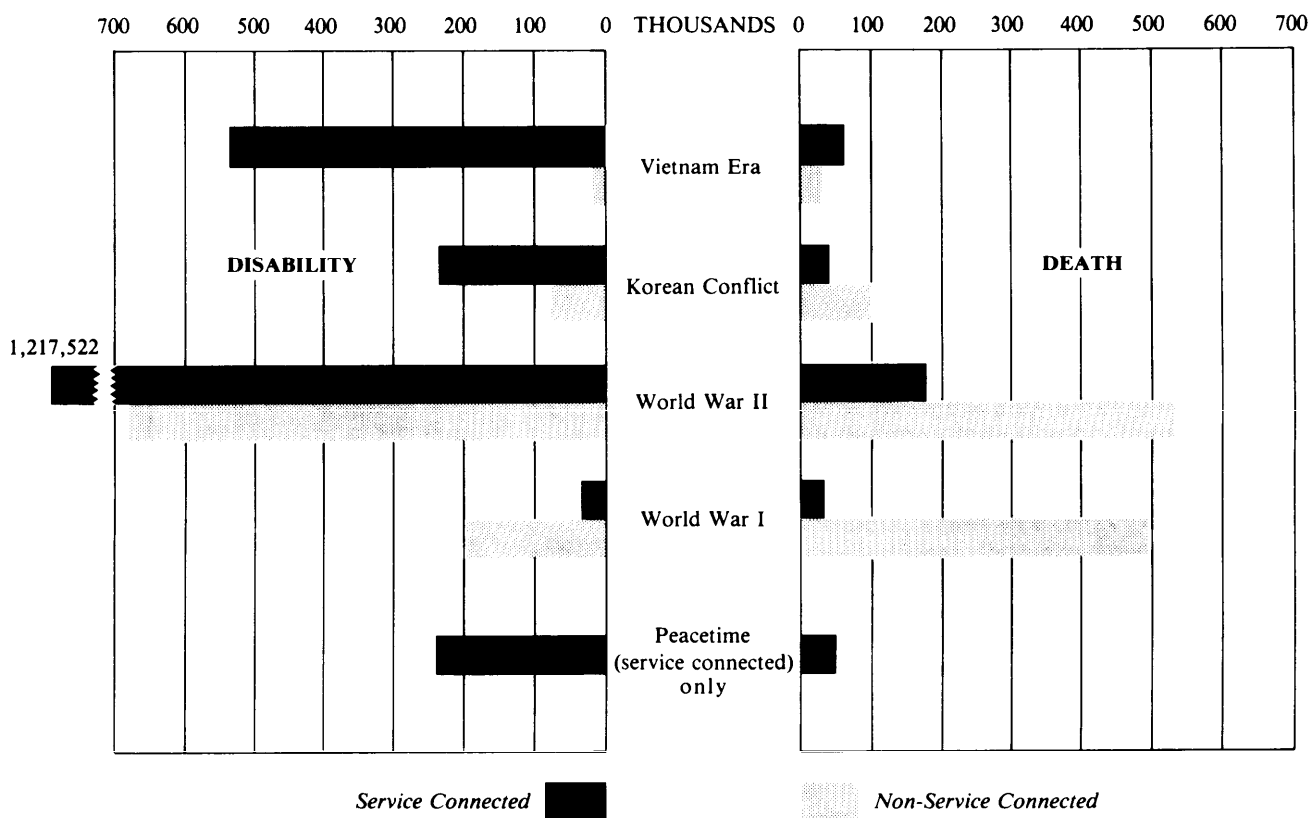
There were 18,066 more Vietnam era veterans receiving compensation at the end of FY 1979 than at the end of FY 1978. The accompanying chart shows the general trend in new Vietnam era cases. The chart also shows that the total number of Vietnam era veterans receiving compensation continues to increase and, with new cases exceeding losses, this trend is expected to continue.

A total of 15,210 Vietnam era veterans were receiving disability pension at the end of the fiscal year, an increase of 1,069 or 8 percent over a year ago. Since the average age of these veterans is 33 years, no appreciable increase in those applying for disability pension is expected. The number of service connected death cases was up 2 percent to 64,076 while non-service connected death pension cases fell 3 percent to 28,891 at the end of the fiscal year.

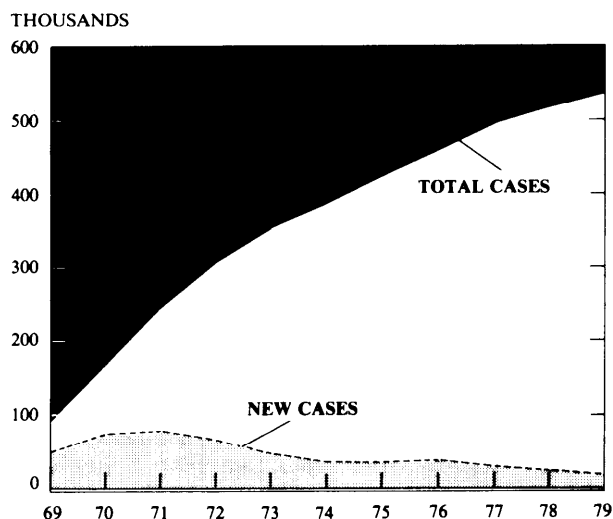
Korean Conflict

The number of Korean conflict veterans receiving compensation decreased to 237,102 during FY 1979, the sixth

COMPENSATION AND PENSION CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 1979



VIETNAM ERA VETERANS RECEIVING COMPENSATION



consecutive drop in that figure. The high mark on the rolls was reached in June 1973 at 240,765, 18 years after that conflict ended. For comparison, the highest number of World War II veterans receiving compensation was in FY 1953, only 8 years after the end of the war.

In contrast, the number of Korean conflict veterans receiving pension continues to rise. At the end of the fiscal year there were 80,266 Korean conflict veterans on the pension rolls, a 3 percent increase over FY 1978. As this group grows older the number on the pension rolls can be expected to increase. The number of service connected death cases remained virtually the same at the end of the fiscal year, and the number of death pension cases decreased 10 percent.

World War II

Veterans of World War II still constitute the largest single group receiving compensation for service connected disabilities, though their numbers continued to decline (2 percent in FY 1979). Non-service connected pension showed a 1.4 percent decrease to 681,493 cases. Service

connected death cases declined by 2,655 cases or 1.5 percent in FY 1979. The non-service connected death pension caseload decreased 36,864 to 531,716, a 6.5 percent decline in FY 1979.

World War I

The number of World War I veterans receiving disability compensation declined during the past fiscal year about 10 percent. World War I disability pensions also decreased (18 percent in the past fiscal year). The advanced age of this group of veterans will accelerate these decreases in the next few years. Decreases were also recorded for service connected death cases (2 percent) and death pension cases (8 percent).

Other Periods

In addition to the recipients of disability compensation and pension payments from the wars and armed conflicts cited above, three veterans of the Spanish American War were receiving disability compensation as of September 30, 1979, and 206 were receiving disability pension. This latter figure is down from FY 1978 by nearly 30 percent. The service connected death and death pension caseloads were 151 and 14,786 respectively. In FY 1979, five veterans of the Mexican Border Service were receiving disability compensation and 215 were disability pensioners, down 44 from last fiscal year. There were three service connected death cases from this period while the death pension cases decreased 8 percent to 560. While there are no living veterans of the Indian War and the Civil War, one helpless child is receiving service connected death benefits as an Indian War beneficiary and 48 widows and 10 helpless children are receiving death pension benefits. Three widows and three helpless children receive service connected death benefits with Civil War entitlement and 87 widows and 127 helpless children receive death pension. The number of peacetime veterans receiving compensation as of September 30, 1979, increased 8 percent over the previous year. Beneficiaries of deceased peacetime veterans increased 485 to 49,188 in FY 1979.

Benefit Overview

The accompanying tables present a detailed picture of the compensation and pension programs, showing the number and percent of all current cases for each period of service and a comparison with FY 1978.

Period of Service	Disability Compensation Cases					
	FY 1979		FY 1978		Change	
	Cases	Percent of Total	Cases	Percent of Total	Number	Percent
World War I	34,217	1.5	38,166	1.7	3,949	10.4
World War II	1,217,522	53.7	1,240,788	54.9	23,266	1.9
Korean conflict	237,102	10.5	238,464	10.6	1,362	0.6
Vietnam era	537,208	23.7	519,142	23.0	18,066	3.5
Peacetime	240,186	10.6	222,222	9.8	17,964	8.1
Spanish American	3	*	3	*	0	
Mexican Border	5	*	5	*	0	
Total	2,266,243	100.0	2,258,790	100.0	7,453	0.3

*Less than 0.1 percent

Overall the number of disability compensation cases increased only 0.3 percent from FY 1978 to FY 1979 and World War II veterans accounted for over half of the total. Vietnam era veterans were the next largest group with 23.7 percent, while World War I veterans were only 1.5 percent of the compensation caseload. Korean conflict and peacetime veterans each accounted for about 11 percent. Vietnam and peacetime service veterans increased while all other periods of service decreased. In FY 1979 the overall increase of 7,453 was smaller than the 11,475 increase recorded in FY 1978.

Period of Service	Disability Pension Cases					
	FY 1979		FY 1978		Change	
	Cases	Percent of Total	Cases	Percent of Total	Number	Percent
World War I	196,423	20.2	240,509	23.5	-44,086	-18.3
World War II	681,493	70.0	691,047	67.5	-9,554	-1.4
Korean conflict	80,266	8.2	77,817	7.6	+2,449	+3.2
Vietnam era	15,210	1.6	14,141	1.4	+1,069	+7.6
Spanish American	206	*	293	*	-87	-29.7
Mexican Border	215	*	259	*	-44	-17.0
Total	973,813	100.0	1,024,066	100.0	-50,253	-4.9

*Less than 0.1 percent

Disability pension cases decreased in FY 1979, despite an increase of 3,518 cases from the Korean conflict and the Vietnam era. All other periods showed a decline in numbers. Losses from among World War I, World War II, Spanish-American War, and Mexican Border veterans totaled 53,771 resulting in a net decrease. World War II veterans make up over two-thirds of the pension rolls, with World War I veterans accounting for another 20 percent.

Period of Service	Service Connected Death Cases					
	FY 1979		FY 1978		Change	
	Cases	Percent of Total	Cases	Percent of Total	Number	Percent
World War I	31,284	8.7	31,949	8.8	-665	-2.1
World War II	176,742	49.0	179,397	49.5	-2,655	-1.5
Korean conflict	39,237	10.9	39,235	10.8	+2	*
Vietnam era	64,076	17.8	62,734	17.3	+1,342	+2.1
Peacetime	49,188	13.6	48,703	13.5	+485	+1.0
Spanish American	151	*	162	*	-11	-6.8
Mexican Border	3	*	3	*	0	
Indian War	1	*	1	*	0	
Civil War	6	*	5	*	+1	+20.0
Total	360,688	100.0	362,189	100.0	-1,501	-0.4

*Less than 0.1 percent

For the third straight year there has been a decline (0.4 percent in FY 1979) in the number of service connected death cases for which payments are made to dependents of deceased veterans. World War II represents nearly half of all cases, with Vietnam era cases next at 17.7 percent. Vietnam era, Korean conflict, and peacetime cases were the only ones to show an increase over the previous year.

Period of Service	Death Pension Cases					
	FY 1979		FY 1978		Change	
	Cases	Percent of Total	Cases	Percent of Total	Number	Percent
World War I	493,171	42.2	534,288	42.4	41,117	- 7.7
World War II	531,716	45.5	568,580	45.1	- 36,864	- 6.5
Korean conflict	99,113	8.5	109,890	8.7	- 10,777	- 9.8
Vietnam era	28,891	2.5	29,774	2.4	- 883	- 3.0
Spanish-American	14,786	1.3	16,621	1.3	- 1,835	- 11.0
Mexican-Border	560	*	609	*	- 49	- 8.0
Indian War	48	*	54	*	- 6	- 11.1
Civil War	214	*	245	*	- 31	- 12.7
Total	1,168,499	100.0	1,260,061	100.0	- 91,562	- 7.3

*Less than 0.1 percent

In FY 1979 death pension cases showed a considerably larger decrease than in the previous year (7.3 percent vs. 0.6 percent). For the first time all periods of service reflected a decrease and the largest decline in numbers occurred among World War I and World War II survivors.

World Wars I and II each account for over 40 percent of death pension cases, while survivors of Vietnam era veterans are only 2.5 percent of the file.

Burial Allowance

Statutory burial allowances are designed to assist in providing a respectable burial for a deceased veteran separated

from the armed service under other than dishonorable conditions. The allowance is payable for a veteran who was separated from wartime service. It is also payable in the case of a peacetime veteran discharged or retired for a disability incurred in or aggravated by service in line of duty or a veteran who was in receipt of compensation for a service connected disability.

Generally the VA will pay a sum not exceeding \$300 (plus transportation charges where deaths occur under VA care or while entitled to disability compensation) to help cover the burial and funeral expenses. An additional allowance of \$150 for a burial plot where a veteran is not buried in a National Cemetery is also payable. An award of \$1,100 in lieu of these basic allowances is authorized for an eligible veteran who died of a service connected disability.

In FY 1979 basic burial allowance was paid for 313,651 claims in an amount in excess of \$94.2 million. Cemetery plot allowances totaling over \$41 million were paid to 283,454 claimants. Service connected burial benefits amounting to \$8.7 million were paid to 10,247 claimants. This year a total of 296,117 burial flags were issued, an increase of 3.5 percent from FY 1978. The cost of each flag was \$15.47, making a total of \$4.6 million.

Education Benefits

Comparative Highlights

Item	FY 1979	FY 1978	Percent Change
Education benefit costs (millions)	\$2,781	\$3,344	-17.7
Post-Korean trainees	1,521,840	1,521,840	-16.0
Post-Vietnam trainees	37	37	+1,132.4
Sons and daughters	88,299	88,299	-2.9
Spouses	19,394	19,394	-11.0
Vocational rehabilitation trainees	31,018	31,018	-5.0
Beneficiaries counseled	130,298	130,298	-8.0

Summary

Education benefits administered by the VA include educational assistance for veterans and service personnel, commonly termed the "GI Bill"; vocational rehabilitation for service disabled veterans; dependents' educational assistance for eligible spouses and children of veterans who died of service connected causes, whose service connected disability is rated permanent and total, or who are missing in action or prisoners of war for more than 90 days; and Post-Vietnam Era Veterans' Education Assistance for veterans and servicepersons entering active duty after December 31, 1976.

Other education benefits administered include payments to eligible veterans to aid in defraying the expenses of tutoring, a work-study program permitting eligible veterans to perform services for the VA in return for a monetary allowance, and an education loan program for veterans or other eligible persons enrolled in approved educational institutions at least half-time.

Education and Training

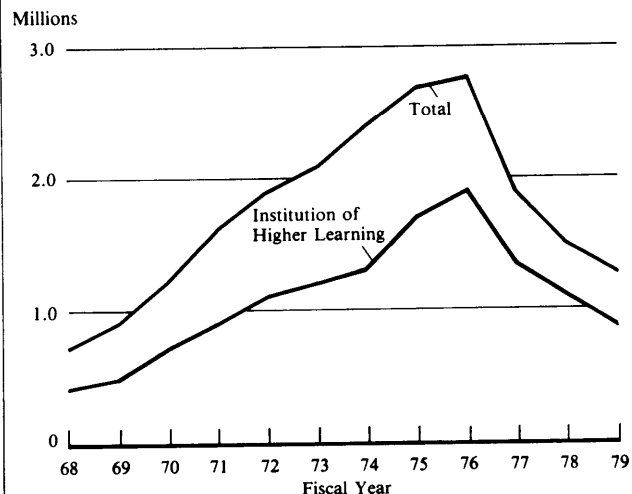
Veterans Educational Assistance (GI Bill)

Nearly 1.3 million veterans and active duty personnel received educational benefits in FY 1979 under the Post-Korean GI Bill. This figure is down 16 percent from FY 1978, and is expected to continue its decline in coming years.

Veterans and service personnel who have not completed high school nor received an equivalency certificate are considered to be educationally disadvantaged and may, without charge to their basic entitlement, receive training to overcome their educational handicaps. As of the end of September 1979, over 823,000 veterans and servicepersons had participated in these "free entitlement" programs since Public Law 91-219 became effective in March 1970.

Through September 1979, the total number of veterans trained under the current GI bill topped 7.6 million, of whom 71 percent have been Vietnam era veterans. More than half have trained at the college level (excluding correspondence); the remainder are divided among other residence training, correspondence training, and on-the-job training.

VETERANS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE:
PERSONS IN TRAINING DURING YEAR
1968-1979



At year's end the participation rate was 65 percent among Vietnam era veterans and servicepersons, and 57 percent for Vietnam era veterans only. This compares to 51 percent for veterans who trained under the World War II program.

At the end of FY 1979, cumulative expenditures on Veterans Educational Assistance for Post-Korean conflict trainees exceeded \$30 billion, compared to \$4.5 billion for the Korean conflict program and \$14.5 billion for the World War II program.

Through the veteran student services program (work-study) in FY 1979, the VA paid for over 7 million hours of work by veterans enrolled under veterans' educational assistance or vocational rehabilitation. Services were performed at VA regional offices, schools, hospitals, cemeteries, or other designated sites.

About 11,000 education loans were granted compared to nearly 29,000 the year before. Costs declined from over \$57 million to approximately \$8 million due to more stringent eligibility requirements. The average loan amount has declined because the loan period is limited to one term, quarter, or semester rather than a full school year, as before. Public Law 95-476 limits the program to loans for attendance at high-cost schools and shortens the repayment period. The high rate of defaults (over 50 percent at year's end) continues to be a problem as an increasing number of loans granted earlier in the program reach maturity; however, program changes designed to diminish the problem will be reflected as loans granted after FY 1978 mature.

Post-Vietnam Era Veterans' Educational Assistance

At the end of FY 1979 there were over 100,000 active participants (in-service contributors) in the Post-Vietnam Era Veterans' Assistance fund. The number of trainees during FY 1979 (456) was considerably lower than estimated at the beginning of the program. The program is under continuing review by both the VA and the Department of Defense who prepare a joint annual progress report.

Dependents' Educational Assistance

This program provides educational assistance for survivors of veterans who died from service connected causes and for dependents of veterans whose service connected disabilities are rated total and permanent. Spouses and children of service personnel who are prisoners of war, missing in ac-

tion, or interned by a foreign government for more than 90 days are also eligible under this program. Up to 45 months of full-time training is provided in approved schools. Over 85,000 children and 17,000 spouses took advantage of the program during FY 1979; nearly 90 percent used their entitlement to acquire college level training.

Vocational Rehabilitation

The mission of the vocational rehabilitation program is to assist service disabled veterans to overcome the handicapping effects of their disabilities and to prepare for, obtain, and hold productive employment. Through individualized counseling, each veteran is helped to select a suitable vocational objective and to plan a program of rehabilitation training to achieve the goal selected. The VA provides all necessary medical, prosthetic, and other services (plus special supplies and equipment), and the VA rehabilitation staff maintains close contact with the veteran throughout training to assist as needed. While in training, the veteran receives a monthly subsistence allowance in addition to disability compensation. The costs of tuition, books, supplies, and equipment are paid by VA and upon completion of training, the veteran is helped to secure employment in the appropriate field.

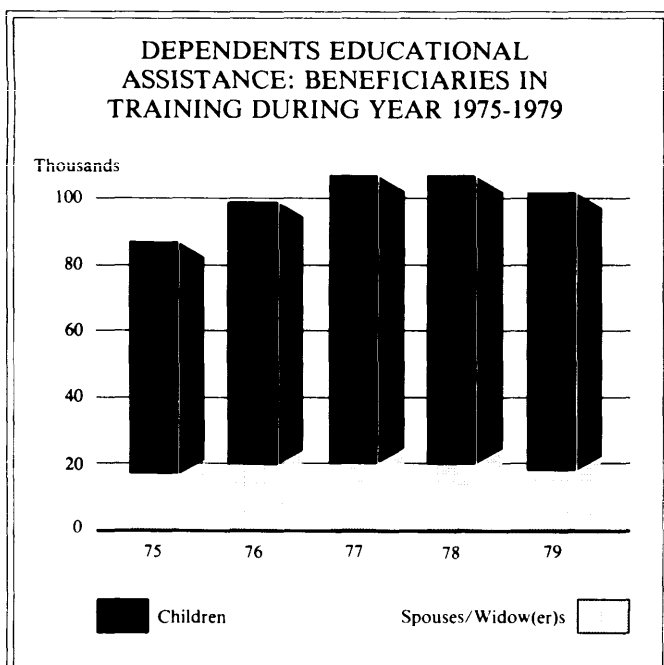
Vocational rehabilitation training was provided to more than 29,000 veterans during FY 1979, three-quarters of whom attended colleges and universities. Trade and technical schools, special training, and on-the-job or farm-related training accounted for the rest.

During FY 1979 special efforts to improve the program focused on carrying out recommendations from the VA "Study of Provisions for Veterans' Vocational Rehabilitation," previously submitted to Congress and the President. The main areas emphasized in the recommendations were 1) need for a broadened scope of services, 2) focus on placement and adjustment in employment as the goal of vocational rehabilitation, 3) more effective service delivery, 4) ongoing training of rehabilitation training staff to ensure the best professional practice, and 5) improved methods of program accountability.

The actions taken to implement study recommendations include submission of proposed legislation embodying the major recommendations of the study and a series of administrative steps to carry out those recommendations not requiring legislative action.

Specific policy determinations and new procedures were issued to expedite scheduling of veterans for counseling, processing of training awards, and procurement of supplies and equipment on a priority basis.

Increased employment assistance is being provided through the VA Career Development Centers (CDC). This program was substantially expanded with the Chief Benefits Director's approval of installation in 33 additional regional offices. CDCs were earlier approved for Atlanta, San Diego, Newark, and Washington, D.C. CDCs are designed to be vital links in expanding personalized career and job assistance service to Vietnam era veterans who are disabled, educationally disadvantaged, or in need of readjustment counseling, and other veterans and beneficiaries in need of such help.



A joint issue by the Department of Veterans Benefits (DVB) and the Department of Medicine and Surgery (DM&S) directs that priority attention be given to the needs of service disabled veterans and establishes improved coordination and integration of the rehabilitation services of both departments. The system provides for ready identification at time of hospital admission of disabled veterans who may need services to improve their employability, and assures that such services are provided on a coordinated basis by DVB and DM&S staff during and following hospitalization. This will involve joint planning and interaction during implementation of the vocational rehabilitation plan that is developed. The responsibility for providing counseling to service-disabled veterans who may be eligible for vocational rehabilitation at VA hospitals has been transferred from DM&S to DVB. Designated staff in each VA medical center and regional office will be assigned rehabilitation case management functions to assure that rehabilitation services are provided in a timely manner during hospitalization.

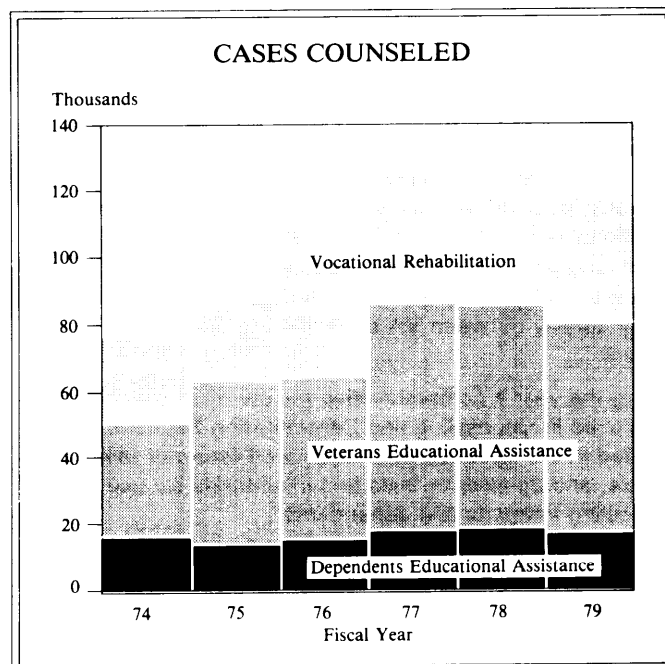
To insure that the practices and methods utilized in the vocational rehabilitation program are in accord with modern concepts and advanced knowledge in the field of rehabilitation, a series of five Central Office directed staff training sessions were conducted. In FY 1979, approximately 475 counseling psychologists and vocational rehabilitation specialists from VA's 57 regional offices (Manila excluded) participated in the training which focused on current techniques of evaluation, counseling, and rehabilitation of seriously disabled veterans. Presentations made by experts in the field of rehabilitation included orthopedic and rehabilitation medicine assessment, psychological and vocational testing, neuropsychological problems of the disabled veteran, rehabilitation engineering, the role of organized labor, and job placement and development strategies.

In addition, a two-day meeting of the Chiefs, Counseling and Rehabilitation Sections and Central Office officials was held. The meeting provided an opportunity for consideration of program operations and administrative matters, as well as technical and professional issues of concern.

Further improvements in the rehabilitation program may be expected as a result of the July 1979 VA Rehabilitation Conference and the recommendations from the follow-up task force later in FY 1980.

Counseling

Educational, vocational, and rehabilitation counseling services are provided under the vocational rehabilitation program, the veterans' educational assistance program, and the survivors' and dependents' educational assistance program. In FY 1979 nearly 120,000 persons were counseled under all programs, an 8 percent decrease from the previous year. This decrease in counseling, the first since 1974, following four consecutive years of growth, was experienced in all programs. The trend in counseling cases over the past seven years is shown in the accompanying chart. Under the vocational rehabilitation program, counseling is required prior to entrance into training; over 39,000 trainees from this program accounted for 33 percent of all counseling cases during FY 1979.



The veterans' educational assistance program accounted for 52 percent of all counseling cases. Counseling is available to eligible veterans and servicepersons upon request and is required prior to reentrance following unsatisfactory progress or conduct. It may be required prior to a second or subsequent change of program. An expected increase in requested counseling materialized in the third quarter of FY 1979 as a result of Public Law 95-202 which reemphasized the Administrator's responsibility for acquainting eligible veterans with the availability and benefits of VA educational and vocational counseling services. Beginning in May 1979 approximately 875,000 brochures containing an application to request counseling were mailed to recently discharged veterans. During the last half of FY 1979 requests for counseling rose by 80 percent over the same period of the previous year and the increase is attributed to the outreach efforts. The mailings continued through November 1979, thus the increase in counseling requests is expected to continue into FY 1980.

Under the survivors' and dependents' educational assistance program, slightly fewer than 18,000 dependents were counseled, decreasing approximately one percent from the previous year, while accounting for 15 percent of all cases seen. Counseling is provided upon request from any eligible dependent (child, spouse, widow, widower), and is required for dependent sons and daughters prior to training unless they have been accepted for, or are pursuing, a college level program at an approved institution. Counseling is also required for all dependents under certain circumstances (unsatisfactory academic progress or conduct, or change of program).

Counseling services were available at nearly 300 locations including 58 VA regional offices, 37 decentralized VA offices, and over 200 contract guidance centers associated with academic institutions and community and private agencies providing appropriate professional counseling and testing services. The number and geographical dispersion of

guidance centers and VA counseling offices is intended to make counseling more readily available and accessible to eligible veterans and dependents. Over 60 percent of counseling cases during FY 1979 were completed by VA staff psychologists, the remainder by fee-basis contract centers. In accordance with the policy that VA staff constitute the primary resource for counseling disabled veterans, over 90 percent of those provided counseling for vocational rehabilitation in FY 1979 were seen by VA counseling psychologists. Counseling workloads for veterans' and dependents' education programs were divided nearly equally between VA staff and the contract guidance centers.

During the year a comprehensive review of all psychological tests used in Counseling and Rehabilitation Sections resulted in the issuance of an improved listing of more valid, reliable, and up-to-date tests and inventories for use in counseling veterans and dependents.

State Approving Agencies

State approving agencies were created originally to meet requirements of the World War II programs. Courses offered for training veterans and other eligible persons must be ap-

proved by the approving agency of the state where the training facility is located, or by the Administrator. A number of states have designated two or more agencies to carry out this function. The VA negotiated contracts with state approving agencies at a cost to the VA of about \$16 million in FY 1979. Services include continuing supervision of schools and training establishments having veterans and other eligible persons enrolled in approved courses.

School Liability

The April 1977 moratorium on processing of school liability cases was lifted in March 1979, and revised consolidated instructions were issued to field facilities for determination of liability and recovery. A school may be held liable for an overpayment to a veteran or eligible person when the payment was a result of false certification or willful or negligent failure of the school to report excessive absences from a course, or discontinuance or interruption. Each station now has a Committee on School Liability for hearings prior to liability determinations. Appeals are forwarded to the Central Office School Liability Appeals Board in the Department of Veterans Benefits.

Housing Assistance

Comparative Highlights

Item	FY 1979	FY 1979	Percent Change
Number of loans			
Guaranteed	384,579	380,869	- 4.3
G I home ¹	387,860	376,561	- 5.0
Mobile home	8,728	4,308	+56.2
Direct	1,419	1,830	-22.5
Average loan amt.			
G I primary home ¹	\$44,505	\$38,635	+15.2
Mobile home	17,339	13,850	+25.2
Direct	26,299	25,586	+ 2.8
Maximum interest rate			
G I and direct home	10.5%	9.5%	-----
Mobile home	12.0%	12.0%	-----
G I loans outstanding ²	4,040,006	4,002,406	+ 0.9
In default	48,141	49,448	- 2.6
Defaults as % of total	1.19	1.24	-----
Number of loans			
Using restored entitlement	38,941	37,872	+ 2.8
Condominium	3,482	3,320	+ 4.9
Refinancing	9,752	12,459	-21.7
Substitutions of entitlement	8,925	4,698	+47.4
Specially adapted housing grants	724	609	+18.9
Properties on hand	9,483	11,291	-16.3

¹ Includes condominiums

² End of fiscal year

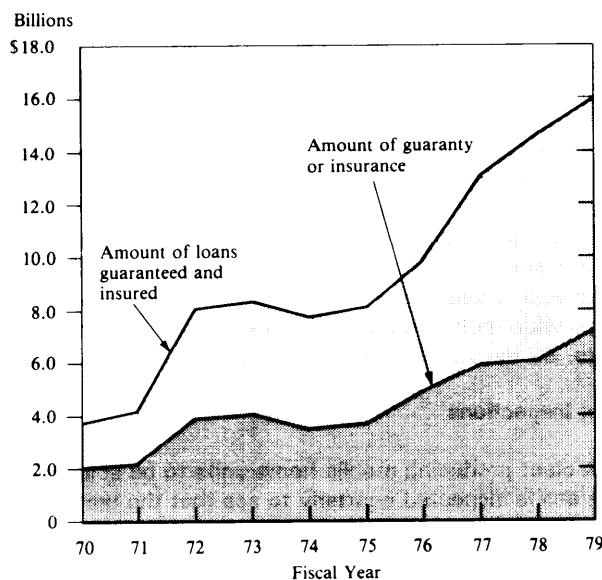
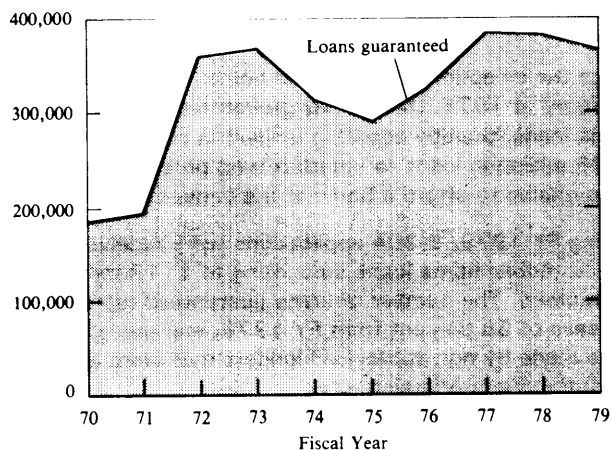
Summary

During the seventies, VA home loan activity increased substantially over the prior decade. The number of home

loans guaranteed per year during the sixties averaged 177,117, while during the seventies the number rose to 321,862. The average VA guaranteed loan rose from \$18,970, at the end of the sixties, to \$48,960, ten years later.

Legislative changes beginning in 1970 contributed to the increased activity in the VA housing program during the

VA GUARANTEED AND INSURED LOANS
1970-1979



seventies, including FY 1979. Among these legislative changes, the Veterans' Housing Act of 1970 authorized mobile home, refinancing, and condominium loans, and with the Veterans' Housing Act of 1974, more condominium projects became potentially eligible for VA approval. Also under the 1974 Act, veterans who previously obtained a loan may regain entitlement if the property is disposed of and the loan paid in full, or if another eligible veteran assumes the balance of the VA loan and substitutes his or her own entitlement. The same legislation allows non-supervised lenders who meet standards prescribed by VA to make guaranteed loans without prior VA approval.

During FY 1979, the final fiscal year of the decade, nearly 374,000 veterans were assisted with home ownership under the VA housing program. VA guaranteed loans totaled over \$16 billion, direct loans amounted to \$37 million, and grants for specially adapted housing totaled \$20 million. The number of mobile home and condominium loans increased during the fiscal year, as did substitutions and restorations of entitlement. This high level of activity was maintained in spite of disrupted money markets and the highest mortgage interest rates in history. A program milestone was reached during the year when the 10 millionth home loan was guaranteed.

Mobile Home Loans¹

Since the inception of the mobile home loan program in February of 1971, the VA has guaranteed 33,684 mobile home loans, thereby assisting lenders in providing nearly \$396 million in loans to veterans who probably would have been unable to afford a home in the conventional market.

During FY 1979, 8,204 applications were received and 6,728 mobile home loans amounting to \$117 million were guaranteed. The number of loans guaranteed represents an increase of 56 percent from FY 1978, and over one-half were made by non-supervised lenders that were approved for automatic processing.

Of the loans guaranteed during the fiscal year, 6,342 were for the purchase of new mobile homes while 386 were for used units. Over 63 percent of loans were for single-wide mobile homes in an average amount of \$15,164; the average for double-wides was \$21,069. These amounts are considerably higher than previous years partly because the Veterans' Housing Benefits Act of 1978 removed the statutory loan maximums of \$12,500 for a single-wide home, \$20,000 for a double-wide, and \$7,500 for a lot. The Act also changed the guaranty to the lender from a flat 50 percent of the loan amount to 50 percent or \$17,500, whichever is less. The maximum maturity for loans on single-wide mobile home units was increased from 12 years, 32 days to 15 years, 32 days by the same law.

Plant Inspections

Each plant producing mobile home units to be sold to veterans is inspected quarterly to see that the units pro-

duced and the manufacturing processes are in compliance with Federal Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards.

The inspection of the manufacturing process involves observing the handling of materials and the assembly operation at all stages of construction. In addition, the quality control program is checked, including the type of materials used and the provisions for protecting materials during storage.

A total of 416 mobile home plant inspections were made by VA during FY 1979, and an additional 945 inspections by third party inspectors were accepted as meeting VA requirements. No evidence of non-compliance with Federal standards was noted. The inspection requirements in the National Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, as implemented by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, appear to have improved quality control of manufacturers, leading to a substantial reduction in deficiencies in the mobile home manufacturing processes.

Experience with the mobile home industry as well as local, state, and area associations has been good. VA has received full cooperation of all parties concerned with VA inspections. There have been no reported instances of flagrant, willful violations of construction standards, and no instances of manufacturers' refusing to cooperate or permit inspection.

Mobile Home Onsite Inspections

During FY 1979, 1,152 mobile homes secured by guaranteed loans were randomly selected for inspection. Each inspection covered the home and its site and included where possible, an interview with the veteran owner or spouse, or both.

In some cases the inspectors were unable to check some of the items and, therefore, total responses relating to a particular item do not always equal the total number of inspections. The percentage figures given below relate to the total number of responses for a particular item.

The inspectors found that 75 percent of the mobile homes were located in mobile home parks and 25 percent were on individual sites, which are the same percentages reported for the previous year.

They found that 94 percent of the units were at the locations named in the original loan applications and that 6 percent had been moved from the locations specified in the applications, as opposed to 81 percent and 19 percent, respectively, during the previous year.

The average size of the units inspected was 1,047 square feet, an increase of 98 square feet during the year. With only one exception, the inspectors considered the size of the lot to be adequate for the mobile home. Automobile parking was available for 97 percent of the mobile homes. Community or public water facilities were connected to 69 percent of the homes, while 31 percent had private water supply systems. Sewage was disposed of through public or community disposal systems in 61 percent of the homes and the remaining 39 percent were equipped with individual septic tank systems. At the time of the inspections, 73 per-

¹ This information is included in compliance with Section 1819, Title, 38, U.S.C.

cent of the units had skirting and 71 percent had tiedowns adequate to withstand hurricane-force winds. Forty-four percent of the homes were reported in excellent general condition and 56 percent in good condition.

Interviews were conducted with occupants of 77 percent of the units inspected. Their units had been occupied on an average of about 6 months at the time of the interviews. The average interview lasted 25 minutes, and some of the results follow:

- 100 percent were satisfied with the treatment received from VA;
- 98 percent were satisfied with their lenders;
- 97 percent of those located in a mobile home park were satisfied with their park operators;
- 74 percent were satisfied with their dealers.

As to future housing plans, 60 percent planned to remain in their mobile homes at the current site, 19 percent wanted to move into conventional housing, and 21 percent wanted to move their homes to other sites.

Compliance With Warranty

Every new mobile home financed by a GI loan must have a written warranty from the manufacturer to the purchaser, which includes a specific statement that the mobile home meets the standards prescribed by the VA.

During FY 1979, VA field stations reported 158 complaints from veterans expressing some dissatisfaction with their mobile home units; 152 of these complaints were considered justified. By the end of the fiscal year, 102 of the justified complaints had been resolved and 50 were pending resolution. Of these complaints, 123 were under warranty, 8 were due to faulty setup, and 21 were attributed to both warranty and faulty setup.

The nature of the complaints covered under warranty varied from minor to severely defective items to be repaired. A total of 109 justified complaints were reported because of flawed construction of the unit; 42 dealt with both construction and furnishings; and 1 expressed dissatisfaction with only the furniture and appliances.

The VA continues to act promptly to determine the validity of the complaints received. Complaints are widely distributed among manufacturers and models, with no single manufacturer accounting for a significant percentage of the total complaints.

Profile of Mobile Home Market vs. GI Home Market

The primary beneficiaries of the VA mobile home program are, for the most part, the younger, lower income veterans and servicepersons who cannot afford conventional housing.

Although the number of mobile home loans guaranteed represents only a small percentage of the total loans guaranteed, it is evident that veterans obtaining mobile home loans are those for whom the program is intended. The table below compares selected characteristics of mobile home loans to those of GI loans on conventional homes. Income, housing expense, and asset figures shown are based

only on loans which were submitted for VA approval prior to loan disbursement. Condominium loans are not included with home loans.

Characteristics	Mobile Home Loans	Home Loans
Average maturity (months)	179	357
Average purchase price	\$18,118	\$46,452
Average loan amount	\$17,340	\$44,411
Average gross monthly income	\$ 1,310	\$ 1,767
Average net monthly income	\$ 885	\$ 1,204
Average monthly housing expense	\$ 342	\$ 546
Average assets	\$ 1,596	\$ 5,724
Housing expense as a percent of gross monthly income	26.1	30.9
Housing expense as a percent of net monthly income	38.6	45.3

Mobile home buyers were somewhat younger than other GI loan recipients. Thirty percent were 27 years old or less, compared to only 17 percent of conventional home purchasers. Fifty-seven percent of them were Vietnam era veterans.

Defaults

When the VA mobile home loan program was established, it was anticipated that the incidence of defaults and claims would be greater than that experienced for loans on conventional homes. During FY 1979, claims paid as a percent of the average number of outstanding mobile home loans, dropped to 3.4 percent from 3.7 percent during FY 1978. The rate for guaranteed loans on conventional homes was 0.3 percent during FY 1979.

Direct Loans

The purpose of the direct loan program is to give all veterans an equal opportunity to purchase homes even though they live in areas where private lenders are not interested in the loan guaranty program or have insufficient funds to make such mortgages. VA is authorized to designate such rural areas, small cities and towns as "housing credit shortage areas". The veteran applies directly to the VA for these loans which can be used for the purchase, construction, repair, and alteration of homes and farm houses. Direct loan terms are the same as those in effect for guaranteed loans, and the maximum loan amount is \$33,000.

To date, the VA has made 331,837 direct loans in an aggregate amount of \$3.4 billion. Because of the general availability of private funds for guaranteed loans, only 1,419 direct loans were made in FY 1979. While the number of loans dropped 22 percent from FY 1978, the average amount increased 3 percent to \$26,299.

GI Home Loans

The GI home loans guaranteed during FY 1979 include refinancing, condominium, and alteration and repair loans. The total also includes direct loans sold and guaranteed, in addition to loans for the purchase of the traditional single-family home.

Almost 69 percent of the veterans purchasing a home with guaranteed loans were able to obtain them with no downpayment. Loans averaging \$43,114 to finance the purchase of previously occupied housing accounted for 79 percent of the primary home loans guaranteed during the fiscal year. The average price of previously occupied homes was \$44,842. On newly constructed homes, the average loan was \$49,701 and the average purchase price was \$52,880.

Nearly 71 percent of home loans guaranteed during FY 1979 went to Vietnam and post-Vietnam era veterans and servicemen, 11 percent to veterans whose entitlement was restored, 10 percent to post-Korean veterans, 5 percent to World War II veterans and 3 percent to Korean veterans. Veterans whose period of service was between World War II and Korea have been eligible for loan benefits since October 1, 1976, but accounted for only 0.2 percent of the total volume in FY 1979. Unmarried surviving spouses also accounted for 0.2 percent, and 10 loans were guaranteed for spouses of service personnel classified as prisoners of war or missing in action.

Between June 22, 1944 and September 30, 1979, veterans obtained over 10.3 million home loans totaling over \$170 billion under the GI home loan program.

Credit Market Developments

During FY 1979, the VA home loan program operated under restrictive credit market conditions when both short-term and long-term interest rates reached the highest level in the nation's history, topping interest rates paid during the Civil War. For example, the Federal Reserve increased its discount rate three times during the year, from 8 to 11 percent. In response to the rise in market interest rates, VA was forced to increase the maximum contract rate on VA guaranteed home loans twice during the year, from 9.5 to 10.5 percent.

The housing sector is unusually vulnerable to tight money and high interest rates, which most often result in a decline in demand for housing loans. In addition, some major suppliers of mortgage funds, e.g., mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations, are highly sensitive to tightening monetary conditions. During FY 1979, the impact on the mortgage market of a shortage of deposits in savings institutions was substantial, causing mortgage funds to become scarce and interest rates to increase to record high levels.

The VA interest rate ceiling is one of the most important factors governing whether the VA home loan program can effectively serve the credit needs of veterans. During the fiscal year, VA made every effort to keep the interest rate ceiling competitive to assure lender support of the program.

Funding Operations

No appropriations are required to pay claims and fund property management operations. Both the guaranteed loan and direct loan programs are financed from revolving funds derived from principal and interest payments made to VA and proceeds of VA loan sales.

During FY 1979 VA collected \$317.8 million in principal and interest payments, with the interest portion amounting to \$108 million.

Specially Adapted Housing Assistance

The lack of mobility and the psychological problems associated with paraplegia often impose tremendous burdens on its victims. Simple tasks become difficult and complex activities and some procedures, such as acquiring a suitable home, are almost impossible without assistance.

Severely disabled veterans have distinctive housing needs such as wide doorways to accommodate wheelchairs, ramps instead of steps, oversized and specially equipped bathrooms, etc. VA extends whatever help is required to those declared eligible for grants for specially adapted housing. Assuring that structural requirements are met is only one aspect of the specially adapted housing program. Frequently VA representatives escort the veteran or take his place during contacts with builders, lenders, and architects.

Because of the difficulty such veterans experience in obtaining loans from private lenders on some occasions, the VA is authorized to make direct loans for specially adapted housing without regard to geographic location. Since this authorization was granted in the Veterans Housing Act of 1970, direct loans have been made to 301 disabled veterans for a total of \$6.2 million.

During FY 1979, 724 severely disabled veterans received grants totaling \$20 million to buy, build or modify homes specially adapted for their use. Since 1948, when these grants were first authorized, 16,612 veterans have been aided by grants amounting to over \$229 million.

Fair Housing Program

Minority participation in the guaranteed home loan program continued at a high level during FY 1979. Minorities comprise 11 percent of the veteran population and obtained 16 percent of the home loans closed in FY 1979. Black veterans obtained 11 percent, Hispanic veterans 4 percent, Asian/Pacific Island veterans 0.9 percent and American Indian/Alaskan Native veterans 0.5 percent of the total loans.

Spouses' income continued to be important in the approval of VA guaranteed loans, reflecting rapidly increasing home prices, interest rates, and other homeowner expenses. During FY 1979, 43 percent of all VA guaranteed loans

closed would not have been approved without the supplemental income of the applicant's spouse; the previous year's figure was 39 percent. The second income was even more important for minority home buyers; 53 percent of black, 49 percent of Hispanic, 43 percent of American Indian/Alaskan Native, and 58 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander veterans who obtained VA guaranteed loans relied upon spouses' income.

No downpayment was made by 84 percent of the black, 74 percent of the Hispanic, 76 percent of the American Indian/Alaskan Native, 71 percent of the white, and 56 percent of the Asian/Pacific Islander veteran home buyers.

During FY 1979, the average purchase price of homes for all veterans was almost \$46,500. It was approximately \$62,300 for Asian/Pacific Islander, \$47,000 for white, \$46,400 for American Indian/Alaskan Native, \$44,800 for Hispanic and \$40,100 for black guaranteed home loan participants.

The Asian/Pacific Islander, white and American Indian/Alaskan Native veterans who on the average purchased higher priced homes, also had higher average incomes than black and Hispanic home buyers. The ratio of housing expense to income ranged from 32 percent for blacks, to 38 percent for Asian/Pacific Islanders purchasing homes with VA guaranteed loans.

The VA maintains a home counseling service in 23 cities to provide potential home buying veterans advice and assistance in practical aspects of home buying and homeownership. Over 6,800 minority veterans availed themselves of this service during FY 1979.

Minority businesses received over \$11 million or 13 percent of all commissions and fees paid and assignments made by VA during FY 1979 for work related to the guaranteed loan program. This included minority sales brokers, fee appraisers, compliance inspectors, repair and maintenance contractors, and management brokers.

Life Insurance

Comparative Highlights

Program (in thousands)	FY 1979	FY 1978	Percent Change
USGLI			
Policies	108	116	- 6.9
Amount	\$441,520	\$479,787	- 8.0
Death benefits	\$34,555	\$36,032	- 4.1
NSLI¹			
Policies	3,669	3,750	- 2.2
Amount	\$25,069,543	\$25,506,038	- 1.7
Death benefits	\$313,770	\$307,699	+ 2.0
VSLI¹			
Policies	547	570	- 4.0
Amount	\$4,792,296	\$4,986,431	- 3.9
Death benefits	\$18,067	\$16,928	+ 6.7
SDVI			
Policies	186	182	+ 2.2
Amount	\$1,684,684	\$1,642,902	+ 2.5
Death benefits	\$16,682	\$16,810	- 0.8
VRI			
Policies	171	174	- 1.7
Amount	\$1,184,488	\$1,208,399	- 2.0
Death benefits	\$12,941	\$12,509	+ 3.5
SGLI			
Policies	3,152	3,193	- 1.6
Amount	\$62,806,808	\$63,390,355	- 1.2
Death benefits	\$94,787	\$96,881	- 2.2
VGLI			
Policies	487	422	+ 15.4
Amount	\$9,526,396	\$8,182,886	+ 16.4
Death benefits	\$25,686	\$21,663	+ 18.5
VMLI			
Policies	6	6	0.0
Amount	\$142,261	\$129,796	+ 9.6
Death benefits	\$3,702	\$2,796	+ 32.4

¹ Includes paid-up additional insurance purchased by dividends.

Summary

Life insurance protection for the nation's service personnel and veterans is provided under five separate programs

Program	Abbreviated Reference	Policy Prefix Letter	Program Beginning	Ending Date of New Issues
U.S. Government Life Insurance	(USGLI)	K	01-01-19	04-24-51
National Service Life Insurance	(NSLI)	V H	10-08-40 08-01-46	04-24-51 12-31-49
Veterans Special Life Insurance	(VSLI)	RS, W	04-25-51	12-31-56
Service Disabled Veterans Insurance	(SDVI)	RH	04-25-51	Open
Veterans Reopened Insurance	(VRI)	J, JR, JS	05-01-65	05-02-66
Servicemen's Group Life Insurance	(SGLI)	---	09-29-65	Open
Veterans Mortgage Life Insurance	(VMLI)	---	08-11-71	Open
Veterans Group Life Insurance	(VGLI)	---	08-01-74	Open

administered by the VA and three programs supervised by the VA.

The first five programs shown in the accompanying table are entirely VA administered and the latter three are supervised through a contractual relationship with private companies. The SGLI and VGLI programs are administered by the Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark, New Jersey and the VMLI program by the Bankers Life Insurance Company of Lincoln, Nebraska.

At the end of FY 1979 these eight programs provided coverage exceeding \$105 billion to nearly 8 million insureds.

Government Administered Programs

United States Government Life Insurance (USGLI)

This is the oldest government administered insurance program, established in 1919 to handle the conversion of World War I Risk Term Insurance. At the end of FY 1979, 108,000 of these policies remained in force, a decline of 8,000 from the previous year. The program is self-

supporting except for administrative expense and claims traceable to the extra hazards of military service, which are paid by the government. There has been a steady decline in the number of policyholders which will continue to accelerate as the average age of these insureds is now over 76 years. Dividends are paid to USGLI policyholders from excess earnings of the Trust Fund. The 1979 dividend payments will average \$256 per insured, compared to \$224 in 1978.

National Service Life Insurance (NSLI)

This program was established October 8, 1940 to serve the insurance needs of World War II service personnel. By the end of FY 1979, nearly 4 million of these policies remained in force with a face value of \$25 billion. The program is also self-supporting except for administrative expense and claims traceable to the extra hazards of military service, which are paid by the government. The 1979 dividend payments from the excess earnings of the Trust Fund averaged nearly \$128 per insured compared to \$117 last year.

Approximately 34 percent of the NSLI policies are term insurance renewed every five years at the current attained age; premiums increase with each renewal. As the policyholders grow older, the premiums can become prohibitive, causing many to reduce the face amount of their policies. The VA makes continuous efforts to alert term policyholders about the high premium rates if they retain these policies to the older ages and encourages them to convert to a permanent plan of insurance.

Legislation establishing the Modified Life Age 65 and Age 70 plans of insurance has been beneficial to the term policyholders as the premium rates are lower than for any previous plans in existence. As of September 30, 1979 there were nearly 450,000 Modified Life policies in force with a face value of over \$3 billion.

NSLI policyholders may use dividends to buy more insurance as paid-up additions to their policy, permitting policyholders to have more than \$10,000 government life insurance in force. A total of 840,000 policies have paid-up additions with a face value over \$1 billion, an increase of 17 percent over 1978.

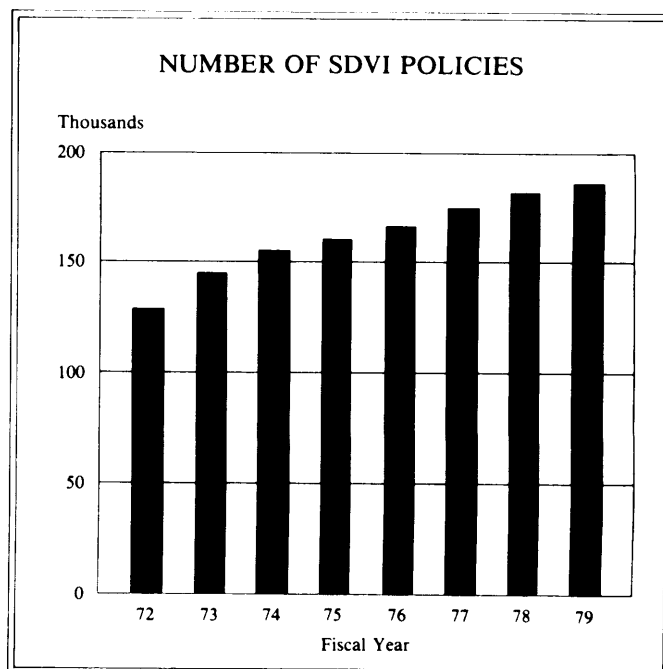
Veterans Special Life Insurance (VSLI)

This insurance program was made available within 120 days following separation to veterans separated from service on or after April 25, 1951 through December 31, 1956. VSLI was a means of providing post-service government life insurance for Korean conflict veterans for whom there was no premium paying insurance during service. The government provided insurance protection with a \$10,000 Servicemen's Indemnity. During the above stated period about 800,000 policies were issued of which 547,000 remained in force on September 30, 1979 with a face value of nearly \$5 billion. Initially, only renewable term insurance was available. Effective January 1, 1959, legislation modified this program to permit exchange to a lower cost term policy which was nonrenewable after age 50, or to convert to a permanent plan of insurance. This program was originally nonparticipating (no dividends

payable), but Public Law 93-289, effective May 24, 1974, changed this insurance to participating. The 1979 dividend payments will amount to \$26 million, an average of \$48 per insured compared to \$29 in 1978. A total of 103,000 policies have paid-up additions with a face value of close to \$30 million.

Service Disabled Veterans Insurance (SDVI)

The only government administered insurance program remaining open to new issues, SDVI was designed to assure that service disabled veterans could obtain life insurance at standard rates. Every veteran separated from service on or after April 25, 1951, who receives a service connected disability rating for which compensation would be payable if 10 percent or more in degree, and who is otherwise insurable, has one year from the date of notice of the VA rating to apply for this coverage. The VA makes a special effort to assure that all eligible veterans are made aware of this coverage, by issuing a notice of eligibility at the time a VA service connected rating is granted; a reminder notice is sent about six months later. In addition, the program is publicized through veterans' organizations and periodic information releases to the press, and radio and television stations. Since the program insures substandard risks at standard premium rates, it is not self-supporting and requires periodic appropriations to meet the costs. At the end of FY 1979 there were 186,000 policies in force with a face value close to \$1.7 billion.



Veterans Reopened Insurance (VRI)

This program was a limited reopening of National Service Life Insurance for certain disabled World War II and Korean conflict veterans who because of their disability, would be unable to obtain commercial life insurance or could not obtain it at a reasonable cost. Applications for this insurance were accepted from May 1, 1965 through May 2, 1966.

About 210,000 policies were issued of which 171,000 remained in force at the end of FY 1979 with a face value over \$1 billion. The Administrator may adjust premium rates up or down at intervals of not less than two years to keep the program self-supporting.

Total Disability Income Provision (TDIP)

This is an optional rider that an insured may add to the basic policy to provide a monthly income in case of disability. By paying an extra premium and meeting the age and good health requirements, this rider may be added to any government administered policy except SDVI.

TDIP provides a monthly benefit of \$5.75 per \$1,000 of USGLI insurance for total disability, and as of September 30, 1979, over 2,500 riders were in force with a face value of \$20 million. TDIP riders have been issued on NSLI policies under three different versions of the law. Under the original provisions, these riders paid \$5 per \$1,000 of insurance with coverage to age 60. Subsequent changes first increased the payment to \$10 per \$1,000 to age 60 and later extended the coverage to age 65. The accompanying table shows the modifications to the law affecting NSLI policies and the current status of these three different riders.

Effective Date of Modification	Monthly Income per \$1,000 of Insurance	Coverage to Age	In Force as of Sept. 30, 1979	
			No. of Policies	Amount of Insurance (in Thousands)
Aug. 1, 1946	\$ 5.00	60	10,221	\$ 75,400
Nov. 1, 1958	10.00	60	115,632	836,850
Jan. 1, 1965	10.00	65	449,128	3,583,165

Civil Relief

The VA administers Article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act which deals specifically with commercial life insurance purchased by service personnel. This insurance must be purchased and in force on a premium paying basis for 180 days before the insured enters onto active duty. In order that service personnel may continue the protection provided by their commercial insurance policies during a period when they may have a reduced income, the Act provides that premiums becoming due and not paid by the insured shall be treated as a loan by the insurer. The government guarantees to the insurer the repayment of any indebtedness not liquidated by the insured, making such payment a debt owed to the United States by the insured. The terms of the Act exclude any form of government life insurance and limit the amount to be protected to a maximum of \$10,000. This program is nearing extinction. On September 30, 1979, 15 policies were protected under this Act compared to 17 as of September 30, 1978.

Government Supervised Programs

Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI)

This program, which provides insurance coverage for members of the uniformed services, is supervised by the

VA, but administered by the Prudential Insurance Company of America as primary insurer through the Office of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, Newark, New Jersey. During FY 1979, 431 other commercial companies also participated in the SGLI program on a reinsurer/converter or converter only basis. By the end of FY 1979, over 3 million active duty service personnel and reservists were insured in the amount of \$63 billion, and death benefits paid during the year amounted to \$95 million compared to \$97 million for FY 1978.

The maximum coverage is \$20,000 and the serviceperson is automatically insured for this amount in the absence of a written request for less (\$15,000; \$10,000; or \$5,000) or no coverage. Full-time or part-time SGLI coverage has also been extended to certain members of the Reserves, National Guard, and ROTC. Members in the four service academies (U.S. Military Academy, U.S. Naval Academy, U.S. Air Force Academy, and U.S. Coast Guard Academy) are entitled to full-time coverage.

Veterans Group Life Insurance (VGLI)

This program, which provides for the conversion of SGLI to a 5-year nonrenewable term policy, was designed to provide low cost government supervised insurance to the veteran immediately following separation or release from service. A large percentage of Vietnam era veterans failed to exercise their right to convert SGLI to a permanent plan of insurance possibly due to limited income immediately after service, completion of schooling, or lack of family responsibility.

This group coverage was effective August 1, 1974 and is available in amounts of \$20,000, \$15,000, \$10,000 or \$5,000 but for not more than the amount of SGLI which was in force at the time of separation. VGLI has no cash, loan, paid-up or extended insurance values, but can be converted to a permanent policy with one of the participating companies at the end of the five-year term period. As of September 30, 1979, 487,000 veterans were insured for nearly \$10 billion.

Shortly following release from duty, the VA mails to all eligible veterans an informational pamphlet and an application for VGLI.

This program is also available to reservists who, while performing active or inactive duty for training under a call or order specifying a period of less than 31 days, suffer an injury or disability which renders them uninsurable at standard premium rates.

Veterans Mortgage Life Insurance (VMLI)

This program is supervised by the VA, administered by the Bankers Life Insurance Company of Lincoln, Nebraska and provides mortgage protection life insurance to a maximum of \$40,000 for any veteran who receives a VA grant for specially adapted housing, unless he or she declines, fails to furnish information to establish the premium, or does not pay the premium. Any unused portion is transferable to a subsequent home mortgage after the preceding one is disposed of, and coverage ceases when the mortgage is paid off, the home is sold, or the veteran reaches age 70.

The monthly premium paid by the disabled veteran is the same as that charged for standard lives, with the govern-

ment paying the extra mortality costs and administrative expenses. The premiums collected under this program are not sufficient to pay claims and the deficit is made up by transfers from the Compensation and Pension appropriation.

As of September 30, 1979, there were over 5,800 VMLI policyholders; death benefits paid during the fiscal year totaled close to \$4 million.

Veterans Assistance

Comparative Highlights

	FY 1979	FY 1978	Percent Change
Public telephone calls - toll-free	4,782,046	4,170,429	+ 14.7
Public telephone calls - other	10,376,631	12,296,049	- 15.6
Interviews away from office	157,327	220,028	- 28.5
Interviews at office	2,974,739	3,623,934	- 17.9
Patient interviews	481,588	462,126	+ 4.2
Correspondence	2,788,577	2,779,849	- 0.4

Summary

Veterans Assistance personnel in Veterans Services Divisions in field stations conducted over 15 million telephone interviews during FY 1979. The toll-free telephone service continued to increase with over 600,000 more calls than the preceding year. Correspondence continued at about the same level, declining less than one percent. The decline in other actions results largely from fewer persons in education and training programs and reductions in Vet Rep staffing.

Compliance surveys of establishments approved for the education or training of veterans totaled 11,800, a small decrease from FY 1978.

Outreach

As directed by Title 38, U.S.C., the Veterans Administration conducts an outreach program to inform veterans of the benefits and services to which they may be entitled. This outreach program places a high priority on reaching certain categories of veterans, including the educationally disadvantaged, minority groups, the disabled, the unemployed, the aging and the incarcerated.

Telephone contact is fundamental to this effort. Since completion of the toll-free telephone network in all 50 states the use of these lines has shown a steady increase even when other actions declined. The 950 local, Foreign Exchange (FX) and Wide Area Telephone Service (WATS) lines provide a fast, easy, and inexpensive means of contacting VA for information and assistance in connection with veterans'

benefits in general or in specific cases. Enterprise Toll-Free Service is provided in two states (Hawaii and Rhode Island) and Zenith Toll-Free Service is provided in Alaska. Availability of this service is widely publicized. The numbers appear in telephone directories, and newspapers, radio, and TV are used to announce toll-free service. Posters are displayed in appropriate locations and enclosures are inserted in outgoing mail. Many members of Congress have assisted in publicizing the service, and its existence is highlighted in VA pamphlets.

VA is participating in the White House Veterans Federal Coordinating Committee in establishing Veterans Outreach and Community Services (VOCS) programs in 11 cities selected for initial implementation of pilot programs.

The VA, with safeguards to assure proper use, also provides lists of names and addresses of veterans to local governments wishing to notify them of benefits being made available to veterans by local governments.

Mobile Vans

During FY 1979 it was determined that better service could be provided to handicapped veterans by allowing VA hospitals to use mobile office vans to transport wheelchair patients home for holidays and to events outside the facility. As a result, all vans were transferred to VA hospitals in May 1979. Prior to the transfer the vans had been in operation within the Veterans' Services Division, and during 1979 they visited 31 communities, traveled 7,900 miles, and interviewed nearly 1,500 veterans, about 9 percent of whom were Vietnam veterans interviewed for the first time.

Incarcerated Veterans

Nowhere are adjustment problems for Vietnam era veterans more obvious than among those who are incarcerated. Service to incarcerated veterans began soon after World War II, receiving new emphasis since April 1975. Since then, almost 8,000 scheduled visits have been made to 371 Federal and State prisons in all 50 states; almost 38,000 incarcerated veterans have been provided information on VA benefits in group sessions; and more than 82,000 incarcerated veterans have been counseled individually. In addition, almost 3,800 briefings for 8,300 prison officials have been held to acquaint prison staffs with the benefits and services available to inmates.

The Presidential Review Memorandum of October 1978 charged the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the Bureau of Prisons with the responsibility for

developing reliable statistics regarding the numbers and characteristics of Vietnam era veterans in prisons and jails. In response to this Presidential Review Memorandum the Veterans Administration, LEAA, and Bureau of Prisons have jointly launched a massive information dissemination program aimed at informing personnel and inmates in the entire criminal justice system about veterans' benefits and services and how they can be used effectively to help in the prisoners' rehabilitation programs. As a part of this effort, the VA has published a new informational pamphlet entitled "Veterans Benefits - Inside . . . Outside" designed specifically for incarcerated veterans and those on probation or parole. This pamphlet, and other material concerning veterans' benefits, was sent to approximately 375 prisoner-assistance organizations, 3,200 jail administrators and 26 staff agency consultants for institutional library services. In addition, most regional offices conducted familiarization workshops to brief officers about veterans' benefits and services available to incarcerated veterans. Starting in July 1979, 108 such workshops were conducted by Veterans Benefits Counselors and other regional office representatives for more than 1,800 correctional system officials. Approximately 80 personnel representing the Department of Medicine and Surgery (DM&S) participated in these workshops.

Recommendations for Improvement of Outreach During FY 1980¹

The Veterans Outreach Services Program as specified in Title 38, U.S.C. charges VA with seeking out veterans and dependents and providing them with the services described. The categories of veterans identified as most in need of outreach services are the disabled, the educationally disadvantaged, the incarcerated, and the elderly. However, because the program is related to educational benefits and was inaugurated to deal with an emergency, it has been reduced every year by budget cuts and thereby the effectiveness of the outreach program has been impaired. VA is proposing legislation to provide for outstationing VA employees in locations remote from VA Regional Offices where they can, with minimal travel expenditures, provide service and assistance to veterans and dependents in the area. With this legislative change and with the needed funds provided in appropriation channels, VA proposes an intensive program to reach the categories of veterans in need of outreach to provide them with the information and assistance needed to obtain maximum benefits.

U.S. Veterans Assistance Centers

These centers called USVACs were originally established with the idea of providing one-stop locations where veterans could obtain information about and assistance in applying for various Federal benefits. At present the centers are located with VA Regional Offices or subsidiary VA offices, and in some cases a Veterans' Employment Representative is present full- or part-time. For the most part a

USVAC is composed of a single experienced VA employee to whom all incoming veterans making a first visit are referred. This employee discusses all available benefits and provides assistance in applying for those in which the veteran displays an interest. The employee also follows up with those veterans who are identified from their service record as being educationally disadvantaged (14,000 in FY 1979). Follow-ups are made by phone and, where that is not possible, by correspondence. Every effort is made to get such veterans to visit or otherwise communicate with the VA installations.

Employment Assistance

The VA works with the Department of Labor (DOL) to provide job and job training service to veterans. The VA cooperates in the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act program by providing names and addresses and by providing veterans' benefits training. VA also provides lists of names and addresses of on-the-job training employers to be used by State Employment Security Administrations (SESAs) in developing job opportunities. Also, Veterans' Employment Representatives are stationed in some U.S. Veterans' Assistance Centers. VA also participates in the Help through Industry Retraining and Employment (HIRE II) program. In FY 1979, 57,727 veterans requested that VA provide employment assistance and through various referrals 14,336 obtained employment. Of this total 876 obtained employment through the Office of Personnel Management, 9,401 obtained employment through SESAs, 2,337 obtained employment through VA contacts, and 1,722 were placed through other contacts.

Veterans Education and Training Representatives

Reduction in this staff continued throughout the year; at the end of FY 1979 there were fewer than 300 Vet Reps compared to the original staff of 1,327, and 660 at the end of FY 1978. During the year they conducted nearly 962,000 interviews; completed 750,000 certifications needed for payment purposes; conducted 2,800 field examinations, 400 compliance surveys, and 1,300 liaison visits. They also assisted in resolving many inquiries dealing with educational assistance payments.

Fiduciary and Field Examination Activity

The Fiduciary and Field Examination Activity of Veterans Services Division supervised the payment of benefits to fiduciaries on behalf of nearly 116,000 adult beneficiaries who were incompetent or under some other legal disability during FY 1979. In addition, the activity supervised the payment of benefits to 27,500 minor beneficiaries. This supervision translated into 88,864 fiduciary program field examinations, 49,219 fiduciary account audits, 21,850 legal actions prepared, 5,068 court appearances, and 4,745,716 miles traveled. The F&FE Activity was also responsible for performing 14,589 non-fiduciary program field examinations, and 906 special investigations.

¹ This information is included in compliance with section 245, Title 38, U.S.C.

It is projected that the rise in the average age of the veteran population will cause the number of adults under supervision to grow.

Equal Opportunity Compliance

VA field station personnel conducted an equal opportunity compliance program to ensure that education and training offered to veterans and other eligible beneficiaries were provided without discrimination on the grounds of race, color, national origin, or sex in enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. As of September 1979 there were 231 field station employees assigned to share the equal oppor-

tunity compliance responsibility along with their educational compliance functions and an additional 17 personnel detailed from other responsibilities to assist in conducting compliance reviews and investigating complaints of discrimination. They conducted 5,611 onsite equal opportunity reviews in FY 1979 in proprietary schools below college level, apprenticeship programs, and job training establishments. This represents a decrease of about 18.6 percent from FY 1978. They also conducted nine investigations of complaints of discrimination, of which one was found valid. Six other complaints against institutions of higher learning were referred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which under a joint agreement has jurisdiction over such schools.

National Cemetery System

Comparative Highlights

Item	FY 1979	FY 1978	Percent Change
Interments in national cemeteries	39,248	36,744	+ 6.8
Applications for headstones/markers	254,833	255,324	- 0.2
Headstones/markers ordered	230,600	225,435	+ 2.3

Summary

The Department of Memorial Affairs (DMA) is responsible for the National Cemetery program, the Headstone and Marker program, the Memorial Marker and Plot program, and the State Cemetery Grants Program.

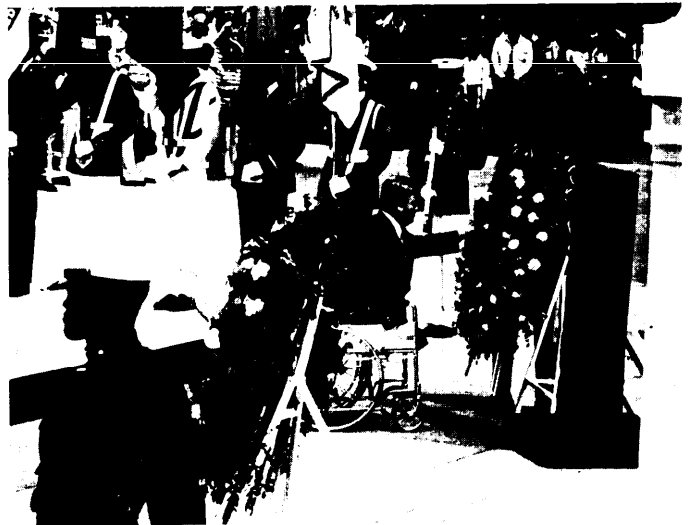
In FY 1979, DMA accomplished over 39,000 interments and ordered 230,600 headstones and markers for the unmarked gravesites of eligible persons. The Office of Director, State Cemetery Grants, was staffed to begin formulation of procedures and regulations for the State Cemetery Grants Program, which was established as part of the Veterans' Housing Benefits Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-476).

Several significant events took place in FY 1979 in keeping with the VA's responsibility to provide special ceremonies to honor our nation's veterans. These special occasions included:

- (1) The opening of the Riverside, California, National Cemetery on November 11, 1978, where the Deputy Administrator unveiled the dedicatory plaque.
- (2) Ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery on Veterans Day, November 11, 1978, where President Carter and Administrator Cleland unveiled the dedicatory plaque honoring Vietnam veterans.
- (3) Ceremonies at each national cemetery during Memorial Day weekend, beginning May 26, 1979. This period also marked the beginning of Vietnam Veterans Week. At the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery, the Administrator dedicated a wreath honoring Vietnam veterans.

(4) On July 18, 1979, services in honor of MIA-POW Recognition Day were held at the National Cathedral in Washington.

In its first full year as a Department, significant achievements were made in many areas. DMA developed a consumer complaint handling system, studied its manpower program, and developed revised output indicators for further consideration. Policies on graveside committal services in national cemeteries are under review and plans have been developed for automation of service delivery measurement standards for DMA benefits. Also in FY 1979, plans were made to reconstitute the Advisory Committee on Cemeteries and Memorials.



Administrator Cleland places a special wreath at the Vietnam veterans plaque in observance of the start of Vietnam Veterans Week, Memorial Day, May 28, 1979.

At the end of the fiscal year, the National Cemetery System consisted of 108 cemeteries totaling over 8,000 acres and 33 soldiers' lots and plots totaling 29 acres. Nearly 3,000 acres of land have been developed for burials with gravesites available in 57 national cemeteries. In addition, family-related burials continued in occupied and reserved graves in closed national cemeteries. Columbarium niches were utilized in the Los Angeles National Cemetery for cremated remains.

In FY 1979, interments in VA national cemeteries increased seven percent over FY 1978, bringing the total number of interments in national cemeteries under VA jurisdiction close

to 1.5 million. At the end of FY 1979, there were approximately 177,000 gravesites developed for burials in existing cemeteries, and 74,000 reserved gravesites. Potential gravesites, including undeveloped acreage in three cemeteries not yet open for interments, totaled nearly 2.7 million.

Comprehensive planning provided for the orderly development of acreage and gravesites in VA national cemeteries, with 20 acres developed for gravesites in FY 1979. DMA continued to evaluate existing cemetery land and areas adjacent to national cemeteries for the purpose of expansion where gravesites are needed. In FY 1979, 2.5 acres were transferred to the VA for the expansion of the Port Hudson National Cemetery in Louisiana, while actions to transfer land at four other national cemeteries were nearing completion.



National POW-MIA Recognition Day, Washington National Cathedral, July 18, 1979

Historic Preservation

The Department of Memorial Affairs continued an active program of renovation or restoration of national cemetery buildings eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Preservation. Projects were undertaken at the Wood National Cemetery in Wisconsin, and the Bath National Cemetery in New York, to restore buildings considered essential to the original character of the cemetery.

Where lodges can no longer be utilized effectively for cemetery operations, a program of leasing to nonprofit local organizations ensures preservation of these buildings. In FY 1979, the lodge at the Port Hudson National Cemetery was leased to the State of Louisiana for use by the Louisiana Department of Parks and Tourism.

Construction Projects

The FY 1979 program included major construction and/or development projects at five new national cemeteries as shown in the table.

National Cemetery	Project	Cost (In thousands)
Calverton	Design and develop 71 Acres (Phase 2, partial); construct service building complex	\$ 2,576
Indiantown Gap	Develop 100 acres; construct permanent entrance and approach road; relocate transmission lines (Phase 2)	5,021
Quantico	Develop 75 acres (Phase 2)	4,400
Region IV	Design 50 acres for interments and administration and service buildings (Phase 1)	353
Region V	Design 50 acres for interments and administration and service buildings (Phase 1)	350
		\$12,700

Headstones and Markers

Headstones and markers are furnished for the graves of eligible veterans and their dependents interred in National and Post Cemeteries, including those under the jurisdiction of the Departments of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Interior. In addition, headstones and markers are furnished for the unmarked graves of eligible deceased veterans interred in private cemeteries.

Of the more than 250,000 applications processed during the year, 10 percent were cancelled during the eligibility determination or resolution process. The accompanying table provides detailed statistics on applications for FY 1979.

Applications for Headstones/Markers	FY 1979	FY 1978	Percent Change
Original	247,995	249,707	-0.7
Private cemeteries	209,004	210,647	-0.7
National Cemeteries	38,991	39,060	-0.1
Replacements	6,838	5,617	+21.7
Total Applications	254,833	255,324	-0.2
Cancellations	24,212	25,989	-6.8
Net Applications	230,621	229,335	+0.6

During FY 1979, 230,600 headstones and markers were ordered from 12 contractors at a total cost of \$10,382,763 or an average unit cost of \$45.02, including transportation and Parcel Post costs. Of these, 81 percent were sent to private cemeteries, the remainder being placed

in government owned cemeteries. Included were 440 memorial headstones or markers for nonrecoverable decedents, three group burial headstones, and 43 special Medal of Honor headstones or markers ordered under the Medal of Honor Memorialization Project, first approved as part of the VA Bicentennial Year activities. A total of 562 Medal of Honor headstones or markers had been furnished under this program by the end of FY 1979. The accompanying table contains detailed statistics on the procurement of headstones and markers for FY 1979:

Type Headstone/Marker	Number Ordered	
	FY 1979	FY 1978
Total	230,600	225,435
Upright marble	39,668	43,624
Flat marble	9,544	9,304
Flat granite	64,972	66,656
Flat bronze	116,342	105,783
Flat bronze-special design	71	67
Group burial granite	3	1

Headstones and markers are shipped to gravesites throughout the world; during FY 1979, more than 2,700 were shipped to destinations outside the continental United States.

The accompanying table illustrates the overseas destinations of headstones and markers shipped in FY 1979, actions which require a variety of complex transportation arrangements:

Destination	Number	Destination	Number
Alaska	168	Jamaica	1
American Samoa	3	Japan	1
Australia	3	Mexico	5
Canada	49	Newfoundland	1
Canal Zone	12	Nicaragua	1
Costa Rica	2	Nova Scotia	1
Cuba	2	Philippines	469
England	4	Puerto Rico	1,292
France	1	Seychelles Islands	1
Germany	9	Scotland	1
Guam	19	Virgin Islands	16
Haiti	1		
Hawaii	663		
Ireland	6	TOTAL	2,731

Several events had an impact on the processing of headstones and markers in FY 1979:

(1) The Veterans' Housing Benefits Act of 1978, Public Law 95-476, permits the VA to award a monetary allowance for placement of a non-government headstone or marker in a private cemetery in lieu of a government marker. This monetary allowance is not to exceed the average cost of a government furnished marker, which in FY 1979, was established at \$50. The headstone or marker monetary allowance is administered by the Department of Veterans Benefits, but DMA verified 13,742 Applications for Reimbursement of Headstone or Marker with their records to prevent duplication of this benefit.

(2) The same law also provided that government furnished headstones or markers may be of any material requested if the material is determined to be cost effective and, in the case of a national cemetery, aesthetically compatible with the area of the cemetery in which it is to be placed.

(3) The Veterans' Disability Compensation and Survivors' Benefits Act of 1978, Public Law 95-479, provided that memorial headstones or markers shall be furnished, when requested, to commemorate veterans who die after service and whose remains have not been identified, have been buried at sea, or have been determined to be nonrecoverable. Previously, only those "dying in service" were eligible for a memorial marker.

(4) On April 26, 1979, following the General Counsel's guidance, a change in policy was instituted, permitting the inclusion on a government headstone or marker of any emblem reflective of a religious belief or nonreligious belief, at government expense. The three religious emblems historically inscribed at government expense continue to be included on government headstones and markers when requested.

State Cemetery Grants Program

The newest program of the Department of Memorial Affairs — the State Cemetery Grants Program — came into existence with the enactment of the Veterans' Housing Benefits Act of 1978, Public Law 95-476. A section of that Act authorized the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to make grants to states for the establishment, expansion, and improvement of state veterans' cemeteries. An appropriation of \$5 million was authorized for this purpose for FY 1980.

The program has generated a great deal of interest among the states. At the end of FY 1979, 19 states had requested grant application instructions; seven had either enacted or were working on appropriation bills for veterans' cemeteries; and two states had submitted applications for grants.

Administration and Management

Comparative Highlights

Item	FY 1979	FY 1978	Percent Change
Total appropriations (millions)	\$19,601	\$18,515	+ 7.5
General Operating Expenses	632	582	+8.6
Benefit programs	13,158	12,275	+ 7.2
Medical programs	5,660	5,169	+9.5
Construction programs	452	489	- 7.6
Total employment	226,064	228,885	- 1.2
Minority (full-time) ¹	59,694	61,787	-3.4
Women	116,654	117,640	-0.8
Veterans' preference	87,130	89,223	-2.3
Vietnam era veterans	38,805	37,351	+3.9
Disabled veterans	13,601	13,722	-0.9
Records holdings (thousands of cubic feet)	1,487	1,516	- 1.9
Forms and form letters	12,177	11,487	+ 6.0
Appeals filed	61,097	66,464	- 8.1
Appeals disposed of	61,055	59,048	+3.4
Appeals allowed	13,921	14,644	-4.9

¹As of May 31

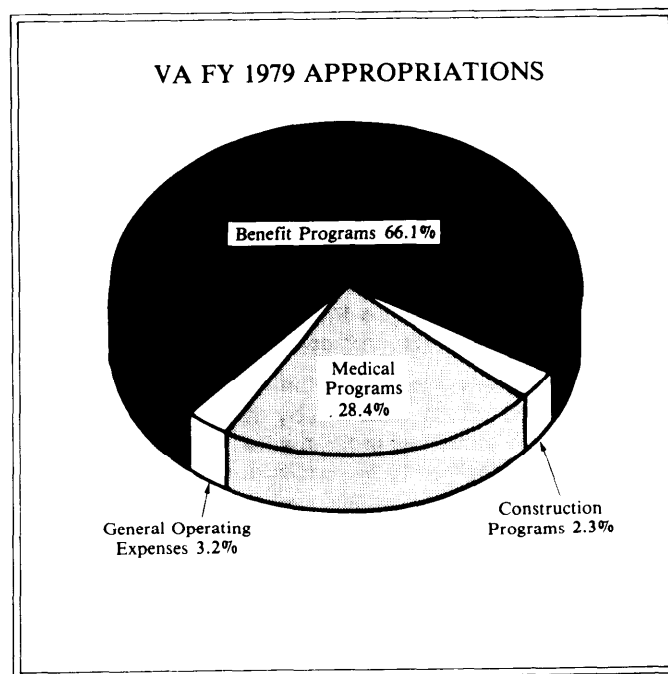
Agency Funding

Congress appropriated nearly \$20 billion in FY 1979 to fund benefits and services administered by the VA. This represents an increase over FY 1978 of nearly \$1.4 billion, with corresponding increases in all program areas except construction. While new budget authority for construction decreased, construction obligations increased over 1978 by \$93.8 million, or 42 percent.

Monthly compensation and pension benefits were paid to some 5 million veterans and survivors in 1979 totaling \$10.5 billion, an increase of \$1 billion over 1978. During 1979 a rate increase of 7.3 percent was provided under the Compensation Program, and the Pension Program was revised and improved by enactment of new legislation. This new legislation provides for automatic annual cost-of-living adjustments in pension payments. Total pension payments increased by \$310 million in 1979.

More than \$5.6 billion was appropriated for medical care and treatment of veterans in 1979, an increase of \$490 million over 1978. Medical and prosthetic research efforts to improve the delivery of health care to veterans and to improve the treatment of the disabilities and diseases most common to veterans were funded by a \$123 million appropriation in 1979. Inpatient care and treatment were provided to over 1.3 million veterans in 1979 and over 17

million outpatient care visits were made. The increased medical workloads were manageable due to a reduced average inpatient census as VA hospital turnover rates increased and lengths of stay became shorter in 1979.



Staffing Management

During FY 1979 the VA introduced improved methods for relating staffing, workloads, and program impacts in the budget process. In addition, improved productivity measures were completed in some major VA activities. Further, a prototype Resource Allocation and Management System was designed to support staff allocation in the Department of Medicine and Surgery (DM&S).

Improved methods for analyzing staffing requirements were introduced into the budget process through the development by the Office of Manpower Programs of independent workload forecasts. The workload forecasts were converted into staffing requirements using statistical analysis for past years, factoring in productivity changes, and identifying related program impacts. By uniformly applying these staffing criteria to all programs, VA's top management was provided an objective tool for making

trade-off decisions on staffing levels among competing budget proposals.

The Department of Memorial Affairs' productivity indicators were reviewed and modified to reflect productivity trends more accurately. This effort included changing the measures of productivity for cemetery maintenance, and headstone and marker application processing. As a result of these changes the Department of Memorial Affairs was the first major element of the VA to employ a single data base for budgeting, program management, Federal Productivity Measurement Project reporting, and quarterly status reporting to VA management.

The DM&S Resource Allocation and Management System monitors individual hospital personnel levels, relates workloads to personnel levels, and provides comparative data for hospitals in like groups. Testing was initiated to determine the system's operational uses in monitoring and allocation of staff to VA hospitals, and to identify areas in need of further refinement.

Personnel Management

Federal personnel management was presented with its greatest challenge in nearly a century on October 13, 1978, when the Civil Service Reform Act became law. This landmark legislation revamps the civil service in an effort to build a more effective government.

Effective and timely implementation of the Reform Act in the VA required priority attention by the Office of Personnel. New personnel programs had to be developed, many existing ones had to be modified, and an array of ancillary systems had to be designed to support them all. Significant actions during FY 1979 included:

- Conversion of 250 senior executives to a new VA Senior Executive Service (an agency conversion rate of 99.6 percent).
- Development of a performance appraisal system for senior executives and formulation of plans for a similar system for Merit Pay employees.
- Establishment of Executive Resources Boards and Performance Review Boards for the Senior Executive Service (SES).
- Design of programs to identify, select, and train SES candidates and provide developmental opportunities for SES incumbents.
- Comprehensive review of personnel management authorities exercised within VA and substantial redelegation of them to lower management echelons.
- Incorporation into agency policy of grade and pay retention provisions of the Act, authority for noncompetitive appointment of 30 percent service connected disabled veterans, probationary period for new supervisors and managers, and revised rules governing adverse actions and labor relations.
- Orientation and training of all facility directors and personnel officers on Civil Service Reform and its implications for the VA.

In other personnel matters, special attention was given to strengthening the position classification and job grading programs which cover approximately 130,000 General Schedule and 40,000 Federal Wage System employees in the VA. The VA's implementation of the grade and pay retention amendments of the Civil Service Reform Act will further assist VA in improving these programs while also protecting employees from the adverse impact of corrective classification actions.

The VA conducted a flexitime experiment at selected field facilities under the provisions of Title 5, U.S.C. Evaluations indicate flexitime is generally feasible, that it is liked by most employees, and in many instances improves service to veteran beneficiaries. Also, as a result of the Federal Employees Flexible and Compressed Work Schedules Act of 1978, selected VA field facilities were offered an opportunity to experiment with compressed workweek schedules which vary from the traditional 40-hour workweek.

On-site reviews of personnel management activities were conducted at 35 field installations during the fiscal year. The majority of these were included in an Office of Personnel Management (OPM) agency-level review conducted as a joint OPM/VA effort, with VA assuming lead responsibility in nearly half of the reviews. Although overall results of the review by OPM are not yet available, preliminary indications are that programs involved with hiring and utilizing disabled veterans, other handicapped individuals, and Vietnam era veterans have been particularly effective.

Staffing

During the fiscal year, about 66,000 employees were hired in the VA. On the whole, there were sufficient applicants available to meet the agency's staffing needs. However, a general shortage of trained health care personnel in many areas of the country necessitated extensive recruitment efforts to attract highly qualified individuals for medical and paramedical positions.

Recruitment efforts included advertising at the national and local levels; attending national professional conventions, job fairs, and career days; conducting an active college liaison program; making direct mail contacts with prospects; and establishing and maintaining good relationships with professional organizations.

Outreach recruitment efforts in FY 1979 were significantly improved by the development of a new *VA Recruitment Bulletin* which lists shortage category positions. The *Bulletin*, published twice monthly, is sent to national offices of veterans' organizations, veterans' organization representatives at VA installations, and employees who advise and counsel veterans on benefits and rehabilitation. The *Bulletin* is also sent to over 2,000 educational institutions and organizations involved in veteran and minority employment. Also produced was a new VA pamphlet which promotes employment for Vietnam era and disabled veterans by providing case histories of successful disabled VA employees in a wide variety of occupations. The pamphlet outlines the various special hiring authorities which facilitate employment of these veterans. It received

wide distribution throughout the VA, other government agencies, and veterans' organizations.

These recruitment efforts contributed to generally improved staffing of health care facilities. For example, the number of nurses on VA rolls on September 30, 1979, totaled close to 29,000, a slight increase over the previous year. This continues a rising trend in VA employment of nurses over the past several years, although some medical centers continue to experience difficulty in recruiting nurses.

In response to the Federal Employees' Part-Time Career Employment Act of 1978, the VA has encouraged the use of part-time workers wherever possible resulting in a 4.5 percent increase during the past fiscal year. This program will continue to be emphasized throughout the agency.

The special pay provided by the VA Physician and Dentist Pay Comparability Act of 1975 appears to have had a positive impact. During the four-year period following enactment, the full-time physician work force increased approximately 11 percent, while losses were 17 percent lower than during the four-year period preceding enactment. Recruitment is, however, expected to continue to be difficult, particularly for scarce specialties.

The accompanying table shows the numbers of various health care professionals on the rolls at the end of the past two fiscal years.

Position	September 30, 1979			September 30, 1978		
	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time
Physician	10,509	6,347	4,162	10,397	6,407	3,990
Dentist	912	880	32	927	899	28
Podiatrist	99	44	55	79	42	37
Optometrist	71	31	40	62	27	35
Nurse	28,691	26,628	2,063	28,586	26,718	1,868
Nurse Anesthetist	542	485	57	544	498	46
Physician Assistant	356	306	50	304	269	35
Expanded-Function Dental Auxiliary	4	4	-	5	5	-

The VA has been authorized by the Office of Personnel Management to appoint rehabilitation technicians in drug and alcoholism rehabilitation units without civil service competition. To be eligible for such appointments, applicants must be former drug or alcoholic patients who have been rehabilitated through a prescribed treatment program. As of September 30, 1979, there were 294 rehabilitation technicians employed under this authority. Of these, 194 had veteran preference, including 87 Vietnam era veterans.

Employment of Veterans

The VA continued to be one of the major Federal employers of veterans; new hires in FY 1979 included 17,208 veterans. As of September 30, 1979, 17 percent of all VA employees were Vietnam era veterans and 6 percent were disabled veterans. Veterans comprised 71 percent of all VA male employees; of these, 47 percent served during the Vietnam era and 17 percent were disabled.

The VA made full use of the Veterans Readjustment Appointment (VRA) extension provisions of Public Law

95-520 which gave greater flexibility in hiring VRA eligibles. The VRA authority allows eligible Vietnam era veterans to be hired directly, then serve a two-year period during which they also pursue training or education. Following successful completion of these requirements, VRA appointees may be converted to competitive civil service status. The 51,501 Vietnam era veterans hired by the VA under this authority since it was established in April 1970 represent more than a third of the VRA appointments made throughout the Federal government.

By hiring over 5,700 under this authority during the past year, the VA exceeded its goal under the FY 1979 VRA Action Plan submitted in response to the President's initiative. The VA ranks number one among large Federal agencies in the use of the VRA authority. Those converted to competitive status in this fiscal year numbered 2,413, for an overall total of nearly 16,000 such conversions since the program began. To help meet short-term staffing needs, the VA temporarily employed 3,300 Vietnam era veterans in FY 1979.

The Civil Service Reform Act authorizes Federal agencies to employ veterans with service connected disabilities of 30 percent or more noncompetitively in positions for which they qualify. Although this authority is relatively new, the VA has hired 166 veterans under this program. Training and work experience were also provided to 79 disabled veterans and 28 were converted noncompetitively to career-conditional appointments under Civil Service regulation 315.604 during the fiscal year.

Because of the nature of VA's mission in serving veterans, a sizeable number of Vietnam era veterans serve in VA jobs where they meet, work closely with, and provide services to other Vietnam era veterans and their beneficiaries. About 64 percent of the VA veterans' benefits counselors are Vietnam era veterans, as are 42 percent of the veterans' claims examiners. Vietnam era veterans also comprise nearly half of all prosthetic representatives, 39 percent of the vocational rehabilitation specialists, and 21 percent of the medical technicians. Among the first VA representatives a patient encounters are the medical administrative assistants serving in medical center admission areas, 23 percent of whom are Vietnam era veterans.

Executive Development and Training

Major steps taken to meet Civil Service Reform Act requirements for developing the agency's executive personnel resources included (1) a program for systematic selection and development of Senior Executive Service (SES) candidates; and (2) a program for continuing development of incumbent SES officials. These two new programs are integral parts of the VA Four-Tier System for Executive and Management Development initiated last year to provide comprehensive training and development activities for four different management levels.

Course curricula for the new programs, as well as for the other elements of the Four-Tier System, are being designed to be responsive to actual managerial training needs at various VA organizational levels as identified through a professional training needs assessment. One source of needs assessment information was a comprehensive survey

of some 800 randomly selected VA executives and managers.

Other Four-Tier programs launched during the fiscal year achieved a high degree of success. Included in these new offerings were: Policy and Legislation Seminars in which 86 Central Office senior executives and field station directors participated in a week-long series of briefings at the Capitol on the VA policy process and the complexities of VA legislation; Executive Forum Luncheon Programs, held in conjunction with the Policy and Legislation Seminars, at which 245 executives participated; and Self-Assessment and Planning Courses for New VA Managers. Approximately 350 supervisors at various field facilities were given labor relations training. Management training courses were provided throughout the country at universities and the VA Regional Medical Education Centers, and Civil Service Reform Act seminars were held for about 500 field facility directors and personnel officers. In total, about 1,800 executives and managers participated in these and other programs fully or partially funded by the VA Executive Training Center.

Labor Management Relations

Approximately 165,000 VA employees are represented by unions. The Federal Labor Relations Authority has ordered consolidation of 234 American Federation of Government Employees local units of recognition into a single national bargaining unit covering 118,000 VA employees, and thus representing the largest single unit in the Federal government. The VA's first national union contract for this unit will be negotiated in calendar year 1980. Two other unions, the National Association of Government Employees and the National Federation of Federal Employees, have also petitioned the authority to consolidate their local units of recognition into national bargaining units.

Ten additional labor organizations represent other VA employees at local field facilities and nearly all unionized VA employees are covered by negotiated agreements. The VA also deals with several national labor organizations on a national consultation basis.

Employee Recognition

With an aim similar to the original effort in 1977-1978 --To reiterate VA's commitment to serve veterans competently, courteously, and with compassion, -- another "VA -- May I Help You" campaign was initiated with a slightly different emphasis. The focus was on recognizing employees who personify this commitment in their work, thus encouraging others to do the same. This recognition has been made more meaningful by a temporary change in the incentive awards program which permits use of cash instead of payment in the next salary check. Early indications are that supervisors are applauding the cash award provisions as a positive employee morale factor and stations seem to be responding with originality and enthusiasm reminiscent of the first campaign.

VA employees, responding to the emphasis on cost reduction, saved the Federal government almost \$4.6

million, which is an increase of over a million dollars from last fiscal year. Awards for these contributions totaled \$247,823.

Two employees at the VA Medical Center (Lake Side) Chicago, shared \$2,500 -- the largest award given for an employee suggestion. Dr. Yeongchi Wu, Assistant Chief, Rehabilitation Medicine Service and Harold J. Krick, Corrective Therapist, developed a new method for treating below-the-knee amputation which resulted in greater patient comfort, less psychological trauma, and the quick return of patients to family and jobs.

Thirty-eight employees received personal letters from President Carter for their achievements which saved \$5,000 or more. These and 29 other employees were awarded the Administrator's Cost Reduction Contributor certificate for ideas saving at least \$1,000. Altogether over 10,000 suggestions were received and 3,316 were adopted.

During FY 1979, quality increases were awarded to 5,102 employees in recognition of high level performance. The VA also presented 8,551 special achievement awards for superior performance and for special acts or services.

Two highlights of the year were the receipt of the National Civil Service League's Career Service Award by Dorothy L. Starbuck, the Chief Benefits Director, and the presentation by former Congressman Olin E. Teague of the first award given in his name. The recipient was Dr. Myron G. Eisenberg, psychologist from the Cleveland Medical Center, for developing a sex education counseling program for the spinal cord injured. This new VA award recognizes outstanding contributions by an employee to the rehabilitation of war disabled veterans, and will be awarded annually.



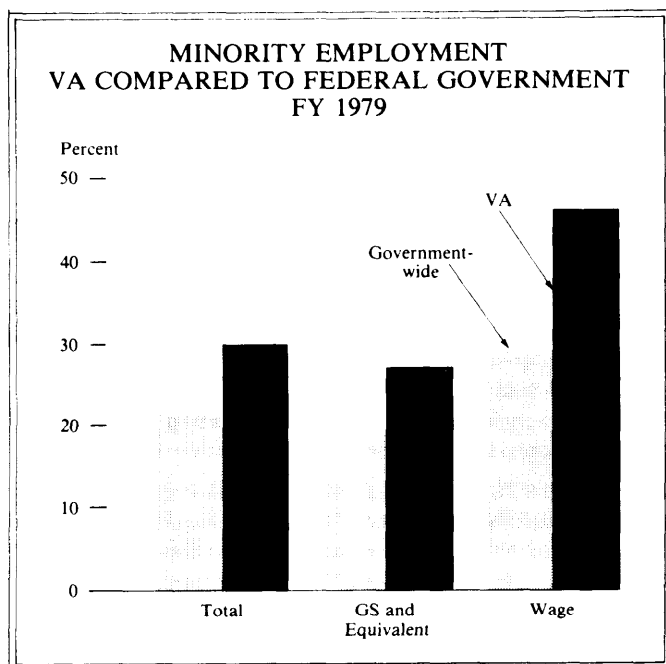
Equal Employment Opportunity

To confirm their support for the principles of equal opportunity, the Administrator and top agency officials signed the VA's Statement on Human Goals which affirms that, "We of the VA must continually strive to serve our veterans and their dependents and survivors with compassion, competence and sensitivity; and to pledge fair and equitable treatment for our employees and volunteers."

Minority Employment

During the year, the total full-time employment of minorities in the VA increased from 30.2 percent to 30.3 percent. Blacks comprised 25 percent of the work force; Hispanics, 3 percent; American Indians, 0.2 percent; and Orientals, 1.7 percent. Total full-time employment throughout the VA decreased by 4 percent, while employment of minorities decreased by 3.4 percent. Minority women comprised 16 percent of the work force.

Governmentwide, minority employees represented 22 percent of the total full-time work force in November 1978. At that time 19 percent of the General Schedule and equivalent employees were minority, as were 29 percent of the wage employees, and 14 percent of the employees in other pay systems.



In the VA, minorities accounted for 27 percent of all employees in General Schedule and equivalent positions in FY 1979. Minorities were generally well represented among Title 38 positions, with 18 percent of the nurses, 19 percent of the physicians, and 3.5 percent of the dentists. In all instances, these figures represent increases from the previous year. Minority employment under the wage system increased from 46.1 percent to 46.2 percent.

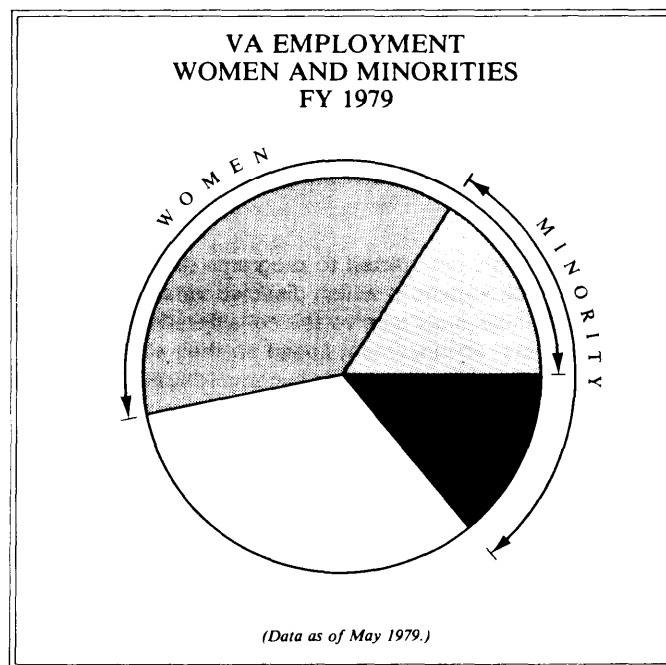
Agencywide, minorities accounted for 31 percent of the ac-

cessions, 28 percent of the promotions, and 20 percent of the separations during the past year.

Advances were realized by minorities at all except the highest grade levels (GS 16-18). At the GS-9 level and above 16 percent of the work force were minority employees, up from 15 percent the previous year. At GS-15 and equivalent 16 percent were minority employees, up from 14 percent in FY 1979.

Minorities held 20 percent of all VA supervisory positions, and their average grade rose from 5.8 in FY 1978 to 6.0 in FY 1979. Minorities were represented in several top policymaking and managerial positions in the VA. For example a minority member served as Assistant Administrator of the Office of Human Goals, 13 minority members served as directors of field facilities and 8 were assistant directors.

As of May 1979, 30 percent of veterans employed by the VA were minorities: 20,479 blacks, 3,018 Hispanics, 199 American Indians, and 632 Orientals. Among the Vietnam veterans, 31 percent were minorities: 8,598 blacks, 1,762 Hispanics, 87 American Indians, and 391 Orientals.



Employment of Women

VA continues to be a leader in the Federal government in providing equal employment opportunities for women. As of May 31, 1979, women occupied 104,168 or 53 percent of all VA full-time positions. Women received 56 percent of all VA promotions, 52 percent of all training, and occupied 36 percent of all supervisory positions.

In white collar positions, women accounted for 59 percent of the total, and occupied 60 percent of positions at grades 7 through 12 and equivalent. At GS-13 and equivalent and above, women held 15 percent of the white collar positions as compared with 12 percent at the end of FY 1978.

Employment and advancement opportunities for women in

the VA continue to increase. During the year the Administrator appointed several women to high level policy making positions in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, including an Assistant Chief Medical Director (ACMD) for Research and Development, a Director of Medical Research Service, and a Deputy ACMD for Academic Affairs. Women also served in policymaking positions as Directors of Pathology, Nursing, and Dietetics. In addition two women are medical center directors, nine are assistant directors and four are chiefs of staff. Other FY 1979 appointments of women included an Assistant Administrator for Administrative Services and a Director of Management Services.

In the Department of Veterans Benefits, the Chief Benefits Director is a woman as are a regional office director and an assistant director.

The Administrator also appointed two women to serve on the White House Interdepartmental Task Force for Women, and two to serve on the Interagency Task Force on Women in Federal Law Enforcement.

Part-time employment of women continued at a high rate in a wide range of professional, administrative, and technical positions in various occupational specialties and at many grade levels. At the end of FY 1979, there were 11,644 women employed on a part-time basis.

Employment of Disabled Veterans and Handicapped Individuals

The VA is strongly committed to programs designed to achieve an environment in which disabled veterans and handicapped individuals receive fair consideration for employment and advancement based on their ability. This approach produced the following accomplishments as of the end of FY 1979:

- A work force in which 12 percent of employees are self-identified as handicapped compared to a Federal average of 7 percent by the most recent report;
- A total employment of 6 percent disabled veterans, exceeding the government-wide level of 5 percent.

Some of the methods utilized by the VA to employ disabled veterans and handicapped persons are Schedule A appointments for severely physically handicapped persons, veterans readjustment appointments, non-competitive appointment for 30 percent compensable disabled veterans, consideration of nonstatus applicants including handicapped individuals, and conversion of Schedule A severely handicapped and mentally retarded employees. VA's flexitime and part-time work schedules were of special help to handicapped individuals. Nearly 1,500 handicapped persons were employed on a part-time or intermittent basis.

In support of the continued recruiting effort by VA of handicapped persons a 21-minute color videocassette, "A Different Approach," has been added to VA's film library. In addition, stations are providing as part of basic supervisory training "Successful Supervision of Handicapped Employees."

Mr. Hilliard A. Carter, a Social Work Associate and a Viet-

nam Era veteran at the VAMC, Hines, Illinois, was honored in official ceremonies in October 1979 in Washington, D.C. as one of the ten Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employees of the Year. As additional evidence that "ability counts," other handicapped employees achieved the following distinctions during calendar year 1978: 3,682 promotions, 1,425 special achievement awards, 673 quality increases, 526 suggestion awards, 58 performance awards, and 196 special citations.



Hilliard Carter, one of the Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employees of 1979, and his wife, Ollie

Automatic Data Processing

Virtually all VA beneficiaries are affected by the agency's extensive computer network and related facilities. To improve timeliness and accuracy of service, efforts are continuing to replace older computer systems with newer equipment and methods. Most prominent is development of VA's "Target" system, designed to take full advantage of the most up-to-date automated data processing (ADP) equipment and techniques to modernize processing and handling of the compensation, pension, and education systems.

During FY 1979, the first phase of Target implementation was successfully completed. This phase includes the capability for on-line, immediate access to the Compensation, Pension, and Education (CP&E) data base of approximately 13 million veterans' records, and to the Beneficiary Identification and Records Locator Subsystem. Access to these files from all regional offices and the Records Processing Center is accomplished instantaneously through video display terminals, allowing regional office personnel to provide immediate responses to inquiries from the veteran. The first phase also provides for some limited update functions.

During FY 1980, the second major phase of Target implementation will be accomplished allowing quicker and more efficient claims processing.

The VA operates six data processing centers in processing financial, CP&E, insurance, construction, medical, and other applications. These centers utilize a computer network of

27 systems with an additional two on order to support these programs. In addition, the Department of Medicine and Surgery has approximately 250 computers installed at individual medical centers in support of unique applications, with an additional 163 on order or being installed. The Office of Construction has three mini-computers, the Controller's Office one, and the Board of Veterans Appeals has one system.

As the primary means of maintaining continuity of government operations in event of a disaster, vital magnetic tapes containing information on veterans are duplicated and shipped to an underground depository on a cyclic basis. While this is an important part of the agency's emergency planning procedure, a number of security initiatives are employed to back up computer operations and prevent compromising personal records.

The Beneficiary Identification and Records Locator Sub-system (BIRLS) located at the Austin DPC is interfaced with the Target system for on-line inquiry purposes. Because of the projected increases in the nationwide workload for BIRLS, computer equipment at Austin will be upgraded on an interim basis in FY 1980. Plans are also underway to redesign BIRLS to accommodate additional requirements which will provide better information and service to the Departments of Veterans Benefits, Medicine and Surgery, and Memorial Affairs. The redesign of BIRLS will be a continuing effort through FY 1982.

The conversion of the Insurance System for processing on the equipment purchased for use by the Target system is well underway and will continue into FY 1980. Consolidation of bill printing from two locations to the Philadelphia DPC was undertaken in FY 1979 and was completed by the end of calendar year 1979. Since the converted system is intended for interim use, initial plans are underway to redesign it for on-line inquiry. This redesign will provide improved service to those 4.8 million veterans who currently maintain policies with the VA. The redesign of the Insurance System will continue through 1983.

The VA maintains a number of separate computer systems which support the loan program. Consolidation and redesign of these systems are under consideration because of the economic benefits which could be derived and the potential for improved service to veterans.

Computer System Improvements

Efforts continued to increase the effectiveness of VA's computer centers through hardware changes, additions and enhancements to facilities and sites, and improved training capabilities.

Improvement and expansion continued in microfilm technology, a process which replaces paper output with less expensive, more compact film records and reports. Form outlays are being used to project document images on microfiche. Data generated by a computer system is processed and projected on the desired areas of the overlay, giving the appearance of a photographed paper document. This procedure reduces processing time and eliminates the need for redundant titling of commonly used output data. During FY 1979, microfilm output at the Austin DPC in-

creased 16 percent over FY 1978, producing almost 2.5 million microfiche containing more than 320 million frames. The data on those microfiche would require more than 107,000 boxes of one-part paper to produce hard copy printouts; in microfiche form, the storage requirement is about the same as 260 boxes of paper.

Procurement and installation of Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) systems continued at VA computer sites to protect against electrical damage and minimize computer disruptions. The Austin and Hines DPCs have full-scale systems in operation, with diesel generators included at Austin to supply computer electricity during commercial failures. In addition, procurement of a full-scale UPS system was initiated to replace the "interim" system installed at the Philadelphia DPC. A plan was developed to improve the system operating at the Los Angeles DPC.

A terminal-oriented minicomputer system was selected to automate the input functions of the Centralized Accounting for Local Management system at the Austin DPC to improve the efficiency and accuracy of standard financial information provided for monitoring station fiscal operations.

The VA continued its program to provide greater opportunities for handicapped persons who wish to pursue careers in data processing. Use of special computer terminals for the blind continued to open new career opportunities for the visually impaired. These special terminals which can produce "Braille embossed" printing as well as communicate with the computer, allow a blind programmer to perform the same functions as a sighted person.

A concerted effort began in FY 1979 to improve the project management capabilities of senior and mid-level VA project managers by adopting a modern and well-structured approach to the planning and administration of small-, medium- and large-scale ADP system development projects. The new methodology will result in better communications between agency users and project managers and decrease the risk in development of new VA data processing systems.

Medical Applications

Fiscal year 1979 was one of significant activity in the VA for application of ADP technology to medical problems and requirements.

The Automated Clinical Laboratory System is installed at eight sites throughout the nation. All results of laboratory tests are entered on the clinic profile, providing a history which is accurate, complete, and readily available for physician use. The system may also be used to control scheduling of patient visits to clinics and admissions to VA medical centers. During FY 1979, the plans to upgrade the equipment at the Wadsworth VA Medical Center were completed. Plans for FY 1980 call for the upgrade of equipment at four of the other sites. The upgraded systems will permit facilities to utilize the automated outpatient clinic scheduling capacity in addition to the automated capabilities of clinical laboratory and admissions and dispositions.

The Automated Prescription Processing, Labeling, Editing and Storage (APPLES) system is an on-line outpatient

prescription processing system which has successfully eliminated large backlogs in pharmacies at VA medical facilities in the Southern California Region. The system utilizes a common data file consisting of over 123,000 patient records, 351,000 prescription records, and a drug file with over 9,700 entries. During FY 1979, two pharmacies were added to the APPLES system to bring the total to seven. Network and terminal equipment system enhancements were completed this year to satisfy increasing workload demands resulting in significant benefits to the veterans, doctors, and hospital management by reducing pharmacy prescription waiting times, drug expenditures, and administrative overhead.

The Fee-Basis Medical and Pharmacy Program allows authorized veterans to receive medical services from individuals or organizations. The VA compensates participating members for services performed, and pays the veteran for travel expenses incurred for the visit. Fee basis processing for 77 VA medical centers is centralized at the Austin DPC. To effect more timely payments, the Advanced Records System is utilized to transmit data. About 13,500 fee-basis transactions are processed daily at Austin.

Veterans' Benefits Applications

The Department of Veterans Benefits also has many systems, both nationwide and local, which are processed at the six data processing centers. Many of these systems were improved during FY 1979 through redesign, reprogramming, and faster processing in a third-generation computer environment.

To implement the Post-Vietnam Era Veterans' Educational Assistance Act of 1977 the VA developed a banking and payment system. At present, the banking system is computerized and the payment system is manual. The banking system maintains a history of the contributions made to a fund by service personnel and the various units of the Department of Defense and passes data to various users, i.e., Treasury for payments, accounting for general ledger and payment processing, and BIRLS for identification of program participants. Originally installed in December 1977 at the Austin DPC, this system was transferred to the Hines DPC during FY 1979 to process within the Target Central Data Base.

The Centralized Accounts Receivable System (CARS) provides the status of compensation, pension, education, and loan guaranty accounts receivable. The system processes on a daily basis and maintains data on over 500,000 accounts with a dollar value in excess of \$400 million.

Other Applications

In FY 1979, an effort was initiated to automate the major operating functions in the Department of Memorial Affairs. The Record of Interment file will be microfilmed for security and locator purposes and a master data base will be created to facilitate computerization of related applications. These innovations will provide better and faster service, eliminate backlogs, insure priority of records, and more effectively utilize present resources.

The construction program over the next two fiscal years is expected to more than double in size to approximately \$800 million by FY 1982. To deal with this growing program, greater reliance must be placed on automated systems to improve program/project scheduling and cost control. During FY 1979, a Distributed Processing System was installed for the Construction Management Information System (CMIS). This system is operational at the Office of Construction on a mini-computer which is linked to the computer at the Washington DPC. Data entry to and query of the CMIS data base is accomplished via a cathode ray tube on the minicomputer with overnight updating of the master file occurring at the Washington DPC. CMIS provides current data in a timely fashion which helps to control project schedules effectively and to alleviate cost overruns resulting from schedule changes.

Utilizing an enhanced ADP system, all critical Zero Base Budget (ZBB) ranking functions for FY 1981 were processed in the VA budget conference room in Washington by use of digital communications lines to computers at the Hines and Washington DPCs. Timely, high quality printed reports were obtained for review during the ranking sessions by use of a telecommunications transfer of report data from the Hines DPC to the Washington DPC where the required photocopier was located. Magnetic tape was used to input the final results of the VA ranking sessions to the Office of Management and Budget automated budget system.

Work was completed during FY 1979 to transfer the payment and processing function of the Consultant and Attending system from the Hines DPC to the Austin DPC. The system provides payments for private sector personnel who perform consultant/attending services at 169 VA medical facilities. The transfer consolidated personnel payment processing at Austin and resulted in a modern, technically upgraded system.

A minicomputer hardware/software system was developed at the Central Office location of the Board of Veterans Appeals and was implemented in April 1979. The Veterans Appeals Control and Locator System provides rapid response to inquiries about the status of veteran's appeal or current location of a veteran's claim case file, and furnishes periodic reports concerning claims file management and control.

A management information system is being developed for the Inspector General (IG) Office of Audit which will provide summary reports of VA audit activities for Congress, other government agencies, and the IG. Implementation during October 1980 is anticipated.

A General Counsel Administrative Tracking System is being developed to control litigation, agency legislation, and legal opinions. While this system is being developed for Central Office, a preliminary study is being conducted for a system that can be employed at all District Counsel offices.

Telecommunications

In FY 1979, VA programs relied upon electronic telecommunications for support in many areas. Of major importance was the formation of a special "Earthquake Assessment

Task Force'' by special request of the Administrator. Telecommunications equipment at all VA facilities in California was reviewed to determine the feasibility of VA participation in state and Federal emergency plans, identify current communications resources, determine whether equipment could survive a disaster, and determine additional equipment requirements.

Data Transmission

Use of highly sophisticated terminal hardware utilizing the latest data communications technology continues to play a vital part in serving veterans' needs.

The VA developed the technical specifications for replacement terminal system equipment at all VA stations on the Advanced Record System in order to meet increasing demands for rapid transmission of data from VA facilities to data processing centers.

A computerized electrocardiogram (ECG) data transmission network was installed in Medical District 2. The Albany VA Medical Center (VAMC) is the host site for the computer serving six remote VAMCs via data communications facilities. Plans are being developed for the installation of ECG systems in other Medical Districts.

Eighty-three VAMCs are participating in the National Library of Medicine's Medline System. Through keyboard-printer and display data terminals interfaced with the Medline data base at Bethesda, Maryland, VA physicians have immediate access to biomedical bibliographic citations which assist in treating patients.

Technical research and evaluation of terminal devices to assist persons with sensory impairments were conducted. As a result, terminals have already been installed at some VA facilities with more projected during 1980.

Telephone Service

During FY 1979, eight obsolete telephone systems were replaced and contracts were signed for ten new telephone systems at medical center locations. The uniform bid evaluation procedures used by VA were revised to increase competition and reduce costs. The telephone systems at those medical centers which are not included on the five-year replacement plan were re-engineered to provide adequate telephone service. Selected service improvements were installed in leased systems, including toll call diverting, telephone accessed radio and audio paging, and centralized dial dictation.

The use of VA toll-free telephone facilities by veterans to obtain benefits information increased 17 percent. This growth in the use of 800 service and foreign exchange lines required installation of additional circuits and terminal equipment.

A study was conducted to identify efficient and economical telephone terminal equipment for use in answering incoming veterans' calls at smaller VA regional offices. As a result, 23 automatic call sequencing units were purchased and installed in selected locations.

The use of facsimile (FAX) equipment at VA facilities con-

tinues to grow. VA now has FAX equipment at all medical centers and at selected regional offices which utilizes the Federal Telecommunications System intercity voice network to facilitate the transmission of information required to assist veterans.

Closed Circuit Television System

The use of closed circuit television (CCTV) throughout the VA has become commonplace. Although installation of large studio type systems has been reduced, updating of existing systems continues. New and more sensitive lightweight cameras and video recorders now allow the use of television for previously difficult tasks such as low light level security, patient observation in intensive care units, etc. The use of television for these purposes increased during the year. While CCTV cannot replace the nurse or security guard, it is a valuable adjunct and the demand for this tool is expected to increase during FY 1980. Our test facility is actively testing, evaluating and identifying television and other types of communications equipment to meet VA needs at the lowest possible cost.

Radio

The popularity and demand for versatile radio equipment continues to increase. Two-way radios are used by maintenance personnel and security forces, while radio pagers are relied upon for locating doctors and other essential personnel, helping assure responsive and timely delivery of health care. The use of citizens' band radios for patient rehabilitation has increased and, while forbidden for use in the conduct of VA business, they are used in VA vehicles to obtain information on road conditions where adverse weather conditions are likely to be encountered.

The VA's use of the radio frequency spectrum continues to increase. Since other government agencies are also increasing their use of radio and availability of new frequencies is limited, sharing of frequencies, particularly in metropolitan areas, is becoming a necessity. As a result, development of a VA National Frequency Assignment Plan was undertaken to consolidate all VA radio systems on four frequencies, if possible. Reducing use of the frequency spectrum will provide advantages to the VA, such as the possibility for exchange of radio equipment, emergency netting with neighboring facilities, and reducing the complexity of frequency management. Implementation of this plan will be accomplished as radio systems are replaced, and will take several years for completion. The VA currently operates radio systems on 1250 frequency assignments, compared to 1000 frequency assignments at the end of FY 1978.

Nurse Call Communications

New and replacement nurse call systems are the most up-to-date available and are procured through the competitive bid process to assure that they meet facility requirements at the lowest possible cost. Investigations into ways of providing necessary nurse call services at reduced

cost is continuing, including an in-depth analysis of an integrated wide-band coaxial cable. A system of this type could provide simultaneous paths for transmission of nurse call signals and signals of most other telecommunications used at a medical center. An initial study was inconclusive, but the concept is promising and investigations of this medium will continue in the coming year.

Construction

The Office of Construction is responsible for the planning, design, and construction of new buildings, additions, alterations, and major repairs of existing buildings and structures at nearly 280 medical centers, domiciliaries, nursing homes, and over 100 cemeteries located throughout the United States. This office also is responsible for real property management which includes the acquisition and disposal of real estate, and space management in VA facilities and those GSA facilities which are occupied by VA in either government-owned buildings or government-leased space.

Contracts

The VA's total construction obligations for FY 1979 amounted to \$317 million. This level of construction obligations is the highest in modern VA history. Of this total, five major architect-engineer contracts amounting to nearly \$10 million were awarded and include the

replacement medical centers at Bay Pines, Florida, and Seattle, the nursing home at Washington, D.C.; a bed renovation project at Little Rock, Arkansas; and a clinical addition and modernization at Oklahoma City. Among the construction contracts, ten were awarded at a total cost of \$108 million. These include phases of the Bay Pines and the Martinsburg, West Virginia, replacement medical centers; nursing homes at Gainesville, Florida, and Livermore, California; air conditioning projects at Coatesville, Pennsylvania; and Knoxville, Iowa; a clinical addition at Reno; an outpatient addition at Nashville; a 200-bed domiciliary at Dayton, Ohio; and a clinical and ambulatory care and laboratory addition at Salt Lake City.

Design work has begun on the Baltimore, Little Rock, and Seattle replacement medical centers. In addition, the Bay Pines, Martinsburg, and Richmond replacement medical centers are under construction. The Portland, Oregon/Vancouver, Washington, medical center and nursing home are planned for design in FY 1981 and construction in FY 1982.

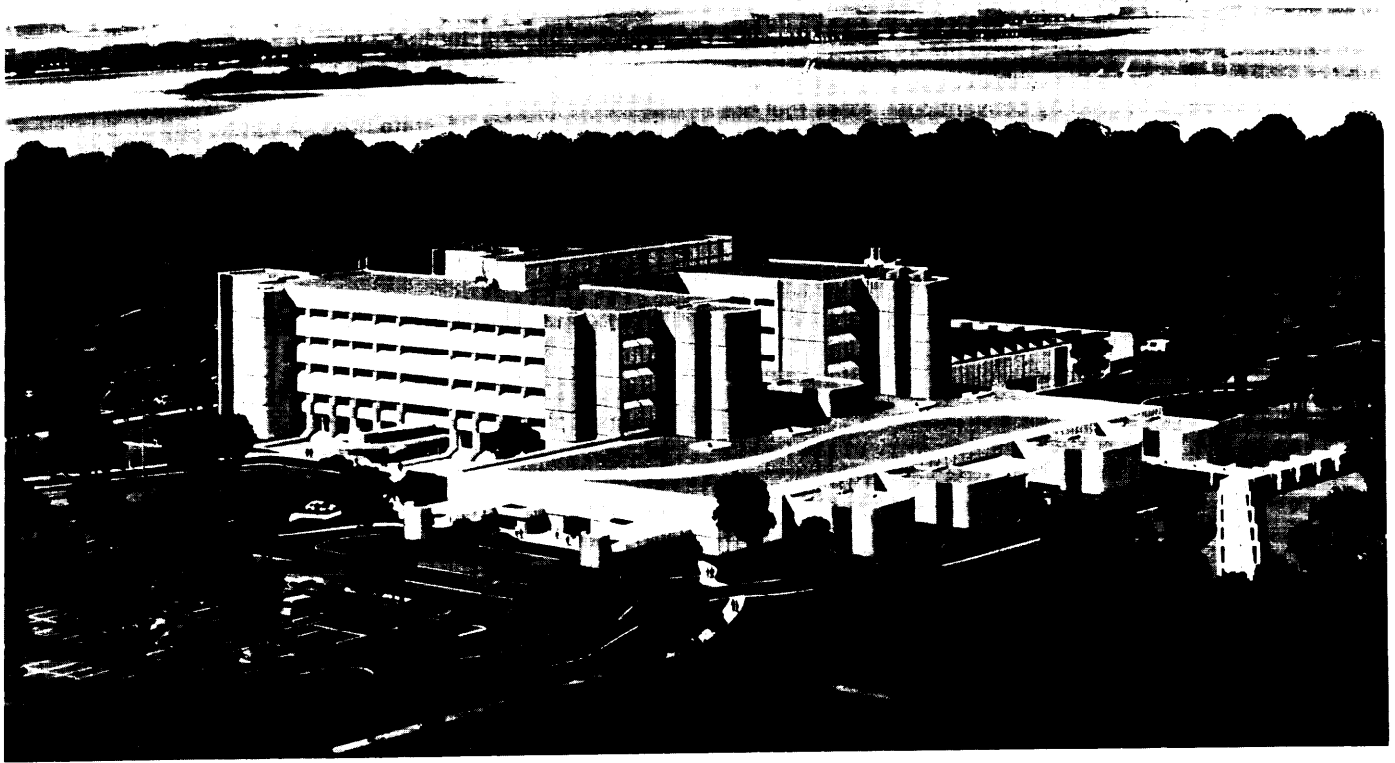
Major construction projects completed in FY 1979 include air conditioning projects at Sepulveda, California, Lexington, Kentucky, Lincoln, Nebraska, and Salem, Virginia; outpatient clinics at Long Beach, California, and Cincinnati, Ohio; a replacement hospital at Columbia, South Carolina; a research addition at Jackson, Mississippi; a new wing addition at Madison, Wisconsin; a 150-bed nursing home at Palo Alto, California; and a 200-bed domiciliary at Wood, Wisconsin.

CONSTRUCTION STATUS

Description	Total		Completed		Under Construction		Authorized But Not Under Construction	
	Number	Estimated Construction Cost (million dollars)	Number	Estimated Construction Cost (million dollars)	Number	Estimated Construction Cost (million dollars)	Number	Estimated Construction Cost (million dollars)
Totals - **	828	1953.52	186	142.04	404	822.94	238	988.51
Replacement & Relocation Hospitals	11	976.12	0	-0-	6	453.23	5	522.89
Modernization	9	43.47	4	14.54	3	8.14	2	20.78
Cemeteries	32	21.11	6	6.58	9	5.58	17	8.94
Nursing Home Care Units	16	77.19	2	5.39	10	39.03	4	32.76
Research & Education	17	29.46	3	10.59	6	5.50	8	13.37
Domiciliaries *	4	34.38	1	6.48	1	7.12	2	20.78
Other Improvements	739	771.79	170	98.46	369	304.34	200	368.99
Air Conditioning	18	115.33	7	31.53	9	48.01	2	35.78
Other	721	656.46	163	66.93	360	256.33	198	333.21

* Table not prepared for Domiciliary Projects

** Totals not exact due to rounding



520 Bed Replacement Hospital, VAMC Bay Pines, Florida

Construction Research

The construction research and development program encompasses a wide range of architectural and engineering projects in health care building technology. The projects are accomplished by contracts with private firms and individuals, educational institutions and other federal agencies, or by the VA staff. Findings are implemented in the VA construction program and reports are published and made available to others in the public and private sectors.

Twenty-two projects were underway during FY 1979. These included projects on fire safety design, national cemetery planning criteria, plumbing criteria, smoke control techniques, support to the Energy Engineering Program involving emergency technology, solar energy applications, computer software applications to technical subjects, and evaluation of new building materials and products.

Major research study projects completed during the year included (1) Improving the Techniques for Development of Space Planning Criteria, (2) Guidelines for Building Energy Monitoring and Control Systems, (3) Fire Hazards in Hospitals from Smoke and Toxic Gases, and (4) Development of New Planning Criteria for National Cemetery Memorial Centers.

Energy Engineering

The VA views the current and projected energy crises as requiring a two-part solution. First, systems using fossil

fuels must be made more efficient through the specification and selection of the most energy-conserving equipment compatible with the application. Second, we must use renewable sources of energy to the maximum extent possible.

With respect to conserving fossil fuels, the VA has put the first commercial version of the Annual Cycle Energy System into operation at Wilmington, Delaware. This energy efficient system is powered by electricity but uses only one-third of the fossil fuel required to heat and cool a comparable building using conventional systems.

We also have installed a device called the "heat extractor" on our boiler plant at Albany, by which the energy previously wasted through the boiler stack is now recovered and used to heat the hospital. This device will save an estimated 100,000 gallons of oil each year resulting in an impressive four-year payback. The success of this research project has led to the funding of 48 additional heat extractors at other VA installations with an anticipated savings of six million gallons of oil annually.

To meet Executive Order 12003, we feel that the use of renewable energy sources is mandatory. Our current analysis of those sources indicates that the direct use of solar energy holds the most potential, and we have expended much effort in the pursuit of solar assisted systems for our new buildings. We presently have four systems in operation which save an estimated 40,000 gallons of oil each year and 21 projects under construction which will save an additional 200,000 gallons of oil annually. We are continuing this program for the future and

are presently designing 13 projects with an anticipated annual savings of 400,000 gallons of oil.

In looking to the future we are continuing with research and design of other renewable energy systems. In Albuquerque, New Mexico, we have funded a solar steam generation project which will provide two million pounds of steam to supplement steam produced by conventional, fossil fuel fire boilers. At Washington, D.C., solar energy and waste heat from a diesel driven air-conditioning chiller will regenerate a desiccant which dehumidifies the air. This is an example of using current solar energy technology for building cooling.

Real Estate and Space Management

During FY 1979 the VA acquired 5.2 additional acres of land adjoining the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Hawaii and 2.5 acres of donated land adjoining Louisiana's Port Hudson National Cemetery.

There were more than 100 outgrants such as leases, licenses, and permits authorizing the use of VA real property to individuals, organizations, and Federal and local government agencies during the fiscal year.

The VA paid \$55 million to the General Services Administration for 9.2 million square feet of rental and building service. A portion of this rental cost was for five new satellite outpatient clinics and the Boston drug and day treatment center. Included in this year's direct VA leases were six leases which will serve as drug and mental hygiene clinics.

Barrier-Free Design

For the past 20 years the VA has been a leader in eliminating architectural barriers. The first Design Detail DD-46 "Facilities for the Handicapped" was adopted in April 1959, three years prior to the publication of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) specifications for making buildings and facilities accessible to the physically handicapped. The ANSI standards were adopted in 1961 and reaffirmed in 1971, and have since become the minimum standard guidelines accepted by most Federal agencies. VA standards and regulations as contained in the current Construction Standard CD-28 "Accommodations for the Physically Handicapped," have been consistently more stringent than the ANSI standards used by other agencies and are considered in some areas to exceed the revised ANSI standards to be issued in 1980.

During the past year a program was established in which architectural barrier compliance inspectors have been trained and a survey of all existing medical centers, excluding the seven to be replaced, was made to identify and to place in order of priority barrier removal projects for funding and scheduling. It is a goal of the agency to remove all barriers throughout the VA medical system regardless of the age of the facility, and whether or not it falls under the jurisdiction of the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968.

State Veterans' Homes

The Office of Construction is responsible for rendering technical assistance to the Office of the Assistant Chief Medical Director for Extended Care in reviewing and evaluating project submissions of grant applications from state veterans' homes. In the past year over \$15 million was granted for 35 state home projects, and an additional 25 state home grant projects have been submitted for review and evaluation, bringing total grants close to \$39 million.

Management Improvement

During 1979, the VA continued with the agency-wide program planning process introduced in FY 1978. The process has three objectives:

- (1) the development of long-range planning assumptions and trends,
- (2) formulation of the Administrator's priorities and guidance, and
- (3) the development of an agency five-year plan.

It is designed to meet the needs of top management without replacing or interfering with individual internal planning and management systems of the VA departments and staff offices. Planning emphasis is directed to the following priority areas: Vietnam era veterans, service connected veterans, aging veterans, spinal cord injuries, consumer affairs, ambulatory care, alcohol and drug abuse, rehabilitation, provision of burial sites, health care information system development, and manpower.

The current planning approach is designed to provide management oversight of all department/agency efforts directed toward these areas regardless of which functional programs or budgeting decision units they fall within.

To assure the VA program goals and objectives are met in the most efficient and effective manner, the agency regularly conducts program evaluations, special studies, and management reviews. The issues identified in these evaluative efforts, together with recommendations for corrective action, are correlated with and supportive of the planning process.

Two studies of special significance were begun in FY 1979. One concerns the long-term disabilities resulting from being held prisoner of war. This study, required by Public Law 95-479, is scheduled to be completed in April 1980. The other is a study ordered by the President and conducted for the VA by Louis Harris and Associates, to determine public attitudes toward Vietnam era veterans. The results of an advance survey were released in November 1979. Additional Harris studies of the general public, Vietnam era veterans, educators, and employers are being conducted and the results are expected in early 1980.

A number of special studies were completed during FY 1979. Especially significant examples include studies of VA Spinal Cord Injury Centers, and admissions/outpatient operations. Also a report was completed detailing the results of the VA's eight-month experiment with flexible working hours (flexitime).

Seven program evaluation reports were submitted to Congress in FY 1979, pursuant to Section 219, Title 38, U.S.C. These reports addressed the following VA programs: Alcohol and Drug Dependence Treatment, Spinal Cord Injury, Vocational Rehabilitation for Disabled Veterans, Specially Adapted Housing for Disabled Veterans, Reimbursement for Burial Expenses, Burial Flags, and Exchange of Medical Information. At the close of the year, 23 additional program evaluations were in various stages of completion. Under the law, evaluation of agency programs is to be accomplished on a continuing basis. As programs are re-evaluated, data describing the impact of delivery of services to beneficiaries will be updated and made available to managers for their use in administering VA programs. These data will also provide feedback for development of the five-year plan and will pinpoint areas needing special studies to correct deficiencies before they become major problems.

As a result of the VA-sponsored National Rehabilitation Conference, held in Washington, D.C., in FY 1979, attention was focused on ways to upgrade and modernize rehabilitation services provided veterans. This will be a continuing effort on the part of the VA. A task force was established following the 1979 conference to develop policy recommendations which are expected in 1980.

With the signing of Executive Order 12160, entitled, "Providing for the Enhancement and Coordination of Federal Consumer Programs," the VA consumer affairs program received increased emphasis. A Consumer Affairs Staff was formed to coordinate agency consumer activities and a complaint/compliment reporting system was developed to strengthen the agency's ability to stay informed of the concerns of veterans and other interested groups on a nationwide basis. The consumer program is expected to improve upon VA's existing mechanisms for dealing with veterans, dependents, and the general public. A draft agency consumer program was developed in accordance with the Executive Order for publication in the *Federal Register* for public comment prior to being put into final form early in 1980.

An Operating Instruction providing guidance and procedures for the implementation of OMB Circular A-109, Major Systems Acquisitions, was published. The instruction provides for a structured approach in acquiring major systems, directed toward fulfillment of an agency mission, entailing allocation of large resources, and deserving of special management attention at the highest level.

Important agencywide improvements were made during FY 1979 in VA Emergency Planning activities, including the areas of earthquake hazard mitigation, installation of supplementary communications equipment in high-risk areas, and improved coordination procedures on the local, state and Federal levels. Additionally, procedures for a systematic oversight of VA field station disaster exercises and new emergency training concepts and methods were initiated during FY 1979.

Records and Information Management

A moratorium on the destruction of veterans' medical records began in July 1979 because of the need to review retention policy in light of recent concern about the possible

medical effects of exposure to radiation, herbicides, and other environmental contaminants. No records can be destroyed until new disposal authorizations have been developed. A Medical Administration Service task force was established in FY 1979 to review medical record retention standards and to develop options regarding this sensitive series of records.

During the period October 1, 1978 through September 30, 1979, VA's year-end records holdings decreased by about 29,000 cubic feet or 2 percent for a total close to 1.5 million cubic feet. The volume of new records created during FY 1979 (under 150,000 cubic feet) was approximately half of the FY 1978 figure. This decrease can be attributed to the fact that about 112,000 fewer new claims folders were created than were retired or destroyed. Also, 140,000 cubic feet of less active or inactive records were transferred to low-cost storage for an increase of 46 percent over FY 1978. An additional 45,000 cubic feet of records were retired to Federal Archives and Records Centers. The volume of records destroyed under the authority of the National Archives and Records Service was nearly 111,000 cubic feet.

Significant progress was made in VA's continuing effort to reduce the costs of records handling and storage through the use of microform technology. Engineering drawings and specifications documenting the construction of VA facilities nationwide and numbering over 120,000 were converted from paper to microform, freeing nearly 1,600 square feet of office space. In conjunction with this effort a reconstituted ADP index to the drawings was created which permits a faster simplified access to the file.

During this same period, the Department of Memorial Affairs completed plans for microfilming more than two million Records of Interment. The new system will permit rapid access to any record and will considerably reduce the space required for the present file. Total cost avoidance is estimated to be \$50,000 annually.

The Department of Veterans Benefits continued its project to develop improved systems for the storage and retrieval of records. Loan Guaranty records have been assigned first priority for analysis which should result in the installation of a more cost efficient, space saving records system.

In compliance with the President's Reporting Burden Reduction Program, the VA has reduced the number of annual respondent hours required for the completion of VA forms and reports by 15 percent (1.4 million manhours). This was achieved by various actions, primarily by eliminating or revising forms and form letters. The VA inventory of public use forms and reports has remained relatively stable for FY 1979. On September 30, 1979, there were 12,177 different VA forms and form letters in use, of which 37 percent were standardized for VA-wide use. During the year, 73 standardized forms and form letters were eliminated as no longer necessary, 179 were created to meet new requirements, and 497 were up-dated and improved.

During FY 1979 the agency continued to cooperate with the Department of Defense and other government agencies in the exchange of records and information. Public Law 95-479 required the VA to undertake a study of former

American prisoners of war. As part of the study effort, it was essential to identify as many of these individuals as possible by obtaining records and data on more than 100,000 individuals from the National Archives and Records Service and the Department of Defense (DOD).

During the year VA and DOD also cooperated in exchanging information and records relating to radiation exposure during atmospheric nuclear testing in the 1950s, and to the effects of the herbicide Agent Orange.

In October 1979 a memorandum of understanding was signed between the VA and military service finance centers which establishes an annual program for reconciling VA's master compensation/pension disability payment records with military retired pay records. This agreement will result in more accurately coordinated payments to military retirees and a significant reduction in the error rate in VA and military records.

The Department of Veterans Benefits continued to expand its word processing capability during FY 1979. One additional center was established, bringing the total in operation to 1 in Central Office and 52 in field stations. These word processing centers provided nearly 12 million pieces of correspondence during FY 1979, an increase of 297,000 over FY 1978. This increase was achieved with a slight decrease in employment. The conversion from low speed (150-350 wpm) to high speed (535 wpm) automatic typewriters and increased use of repetitive letters contributed significantly to the increase in productivity. Approximately 1.1 million patterns were prepared, a 7 percent increase over FY 1978. Over 100 automatic typewriters are now in use primarily for preparation of repetitive and semi-repetitive correspondence.

United and American Airlines issued discount coupons that would result in a 50 percent fare reduction when used for round-trip travel taken during the period July 1 to December 15, 1979. Government agencies were advised by the General Services Administration to collect coupons distributed by these airlines to government employees traveling on official travel orders (since the coupons were government property), and to use the coupons on longer, more expensive trips because of limited availability. The total savings realized by the VA through the use of these coupons during FY 1979 was \$63,300.

The Office of Management Services sends copies of approved proposed and final VA regulations simultaneously with their publication in the Federal Register to service organizations with a strong interest in veterans' affairs. Copies of these documents are also forwarded to the congressional veterans' affairs committees for their immediate information.

Because of the increase in the volume of VA regulations, this office has initiated a thorough analysis of regulation writing and Federal Register submission procedures in the VA. The purpose of the analysis is to define ways to improve the quality of regulations and submissions while reducing the time necessary for their preparation. The new procedures, which will include appropriate office system support, will increase the productivity of this function considerably.

Reports Management

During the fiscal year, 59 new report plans were approved and 57 were eliminated, for a net increase of 2. The inventory of reports consists of 503 approved internal VA plans and 120 approved interagency plans for a total of 623. A study of the total information needs of the Office of Human Goals was completed, and a similar study for Engineering Service was in progress at the close of the year.

Improvement in the Patient Treatment File resulted in approval of nine new reports and a reduction in the number of copies of four others. Reports produced by this system continued to improve in terms of timeliness and accuracy.

The Automated Management Information System (AMIS) is an agencywide system designed to meet the statistical reporting needs of VA Central Office management. The system also provides reports to other government agencies. During FY 1979, AMIS accommodated approximately 700 requests for new reports or changes to existing reports. Accomplishments during the fiscal year include:

- incorporation of the Medical Care Distribution Cost Reports into AMIS;
- addition of the Inspector General, Department of Memorial Affairs, and the Office of Manpower Programs as users;
- preliminary development of a comparison of planned and actual obligations by program and appropriation; and
- further progress in the redesign of input processing functions.

Financial Management

An agencywide cash management policy was implemented in line with the President's Reorganization Project. For FY 1979, the savings in interest and administrative costs which directly relate to this policy amounted to \$1.6 million.

The Direct Deposit/Electronic Funds Transfer program for recurring compensation and pension payments increased to 721,604 participants during FY 1979. This represents a participation rate of 15 percent at the end of the second full year of the program. Participation is increasing at an average of 20,000 accounts per month. The program was extended during FY 1979 to cover VA employee salary payments and began with participation of over 49,000 employees. Current statistics show that approximately 21 percent of all employees participate in the Direct Deposit/Electronic Funds Transfer program. Under this program a benefit or salary payment is sent directly to a designated financial institution, and credited to the beneficiary's or employee's account. This often provides a security advantage as well as a convenience to the individual. The government realizes considerable monetary savings, and both the government and the payees benefit from a reduction in the number of lost or stolen checks.

Audits and Investigations

As a means of addressing new initiatives required by the Inspector General Act of 1978, the Risk Analysis Staff was established just prior to the start of FY 1979. Responsibilities of this staff include performing vulnerability

assessments of existing VA systems and programs to determine primary weaknesses permitting fraud, waste, or abuse; evaluating legislative and regulatory proposals; and receiving and processing employee hotline complaints. The Staff's contributions in FY 1979 began with coordination of agency vulnerability assessments developed by program officials in response to a request from the Office of Management and Budget. As a result of this effort, 562 vulnerabilities in 96 program/activities were identified. Three independent vulnerability assessments involving Education and Pension Programs were completed, the most significant finding of which was the projected potential payment of \$2.7 million to ineligible beneficiaries in the Education Program. Vulnerability assessments of the VA medication distribution system and quality assurance features of the Pension Benefits Program were in process at the close of the fiscal year. Improvements were suggested for 11 of 77 legislative and 11 of 25 regulatory proposals. Of the 650 employee hotline complaints received during the year, 440 were closed, and about a quarter of these were judged to be at least partially founded.

Audit activities during FY 1979 included eight preinstallation reviews; 38 special initiatives for fraud, waste and mismanagement; and 325 cyclical audits, all of which resulted in total cost avoidances of \$20.4 million. The completed audits of contractors, grantees, and other external organizations participating in VA programs resulted in recommended cost adjustments of \$9.3 million. In addition, twelve audits were completed of Predischarge Education Program participants with collection action recommendations totaling \$6.7 million.

A system has been developed and put in place to monitor the resolution of audit findings and the collection of audited funds disallowed in accordance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-73 (Revised) and the Inspector General Act of 1978.

An audit universe was established which groups organizational, program, and functional entities according to the VA's major activities, and identifies administration and management activities with VA-wide applications. In all, some 1,620 entities have been identified.

Investigation activities were directed at two objectives of the Inspector General: to seek out fraud, waste and abuse, and to conduct investigations of complaints of serious criminal and administrative irregularities. The number of investigations related to these two objectives during FY 1979 were 585 and 71, respectively. In addition, the office processed 3,778 personnel security clearances and 475 FBI arrest records, analyzed 173 documents for possible forgeries or misrepresentation; and reviewed and referred 713 FBI reports.

Audiovisuals

The VA produced five motion picture films during the fiscal year. The film titled "... A Grateful Nation Remembers" documents ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery on Veterans Day, November 11, 1978, and features the President placing the Presidential Wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns and delivering his Veterans Day address to the nation from the amphitheater. The film "Wherever We Find

Them" emphasizes the value of handicapped individuals' participation in physical recreational athletic activities, and explains VA programs available for the training and improvement of athletic skills. This film was awarded the CINE Golden Eagle Certificate by the Council on International Nontheatrical Events for story theme effectiveness, production excellence, and its suitability to represent the United States and American cinematography in international film festivals abroad.

"They Served-We Remember and Honor" records the 1979 Memorial Day Ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery, highlighting the Vietnam Veterans Week observances there. The film features the Administrator placing Presidential Wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknowns and at the Vietnam Veterans Plaque and giving his Memorial Day address to the nation. Two other films completed during this period were "Mobile Home Loans" an informative presentation of the VA's mobile home loan program, and "Team Leader Module," a training film for use by the Department of Medicine and Surgery.

The audiovisual activity maintains the VA's centralized motion picture film library consisting of 780 titles and 3,659 prints for use in medical and scientific research, and in orientation, training, information, and rehabilitation programs. During FY 1979 nearly 6,000 distributions were made to VA facilities, other Federal and state agencies, veterans' organizations, educational institutions, and professional and scientific groups.

Six television spot announcements were produced during the fiscal year to inform veterans of benefits available to them under the law. The spot, "Time," reminds veterans to use their GI Bill eligibility before it expires. "Priority Card" explains identification of service connected disabled veterans which enables them to get top priority at VA medical centers. "Welcome Home" was a Vietnam Veterans Week salute to veterans.

The exhibits activity produced 12 new exhibits, and 222 new and existing exhibits were presented for a total of 1,382 presentation days at VA facilities, veterans' organization conventions, educational institutions, and professional, medical, and scientific meetings. The exhibit "Extended Pelvic Lymphadenectomy for Prostatic Cancer" was awarded second prize in the scientific exhibit category at the 1979 American Urological Association Convention for text on clinical research in urology and presentation effectiveness.

Presidential Memorial Certificate Program

The Presidential Memorial Certificate Program honors the memory of honorably discharged deceased veterans. The VA administers the program by issuing certificates which bear the President's signature and express the country's grateful recognition of the veteran's service in the armed forces to the next-of-kin of the deceased veteran. Eligibility for the certificate is determined by the VA when notice of the veteran's death is received and next-of-kin information is available. Certificates may also be issued upon request to other relatives and friends of the deceased veteran.

Over 3.5 million certificates have been issued since the pro-

gram was initiated in March 1962. The VA now issues an average of 920 certificates daily. A total of 231,000 were issued during FY 1979.

Legal Matters

The need for legal advice and assistance has increased steadily in recent years. Legal workloads increased 16 percent and the number of attorneys increased 5 percent in FY 1979.

Medical malpractice claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act increased 15 percent in FY 1979, while funds paid out in settlement of administrative tort claims under \$2,500 increased 25 percent to \$237,000 in FY 1979.

Collection of reimbursements for medical care increased to \$8.3 million in FY 1979. Of that total, \$3.9 million was collected from third-party tortfeasors, over \$230,000 under medical insurance policies, and \$4.2 million for the treatment of industrial injuries. These collections are impeded by some laws and practices such as some state no-fault statutes which preclude payment of hospital costs to the Federal government. Similarly, numerous insurance companies have drafted their health insurance policies to preclude payment to the Federal government for these costs. VA has submitted to the Congress proposed legislation intended to preclude the exclusion of the Federal government as a claimant.

In the area of education litigation, several issues of major concern were resolved in FY 1979, and some new areas of controversy have arisen:

(1) Decisions favorable to the government's position on class-session or "seat-time" requirements were rendered in two cases which had been appealed to Circuit Courts of Appeals. Both cases were remanded to the appropriate lower court for consideration of constitutional issues not previously reached. Another case is currently in the appellate process.

(2) Litigation which had been pending since 1977 involving school liability for overpayments to veterans and dependents resulted in a decision by the Court of Appeals upholding the school liability statutes and VA procedures for determining school liability. The court also held that VA school liability procedures are not subject to the Administrative Procedures Act.

(3) Audits of the Predischarge Education Program (PREP) found substantial surpluses of funds which may be recoverable from schools which participated in this program. Administrative collection is being pursued, but it appears that litigation will be necessary to effect recovery of the surplus funds from a number of these PREP schools.

Recently adopted procedures for referral of delinquent education overpayments of \$600 and above to the U.S. Attorney for prosecution have resulted in referral, through FY 1979, of over 54,000 cases representing debts of nearly \$62.5 million.

Under authority recently granted the VA, a test program has been instituted to determine the effectiveness of pursuing education overpayment debts in amounts less than \$600.

These cases, which cannot be referred to GAO or the Department of Justice, were not previously pursued beyond administrative efforts. The test involves 10 selected cities and will cover a period of approximately one year.

Several suits have been instituted seeking to prevent VA and VA guaranteed lenders from using non-judicial foreclosure procedures permitted by state law, and to require VA to institute a larger scale program of purchasing defaulted home loans. Two U.S. District Courts have rendered conflicting opinions in these cases, and both decisions are under appeal. Several suits have also been instituted by holders of VA guaranteed loans challenging VA's right to deny liability under the guaranty where there has been a forgery on the note or other loan papers. The holders, who received an assignment of loans from the original lender, claim that legally the VA is only permitted to establish defenses against the original lender. The VA regulations, which deny all liability in forgery cases, have been upheld by the Federal courts in cases decided to date.

The agency continued its policy on judicial review which, briefly stated, is that court review should be permitted of all constitutional questions arising under its administration of veterans' programs. The VA also does not object to court review in cases involving claims for benefits if Congress desires such review. The agency strongly recommends, however, that the extent of any court review be provided in legislation specifically designed for the VA and codified in Title 38, U.S.C. Proposed legislation on this subject is now before the Congress. Legislation to change VA adjudication procedures, provide judicial review of VA benefit decisions, and allow reasonable attorney fees has been introduced in Congress and has passed the Senate.

In spite of the finality statute proscribing judicial review of VA benefit decisions (Section 211(a), Title 38 U.S.C.), there was increased litigation to challenge internal VA procedures. Significant cases in this regard involve disabilities allegedly caused by exposure to the defoliant "Agent Orange", forfeiture of benefits due to fraud, and recoupment of overpaid benefits by setoff against proceeds of National Service Life Insurance. None of these cases has resulted in any changes in the established legal precedent, but final outcome is still pending.

Increased attention was given to the matter of long-term effects of exposure to toxic substances, principally herbicide Agent Orange with its contaminant, dioxin, and to radiation resulting from nuclear weapons testing. Approval of a charter for an Advisory Committee on the Health Effects of Herbicides was obtained and the Committee held two meetings. A Steering Committee on Agent Orange was also organized, comprised of the various elements of the VA concerned with this problem.

An Interagency Task Force on Compensation for Radiation-Related Illness was established by the White House for the purpose of examining criteria for compensating individuals exposed to radiation produced by nuclear weapons testing. Originally, the task force was to look at the experiences of the civilian population which resided in areas located downwind of nuclear weapons testing sites. This function was subsequently expanded to include assessing criteria for compensation of workers and veterans who may have been exposed to radiation and later developed health problems.

The VA has been actively participating in the work of this task force.

There are many unresolved questions concerning the increased risks of leukemia or other cancers as a result of exposure to low-level ionizing radiation. Agencywide adjudication instructions were issued to facilitate the handling of disability compensation claims by veterans who contend that they were exposed to radiation as a result of their presence at atmospheric testing of atomic weapons during the period 1945-1962. All reasonable doubt will be resolved in the favor of veterans.

Litigation alleging deprivation of the rights of psychiatric inpatients as a result of restrictions on their freedom while hospitalized, and seeking promulgation by the VA of patients' rights regulations was initiated during FY 1979 and is now pending. Prior to the filing of that litigation, draft regulations guaranteeing patients' rights and clarifying VA's role in the treatment of civilly committed patients were under study. That process, which is near completion, involves a critical review of patient rights in terms of patients' therapeutic needs, protection of patients and others from harm, and the unique role of state law in civil commitment.

The VA has liaison offices in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and maintains close working relations with congressional members, committees, caucuses, and their respective staffs. During FY 1979, the VA responded to 15,000 pieces of correspondence, approximately 46,000 telephone calls, and 5,400 walk-in visits, an increase in workload of 2 percent. Congressional members are informed on VA budgetary, legislative, and program initiatives; changes in VA medical centers and regional offices; and new developments in the VA construction program. VA also continues to provide congressional offices with information and advice regarding the rights and benefits of their veteran constituency.

Inquiries involving the Freedom of Information Act, Privacy Act, and VA laws which specifically deal with certain types of VA information continued to create a high volume of legal and administrative issues. In order to address these issues, a Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act (FOIA/PA) Office was established in March 1979 under the purview of the Office of the General Counsel. Creation of a FOIA/PA Office was recommended by VA studies, which reported that a single office with oversight authority over all components of the VA was necessary for effective, efficient, and uniform compliance with the detailed and voluminous requirements of these laws and related provisions. Establishment of such an office was subsequently directed by the President and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Since March, the FOIA/PA Office has worked in coordination with VA departments and staff offices in reviewing department system notices and information management policies and practices, and assessing agency compliance with OMB guidelines pertaining to agency computer security. The FOIA/PA Office also conducts training programs on the requirements of the Acts and works with other Federal agencies and OMB to review and upgrade Privacy Act management practices within the Federal government.

Legal actions pertaining to procurement of construction supplies and services increased in FY 1979. Agency budgets in

this area have increased approximately 10 percent since FY 1978 and legal questions in this activity have become more complex. Construction projects must comply with all Federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations and require an environmental assessment and a determination whether there is a conflict with emissions, water, and toxic standards. There are also increasing questions of flood plain management, use of wetlands, and preservation of historic sites.

In the past fiscal year the General Counsel was involved in 12 environmental impact analyses and several hundred assessments, and has conducted environmental public hearings for two new medical facilities.

Several actions have been taken to curb the increasing incidence of criminal conduct occurring at VA Medical Centers. These actions include cooperating with a private security force in patrolling parking lots jointly used by several medical center complexes, acquiring additional surveillance equipment for use inside hospitals for theft control, revising search authority regulations for discovery of life-threatening weapons or substances in the possession of hospital patients, and exploring means to control pilferage from the hospitals by employees, patients, and visitors. VA has sought and received congressional attention to the problem and will seek legislative assistance as appropriate.

Several General Counsel opinions were issued during FY 1979 interpreting requirements of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including questions of congressional intent, and inclusion of officials of the separate statutory personnel system of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Senior Executive Service. Questions of statutory interpretation notwithstanding, a large majority of eligible employees responded favorably to an invitation to convert to the newly developed Senior Executive Service. Although three appeals of agency decisions in the conversion process regarding pay levels and eligibility were taken before the Merit Systems Protection Board, the agency actions in each case were affirmed. The VA believes that the positive response and the system as implemented will enable both the agency and individual employees to benefit fully from the program.

Title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act changed the procedures for litigating unfair labor practice complaints filed by employee unions. As the Federal Labor Relations Authority became organized and staffed, new policies for labor litigation in the agency have evolved. The new policies have increased the involvement of local VA District Counsels in unfair labor practice cases. A new training program for District Counsel lawyers in personnel and labor law was designed and conducted immediately after the Authority became operational. Refocusing labor litigation at the local level has made the process both more cost efficient and more responsive. Labor relations law is also affected by an increasing trend toward consolidation of VA employees' labor unions. This trend has necessitated exploring the legal aspects of national bargaining. Allocating more labor litigation to District Counsels has freed central staff resources to meet these problems.

The Act authorizes employees to contest agency disciplinary actions under grievance procedures which have been negotiated by unions and the employing agency. Several negotiability appeals await decision of the Federal

Labor Relations Authority whether such grievance procedures should also extend to disciplinary actions taken by the Department of Medicine and Surgery under express provisions of Title 38, U.S.C.

The Ethics in Government Act of 1978, Public Law 95-521, contained a number of provisions requiring monitoring of compliance. VA is complying with these provisions, principally ensuring that personnel in Grades GS-16 or the equivalent and above timely file appropriate financial statements as mandated by the Act; providing, upon request, advice on various aspects of the Ethics Act; and assisting in the development of agency policy in the designation of personnel who are to be subject to post-federal employment restrictions of the Act.

Appellate Review

Claimants not satisfied with determinations made by VA field offices may file a written notice of disagreement with the office taking the action. If after reviewing the case the field office is not able to grant the benefits sought, it sends the appellant a statement of the case outlining the issue,

Appellate Processing	FY 1979	FY 1978
Appeals pending, start of period	46,116	37,262
Undocketed, in field offices	33,625	25,792
Docketed, in BVA	12,491	11,470
Filed during period	61,097	66,464
Settled in field offices	30,844	28,186
Allowed	9,494	10,208
Closed	15,592	12,783
Withdrawn	5,758	5,195
Submitted to BVA	34,124	36,655
Decided by BVA	34,972	35,634
Allowed	4,431	4,456
Remanded for further action	4,761	4,772
Withdrawn	217	174
Denied	25,563	26,232
Appeals pending, end of period	47,832	46,116
Undocketed, in field offices	36,189	33,625
Docketed, in BVA	11,643	12,491
Summary		
Final dispositions	61,055	59,048
Allowed	22.8%	24.8%
Closed	25.5%	21.6%
Withdrawn	9.8%	9.1%
Denied	41.9%	44.5%

the evidence of record, the pertinent laws and regulations, and the reason for the decision. If the appellant, after reading the statement of the case, still disagrees with the field office, he or she can submit an appeal to the Board of Veterans Appeals (BVA). The field office reviews the case again and if it still cannot be resolved to the satisfaction of the claimant, the case is sent to the BVA for review and final decision.

Despite a slight drop in new appeals filed and in the number of cases reaching the BVA in 1979, appellate activities remained high. Final dispositions in appealed cases rose above 61,000, up 3 percent from FY 1978. The accompanying chart gives an overview of appellate actions for the past two fiscal years.

Also reflecting the litigious nature of our society and the added emphasis on due process considerations, more and more appellants are asking for formal hearings before the Board. In 1979 the BVA held over 1,000 such hearings in Washington and nearly 500 in field offices before traveling sections. Waiting time on the hearing docket was about 5 months.

At year's end there were 36,200 appeals pending in field offices; 11,400 were in final stages of processing. Both figures are new highs, the latter representing a marked increase from the 7,200 of 3 years ago. Coupled with 11,600 cases on the Board's docket, the number of appeals in all stages of development was a record 47,800.

In recent years the number of appeals, the trend toward more multiple-issue cases, and the large portion of appellants seeking formal hearings have combined to increase the Board's response time to appeals. Average response time at the BVA has risen from 74 days in 1976, to 127 days in 1979.

Appellants continued to rely heavily on veterans' service organizations for representation, 82 percent selecting one of the accredited organizations, and 2 percent using attorneys or agents. The rest chose to handle their appeals without representation, an option which declined steadily during the past decade from about 25 percent to less than 16 percent.

The BVA had an average employment level of 334 during the year. Headed by a chairman and a vice chairman, the Board had 16 sections with 33 legal and 15 medical members supported by 4 medical advisors and 106 staff attorneys. Other professional support available within the VA included advisory medical opinions from the Chief Medical Director and legal opinions from the General Counsel. In addition, during FY 1979 the Board requested 225 opinions from independent medical experts who were not VA employees.

In compliance with the Freedom of Information Act the BVA published its first index of decisions in April 1979. By the end of the fiscal year this index covered the four quarters from July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1978. Developed as part of the Appellate Index and Retrieval System, these indexes appear on microfiche, and the decisions, stripped of personal identifiers, are stored on microfilm. Appellants and others interested in decisions of the Board are able to locate specific cases, and can request copies of the desired decisions.

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TABLE 1

VETERAN POPULATION

Estimated Number, State, Period of Service—September 30, 1979

(In Thousands)

State	Total Veterans	War Veterans							Post-Vietnam Era ⁴	Service Between Korean Conflict and Vietnam Era Only
		Total ¹	Vietnam Era		Korean Conflict		World War II ³	World War I		
			Total ²	No Service in Korean Conflict	Total ^{2,3}	No Service in World War II				
Total	30,072#	26,310#	8,910	8,363	5,866	4,679	12,674	594	703	3,059
State Total	29,829	26,109	8,809	8,265	5,810	4,631	12,626	587	694	3,026
Alabama	422	369	125	116	91	74	171	8	9	44
Alaska	40	34	15	15	8	6	13	(⁷)	1	5
Arizona	329	289	102	96	66	49	137	7	8	32
Arkansas	270	240	79	74	48	37	122	7	5	25
California	3,343	2,936	995	924	734	526	1,430	56	79	328
Colorado	375	324	128	122	73	55	141	6	10	41
Connecticut	463	406	131	122	98	80	196	8	11	46
Delaware	79	66	25	23	12	9	33	1	2	11
District of Columbia	101	89	22	20	28	22	45	2	2	10
Florida	1,318	1,177	352	326	269	184	626	41	25	116
Georgia	637	551	215	203	134	108	231	9	16	70
Hawaii	94	79	33	31	20	17	30	1	2	13
Idaho	105	91	33	31	18	15	43	2	3	11
Illinois	1,545	1,353	428	402	308	267	654	30	35	157
Indiana	729	631	230	217	132	113	287	14	20	78
Iowa	375	325	113	107	63	54	154	10	9	41
Kansas	312	274	93	88	53	42	136	8	7	31
Kentucky	414	363	122	115	79	63	176	9	8	43
Louisiana	453	398	130	122	94	79	188	9	10	45
Maine	153	134	44	42	26	21	67	4	3	16
Maryland	629	549	195	183	137	104	253	9	16	64
Massachusetts	871	764	255	240	171	139	366	19	20	87
Michigan	1,188	1,028	367	347	216	188	472	21	32	128
Minnesota	558	482	189	180	88	74	215	13	16	60
Mississippi	244	216	65	61	48	39	110	6	4	24
Missouri	709	622	207	194	135	112	300	16	16	71
Montana	99	85	30	28	16	13	42	2	2	12
Nebraska	202	175	63	60	34	29	81	5	5	22
Nevada	96	83	28	27	19	14	41	1	3	9
New Hampshire	126	108	38	36	22	17	52	2	3	15
New Jersey	1,107	973	297	276	225	186	491	20	23	111
New Mexico	137	119	42	39	27	21	57	2	3	15
New York	2,477	2,197	610	567	505	436	1,144	50	51	229
North Carolina	622	541	200	189	116	96	245	11	13	68
North Dakota	61	52	17	16	8	7	27	2	1	8
Ohio	1,483	1,289	447	420	261	220	622	27	39	155
Oklahoma	410	360	127	120	77	59	172	9	9	41
Oregon	385	337	119	113	66	48	167	9	10	38
Pennsylvania	1,747	1,536	488	457	315	260	785	34	40	171
Rhode Island	154	133	43	40	29	22	68	3	4	17
South Carolina	335	292	114	109	66	54	124	5	8	35
South Dakota	75	65	18	17	13	11	34	3	1	9
Tennessee	541	472	166	157	106	90	215	10	13	56
Texas	1,660	1,452	514	483	316	242	698	29	39	169
Utah	150	129	57	54	25	19	53	3	4	17
Vermont	64	54	21	20	9	8	25	1	2	8
Virginia	661	577	213	199	140	97	271	10	14	70
Washington	612	532	201	190	119	81	250	11	16	64
West Virginia	235	208	63	59	41	35	108	6	5	22
Wisconsin	590	511	186	175	99	84	237	15	16	63
Wyoming	45	39	14	13	7	5	20	1	1	5
Outside U.S. — Total ⁵	243	201	101	98	56	48	48	7	9	33

NOTE: These estimates have been developed from "bench mark" veteran population statistics for the states as of June 30, 1970, based on 1970 Census of Population data on veterans' place of residence, extended to September 30, 1979, on the basis of (1) 1965-1970 veteran interstate migration statistics from the 1970 Census; (2) Bureau of the Census provisional estimates of 1970-1971 net civilian migration of the states: "Current Population Reports", Series P-25, No. 468, October 5, 1971; and (3) mobility of the United States Population 1975-1976, "Current Population Reports", Series P-20, No. 305, January 1977. They are independent of,

and therefore not directly comparable with, estimates for June 30, 1970 through June 30, 1974, previously published. Excluded are an estimated 157 (thousand) who served only between World War I and World War II, and 242 (thousand) who served only between World War II and the Korean Conflict.

See footnotes at end of Table 3.

Estimated Number, Regional Office, Period of Service —September 30, 1979

(In Thousands)

Regional Office		Total Veterans	War Veterans						Post-Vietnam Era ⁴	Service Between Korean Conflict and Vietnam Era Only	
			Total ¹	Vietnam Era		Korean Conflict		World War II ³			World War I
				Total ²	No Service in Korean Conflict	Total ^{2,3}	No Service in World War II				
Total		30,072#	26,310#	8,910	8,363	5,866	4,679	12,674	594	703	3,059
Alabama	Montgomery	422	369	125	116	91	74	171	8	9	44
Alaska	Juneau	40	34	15	15	8	6	13	(⁷)	1	5
Arizona	Phoenix	329	289	102	96	66	49	137	7	8	32
Arkansas	Little Rock	274	244	80	75	49	38	124	7	5	25
California	Los Angeles	1,724	1,515	498	465	373	280	743	27	40	169
	San Diego	311	273	106	96	77	41	129	7	8	30
	San Francisco	1,302	1,143	389	362	283	204	555	22	31	128
Colorado	Denver	375	324	128	122	73	55	141	6	10	41
Connecticut	Hartford	463	406	131	122	98	80	196	8	11	46
Delaware	Wilmington	79	66	25	23	12	9	33	1	2	11
District of Columbia	Washington	449	391	143	132	108	73	181	5	11	47
Florida	St. Petersburg	1,318	1,177	352	326	269	184	626	41	25	116
Georgia	Atlanta	637	551	215	203	134	108	231	9	16	70
Hawaii	Honolulu	94	79	33	31	20	17	30	1	2	13
Idaho	Boise	105	91	33	31	18	15	43	2	3	11
Illinois	Chicago	1,545	1,353	428	402	208	267	654	30	35	157
Indiana	Indianapolis	729	631	230	217	132	113	287	14	20	78
Iowa	Des Moines	375	325	113	107	63	54	154	10	9	41
Kansas	Wichita	312	274	93	88	53	42	136	8	7	31
Kentucky	Louisville	414	363	122	115	79	63	176	9	8	43
Louisiana	New Orleans	453	398	130	122	94	79	188	9	10	45
Maine	Togus	153	134	44	42	26	21	67	4	3	16
Maryland	Baltimore	421	369	125	118	90	71	173	7	10	42
Massachusetts	Boston	788	691	232	218	155	126	330	17	18	79
Michigan	Detroit	1,188	1,028	367	347	216	188	472	21	32	128
Minnesota	St. Paul	525	453	179	170	83	69	202	12	15	57
Mississippi	Jackson	244	216	65	61	48	39	110	6	4	24
Missouri	St. Louis	709	622	207	194	135	112	300	16	16	71
Montana	Ft. Harrison	99	85	30	28	16	13	42	2	2	12
Nebraska	Lincoln	202	175	63	60	34	29	81	5	5	22
Nevada	Reno	101	88	30	28	20	15	44	1	3	10
New Hampshire	Manchester	126	108	38	36	22	17	53	2	3	15
New Jersey	Newark	1,107	973	297	276	225	186	491	20	23	111
New Mexico	Albuquerque	137	119	42	39	27	21	57	2	3	15
New York	Buffalo	648	572	171	160	132	113	287	12	14	62
	New York	1,829	1,625	439	407	373	323	857	38	37	167
North Carolina	Winston-Salem	622	541	200	189	116	96	245	11	13	68
North Dakota	Fargo	94	81	27	26	13	12	40	3	2	11
Ohio	Cleveland	1,483	1,289	447	420	261	220	622	27	39	155
Oklahoma	Muskogee	410	360	127	120	77	59	172	9	9	41
Oregon	Portland	385	337	119	113	66	48	167	9	10	38
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	1,110	974	318	298	203	166	489	21	26	110
	Pittsburgh	664	586	177	165	117	98	309	14	15	63
Puerto Rico	San Juan	170	141	48	47	55	48	43	3	6	23
Rhode Island	Providence	237	206	66	62	45	35	104	5	6	25
South Carolina	Columbia	335	292	114	109	66	54	124	5	8	35
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	75	65	18	17	13	11	34	3	1	9
Tennessee	Nashville	541	472	166	157	106	90	215	10	13	56
Texas	Houston	739	646	229	215	143	109	310	12	17	76
	Waco	917	802	284	267	172	132	386	17	22	93
Utah	Salt Lake City	150	129	57	54	25	19	53	3	4	17
Vermont	White River Jct.	64	54	21	20	9	8	25	1	2	8
Virginia	Roanoke	521	455	162	152	107	79	215	9	11	55
Washington	Seattle	612	532	201	190	119	81	250	11	16	64
West Virginia	Huntington	208	184	56	53	36	31	95	5	4	20
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	590	511	186	175	99	84	237	15	16	63
Wyoming	Cheyenne	45	39	14	13	7	5	20	1	1	5
Philippines	Manila	9	5	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	4	1	1	3
Outside Regional Office Areas		64	55	53	51	1	(⁷)	1	3	2	7

NOTE: For all regional offices whose jurisdiction includes only part of a state or extends into another state, the estimates of veterans are computed by applying the most recent veteran population ratio factors for the counties or urban places involved. These factors

were developed from county veteran population estimates as of June 30, 1970 based on the U.S. Census of Population 1970. Refer to general note below Table 1.

See footnotes at end of Table 3.

TABLE 3

VETERAN POPULATION

Estimated Age, Period of Service—September 30, 1979

(In Thousands)

Age	Total Veterans	War Veterans							Post-Vietnam Era ⁴	Service Between Korean Conflict and Vietnam Era Only
		Total ¹	Vietnam Era		Korean Conflict		World War II ³	World War I		
			Total ²	No Service in Korean Conflict	Total ^{2 3}	No Service in World War II				
All Ages	30,072#	26,310#	8,910	8,363	5,866	4,679	12,674	594	703	3,059
Under 20 yrs	67								67	
20-24 yrs	1,064	540	540	540					524	
25-29 yrs	2,085	1,990	1,990	1,990					95	
30-34 yrs	3,838	3,774	3,774	3,774					14	50
35-39 yrs	2,764	1,705	1,705	1,705					3	1,056
40-44 yrs	2,452	881	355	300	581	581	(⁷)		(⁷)	1,571
45-49 yrs	3,352	2,995	230	39	2,912	2,875	81			357
50-54 yrs	4,074	4,053	166	10	1,560	1,137	2,906			21
55-59 yrs	4,633	4,629	89	4	463	65	4,560			4
60-64 yrs	2,986	2,986	45	1	226	16	2,969			
65-69 yrs	1,342	1,342	14	(⁷)	84	5	1,337			
70-74 yrs	622	622	2	(⁷)	29	(⁷)	622			
75-79 yrs	179	179	(⁷)		9	(⁷)	151	28		
80-84 yrs	391	391			2		43	348		
85 yrs & Over	223	223			(⁷)		5	218		
Average Age ⁶	47.5	48.9	32.9	31.6	49.7	47.9	59.1	84.0	22.3	40.7

NOTE: Excludes an estimated 157 (thousand) who served only between World War I and World War II, all of whom are 65 years of age or older, and 242 (thousand) who served only between World War II and the Korean Conflict who are 45-59 years of age.

¹ Veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean Conflict, and in both the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam era are counted once.

² Includes 547 (thousand) who served in both the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam era.

³ Includes 1,187 (thousand) who served in both World War II and the Korean Conflict.

⁴ Service only after May 7, 1975.

⁵ Includes Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and outlying areas, and foreign countries.

⁶ Computed from data by single years of age.

⁷ Less than 0.5 (thousand).

#There are also 209 living Spanish-American War veterans – average age 101.1 years.

Hospital Care and Extended Care: Average Daily Census¹
Fiscal Years 1970-1979

Fiscal Years	Total	Hospitals				Domiciliaries			Nursing Homes			
		Total	VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component ³	Non-VA	State	Total	VA Medical Centers—Domiciliary Care Component ²	State	Total	VA Medical Centers—Nursing Home Care Component	Community	State
1979...	106,816	71,983	69,821	1,182	980	13,744	8,448	5,296	21,089	7,760	8,126	5,203
1978...	109,769	75,390	73,008	1,378	1,004	13,957	8,721	5,236	20,422	7,480	7,997	4,945
1977...	111,164	77,671	75,285	1,344	1,042	14,214	8,933	5,281	19,279	7,166	7,507	4,606
1976...	113,055	80,519	78,264	1,233	1,022	14,652	9,090	5,562	17,884	6,993	6,646	4,245
1975...	114,384	82,253	79,973	1,267	1,013	15,030	9,181	5,849	17,101	6,739	6,239	4,173
1974...	114,426	83,534	81,453	1,053	1,028	15,584	9,723	5,861	15,308	6,418	4,885	4,005
1973...	115,170	84,556	82,479	1,031	1,046	16,286	10,261	6,025	14,328	6,094	4,572	3,662
1972...	113,907	83,185	80,971	1,154	1,060	17,957	11,988	5,969	12,765	5,440	3,990	3,335
1971...	115,758	86,319	84,002	1,251	1,066	18,565	12,685	5,880	10,874	4,599	3,377	2,898
1970...	116,580	87,460	85,547	1,495	418	19,347	12,665	6,682	9,773	3,760	3,581	2,432

¹ Fiscal year averages based on total patient bed days during year divided by the number of days in year.

² Includes restoration center program data for fiscal years 1970 through 1972.

³ Beginning with FY 1973, patients coming to VA hospitals for chronic dialysis are considered to be inpatients; there was an average daily patient census of 615 with one day duration of stay during FY 1979.

HEALTH CARE

TABLE 5

Hospital Care and Extended Care: Admissions
Fiscal Years 1970-1979

Fiscal Years	Total	Hospitals				Domiciliaries			Nursing Homes			
		Total	VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component ^{1 3}	Non-VA	State	Total	VA Medical Centers—Domiciliary Care Component ²	State	Total	VA Medical Centers—Nursing Home Care Component	Community	State
1979...	1,236,987	1,196,169	1,162,566	28,403	5,200	12,278	6,920	5,358	28,540	4,428	19,925	4,187
1978...	1,233,818	1,193,613	1,157,787	30,369	5,457	12,382	7,230	5,152	27,823	4,157	19,314	4,352
1977...	1,211,029	1,170,563	1,133,380	31,449	5,734	12,998	7,755	5,243	27,468	3,966	19,340	4,162
1976...	1,175,148	1,136,285	1,102,271	28,238	5,776	14,134	8,169	5,965	24,729	4,023	16,553	4,153
1975...	1,107,808	1,069,757	1,036,101	27,710	5,946	14,478	7,831	6,647	23,573	3,767	16,056	3,750
1974...	1,028,502	991,473	964,466	21,091	5,916	15,558	8,522	7,036	21,471	3,834	13,598	4,039
1973...	968,203	932,481	905,545	20,816	6,120	17,459	10,365	7,094	18,263	4,002	10,774	3,487
1972...	829,305	793,538	765,786	21,578	6,174	18,712	12,103	6,609	17,055	3,785	10,135	3,135
1971...	783,956	750,546	723,907	20,952	5,687	18,599	13,627	4,972	14,811	3,549	8,407	2,855
1970...	744,619	711,289	687,037	20,524	3,728	19,838	13,629	6,209	13,492	2,018	9,388	2,086

¹ Interhospital transfer data are excluded.

² Includes restoration center program data for fiscal years 1970-1972.

³ Beginning with FY 1973, patients coming to VA hospitals for chronic dialysis

are considered to be inpatients; there were 224,590 admissions for one day duration of stay during FY 1979.

HEALTH CARE

TABLE 6

VA Medical Centers: Average Operating Beds¹
Fiscal Years 1970-1979

Fiscal Years	All VA Facilities	Hospital Care Component				Domiciliary Care Component ²	Nursing Home Care Component
		Total	Bed Section				
			Medical	Surgical	Psychiatric		
1979	105,469	87,713	42,772	18,542	26,402	9,389	8,357
1978	108,891	91,215	44,372	19,175	27,669	9,792	7,884
1977	109,879	92,370	44,587	19,610	28,173	9,936	7,573
1976	111,574	94,075	44,943	19,854	29,278	10,101	7,398
1975	112,143	94,801	44,893	19,725	30,183	10,310	7,032
1974	113,714	96,106	45,331	19,597	31,178	10,839	6,769
1973	115,369	97,689	45,261	19,640	32,788	11,172	6,508
1972	115,268	96,352	40,003	19,212	37,137	13,097	5,819
1971	117,640	98,956	35,733	19,366	43,857	13,632	5,052
1970	120,614	102,633	36,166	19,386	47,082	13,979	4,002

¹ Fiscal year averages are based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13 consecutive months, beginning with June of the prior year and ending with June of the indicated fiscal year. Beginning with FY 1977 averages are based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13

consecutive months, beginning with September of the prior year and ending with September of the indicated fiscal year.

² Includes restoration center program data for fiscal years 1970-1972.

TABLE 7

HEALTH CARE

**Hospital Care and Extended Care: Patients Remaining (On Rolls)
At End of Period¹—Fiscal Years 1970–1979**

Fiscal Years	Total	Hospitals								Domiciliaries			Nursing Homes			
		Total	VA Medical Centers— Hospital Care Component			Non-VA			State	Total	VA Medical Centers— Domiciliary Care Component ³	State	Total	VA Medical Centers— Nursing Home Care Component	Com- munity	State
			Total	Bed Occu- pants	ABO ²	Total	Bed Occu- pants	ABO ²								
1979	106,349	69,828	67,897	66,914	983	945	923	22	986	14,245	9,061	5,184	22,276	8,092	8,836	5,348
1978	108,529	72,283	70,134	69,062	1,072	1,164	1,162	2	985	14,858	9,595	5,263	21,388	7,893	8,336	5,159
1977	111,267	75,271	73,116	72,010	1,106	1,138	1,123	15	1,017	15,282	9,902	5,380	20,714	7,603	8,310	4,801
1976	112,114	77,750	75,786	74,413	1,373	957	942	15	1,007	15,317	10,120	5,197	19,047	7,419	7,196	4,432
1975	113,422	79,499	77,432	76,007	1,425	1,031	1,008	23	1,036	15,882	10,226	5,656	18,041	7,075	6,869	4,097
1974	114,174	80,526	78,640	76,847	1,793	852	811	41	1,034	16,415	10,653	5,762	17,233	6,828	6,287	4,118
1973	113,496	81,146	79,336	77,356	1,980	793	762	31	1,017	17,322	11,373	5,949	15,028	6,526	4,695	3,807
1972	113,492	81,489	79,406	77,344	2,062	1,053	820	233	1,030	18,107	12,235	5,872	13,896	5,627	4,740	3,529
1971	114,179	82,207	79,985	78,453	1,532	1,146	952	194	1,076	20,041	14,310	5,731	11,931	4,936	3,848	3,147
1970	126,800	96,040	93,805	81,976	11,829	1,202	1,034	168	1,033	20,326	14,364	5,962	10,434	3,907	3,936	2,591

¹ Patients remaining (on rolls) on: June 30 of each fiscal year 1970 through 1976 and September 30 of fiscal years 1977–1979.

² Denotes absent bed occupants, i.e., patients on authorized leave of absence.

³ Includes restoration center program data for fiscal years 1970–1972.

² Denotes absent bed occupants, i.e., patients on authorized leave of absence.

TABLE 8

HEALTH CARE

**Hospital Care and Extended Care: Total Discharges¹—
Fiscal Years 1970–1979**

Fiscal Years	Total	Hospitals				Domiciliaries			Nursing Homes			
		Total	VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component ^{2,4}	Non-VA	State	Total	VA Medical Centers—Domiciliary Care Component ³	State	Total	VA Medical Centers—Nursing Home Care Component	Community	State
1979	1,235,811	1,195,884	1,162,355 ⁴	28,323	5,206	12,832	7,480	5,352	27,095	4,190	18,971	3,934
1978	1,233,634	1,194,367	1,158,621 ⁴	30,253	5,493	12,914	7,680	5,234	26,353	3,778	18,660	3,915
1977	1,211,506	1,173,740	1,136,647 ⁴	31,378	5,715	13,173	8,103	5,070	24,593	3,714	17,048	3,831
1976	1,174,973	1,137,231	1,103,108 ⁴	28,316	5,807	14,635	8,288	6,347	23,107	3,522	15,802	3,783
1975	1,106,685	1,069,945	1,036,441 ⁴	27,573	5,931	14,668	8,262	6,406	22,072	3,457	14,880	3,735
1974	1,026,576	991,599	964,653 ⁴	21,047	5,899	15,959	9,269	6,690	19,018	3,496	11,850	3,672
1973	968,469	933,237	906,015 ⁴	21,084	6,138	17,471	10,721	6,750	17,761	3,009	11,592	3,160
1972	830,697	794,785	766,892	21,682	6,211	20,215	14,201	6,014	15,697	2,959	10,049	2,689
1971	798,163	765,268	738,594	21,022	5,652	19,221	13,823	5,398	13,674	2,453	8,955	2,266
1970	752,249	717,022	673,496	20,840	2,686	20,917	13,949	6,968	14,310	1,937	10,639	1,734

¹ Includes deaths.

² Interhospital transfer data are excluded.

³ Includes restoration center program data for fiscal years 1970–1972.

⁴ Beginning with FY 1973, patients coming to VA hospitals for chronic dialysis are considered to be inpatients; there were 44,000 discharges with one day duration of stay during the transition quarter and 224,590 during FY 1979.

TABLE 9

HEALTH CARE

**Hospital Care and Extended Care: Patients Treated¹—
Fiscal Years 1970–1979**

Fiscal Years	Total	Hospitals				Domiciliaries			Nursing Homes			
		Total	VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component ^{3,4}	Non-VA	State	Total	VA Medical Centers—Domiciliary Care Component ²	State	Total	VA Medical Centers—Nursing Home Care Component	Community	State
1979	1,342,161	1,265,712	1,230,252	29,268	6,192	27,077	16,541	10,536	49,372	12,283	27,807	9,282
1978	1,342,164	1,266,650	1,228,755	31,418	6,478	27,772	17,275	10,497	47,741	11,671	26,966	9,074
1977	1,322,773	1,249,011	1,209,763	32,516	6,732	28,455	18,005	10,450	45,307	11,317	25,358	8,632
T.Q. ⁴	414,004	370,746	359,864	8,537	2,345	18,950	12,451	6,499	24,308	8,364	10,549	5,395
1976	1,287,087	1,214,981	1,178,894	29,273	6,814	29,952	18,408	11,544	42,154	10,941	22,998	8,215
1975	1,220,107	1,149,444	1,113,873	28,604	6,967	30,550	18,488	12,062	40,113	10,532	21,749	7,832
1974	1,140,750	1,072,125	1,043,293	21,899	6,933	32,374	19,922	12,452	36,251	10,324	18,137	7,790
1973	1,081,965	1,014,383	985,351	21,877	7,155	34,793	22,094	12,699	32,789	9,535	16,287	6,967
1972	944,189	876,274	846,298	22,735	7,241	38,322	26,436	11,886	29,593	8,586	14,789	6,218
1971	912,342	847,475	818,579	22,168	6,728	39,262	28,133	11,129	25,605	7,389	12,803	5,413
1970	879,049	813,062	787,301	22,042	3,719	41,243	28,313	12,930	24,744	5,844	14,575	4,325

¹ Fiscal year data based on number of discharges and deaths during year plus number of patients on the rolls at the end of the year; Transition quarter data based on the number of discharges and deaths during July, August and September 1976, plus the number on the rolls on September 30, 1976.

² Includes restoration center program data.

³ Beginning with FY 1973, patients coming to VA hospitals for chronic dialysis are to be considered inpatients; there were 44,000 patients treated with one day duration of stay during the transition quarter and 224,590 during FY 1979.

⁴ Transition Quarter (July, August and September 1976).

Inpatient and Ambulatory Care: Program Summary—Fiscal Year 1979

Location and Type of VA Facility ¹	Inpatient Care — Patients Treated								Ambulatory Care				
	Hospitals			Nursing Homes			Domiciliaries		Medical Visits		Dental Care		
	VA Medical Centers— Hospital Care Compo- nent	Non-VA 2 3	State Home 2 4	VA Medical Centers— Nursing Home Care Compo- nent	Comm- unity 2 3	State Home 2 4	VA Medical Centers— Domicili- ary Care Compo- nent	State Home 2 4	VA Staff	Fee Basis 2 5	VA Staff		Net Cases Author- ized 2 6
											Exami- nations	Treat- ment Cases Com- pleted	
All facilities — Total	1,230,252	29,268	6,192	12,283	27,807	9,282	16,541	10,536	15,053,332	2,209,076	128,195	134,769	89,848
Alabama:													
Birmingham	13,115	226	105,830	2,764	3,012
Montgomery	2,936	277	49	38,907	39,506	457	559	1,351
Montgomery	2,936	277	49	32,912	39,506	457	559
Mobile (S)	5,995
Tuscaloosa	4,780	3	154	155	47,587	515	659
Tuskegee	7,140	142	40	40,629	506	420
Alaska: Anchorage (R)	3,380	39	228	22,235	316
Arizona:													
Phoenix	8,810	228	170	438	110,008	18,615	944	881	665
Prescott	3,714	17	440	25,509	206	170
Tucson	9,992	81	66	231	113,198	298	309
Arkansas:													
Fayetteville	4,958	57	21,787	130	313
Little Rock	18,393	403	252	292	167,235	39,280	720	1,025	1,939
Little Rock	18,393	403	252	292	93,822	39,280	390	675	1,939
No. Little Rock	73,413	330	350
California:													
Fresno	5,058	121	63,940	331	219
Livermore	2,898	75	33,770	220	404
Loma Linda	6,884	43	226	139	119,268	1,500	1,274
Long Beach	20,984	353	653	309,588	1,174	1,551	20
Los Angeles — Brentwood	3,932	156	170,049	57	267
Los Angeles — Wadsworth	16,254	432	634	193,071	4,395	4,180
Los Angeles (I)	660	168,833	84,533	1,523	1,754	4,687
Martinez	7,467	3	111	155,619	1,323	952
Martinez	7,467	3	111	87,942	403	233
Oakland (S)	28,183
Sacramento (S)	39,494	920	719
Palo Alto	13,127	1	148	231	176,546	1,014	993
Palo Alto Div	13,127	1	148	231	96,550	910	863
Menlo Park Div	79,996	104	130
San Diego	15,400	134	155	112	204,554	10,311	2,210	1,669	1,889
San Diego (La Jolla Village Dr.)	15,400	134	155	112	145,182	10,311	2,210	1,669	1,889
San Diego (Camino Del Rio No.) (S)	59,372
San Francisco	10,094	675	1,456	180	785	1,577	188,797	154,288	1,916	1,738	7,927
Sepulveda	10,926	223	176	196,395	1,155	1,320
Colorado:													
Denver	12,106	209	180	204	106	129,444	21,759	709	958	2,008
Ft. Lyon	1,269	9	50	46	20,208	36	52
Grand Junction	2,409	52	88	15,755	128	129

Connecticut:													
Newington	3,848	136	889	152	942	56,003	31,389	637	573	263			
West Haven	11,297		106	114		119,199		1,247	1,496				
Delaware: Wilmington	4,422	8	83	242	335	41,334	3,560	925	1,714	119			
District of Columbia:													
Washington	17,104	75		223		169,502	2,406	2,626	878	1,292			
Florida:													
Bay Pines	7,507	3,046	195	502	492	147,979	197,676	1,524	1,568	2,867			
Bay Pines	7,507	3,046	195	502	492	78,739	197,676	613	770				
St. Petersburg (S)						69,240		911	798	2,867			
Gainesville	11,945	17		245		142,330		1,317	962				
Gainesville	11,945	17		245		103,134		569	305				
Jacksonville (S)						39,196		748	657				
Lake City	7,343	6	57	62		22,997		114	314				
Miami	18,078	398	200	396		280,839		2,127	2,761				
Miami	18,078	398	200	396		235,035		1,438	1,856				
Riviera Beach (S)						45,804		689	905				
Tampa	21,741	39		595		190,130		1,042	1,921				
Tampa	21,741	39		595		140,167		550	1,195				
Orlando (S)						49,963		492	726				
Georgia:													
Atlanta	12,790	418		368		163,607	48,463	1,443	2,451	3,196			
Augusta	11,204	16	52	296	342	79,145		886	685				
Forest Hills Div	11,204	16	52	296	342	56,551		768	616				
Lenwood Div						22,594		118	69				
Dublin	5,266		113	140	155	22,192		114	256				
Hawaii: Honolulu (R)		1,736		37		43,308	6,291	1,562	364	435			
Idaho: Boise	3,077	251		172		44,964	16,064	500	494	967			
Illinois:													
Chicago (Lake Side)	12,391	5		318		109,264		575	744				
Chicago (West Side)	8,174	342		274		193,025	44,787	2,680	1,872	2,177			
Danville	4,839		174	184		38,542		414	1,145				
Hines	23,860			643		190,899		374	1,214				
Marion	3,381	13		183		43,449		174	276				
Marion	3,381	13		183		19,243		174	276				
Evansville (S)						24,206							
North Chicago	6,158		232	226		91,115		221	265				
Indiana:													
Ft. Wayne	2,813		70	109		12,239		192	147				
Indianapolis	13,326	259	80	194	227	93,913	37,363	1,467	990	684			
Cold Spring Road Div	13,326	259	80	194	227	14,913	37,363	229	6				
West 10th Street Div						79,000		1,238	984	684			
Marion	3,229		101	123		26,900		194	132				
Iowa:													
Des Moines	6,550	58	281	202	406	66,555	27,030	789	920	907			
Iowa City	11,602	188	437	302	787	55,813		898	1,277				
Knoxville	2,101		281	155		28,586		270	283				
Kansas:													
Leavenworth	6,839		65	104	1,874	30,182		368	487				
Topeka	5,192		90	144		80,318		216	254				
Wichita	4,325	55		56	79	37,206	14,862	639	797	428			
Kentucky:													
Lexington	12,087		122	269		101,280		463	727				
Leestown Div	12,087		122	269		37,153		162	333				
Cooper Dr. Div	12,087					64,127		301	394				
Louisville	8,004	121		165		79,850	16,078	963	1,220	465			
Louisiana:													
Alexandria	5,650	2	112	77		32,409		275	172				
New Orleans	11,658	81		215	171	182,316	38,261	648	825	773			
Shreveport	9,160	91		201		68,382	15,067	806	1,180	543			
Maine: Togus	7,454	150	79	130		45,052	24,553	484	441	544			

See footnotes at end of table.

Inpatients and Ambulatory Care: Program Summary—Fiscal Year 1979—Continued

Location and Type of VA Facility ¹	Inpatient Care—Patients Treated								Ambulatory Care				
	Hospitals			Nursing Homes			Domiciliaries		Medical Visits		Dental Care		
	VA Medical Centers— Hospital Care Compo- nent	Non-VA 2 3	State Home 2 4	VA Medical Centers— Nursing Home Care Compo- nent	Commu- nity 2 3	State Home 2 4	VA Medical Centers— Domicili- ary Care Compo- nent	State Home 2 4	VA Staff	Fee Basis 2 5	VA Staff		Fee Basis
											Exami- nations	Treat- ment Cases Com- pleted	Net Cases Author- ized 2 6
Maryland:													
Baltimore	6,459	79	112	147,364	8,472	617	791
Baltimore (Loch Raven Road)	6,459	79	112	73,839	8,472	246	464
Baltimore (Federal Building) (S)	73,525	371	327	449
Ft. Howard	2,036	53	68	20,131	118	104
Perry Point	2,681	113	50	37,909	69	34
Massachusetts:													
Bedford	3,332	6	185	141	107,166	586	566
Boston	14,600	12	258	169,985	1,068	398
Boston (So. Hunting Ave.)	14,600	12	258	140,409	1,068	398
Lowell (S)	29,576
Boston (Cort Street) (I)	275	2,038	269	578	186,607	42,494	1,278	1,321	456
Brockton	3,869	131	100	99,625	1,057	1,037
Northampton	2,802	27	258	59	87	402	81	68,811	277	287
Northampton	2,802	27	258	59	87	402	81	52,341	277	287
Springfield (S)	16,470
West Roxbury	4,496	27	61,908	584	803
West Roxbury	4,496	27	39,718	584	803
Worcester (S)	22,190
Michigan:													
Allen Park	12,001	485	98	232	177,793	51,178	1,250	639	2,416
Ann Arbor	183,214	181	68,847	606	679
Ann Arbor	11,632	181	68,847	497	596
Toledo, OH (OCS)	171,582	109	83
Battle Creek	4,280	230	104	90,907	599	908
Battle Creek	4,280	230	104	65,039	157	332
Grand Rapids (S)	690	259	25,868	442	576
Iron Mountain	4,013	44	52	33	22,390	5,055	70	193	102
Saginaw	3,670	133	25,913	162	214
Minnesota:													
Minneapolis	20,158	308	503	139	1,060	201,136	43,425	1,312	1,109	4,878
Minneapolis	20,158	308	503	139	1,060	168,035	43,425	1,312	1,109	4,878
St. Paul (S)	33,101
St. Cloud	2,801	1	58	117	45,758	410	416
Mississippi:													
Biloxi	6,661	42	195	820	68,473	672	716
Biloxi Div	6,661	42	195	820	36,178	567	560
Gulfport Div	32,295	105	156
Jackson	12,078	113	147	116	76,285	29,481	833	545	1,399
Missouri:													
Columbia	7,833	162	66	159	59,633	113	320
Kansas City	12,002	174	279	89,700	27,380	1,749	1,932	844
Poplar Bluff	3,969	146	116	33,818	389	275
St. Louis	14,096	40	109	316	199	135	214,087	10,599	1,170	702	965
John Cochran Div	14,096	40	109	316	199	135	171,596	1,081	516	965
Jefferson Barracks Div	42,491	89	186

Montana:													
Ft. Harrison	3,305	232			102	72		124	12,636	19,598	60	108	704
Miles City	2,141			40	69				10,296		53	91	
Nebraska:													
Grand Island	2,832			64	11	526		219	14,312		115	238	
Lincoln	3,795	63			67				33,948	15,071	210	284	
Omaha	8,657				228				73,349		276	711	413
Nevada:													
Las Vegas (I)									28,590		440	452	
Reno	4,093	241		30	66				41,592	6,392	284	294	281
New Hampshire: Manchester	3,798	112		341	134	121			65,883	13,540	507	542	559
New Jersey:													
East Orange	16,240	155		121	345	319		128	190,137	41,105	2,498	1,924	655
East Orange	16,240	155		121	345	319		128	127,641	41,105	2,498	1,924	
Newark (S)									62,496				
Lyons	4,014			124	72				43,234		365	265	
New Mexico: Albuquerque	9,351	69		102	204				100,033	18,940	811	894	627
New York:													
Albany	8,646	41		111	74				111,451	24,449	1,176	1,689	910
Batavia	2,202				13				75,738		90	211	
Batavia	2,202				13				27,184		90	211	
Rochester (S)									48,554				
Bath	1,440	10		322	23		1,121		13,304	759	169	159	7
Bronx	14,632				58				151,005		3,193	3,678	
Brooklyn	18,008	308		422	61				187,755		1,920	1,699	
Brooklyn Div	18,008	308		422	61				163,439		1,450	981	
St. Albans Div									24,316		470	718	
Brooklyn (I)		17							121,276	4,630	931	853	163
Buffalo	12,846	44		61	84				155,837	24,569	1,286	1,605	542
Canandaigua	3,340			124	4				37,684		156	261	
Castle Point	2,475			176	14				24,153		629	754	
Montrose	4,500			151	15				75,041		502	515	
New York	13,852	175			28				279,845	22,078	1,875	3,815	1,132
New York (First Ave.)	13,852	175			28				118,784	22,078	1,875	3,815	
New York (S)									161,061				
Northport	10,647				30				209,856		1,109	1,109	
Syracuse	5,705	219		63	39	71		56	81,834	48,358	621	847	877
North Carolina:													
Asheville	8,384	15		102	131				68,607		315	436	
Durham	10,688				178				100,869		785	845	
Fayetteville	5,342			63	150				52,611		381	519	
Salisbury	5,823	177		162	98				78,567	60,040	385	300	
Salisbury	5,823	177		162	98				46,907	60,040	98	158	
Winston-Salem (S)									31,660		287	142	2,385
North Dakota: Fargo	4,334	406		114	80			137	21,645	16,370	306	439	793
Ohio:													
Chillicothe	4,863			149	394				44,543		237	1,701	
Cincinnati	10,514	159		349	237				116,845	17,534	394	376	963
Cleveland	14,946	327		150	423	98		986	191,796	55,447	1,351	1,918	
Wade Park Div	14,946	327		150	423	98		986	129,925	55,447	1,128	1,651	
Brecksville									61,871		223	267	1,960
Columbus									38,186	25,752			958
Columbus (Clinic Dr.) (I)		167							31,309				958
Columbus (S)									6,877				
Dayton	7,127			401	177		1,478		52,991		818	663	
Oklahoma:													
Muskogee	4,862	72			212				46,996	23,989	833	586	791
Muskogee	4,862	72			212				45,995	23,989	833	586	791
Tulsa									1,001				
Oklahoma City	14,261	48	573		365	1,102		783	158,445		968	844	

See footnotes at end of table.

Inpatient and Ambulatory Care: Program Summary—Fiscal Year 1979—Continued

Location and Type of VA Facility ¹	Inpatient Care—Patients Treated								Ambulatory Care				
	Hospitals			Nursing Homes			Domiciliaries		Medical Visits		Dental Care		
	VA Medical Centers— Hospital Care Compo- nent	Non-VA 2 3	State Home 2 4	VA Medical Centers— Nursing Home Care Compo- nent	Commu- nity 2 3	State Home 2 4	VA Medical Centers— Domicili- ary Care Compo- nent	State Home 2 4	VA Staff	Fee Basis 2 5	VA Staff		Fee Basis
											Exami- nations	Treat- ment Cases Com- pleted	Net Cases Author- ized 2 6
Oregon:													
Portland	12,445	413			349				101,588	47,086	242	347	1,995
Portland (Marquam Hill)	12,445	413			349				72,385	47,086	242	347	1,995
Portland (SW. Stark St.) (S)									29,203				
Roseburg	3,768	5		119	250				36,348		41	70	
White City (D)		118					2,123		5,481		53	45	
Pennsylvania:													
Altoona	1,835	191		68	67	66		91	19,165	12,219	105	236	531
Butler	2,923	13		137	42				34,190	4,132	342	485	152
Coatesville	4,304	15		69	235				49,304	3,753	112	69	57
Erie	2,858	60		54	59	87		90	27,807	3,913	235	635	211
Lebanon	3,224	97		134	71				53,305	28,938	259	214	527
Lebanon	3,224	97		134	71				42,089	28,938	259	214	
Harrisburg (S)									11,216				
Philadelphia	8,867	462			205				243,382	68,909	2,244	1,501	
Philadelphia (Univ. & Woodland Ave.)	8,867	462			205				151,873	68,909	1,068	916	
Philadelphia (Cherry St.) (S)									91,509		1,176	585	1,997
Pittsburgh (Highland Dr.)	3,686	21			91				56,720	5,858	401	612	116
Pittsburgh	11,905	55		350	287				120,004	13,260	1,563	1,656	77
Pittsburgh (Univ. Dr.) Div	11,905	55		350	287				101,327	13,260	1,434	1,481	77
Aspinwall Div									3,032		129	175	
Pittsburgh (Liberty Ave.) (S)									15,485				
Wheeling, WV (S)									160				
Wilkes-Barre	157,267	153			140				86,284	28,430	1,424	1,306	866
Wilkes-Barre	6,051	153			140				86,284	28,430	1,412	1,301	866
Allentown	151,216										12	5	
Philippines: Manila (R)		1,136							8,631	1,138			9
Puerto Rico:													
San Juan	17,278	4,315			195				248,128	74,130	2,092	1,095	1,703
San Juan	17,278	4,315			195				196,806	74,130	1,699	717	1,687
Mayaguez (S)									51,322		393	378	16
Rhode Island:													
Providence	7,511	141			149	290		147	106,312	12,320	907	1,510	693
Providence	7,511	141			149	290		147	97,922	12,320	907	1,510	
New Bedford, MA (S)									8,390				
South Carolina:													
Charleston	7,630				143				66,542		454	577	
Columbia	6,878	209		138	251	186			84,106	31,773	1,503	1,328	1,744
Columbia	6,878	209		138	251	186			61,074	31,773	740	541	
Greenville (S)									23,032		763	787	
South Dakota:													
Ft. Meade	3,074	2			15				27,569		163	186	
Hot Springs	3,193				22	41	991	126	16,066		17	76	
Sioux Falls	4,245	40		103	112				27,627	5,995	86	169	405

Tennessee:													
Memphis	14,945				112				157,409		1,227	893	
Mountain Home	6,420			74	266		1,444		46,908		183	281	
Murfreesboro	2,319			59	31				24,965		1,153	206	
Nashville	14,434	250			188				128,341	21,891	552	634	1,021
Nashville	14,434	250			188				93,534	21,891	552	634	
Chattanooga (S)									19,681				
Knoxville (S)									15,126				
Texas:													
Amarillo	3,477	6			104				24,889		205	240	
Big Spring	3,547			130	136				24,469		285	170	
Bonham	2,007			125	117		455		16,114		174	193	
Dallas	17,106	181			481				173,299	39,850	1,520	1,558	1,844
El Paso (I)		938							37,297	12,037	706	478	281
Houston	19,358	118		130	585				270,291	8,574	2,339	2,656	857
Houston	19,358	118		130	585				253,801	8,574	2,087	2,501	857
Beaumont (S)									16,490		252	155	
Kerrville	3,955			42	163				25,344		156	286	
Lubbock (I)		149							27,254	20,209	690	391	802
Marlin	2,106	3			63				11,410		145	228	
San Antonio	17,856	273			401				182,063	9,623	2,176	1,791	820
San Antonio (Merton Minter Blvd.)	17,856	273			401				130,049	9,623	1,775	1,450	820
Corpus Christi (S)									16,420		401	341	
McAllen (S)									6,694				
San Antonio (Dwyer Ave.)									28,900				
Temple	11,828				290		1,130		68,568		973	753	
Waco	5,613	92		127	182				84,600	15,726	171	384	731
Waco (Memorial Dr.)									77,224				
Waco (No. Valley Mills Dr.) (S)									7,376				
Utah: Salt Lake City	11,020	11		143	144				122,676	8,741	545	1,020	399
Vermont: White River Junction	4,018	93		126	48	244		29	50,349	11,676	273	1,449	206
Virginia:													
Hampton	5,397	13		56	122		1,036		67,693		796	792	
Richmond	15,152	3			183				123,449		1,053	1,243	
Salem	7,608	253		167	167				118,471	42,112	261	253	1,363
Washington:													
American Lake (Tacoma)	2,863	134		89	56				39,593		265	321	
Seattle (S)	8,819	367			375	310		401	142,476	37,135	589	1,028	3,858
Spokane	3,845				186				37,861		200	325	
Vancouver	4,740				220				36,736		161	343	
Walla Walla	2,415				66				19,202		59	122	
West Virginia:													
Beckley	4,640			55	58				26,662	145	136	201	
Clarksburg	6,089				210				33,979		213	254	
Huntington	3,057	21			253				36,247	17,480	312	533	1,271
Martinsburg	5,987	3			240		813		52,693	2,958	332	353	61
Wisconsin:													
Madison	9,034		260		67	730		94	49,999		259	138	
Tomah	3,080			131	84				34,408		5	130	
Wood	13,430	425		246	352		1,124		171,857	43,744	2,826	503	2,353
Wyoming:													
Cheyenne	2,972	25		66	58				14,590	4,239	215	233	217
Sheridan	1,820	64			59			55	19,896		374	42	

¹ D-Independent domiciliary.

I-Independent outpatient clinics.

S-Satellite clinics.

R-Clinics located in regional offices.

N-Nursing Home Care Unit.

² As reported by VA authorizing facility.

³ Authorized and paid for by VA.

⁴ Supported by VA.

⁵ Medical visits to private physicians authorized by VA on a fee-for-service-basis.

⁶ Net number of dental cases authorized by VA to private dentists on a fee-for-service-basis.

Applications For Medical Care—Fiscal Years 1978–1979

Item	FY 1979	FY 1978
Total applications	2,508,502	2,498,674
Pending determination of need at beginning of period	2,716	3,777
Received during period	2,505,786	2,494,897
Processed — Total	2,436,202	2,421,902
In need of care	2,052,601	2,007,602
Hospital care	920,042	948,146
Ambulatory care	1,122,658	1,048,501
Nursing home care	4,049	4,274
Domiciliary care	5,852	6,681
Not in need of care	383,601	414,300
Cancelled	69,768	73,331
Pending determination of need at end of period	2,748	2,716
Acceptance rate	84.3%	82.9%

HEALTH CARE

TABLE 12

*Total Health Care: Net Full-Time Equivalent Employment
Fiscal Years 1978–1979*

Appropriation/Fund	FY 1979	FY 1978
Total	191,168	194,294
Medical Care	181,742	184,911
Inpatient Care	153,281	156,152
Hospitals	142,215	144,955
Nursing Homes	8,150	8,107
Domiciliaries	2,916	3,090
Outpatient Care	26,982	27,487
All Other	1,478	1,273
Medical Administration and Miscellaneous Operating Expenses	781	777
Research	4,416	4,367
Medical Research	4,217	4,182
Rehabilitative Research	94	96
Health Services Research	105	90
Canteen Service	3,529	3,495
Supply Fund	700	691
Consolidated Working Fund ¹	53

¹Medical Research includes Consolidated Working Fund average employment in FY 1979.

Total Health Care: Operating Costs by Program

	Cost (000)
Total Operating Costs	5,447,958
Medical Care	5,274,756
Inpatient Care	3,875,259
Hospitals	3,480,359
VA hospitals	3,410,449
Contract hospitals	64,812
State home hospitals	5,098
Nursing homes	304,444
VA nursing homes	185,965
Community nursing homes	98,692
State nursing homes	19,787
Domiciliaries	90,456
VA domiciliaries	79,064
State domiciliaries	11,392
Outpatient care	978,220
CHAMPVA	39,218
Education and training	277,040
Miscellaneous benefits and services	105,017
Miscellaneous Operating Expenses	46,877
Medical administration	31,488
Post graduate & inservice training	11,785
Exchange of medical information	3,603
Medical & Prosthetic Research	126,325
Medical research	118,016
Rehabilitative research	5,304
Health services research	3,005

TABLE 14

VA and Non-VA Facilities: Average Costs—Fiscal Years 1978–1979

Type of Facility	Average Cost per Patient Treated		Average Cost per Patient Day	
	FY 1979	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1978
VA Hospitals				
All Bed Sections	2,772	2,583	133.82	119.10
Medical Bed Sections	2,466	2,321	139.44	124.43
Surgical Bed Sections	2,718	2,462	179.25	159.29
Psychiatric Bed Sections	4,018	3,773	95.87	85.46
Non-VA (Contract) Hospitals	2,156	1,944	146.27	121.42
VA Nursing Home Care Units	15,140	14,538	65.65	62.15
Community Nursing Homes	3,490	3,073	32.72	28.42
VA Domiciliaries	4,780	4,359	25.64	23.66
State Homes				
Hospital Care	765	560	11.50 ¹	9.90
Nursing Home Care	2,073	2,123	10.13	10.50 ¹
Domiciliary Care	1,022	1,029	5.50 ¹	5.50 ¹

¹ Per diems reflect statutory limitations.

**VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component, Non-VA (Contract), and State Home Hospitals:
Admissions, Discharges, and Remaining by Type of Hospital and Bed Section—Fiscal Year 1979**

Type of Facility	Type of Bed Section			
	Total	Medical	Surgical	Psychiatric
ADMISSIONS¹				
All hospitals	1,196,169	713,214 ²	309,637 ²	168,118 ²
VA Medical Centers — Total	1,162,566	696,361	306,434	159,771
Non-VA (contract) hospitals — Total	28,403	16,853	3,203	8,347
Federal Government Hospitals — Total	2,625	1,837	684	104
Army	1,859	1,236	583	40
Air Force	505	405	90	10
Navy	100	91	7	2
Public Health Service	110	82	4	24
Other ³	51	23	28
State and local government hospitals	6,993	3,479	599	2,915
Non-Public hospitals	17,714	10,806	1,677	5,231
Foreign government hospital ⁴	1,071	731	243	97
State home hospitals	5,200	5	5	5
DISCHARGES^{1 6}				
All hospitals	1,195,884	693,280 ²	322,470 ²	174,928 ²
VA Medical Centers — Total	1,162,355	676,402	319,270	166,683
Non-VA (contract) hospitals — Total	28,323	16,878	3,200	8,245
Federal Government Hospitals — Total	2,603	1,826	678	99
Army	103	94	7	2
Air Force	509	406	93	10
Navy	103	94	7	2
Public Health Service	116	87	4	25
Other ³	54	25	29
State and local government hospitals	6,996	3,485	599	2,912
Non-Public hospitals	17,651	10,837	1,674	5,140
Foreign government hospitals ⁴	1,073	730	249	94
State home hospitals	5,206	5	5	5
BED OCCUPANTS REMAINING				
Total occupants remaining on September 30, 1979	69,810	32,974 ²	13,540 ²	22,310 ²
VA Medical Centers — Total	67,897	32,702	13,467	21,728
Non-VA (contract) hospitals — Total	927	272	73	582
Federal Government Hospitals — Total	110	71	30	9
Army	91	55	30	6
Air Force	14	14
Navy	1	1
Public Health Service	1	1
Other ³	3	1	2
State and local government hospitals	87	19	4	64
Non-Public hospitals	678	146	28	504
Foreign government hospital ⁴	52	36	11	5
State home hospitals	986	5	5	5
ABSENT BED OCCUPANTS REMAINING				
Total absent bed occupants (i.e., patients on leave absence) remaining on September 30, 1979	1,005	205	203	597
VA Medical Centers — Total	983	205	203	575
All other hospitals	22	22

¹Excludes interhospital transfers for VA medical centers; includes transfers for all other hospitals.

²Excludes State Home Hospitals; data by bed section not reported.

³U.S. health care facilities in the Canal Zone area; and St. Elizabeth Hospital, Washington, D.C., which is operated by the Department of Health Education and Welfare.

⁴Veterans Memorial Medical Center, Manila, Republic of the Philippines.

⁵Data not available.

⁶Includes deaths.

TABLE 16

*VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component and Non-VA Hospitals: Patient Movement
By Type of Bed Section—Fiscal Year 1979*

Item	VA Medical Centers				Non-VA Hospitals			
	Total Patients	Type of Bed Section ¹			Total Patients	Type of Bed Section		
		Medical ²	Surgical	Psychiatric		Medical	Surgical	Psychiatric
Total on rolls (bed occupants and patients on leave of absence) remaining on September 30, 1978	70,149	33,777	13,607	22,765	1,134	339	114	681
Gains during Fiscal Year 1979 — Total	1,335,497	782,470	365,199	187,828	28,501	16,897	3,232	8,372
Admissions	1,162,566	696,361	306,434	159,771	28,403	16,853	3,203	8,347
Transfers in from other hospitals ³	30,205	12,511	9,568	8,126
Changes in bed sections (+)	142,726	73,598	49,197	19,931	98	44	29	25
Losses during Fiscal Year 1979 — Total	1,337,656	783,402	365,314	188,940	28,516	16,973	3,280	8,263
Regular discharges — Total	1,162,355	676,402	319,270	166,683	27,605	16,241	3,135	8,229
To Ambulatory Care	760,472	454,882	247,284	58,306
Other	356,653	185,176	63,437	108,040
Deaths	45,230	36,344	8,549	337	718	637	65	16
Transfers out to other hospitals ³	32,592	17,276	9,072	6,244
Changes in bed sections (–)	142,709	89,724	36,972	16,013	193	95	80	18
Remaining on September 30, 1979 — Total	67,897	32,702	13,467	21,728	945	272	73	600
Bed occupants	66,914	32,497	13,264	21,153	923	272	73	578
On leave of absence	983	205	203	575	22
Patients treated during the Fiscal Year 1979 ^{6 7} ...	1,230,252	709,104	332,737	188,411	29,268	17,150	3,273	8,845
Episodes of care during Fiscal Year 1979 ⁸	1,372,961	798,828	369,709	204,424	29,461	17,245	3,353	8,863
Average daily census during Fiscal Year 1979 ⁹
Total	69,821	34,363	13,825	21,633	1,182	413	107	662
Excluding days while patients on authorized leave of absence of 96 hours or less	68,249	33,854	13,489	20,906

¹Beds are classified according to their intended use; patients are classified according to the classification of the beds they occupy, rather than on a diagnostic basis.

²Medical bed sections include medicine, neurology, intermediate care, spinal cord injury, medical rehabilitation, and blind rehabilitation.

³Include only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.

⁴Included with the data on admissions.

⁵Included with the data on "other" regular discharges.

⁶Based on the number of discharges and deaths during FY 1979, plus the number remaining on the rolls on September 30, 1979. Interhospital and intrahospital transfers are excluded.

⁷Patients coming to VA hospitals for chronic dialysis are considered to be inpatients; there were 224,590 such patients with one day duration of stay treated during the fiscal year.

⁸Based on the number of discharges and deaths during FY 1979, plus the number remaining on the rolls on September 30, 1979. Interhospital transfers are excluded but intrahospital transfers are included.

⁹Based on the number of patient days divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.

**VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component and Non-VA Hospitals: Patient Movement
By Type of Hospital—Fiscal Year 1979**

Item	VA Medical Centers- Hospital Care Component	Non-VA (Contract) Hospitals				
		Total	Type of Hospital			
			Federal Government	State and Local Government	Non- Public	Foreign Government
Total on rolls (bed occupants and patients on leave of absence) remaining on September 30, 1978	70,149	1,134	86	74	920	54
Gains during Fiscal Year 1979 — Total	1,335,497	28,501	2,636	7,017	17,717	1,131
Admissions	1,162,566	28,403	2,625	6,993	17,714	1,071
Transfers in from other medical centers ³	30,205	4	4	4	4	4
Changes in bed sections (+)	142,726	98	11	24	3	60
Losses during Fiscal Year 1979 — Total	1,337,656	28,516	2,614	6,998	17,771	1,133
Regular discharges — Total	1,162,355	28,323	2,603	6,996	17,651	1,073
To Ambulatory Care	760,472	5	5	5	5	5
Other	356,653	27,605	2,466	6,826	17,276	1,037
Deaths	45,230	718	137	170	375	36
Transfers out to other medical centers ³	32,592	5	5	5	5	5
Changes in bed sections (—)	142,709	193	11	2	120	60
Remaining on September 30, 1979 — Total	67,897	945	110	87	696	52
Bed occupants	66,914	923	110	83	678	52
On leave of absence	983	22	4	18
Patients treated during the fiscal year ^{6 7}	1,230,252	29,268	2,713	7,083	18,347	1,125
Episodes of care during the fiscal year ⁸	1,372,961	29,461	2,724	7,085	18,467	1,185
Average daily census during the fiscal year ⁹						
Total	69,821	1,182	99	180	853	50
Excluding days while patients on authorized leave of absence of 96 hours or less	68,249

¹ Include Department of Defense and Public Health Service hospitals, U.S. health care facilities in the Canal Zone area; and St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C., which is operated by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

² Veterans Memorial Medical Center, Manila, Republic of the Philippines.

³ Include only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.

⁴ Included with the data on admissions.

⁵ Included with the data on "other" regular discharges.

⁶ Based on the number of discharges and deaths during the fiscal year, plus the number on the rolls on September 30, 1979.

⁷ Patients coming to VA medical centers for chronic dialysis are considered to be inpatients; there were 224,590 such patients with one day duration of stay treated during the fiscal year.

⁸ Based on the number of discharges and deaths during FY 1979, plus the number remaining on the rolls on September 30, 1979. Interhospital transfers are excluded but intrahospital transfers (i.e., changes in bed sections) are included.

⁹ Based on the number of patient days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1979

Location	Average Operating Beds ¹				Patients Treated Total 2 3	Episodes of Care ⁴			Average Daily Census 5
	Total	Bed Section ⁶				Bed Section ⁶			
		Medical 7	Surgical	Psychiatric		Medical 7	Surgical	Psychiatric	
All hospitals ⁸	87,713	42,772	18,542	26,402	1,230,252	798,828	369,709	204,424	69,821
Alabama:									
Birmingham	428	192	236	13,115	8,438	5,851	293
Montgomery	168	140	28	2,936	2,357	932	147
Tuskegee	977	481	95	401	7,140	4,124	1,719	2,787	804
Tuscaloosa	581	143	438	4,780	1,161	4,169	494
Arizona:									
Phoenix	455	212	107	136	8,810	4,885	2,668	1,866	348
Prescott	211	138	51	29	3,714	2,344	1,216	392	167
Tucson	321	156	118	46	9,992	6,392	3,292	810	247
Arkansas:									
Fayetteville	220	145	75	4,958	3,463	1,680	169
Little Rock	1,398	532	277	589	18,393	10,437	7,400	3,715	1,123
California:									
Fresno	268	126	107	35	5,058	2,613	2,033	708	207
Livermore	188	105	68	15	2,898	1,794	986	293	132
Loma Linda	317	130	127	60	6,884	4,340	2,345	727	225
Long Beach	1,276	859	267	150	20,984	14,899	5,512	2,128	965
Los Angeles (Brentwood)	458	30	428	3,932	466	3,756	414
Los Angeles (Wadsworth)	814	554	260	16,254	12,691	5,641	560
Martinez	426	200	162	64	7,467	4,002	2,983	1,229	330
Palo Alto	1,339	197	140	1,002	13,127	6,295	2,864	5,173	1,019
San Diego	573	270	197	106	15,400	9,924	5,051	1,670	440
San Francisco	354	141	177	36	10,094	5,966	4,084	673	264
Sepulveda	722	339	146	237	10,926	7,379	2,188	2,130	486
Colorado:									
Denver	435	158	180	97	12,106	7,186	4,117	1,588	313
Ft. Lyon	498	185	312	1,269	755	955	346
Grand Junction	115	83	32	2,409	1,790	732	92
Connecticut:									
Newington	190	71	84	35	3,848	2,217	1,458	442	134
West Haven	663	373	156	134	11,297	8,571	2,721	1,070	473
Delaware: Wilmington	327	177	160	4,422	2,630	2,199	254
District of Columbia: Washington	708	327	201	180	17,104	14,063	3,265	1,532	610
Florida:									
Bay Pines	672	395	151	126	7,507	4,998	2,894	1,197	622
Gainesville	480	162	228	90	11,945	5,337	6,184	1,028	384
Lake City	358	274	84	7,343	5,720	2,085	267
Miami	767	384	217	167	18,078	12,976	5,660	2,446	627
Tampa	697	312	226	159	21,741	15,640	5,810	1,835	560
Georgia:									
Atlanta	503	212	195	96	12,790	7,799	4,130	1,662	398
Augusta	1,076	430	156	490	11,204	5,272	3,273	4,104	787
Dublin	399	355	45	5,266	5,168	916	317
Idaho: Boise	162	90	72	3,077	2,204	1,117	97
Illinois:									
Chicago (Lakeside)	447	265	157	26	12,391	10,182	2,754	377	369
Chicago (West Side)	528	253	192	83	8,174	4,305	3,269	1,437	439
Danville	1,079	559	91	430	4,839	2,699	1,347	2,279	797
Hines	1,347	776	332	240	23,860	17,521	5,108	3,460	1,081
Marion	171	126	45	3,381	2,396	1,262	136
North Chicago	1,423	533	88	799	6,158	3,918	1,174	3,072	1,046
Indiana:									
Ft. Wayne	177	110	67	2,813	2,842	1,093	128
Indianapolis ⁹	597	290	210	97	13,326	8,593	4,805	1,261	429
Marion	966	710	257	3,229	2,440	1,878	806
Iowa:									
Des Moines	278	147	130	6,550	3,952	3,042	214
Iowa City	350	150	148	52	11,602	7,519	3,954	855	256
Knoxville	678	277	401	2,101	1,049	1,838	453
Kansas:									
Leavenworth	473	200	121	152	6,839	2,958	1,845	2,775	353
Topeka	904	333	57	514	5,192	3,192	939	2,273	743
Wichita	183	101	82	4,325	3,242	1,427	126
Kentucky:									
Lexington ¹⁰	882	436	148	298	12,087	7,790	3,844	1,998	736
Louisville	425	194	182	49	8,004	4,166	3,641	831	311
Louisiana:									
Alexandria	366	242	108	16	5,650	4,158	2,491	644	299
New Orleans	570	263	221	86	11,658	7,453	3,808	1,046	415
Shreveport	445	221	150	74	9,160	4,424	3,342	1,745	297
Maine: Togus	582	180	78	325	7,454	3,926	1,530	2,747	475
Maryland:									
Baltimore	269	120	109	40	6,459	2,921	2,684	1,347	217
Ft. Howard	230	213	17	2,036	1,968	222	198
Perry Point	787	400	387	2,681	2,123	1,503	720
Massachusetts:									
Bedford	803	326	42	434	3,332	1,751	429	1,934	703
Boston	807	438	277	92	14,600	9,544	5,309	1,087	642
Brockton	848	335	15	498	3,869	1,561	190	2,725	731

See footnotes at end of table.

VA Medical Centers--Hospital Care Component: Selected Data--Fiscal Year 1979--Continued

Location	Average Operating Beds ¹				Patients Treated Total 2 3	Episodes of Care ⁴			Average Daily Census 5
	Total	Bed Section ⁶				Bed Section ⁵			
		Medical 7	Surgical	Psychiatric		Medical 7	Surgical	Psychiatric	
Northampton	676	248	428	2,802	1,552	2,251	581
West Roxbury	264	181	83	4,496	3,037	2,050	199
Michigan:									
Allen Park	552	283	150	119	12,001	8,232	2,888	1,857	408
Ann Arbor	337	146	90	100	11,632	9,014	2,941	1,016	267
Battle Creek	968	329	639	4,280	1,122	3,899	784
Iron Mountain	219	130	89	4,013	3,005	1,106	140
Saginaw	160	102	59	3,670	2,466	1,319	118
Minnesota:									
Minneapolis	776	340	334	103	20,158	12,969	7,464	1,520	588
St. Cloud	836	414	422	2,801	1,349	2,078	738
Mississippi:									
Biloxi	822	261	66	495	6,661	2,481	2,391	2,831	689
Jackson	472	225	176	70	12,078	7,225	4,285	1,160	389
Missouri:									
Columbia	392	180	152	60	7,833	4,340	3,480	723	288
Kansas City	470	218	185	67	12,002	8,219	3,738	1,080	378
Poplar Bluff	176	89	77	10	3,969	2,118	1,794	345	146
St. Louis	934	417	233	284	14,096	8,669	4,152	2,603	696
Montana:									
Ft. Harrison	157	99	58	3,305	2,205	1,326	114
Miles City	94	64	30	2,141	1,565	629	59
Nebraska:									
Grand Island	162	111	51	2,832	2,141	831	115
Lincoln	178	59	65	54	3,795	1,957	1,318	1,199	133
Omaha	401	191	143	67	8,657	6,107	2,611	940	314
Nevada: Reno	178	85	70	24	4,093	2,386	1,624	374	131
New Hampshire: Manchester	162	100	62	3,798	2,649	1,375	138
New Jersey:									
East Orange	958	591	252	115	16,240	12,603	3,658	1,522	780
Lyons	1,273	503	27	743	4,014	1,938	447	3,051	1,039
New Mexico: Albuquerque	367	163	137	64	9,351	7,092	4,276	1,232	281
New York:									
Albany	696	365	198	132	8,646	4,641	3,088	1,925	578
Batavia	240	210	30	2,202	2,245	609	201
Bath	208	197	11	1,440	1,266	228	197
Bronx	702	392	250	60	14,632	11,051	3,797	798	544
Brooklyn ¹¹	1,050	639	295	116	18,008	13,174	3,864	2,296	840
Buffalo	791	458	199	134	12,846	7,961	3,795	2,202	681
Canandaigua	1,018	532	8	478	3,340	1,911	110	2,297	859
Castle Point	254	189	65	2,475	1,617	1,129	187
Montrose	1,283	444	15	824	4,500	1,659	204	3,943	1,100
New York	952	441	359	151	13,852	7,157	5,574	1,806	749
Northport	938	381	160	397	10,647	8,530	3,046	2,113	808
Syracuse	362	132	166	64	5,705	2,820	2,824	521	288
North Carolina:									
Asheville	535	350	155	30	8,384	5,471	3,433	473	439
Durham	497	200	216	81	10,688	5,939	4,575	927	390
Fayetteville	339	224	83	33	5,342	3,908	1,451	341	244
Salisbury	874	324	40	510	5,823	2,757	841	3,228	754
North Dakota: Fargo	224	152	72	4,334	3,595	1,184	148
Ohio:									
Chillicothe	940	462	478	4,863	4,119	2,976	769
Cincinnati	375	120	177	78	10,514	6,384	3,914	1,007	309
Cleveland	1,466	563	258	644	14,946	9,119	3,364	4,548	1,123
Dayton	814	399	215	200	7,127	4,132	2,452	1,290	608
Oklahoma:									
Muskogee	240	137	103	4,862	3,250	1,827	157
Oklahoma City	433	169	157	107	14,261	10,868	4,949	1,800	340
Oregon:									
Portland	485	273	182	30	12,464	9,329	3,435	458	349
Roseburg	353	164	22	167	3,768	2,332	629	1,298	276
Pennsylvania:									
Altoona	120	86	34	1,835	1,217	673	117
Butler	313	313	2,923	3,009	223
Coatesville	1,392	431	961	4,304	1,195	3,914	1,102
Erie	142	100	42	2,858	1,966	1,252	123
Lebanon	846	396	29	421	3,224	2,240	630	1,124	808
Philadelphia	477	233	201	44	8,867	6,372	2,664	575	373
Pittsburgh (Highland Drive)	817	309	508	3,686	1,146	3,257	699
Pittsburgh (University Drive) ¹²	692	435	226	31	11,905	9,095	3,674	439	534
Wilkes-Barre	491	258	121	112	6,051	3,336	1,586	1,575	384
Puerto Rico: San Juan	691	278	173	240	17,278	10,640	4,004	3,384	594
Rhode Island: Providence	334	213	82	39	7,511	5,988	1,730	563	252
South Carolina:									
Charleston	406	206	146	54	7,630	4,084	3,216	841	316
Columbia	412	217	159	36	6,878	3,954	3,160	693	342
South Dakota:									
Ft. Meade	402	212	17	173	3,074	1,256	693	1,535	344
Hot Springs	222	147	31	44	3,193	2,963	569	663	189
Sioux Falls	249	126	84	39	4,245	2,340	1,736	493	185

See footnotes at end of table.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Components: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1979—Continued

Location	Average Operating Beds ¹				Patients Treated Total 2 3	Episodes of Care ⁴			Average Daily Census 5
	Total	Bed Section ⁶				Bed Section ⁶			
		Medical 7	Surgical	Psychiatric		Medical 7	Surgical	Psychiatric	
Tennessee:									
Memphis	904	518	206	180	14,945	9,358	5,309	1,544	690
Mountain Home	510	301	136	73	6,420	3,330	2,324	1,516	428
Murfreesboro	758	436	322	2,319	739	1,771	687
Nashville	485	233	206	46	14,434	11,204	4,332	608	393
Texas:									
Amarillo	139	76	63	3,477	2,323	1,337	112
Big Spring	221	128	62	30	3,547	3,376	1,545	456	163
Bonham	78	39	24	15	2,007	1,451	795	154	68
Dallas	712	301	251	160	17,106	10,489	6,317	1,868	551
Houston	1,137	511	255	372	19,358	12,349	6,641	2,827	924
Kerrville	306	238	68	3,955	3,105	1,105	235
Marlin	222	222	2,106	2,250	143
San Antonio	679	283	216	180	17,856	12,776	5,003	1,636	563
Temple	636	337	209	90	11,828	7,916	3,534	1,245	485
Waco	1,031	400	631	5,613	1,688	4,503	918
Utah: Salt Lake City	454	229	115	110	11,020	6,645	3,719	1,482	334
Vermont: White River Junction	194	95	79	20	4,018	2,212	1,769	244	161
Virginia:									
Hampton	459	288	96	75	5,397	3,616	1,913	695	360
Richmond	759	506	188	65	15,152	11,969	3,984	920	608
Salem	776	274	76	426	7,608	3,524	1,710	4,109	633
Washington:									
American Lake	478	142	336	2,863	1,198	1,939	390
Seattle	303	139	98	66	8,819	6,069	2,301	964	262
Spokane	213	118	95	3,845	2,501	1,767	170
Vancouver	358	192	108	57	4,740	2,905	1,921	642	254
Walla Walla	162	129	33	2,415	1,989	606	117
West Virginia:									
Beckley	174	114	60	4,640	3,446	1,911	133
Clarksburg	215	91	87	37	6,089	3,799	2,295	703	183
Huntington	164	106	58	3,057	2,093	1,292	123
Martinsburg	514	420	72	22	5,987	4,707	1,536	405	464
Wisconsin:									
Madison	378	201	159	18	9,034	6,558	3,182	297	261
Tomah	800	447	353	3,080	1,389	2,113	704
Wood	815	369	249	197	13,430	8,272	4,282	2,191	651
Wyoming:									
Cheyenne	129	80	49	2,972	2,400	674	105
Sheridan	332	127	205	1,820	1,092	1,205	272

¹Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month or 13 consecutive months (September 1978 – September 1979).

²Based on the number of discharges and deaths during FY 1979, plus the number on the rolls (bed occupants and patients on authorized leave of absence) on September 30, 1979. Inter-hospital transfers are excluded from the overall total but are included in the individual hospital totals.

³Beginning with FY 1973, patients coming to VA hospitals for chronic dialysis are considered to be inpatients; there were 224,590 such patients during FY 1979.

⁴Based on the number of discharges and deaths during FY 1979, plus the number on the rolls (bed occupants and patients on authorized leave of absence) on September 30, 1979. Inter-hospital transfers are excluded from the overall totals but are included in the individual bed section totals. Intrahospital transfers (i.e., movement of patients from one type of bed section to another) are included in both the overall bed section totals and in the individual hospital bed section totals.

⁵Based on total patient days during FY 1979 divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.

⁶Beds are classified according to their intended use; patients are classified according to the classification of the beds they occupy, rather than on diagnostic basis.

⁷Medical bed sections include medicine, neurology, intermediate care, spinal cord injury, medical rehabilitation, and blind rehabilitation.

⁸Data for the VA Medical Centers at Augusta (Lenwood), GA; Brecksville, OH; Gulfport, MS; Jefferson Barracks, MO; North Little Rock, AR; and Palo Alto (Menlo Park), CA are included, respectively, with the data for the VA Medical Centers at Augusta, Cleveland, Biloxi, St. Louis, Little Rock, and Palo Alto.

⁹Includes data for the two VA Medical Centers at Indianapolis, IN, (Cold Spring Road and West 10th Street).

¹⁰Includes data for the two VA Medical Centers at Lexington, KY. (Cooper Drive and Leestown).

¹¹Includes data for the VA Medical Centers at Brooklyn and St. Albans, NY.

¹²Includes data for the VA Medical Centers at Pittsburgh (University Drive) and Aspinwall, PA.

Non-VA Hospitals¹ : Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1979

Location of Authorizing VA Facility	Average Daily Census ²	Admissions	Discharges ³	Patients Treated ⁴				Remaining on Sept. 30, 1979 ⁵
				Total	Federal Hospitals	State and Local Government Hospitals ¹	Non-Public Hospitals	
Total	1,182	28,403	28,323	29,268	3,838	7,083	18,347	945
Medical Bed Sections	565	16,853	16,878	17,150	2,663	3,504	10,983	272
Surgical Bed Sections	107	3,203	3,200	3,273	968	603	1,702	73
Psychiatric Bed Sections	662	8,347	8,245	8,845	207	2,976	5,662	600
Alabama:								
Montgomery	4	275	274	277	7	170	100	3
Tuscaloosa		3	3	3		3		
Alaska: Juneau (RO)	99	3,283	3,306	3,380	258	185	2,937	74
Arizona:								
Phoenix	7	224	219	228	1	55	172	9
Tucson ⁶	1	80	80	81		81		1
Arkansas: Little Rock	5	403	403	403			403	
California:								
Loma Linda	1	38	40	41			41	
Los Angeles (OPC)	13	674	660	660		311	349	
Martinez		2	3	3			3	
Palo Alto			1	1				
San Diego	1	134	133	134		41	93	1
San Francisco	8	673	673	673	1	265	407	
Colorado: Denver	2	212	209	209	7	57	145	
Connecticut: Newington	3	136	132	136		73	63	4
Delaware: Wilmington		8	8	8			8	
District of Columbia: Washington	5	69	72	75	72		3	3
Florida:								
Bay Pines	59	3,019	3,019	3,046	43	1,543	1,460	27
Gainesville		5	5	5			5	
Lake City		6	6	6			6	
Miami	4	396	394	398		398		4
Tampa	1	39	39	39			39	
Georgia:								
Atlanta	7	416	415	418		418		3
Augusta		15	16	16		16		
Hawaii: Honolulu (RO)	86	1,680	1,643	1,736	939	410	387	93
Idaho: Boise	3	251	251	251		155	96	
Illinois:								
Chicago (L.S.)		4	5	5			5	
Chicago (W.S.)	13	341	342	342		150	192	
Marion		12	13	13		13		
Indiana: Indianapolis	8	257	258	259		72	187	1
Iowa:								
Des Moines		58	58	58		22	36	
Iowa City	1	188	188	188		161	27	
Kansas: Wichita	2	52	54	55		2	53	1
Kentucky: Louisville	2	121	121	121	2	23	96	1
Louisiana:								
Alexandria		2	2	2			2	
New Orleans	6	79	77	81		8	73	4
Shreveport	2	91	91	91	1		90	
Maine: Togus	2	148	150	150			150	
Maryland: Baltimore	2	78	75	79		2	77	4
Massachusetts:								
Bedford		6	6	6			6	
Boston (OPC)	8	285	284	287		10	277	1
Northampton	13	27	27	27		27		
Michigan:								
Allen Park	12	485	485	485	3	243	239	
Iron Mountain	1	44	44	44		44		
Minnesota: Minneapolis	8	307	307	308		115	193	1
Mississippi: Jackson	2	113	113	113		91	22	
Missouri:								
Columbia	2	160	161	162		162		1
Kansas City	3	174	174	174			174	
St. Louis	4	41	41	41	1		40	
Montana: Ft. Harrison	4	229	231	232			232	1
Nebraska: Lincoln	3	62	62	63		13	50	1
Nevada: Reno	5	240	234	241		20	221	7
New Hampshire: Manchester	1	112	112	112		22	90	
New Jersey: East Orange	4	155	152	155		49	106	3
New Mexico: Albuquerque	2	69	69	69			69	
New York:								
Albany	2	41	41	41		4	37	
Bath		10	10	10			10	
Brooklyn	4	89	93	93				
Brooklyn (OPC)	3	129	129	129	93	112	17	
Buffalo	4	146	146	147		44	103	1
New York	15	154	167	175		157	18	8
Syracuse	2	219	219	219			219	

See footnotes at end of table.

Non-VA Hospitals¹: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1979—Continued

Location of Authorizing VA Facility	Average Daily Census ²	Admissions	Discharges ³	Patients Treated ⁴				Remaining on Sept. 30, 1979 ⁵
				Total	Federal Hospitals	State and Local Government Hospitals ¹	Non-Public Hospitals	
North Carolina:								
Asheville		14	14	15			15	1
Salisbury	5	177	177	177		49	128	
North Dakota: Fargo	3	393	397	406	274	1	131	9
Ohio:								
Cincinnati	3	159	159	159		74	85	
Cleveland	8	367	367	367		74	293	
Columbus (OPC)	7	165	166	167		81	86	1
Oklahoma:								
Muskogee	6	71	72	72		72		
Oklahoma City		48	48	48		48		
Oregon:								
Portland	7	413	413	413		29	384	
White City (DOM)	2	117	114	118			118	4
Pennsylvania:								
Altoona	4	190	182	191			191	9
Butler		13	13	13		13		
Coatesville		15	15	15		15		
Erie	1	59	60	60		60		
Lebanon	1	94	96	97		15	82	1
Philadelphia	8	431	459	462	17	66	379	3
Pittsburgh (GEN)	2	55	55	55			55	
Pittsburgh (PSY)	1	21	21	21			21	
Wilkes-Barre	8	151	152	153		28	125	1
Philippines: Manila (RO)	50	1,076	1,076	1,136	1,125		11	60
Puerto Rico: San Juan	541	3,858	3,777	4,315		37	4,278	538
Rhode Island: Providence	3	139	141	141		14	127	
South Carolina: Columbia	5	203	205	212	6	86	120	7
South Dakota:								
Ft. Meade		2	2	2		2		
Sioux Falls	1	40	40	40		2	38	
Tennessee: Nashville	5	249	248	250		107	143	2
Texas:								
Amarillo		3	3	3			3	
Dallas	3	181	180	181		95	86	1
El Paso (OPC)	28	920	911	938	748	67	123	27
Houston	1	118	118	118		16	102	
Lubbock (OPC)	4	146	149	149		1	148	
Marlin		3	3	3			3	
San Antonio	6	263	262	273	107	33	133	11
Waco	2	91	91	92		51	41	1
Utah: Salt Lake City		11	11	11			11	
Vermont: White River Junction	2	87	92	93		3	90	1
Virginia:								
Hampton		12	12	13			13	1
Richmond		20	20	20		20		
Salem	8	246	247	253	2	6	245	6
Washington:								
American Lake		129	129	134	131	3		5
Seattle	5	365	360	366		143	223	6
West Virginia:								
Huntington	2	21	21	21		21		
Martinsburg		3	3	3		3		
Wisconsin: Wood	8	424	425	425		16	409	
Wyoming:								
Cheyenne		25	25	25		24	1	
Sheridan	1	64	64	64			64	

¹Exclude State Home hospitals.²Based on the number of patient days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the year.³Includes deaths.⁴Discharges and deaths during the fiscal year plus the number of patients on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year.⁵Total on rolls (bed occupants and patients on authorized leave of absence).⁶1257 patients (816 in medical bed section, 346 in surgical bed section, 95 in psychiatric bed section) treated in Non-Federal hospital.

**VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Remaining, Type of Patient, Percent Hospitalized in
Reported State of Residence¹—September 26, 1979**

Reported State of Residence	All Patients			Type of Patient									
				General Medical and Surgical		Tuberculosis		Psychotic		Other Psychiatric		Neurological	
	Total	Hospitalized in Same State		Total	Percent Hospitalized in Same State	Total	Percent Hospitalized in Same State	Total	Percent Hospitalized in Same State	Total	Percent Hospitalized in Same State	Total	Percent Hospitalized in Same State
		Number	Percent										
Total	69,994	60,357	86.2	32,024	88.0	482	90.2	17,769	84.1	12,099	85.3	7,620	85.0
United States	69,348	59,734	86.1	31,654	87.9	482	90.2	17,581	83.9	12,044	85.3	7,587	85.0
Alabama	1,449	1,265	87.3	617	85.3	19	73.7	474	89.7	177	90.4	162	87.0
Alaska	9	0.0	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	817	751	91.9	483	91.7	9	100.0	101	89.1	123	95.9	101	90.1
Arkansas	1,060	960	90.6	574	89.5	5	100.0	177	86.4	160	100.0	144	89.6
California	5,090	4,897	96.2	2,597	98.0	26	80.8	947	96.2	973	92.6	547	95.1
Colorado	614	536	87.3	264	88.6	11	100.0	116	90.5	169	80.5	54	92.6
Connecticut	683	503	73.6	366	94.5	0.0	184	33.2	61	70.5	72	73.6
Delaware	208	127	61.1	111	100.0	0.0	47	12.8	29	0.0	21	52.4
District of Columbia	416	354	85.1	228	97.8	10	100.0	46	30.4	102	90.2	30	50.0
Florida	2,716	2,346	86.4	1,518	93.6	35	100.0	418	50.5	395	85.6	350	97.1
Georgia	1,559	1,131	72.5	747	74.4	10	60.0	361	58.7	306	78.8	135	86.7
Hawaii	4	0.0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	188	89	47.3	131	54.2	0.0	29	41.4	17	35.3	11	0.0
Illinois	3,893	3,430	88.1	1,881	86.4	18	100.0	939	93.8	591	82.7	464	89.7
Indiana	1,622	1,261	77.7	566	73.9	15	66.7	695	84.3	242	75.2	104	63.5
Iowa	829	667	80.5	383	80.2	4	0.0	223	88.8	136	81.6	83	61.4
Kansas	976	645	66.1	413	50.6	6	100.0	256	89.1	198	67.2	103	67.0
Kentucky	1,283	964	75.1	680	72.6	5	0.0	209	90.0	258	79.1	131	59.5
Louisiana	1,097	869	79.2	642	96.7	20	80.0	196	31.6	133	59.4	106	85.8
Maine	433	428	98.8	172	96.5	0.0	134	100.0	89	100.0	38	100.0
Maryland	1,255	863	68.8	489	57.1	0.0	237	92.4	257	70.8	272	67.6
Massachusetts	2,571	2,420	94.1	750	87.2	5	100.0	1,047	97.6	464	97.8	305	93.4
Michigan	1,807	1,679	92.9	650	93.5	14	71.4	650	95.5	346	90.2	147	86.4
Minnesota	1,335	1,179	88.3	461	83.1	6	100.0	509	91.9	199	87.9	160	91.9
Mississippi	937	721	76.9	476	78.2	0.0	227	73.1	146	91.1	88	56.8
Missouri	1,530	1,212	79.2	914	87.2	5	100.0	231	56.7	226	65.9	154	84.4
Montana	308	173	56.2	203	69.0	5	100.0	29	0.0	46	39.1	25	40.0
Nebraska	689	426	61.8	345	79.4	0.0	154	17.5	157	68.2	33	57.6
Nevada	210	96	45.7	142	50.0	6	100.0	16	43.8	27	25.9	19	31.6
New Hampshire	281	109	38.8	164	50.6	0.0	58	10.3	27	22.2	32	40.6
New Jersey	2,041	1,740	85.3	636	83.3	26	100.0	830	85.4	279	83.9	270	88.9
New Mexico	298	217	72.8	178	89.3	6	100.0	51	33.3	42	54.8	21	57.1
New York	6,910	6,694	96.9	2,906	97.9	55	100.0	2,053	94.6	1,060	97.5	836	98.1
North Carolina	1,784	1,629	91.3	852	95.2	5	100.0	439	92.3	277	88.4	211	77.3
North Dakota	154	72	46.8	70	77.1	0.0	50	0.0	30	43.3	4	100.0
Ohio	2,862	2,517	87.9	1,134	87.4	11	100.0	800	88.9	598	87.3	319	88.4
Oklahoma	634	427	67.4	360	90.8	4	100.0	106	20.8	114	50.0	50	34.0
Oregon	774	577	74.5	447	85.0	15	33.3	91	79.1	151	49.7	70	62.9
Pennsylvania	4,161	3,836	92.2	1,384	91.8	24	100.0	1,536	91.7	797	95.6	420	88.3
Rhode Island	261	182	69.7	131	91.6	0.0	67	25.4	22	40.9	41	87.8
South Carolina	1,166	705	60.5	711	72.2	9	100.0	175	33.1	144	39.6	127	53.5
South Dakota	578	486	84.1	254	76.0	0.0	119	90.8	166	94.0	39	74.4
Tennessee	1,732	1,656	95.6	779	98.2	28	100.0	456	90.6	303	95.7	166	96.4
Texas	4,276	4,082	95.5	2,201	96.2	41	100.0	880	94.0	806	94.3	348	96.8
Utah	308	253	82.1	154	90.3	0.0	59	42.4	69	92.8	26	100.0
Vermont	152	108	71.1	71	93.0	0.0	27	29.6	26	76.9	28	46.4
Virginia	1,665	1,329	79.8	706	81.0	16	100.0	360	75.3	251	80.1	332	81.0
Washington	1,009	917	90.9	461	91.5	0.0	215	94.9	208	91.8	125	79.2
West Virginia	872	592	67.9	485	86.0	10	100.0	113	15.9	162	47.5	102	70.6
Wisconsin	1,592	1,413	88.8	684	87.4	0.0	382	85.6	373	95.2	153	86.3
Wyoming	251	201	80.1	71	70.4	0.0	60	83.3	111	85.6	9	55.6
Outside United States	646	623	96.4	370	94.9	0.0	188	100.0	55	90.9	33	100.0
Canal Zone	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines, Republic of	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	632	0.0	356	0.0	0.0	188	0.0	55	0.0	33	0.0
Others	14	0.0	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on September 26, 1979. The figures shown in the column

for all patients do not necessarily equal the sum of the component parts due to machine rounding of sample data.

**VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Remaining, Percent By Attained Stay,
Diagnostic Grouping¹—September 26, 1979**

Diagnostic Composition of Patients	Percent in Each Diagnostic Category for Specified Length of Stay							
	Number of Patients	90 Days or Less	91 Days or More	Inpatient Stay More Than (Years)				
				1	2	5	10	20
All patients	69,994	70.1	29.9	17.7	12.3	5.9	2.7	1.5
Tuberculosis	482	69.1	31.1	6.6	1.2	.0	.0	.0
Pulmonary tuberculosis	424	68.4	31.6	7.5	1.4	.0	.0	.0
Other tuberculosis	59	72.9	27.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Psychoses	17,769	40.2	59.8	41.6	30.8	16.5	8.8	5.1
Other psychiatric	12,099	68.9	31.1	18.3	12.3	4.5	1.2	.4
Neurological	7,620	57.5	42.5	23.6	15.6	6.6	2.0	.6
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	2,809	59.1	40.9	21.8	12.6	3.5	.4	.2
Other neurological	4,762	56.2	43.8	24.9	17.5	8.5	3.0	.9
Neurological diseases of the sense organs	49	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
General medical and surgical	32,024	90.0	10.0	2.9	1.5	.4	.1	.0
Infective and parasitic diseases	354	82.2	17.5	7.6	6.2	1.4	.0	.0
Malignant neoplasms	5,403	92.0	8.0	1.1	.5	.2	.0	.0
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	492	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Allergic and endocrine system	1,606	83.8	16.2	7.8	3.7	1.8	.3	.3
Heart diseases and symptoms	3,666	88.5	11.5	5.1	2.3	.8	.2	.2
Vascular diseases	2,539	85.2	14.8	3.6	2.1	.6	.4	.0
Acute respiratory diseases	569	92.3	7.6	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0
Other respiratory diseases with asthma and symptoms	2,605	87.7	12.3	4.3	2.6	.4	.0	.0
Diseases of the digestive system and symptoms	4,567	94.9	5.2	1.2	.7	.2	.0	.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system and symptoms	2,269	93.8	6.2	1.3	.7	.2	.0	.0
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	1,273	87.4	12.6	5.7	2.4	.8	.0	.0
Diseases of bones and organs of movement and symptoms	2,268	89.0	10.9	3.5	2.2	.2	.0	.0
Accidents, poisonings and violence	2,344	87.8	12.2	1.7	.4	.0	.0	.0
All other	2,072	90.2	9.7	2.3	1.4	.2	.0	.0

¹Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent random sample of records for patients remaining on September 26, 1979. The figures shown in

the column for "number of patients" do not necessarily equal the sum of the component parts due to machine rounding of sample data.

**VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Remaining, Diagnostic Category, Period of Service,
Average Age and Age Group¹—September 26, 1979**

Principal Diagnosis ²	All Patients	Period of Service						Average Age ⁶	Age Group						
		Vietnam Era	Post Korea ³	Korean Conflict ⁴	WW II	WW I	All Others ⁵		Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and Over
All diseases and conditions	69,994	9,763	4,402	7,830	38,654	5,844	3,501	56.0	8,871	5,465	14,437	22,754	10,522	5,459	2,486
I. Infective and parasitic diseases	856	114	47	71	514	67	43	56.9	97	43	227	257	141	49	42
Pulmonary tuberculosis (011)	424	21	32	44	290	21	15	58.2	38	134	139	81	22	10
Tuberculosis, late effects (019)	14	5	4	4	(⁶)	5	4	4
Tuberculosis, other (010, 012-018)	45	5	36	5	(⁶)	10	16	15	5
Cardiovascular syphilis (093)
Syphilis of central nervous system (094)	9	5	4	(⁶)	5	4
Other forms of late syphilis, latent, or unspecified (095-097)
All other venereal diseases (090-092), (098-099)	15	5	5	5	(⁶)	10	5
Infectious hepatitis (070)	22	10	12	(⁶)	10	12
Malaria (084)
All other infective and parasitic diseases (000-009, 020-027, 030-039, 040-046, 050-057, 060-068, 071-079, 080-083, 085-089, 100-104, 110-117, 120-129, 130-136)	327	72	15	22	166	41	10	56.9	67	5	72	86	46	19	32
II. Neoplasms	6,112	317	229	552	4,304	570	139	61.3	176	161	1,131	2,577	1,291	550	227
Malignancy of buccal cavity and pharynx (140-149)	567	22	9	74	437	20	5	58.2	11	185	270	80	14	6
Malignancy of digestive organs and peritoneum (150-159)	820	14	9	99	608	79	10	63.7	14	147	345	184	90	40
Malignancy of respiratory system (160, 162-163)	1,484	40	62	153	1,108	70	51	61.2	5	20	296	707	331	105	19
Malignancy of larynx (161)	294	15	5	35	208	21	10	58.9	5	99	129	40	21
Malignancy of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue (200-209)	489	53	20	60	303	35	19	57.9	41	21	102	201	75	31	19
Malignancy of genitourinary organs (180-189)	905	15	5	30	642	209	5	68.1	10	5	36	301	317	158	78
Malignancies of all other systems (170-174, 190-199)	948	84	77	46	651	70	20	59.9	51	44	176	386	180	69	41
Neoplasms, benign (210-228)	282	42	21	36	139	25	20	54.5	53	10	45	118	21	21	15
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature (230-239)	324	32	20	20	210	42	60.5	16	29	45	120	62	42	11
III. Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	1,629	95	95	230	1,060	106	44	58.6	40	97	450	621	275	110	37
Diabetes mellitus (250)	1,258	70	70	188	820	77	34	58.6	26	60	380	480	196	86	32
Diseases of thyroid and other endocrine glands (240-246, 251-258)	177	15	15	10	118	14	4	59.0	10	20	21	66	46	10	5
Avitaminosis and other nutritional deficiency (260-269)	64	5	55	5	(⁶)	10	27	23	5
Obesity not specified as of endocrine origin (277)	57	5	27	20	5	(⁶)	11	21	25
Other metabolic diseases (270-276, 278-279)	72	4	6	4	47	10	(⁶)	4	6	19	23	10	10
IV. Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	303	5	4	25	173	75	21	64.2	20	57	89	45	61	30
Anemia, iron deficiency (280)	36	10	15	11	(⁶)	10	15	5	5
Pernicious anemia (281.0)	21	16	5	(⁶)	5	11	5
Anemia, other (281.1-285)	155	4	5	80	45	21	64.7	15	15	50	25	26	24
All other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs (286-289)	92	5	10	62	15	(⁶)	5	28	24	10	25
V. Mental disorders	29,867	6,366	2,395	3,951	13,224	1,993	1,938	51.4	6,273	3,316	6,728	7,770	3,115	1,826	838
Alcoholic psychosis (291)	888	43	13	108	678	15	29	58.2	29	28	212	421	167	26	5
Psychosis associated with drug dependence (294.34)
Psychosis associated with organic brain syndrome, excluding alcohol and drug dependence (290, 292-294.30, 294.39, 294.9)	2,824	120	161	202	1,680	578	84	65.1	95	91	346	904	660	495	234

Psychosis not attributed to physical conditions (295-299)	14,056	3,392	1,262	2,204	5,588	462	1,149	48.0	3,595	1,832	3,464	3,474	1,006	539	147
Alcoholism (303)	5,533	1,354	604	987	2,294	13	282	47.6	1,072	905	1,805	1,387	318	32	14
Non-psychotic organic brain syndrome associated with alcoholism (309.13)	366	7	25	319	10	5	62.4	7	34	180	114	26	5
Drug dependence (304)	788	551	46	20	46	125	30.6	662	65	42	15	5
Non-psychotic organic brain syndrome associated with drug dependence (309.14)	25	5	15	5	(⁶)	5	5	5	10
Non-psychotic organic brain syndrome associated with other physical conditions (309.0, 309.2-309.9)	2,930	118	101	196	1,523	888	105	68.1	68	104	333	668	662	666	428
Mental retardation (310-315)	52	12	40	(⁶)	19	23	5	5
All other non-psychotic mental disorders (Y00.1, Y03.4, 300-302, 305-307, 316, 318, 793.0)	2,403	781	204	197	1,041	27	153	46.6	747	277	468	690	183	33	4
VI. Diseases of nervous system and sense organs	4,045	453	294	522	2,348	221	207	55.7	383	398	910	1,391	637	259	65
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system (320-324)	83	15	10	53	5	(⁶)	15	15	14	34	4
Epilepsy (345)	163	20	11	10	96	26	50.6	30	16	36	56	25
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (348.0)	43	5	32	6	(⁶)	5	17	16	6
Paraplegia, cerebral or spinal (344.2, 349.3)	393	82	81	51	154	25	48.2	67	70	106	139	10
Quadriplegia, cerebral or spinal (344.3, 349.4)	535	111	62	92	194	9	66	47.8	141	63	144	101	66	16	4
Other diseases of central nervous system, including hereditary and familial disease of nervous system (330-333, 340-344.1, 344.9, 346-347, 348.1-349.2, 349.5-349.9)	1,838	158	124	247	1,155	104	50	57.3	89	178	432	671	314	125	29
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia (350-358)	301	26	6	51	184	15	21	56.7	26	21	66	112	52	24
Inflammatory diseases of the eye and other conditions of the eye, except blindness, (360-369), (370, 378)	547	16	10	30	404	77	10	64.1	10	25	60	210	140	74	28
Blindness (379)	53	5	11	36	(⁶)	5	17	26	4
Disease of ear and mastoid process (380-389)	89	15	20	40	9	5	(⁶)	5	5	30	25	10	10	4
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system	8,984	354	250	719	6,226	1,196	238	63.3	153	196	1,509	3,540	1,953	1,108	525
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	132	12	6	14	74	15	12	59.6	7	5	30	46	29	5	10
Hypertensive heart disease, exclusive of ischemic heart disease (400.1, 402, 404)	27	5	22	(⁶)	16	5	5
Hypertensive disease without heart involvement (400.0, 400.2, 400.3, 400.9, 401, 403)	367	14	20	41	272	15	4	58.7	6	20	107	132	83	9	10
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	520	13	16	40	411	25	16	61.7	14	109	230	107	57	4
Chronic ischemic heart disease (412)	1,322	48	26	113	781	302	51	66.6	4	31	186	479	225	206	191
Other ischemic heart disease, with or without hypertensive disease (411, 413-414)	420	17	15	49	319	10	10	57.4	5	20	142	197	39	10	6
Other forms of heart disease (391, 392.0, 420-429)	1,216	53	25	75	854	199	10	64.4	33	25	141	479	276	187	76
Cerebral hemorrhage (431)	72	5	11	51	5	(⁶)	5	6	10	24	16	10
Cerebral thrombosis (433)	254	14	5	210	20	5	62.4	9	5	34	110	71	19	5
Cerebral embolism (434)	4	4	(⁶)	4
Generalized ischemic cerebrovascular disease (437)	136	5	97	30	4	67.7	4	15	32	31	50	5
All other cerebrovascular disease (430, 432, 435, 436, 438)	2,343	59	63	137	1,662	371	50	65.7	19	287	923	609	384	118
Arteriosclerosis (440)	271	10	5	17	168	60	12	67.4	6	20	110	45	46	44
All other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (441-448)	1,191	31	35	111	895	98	21	62.2	5	15	246	486	312	84	43
Varicose veins lower extremities (454)	170	10	20	111	15	14	61.1	5	5	25	90	25	20
Hemorrhoids (455)	127	34	14	16	58	5	49.4	19	20	36	44	9
All other diseases of veins and lymphatics, and other diseases of circulatory system (390, 392.9, 450-453, 456-458)	412	40	15	66	242	26	24	56.1	45	10	102	154	70	21	10
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	2,892	167	93	197	1,973	348	113	63.1	81	101	416	982	820	346	145
Acute respiratory infections including influenza (460-466, 470-474)	43	4	5	21	12	(⁶)	4	10	5	12	12
Pneumonia (480-486)	498	44	16	26	274	103	36	65.2	15	36	59	135	103	101	48
Bronchitis, unqualified and chronic (490-491)	156	18	9	113	16	62.5	14	22	55	33	21	11
Emphysema (492)	815	18	20	27	601	121	27	66.4	5	60	308	284	100	57
Asthma (493)	130	10	10	21	83	5	56.3	10	52	45	18	5
All other diseases of upper respiratory tract and respiratory system (500-508, 510-519)	1,250	73	47	110	879	91	50	60.8	67	31	213	434	369	107	30

*VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Remaining, Diagnostic Category, Period of Service,
Average Age and Age Group¹—September 26, 1979—Continued*

Principal Diagnosis²	All Patients	Period of Service						Average Age Age 6	Age Group						
		Vietnam Era	Post Korea 3	Korean Conflict 4	WW II	WW I	All Others 5		Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and Over
IX. Diseases of the digestive system	4,153	406	274	543	2,502	303	126	57.1	280	281	1,020	1,635	536	275	126
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaws (520-529)	90	10	10	54	5	10	(6)	10	5	10	40	10	9	5
Ulcers digestive system (stomach, duodenum, peptic, gastrojejunal) (531-534)	365	22	30	45	216	38	14	58.5	16	35	64	171	30	42	5
All other diseases esophagus, stomach, and duodenum (except ulcers) (530, 535-537)	254	14	24	24	150	31	11	60.0	19	9	45	90	60	15	16
Hernia of abdominal cavity (550-553)	706	61	54	62	445	53	30	57.9	46	35	167	281	98	67	12
Other diseases of intestine and peritoneum (540-543) (560-569)	1,056	131	19	133	623	125	25	58.9	102	32	203	391	171	103	54
Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver (571.0)	663	36	70	145	390	20	53.9	14	84	257	237	66	4
Other diseases of liver, gallbladder and pancreas (570, 571.8, 571.9, 572-577)	1,019	132	76	122	623	51	16	55.3	72	81	273	424	100	40	30
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system	2,019	150	93	143	1,291	255	86	61.3	140	126	196	758	458	184	156
Nephritis and Nephrosis (580-584)	397	31	34	42	246	23	21	56.3	31	36	60	191	45	20	13
Other diseases of urinary system (590-599)	832	68	44	79	485	124	31	61.2	59	65	109	264	175	89	71
Diseases of the prostate (600-602)	626	4	23	477	107	14	68.5	5	12	239	223	75	71
Other diseases of male genital organs (603-607)	125	41	5	68	10	48.6	36	10	14	48	15
Diseases of the breast, gynecological conditions (610-616, 620-629)	39	9	5	15	10	(6)	14	10	15
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium
Diseases and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (630-678)
XII. Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	1,273	207	99	147	708	66	46	54.6	193	106	222	466	175	83	29
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-686, 694-698)	589	94	51	64	337	4	40	51.9	104	61	108	234	49	34
All other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue (690-693, 700-709)	683	113	48	83	371	62	6	56.9	88	45	114	231	126	49	29
XIII. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	2,176	294	163	201	1,338	91	89	55.5	220	196	445	866	301	101	48
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever (710-718)	872	37	59	61	644	41	29	59.9	37	39	132	424	167	43	30
Displacement of intervertebral disc (725)	178	46	24	26	76	5	48.0	41	30	40	52	10	6
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint (720-724, 726-729)	755	162	50	90	388	39	26	52.2	117	89	194	238	61	43	12
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system (730-738)	371	49	30	23	230	11	29	55.5	24	38	79	152	63	9	6
XIV. Congenital deformities (741-759)	62	10	10	37	5	(6)	5	16	16	20	5
XVI.a Symptoms and ill defined-conditions	2,238	206	140	226	1,302	237	127	58.3	143	190	445	814	297	263	85
Senility without mention of psychosis (794)	9	9	(6)	9
Symptoms and all other ill-defined conditions (780-792, 795-796)	2,229	206	140	226	1,302	228	127	58.2	143	190	445	814	297	263	76
XVI.b Observation and examination cases, follow-up and special admissions	492	51	28	68	293	31	21	56.9	34	52	99	184	87	26	9
Tuberculosis (Y03.01, Y03.02, Y10.61-Y10.63)	9	9	(6)	5	4
Malignancy (793.1, Y03.3)	72	5	47	15	5	(6)	5	36	15	15
All other admissions (793.8, 793.9, Y00.0, Y00.01, Y00.09, Y00.2-Y01, Y03.02, Y03.91-Y03.94, Y04-Y06, Y10.0-Y10.6, Y10.60, Y10.64-Y10.69, Y10.9, Y11-Y12, Y20-29)	407	51	28	63	233	16	16	55.2	34	52	94	139	68	10	9
Diagnosis deferred, mental observation (319.0 APA code)	4	4	(6)	4

XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and nature of injury	2,892	566	197	227	1,361	279	263	53.4	631	202	565	788	371	212	123
Fracture of skull and facial bones (800-804)	84	21	5	5	39	12	(⁶)	27	5	21	14	16
Fracture of skull and facial bones, late effects (800-804) ⁷	21	5	5	5	6	(⁶)	6	10	5
Fracture of spine and trunk (805-809)	281	43	28	47	130	10	22	51.7	49	39	77	74	28	10	5
Fracture of spine and trunk, late effects (805-809) ⁷	40	5	5	20	10	(⁶)	15	10	15
Fracture of upper limb (810-819)	115	31	5	5	59	14	56.7	27	5	9	31	29	14
Fracture of upper limb, late effects (810-819) ⁷	41	5	5	27	5	(⁶)	5	5	10	17	5
Fracture of lower limb (820-829)	861	81	56	72	459	163	30	61.5	91	32	151	233	159	121	75
Fracture of lower limb, late effects (820-829) ⁷	54	5	30	15	4	(⁶)	5	5	5	20	4	15
Dislocation without fracture (830-839)	69	16	18	10	20	5	(⁶)	21	7	26	15
Dislocation without fracture, late effects (830-839) ⁷
Intracranial injury-without skull fracture (850-854)	182	53	20	10	45	10	44	42.4	83	23	25	40	5	5
Intracranial injury-without skull fracture, late effects (850-854) ⁷	108	34	4	45	5	20	46.5	34	15	19	35	5
Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis (860-869)	26	15	5	5	(⁶)	5	5	5	5	5
Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis, late effects (860-869) ⁷
Traumatic amputation of arm and hand-complete/partial (887)
Traumatic amputation of arm and hand-complete/partial, late effects (887) ⁷
Traumatic amputation of foot and leg(s)-complete/partial (896-897)	30	10	20	(⁶)	15	15
Traumatic amputation of foot and leg(s)-complete/partial, late effects (896-897) ⁷
Burns (940-949)	72	10	9	5	39	5	4	(⁶)	15	5	15	15	19	5
Burns, late effects (940-949) ⁷	5	5	(⁶)	5
Injury to nerves and spinal cord (950-959)	123	49	11	5	58	48.6	19	26	20	53	5
Injury to nerves and spinal cord, late effects (950-959) ⁷	28	10	6	6	7	(⁶)	10	18
Adverse effect of medicinal agents and other complications of surgical and medical care (960-979, 997-999)	390	87	15	12	221	24	31	53.4	88	10	76	131	56	25	5
All other accidents, poisonings and violence (840-848, 870-879, 880-886, 890-895, 900-907, 910-918, 920-929, 930-939, 980-996)	346	88	18	31	123	22	63	47.5	117	15	78	86	18	28	4
All other accidents, poisonings and violence, late effects (870-879, 880-886, 890-895, 900-907, 910-918, 920-929) ⁷	16	16	(⁶)	11	5

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records of patients remaining on September 26, 1979. The figures shown in the column for "All Patients" do not necessarily equal the sum of the component parts due to machine rounding of sample data.

² The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the "International Classification of Diseases Adapted for Indexing of Hospital Records," USPHS Pub. No. 1693. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification. Category XV, "Certain Causes of Perinatal Morbidity and Mortality," in which no cases occurred, is not included in this table.

³ Service between February 1, 1955 and August 4, 1964.

⁴ Service between June 22, 1950 and January 31, 1955.

⁵ Consists of 31 Spanish Americans, 1,298 peacetime, 1,876 post Vietnam, 235 active military and 61 non-veterans.

⁶ Average age not calculated for totals less than 100 cases.

⁷ All late effect codes are differentiated from other codes by being uniformly .9 in the fourth digit position.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Remaining, Age, Diagnostic Grouping¹
September 26, 1979

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	69,994	100.0	28,773	100.0	22,754	100.0	10,522	100.0	7,945	100.0
Tuberculosis	482	.7	193	.7	159	.7	94	.9	36	.5
Pulmonary tuberculosis	424	.6	172	.6	139	.6	81	.8	32	.4
Other tuberculosis	59	.1	21	.1	20	.1	13	.1	4	.1
Psychoses	17,769	25.4	9,692	33.7	4,798	21.1	1,833	17.4	1,446	18.2
Other psychiatric	12,099	17.3	6,625	23.0	2,972	13.1	1,282	12.2	1,219	15.3
Neurological	7,620	10.9	2,695	9.4	2,680	11.8	1,322	12.6	923	11.6
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	2,809	4.0	397	1.4	1,089	4.8	727	6.9	596	7.5
Other neurological	4,762	6.8	2,271	7.9	1,581	6.9	589	5.6	322	4.1
Neurological diseases of the sense organs	49	.1	28	.1	10	.1	7	.1	5	.1
General medical and surgical	32,024	45.8	9,567	33.2	12,145	53.4	5,991	56.9	4,321	54.4
Infective and parasitic diseases	354	.5	153	.5	103	.5	46	.4	51	.6
Malignant neoplasms	5,403	7.7	1,221	4.2	2,313	10.2	1,184	11.3	685	8.6
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	492	.7	163	.6	189	.8	69	.7	72	.9
Allergic and endocrine system	1,606	2.3	578	2.0	606	2.7	275	2.6	147	1.9
Heart diseases and symptoms	3,666	5.2	774	2.7	1,446	6.4	686	6.5	760	9.6
Vascular diseases	2,539	3.6	692	2.4	1,015	4.5	545	5.2	286	3.6
Acute respiratory diseases	569	.8	134	.5	146	.6	121	1.1	168	2.1
Other respiratory diseases with asthma and symptoms	2,605	3.7	582	2.0	931	4.1	734	7.0	358	4.5
Diseases of the digestive system and symptoms	4,567	6.5	1,719	6.0	1,800	7.9	600	5.7	449	5.7
Diseases of the genitourinary system and symptoms	2,269	3.2	519	1.8	830	3.6	511	4.9	409	5.1
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	1,273	1.8	520	1.8	466	2.0	175	1.7	112	1.4
Diseases of bones and organs of movement and symptoms	2,268	3.2	896	3.1	908	4.0	305	2.9	158	2.0
Accidents, poisonings and violence	2,344	3.3	1,024	3.6	634	2.8	365	3.5	320	4.0
All other	2,072	3.0	591	2.1	759	3.3	374	3.6	347	4.4

¹Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent random sample of records for patients remaining on September 26, 1979. The figures shown in

the column for "number of patients" do not necessarily equal the sum of the component parts due to machine rounding of sample data.

TABLE 24

INPATIENT CARE

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Remaining, Age Groups ByState¹
September 26, 1979

VA Medical Center and State	Total all Patients	Age Group					
		Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
All VA medical centers	70,004	1,828	7,042	5,467	14,443	22,759	18,465
Alabama:							
Birmingham	312		19	9	56	130	98
Montgomery	137				12	44	81
Tuscaloosa	498	22	71	43	140	140	82
Tuskegee	769	14	83	60	193	207	212
Arizona:							
Phoenix	382	4	63	27	67	111	110
Prescott	179				46	61	72
Tucson	232	10	20	6	31	77	88
Arkansas:							
Fayetteville	186		18	9	32	59	68
Little Rock	361	10	15	29	73	141	93
Little Rock (North)	652	24	62	73	125	212	156
California:							
Fresno	208		24		42	73	69
Livermore	137			11	11	47	68
Loma Linda	287		35	31	47	90	84
Long Beach	999	15	110	91	229	309	245
Los Angeles (Brentwood)	401	53	87	47	113	82	19
Los Angeles (Wadsworth)	559		49	49	108	157	196
Martinez	325	4	7	15	67	103	129
Palo Alto	553	30	87	24	55	223	134
Palo Alto (Menlo Park)	466	14	189	69	97	74	23
San Diego	449	6	43	26	80	171	123
San Francisco	283	6	15	15	51	101	95
Sepulveda	441	17	74	53	87	97	113
Colorado:							
Denver	325	19	11	23	53	151	68
Fort Lyon	356	10	48	48	82	86	82
Grand Junction	102		10	5	5	41	41
Connecticut:							
Newington	141	7	12	19	20	59	24
West Haven	452	34	53	39	64	148	114
Delaware: Wilmington	283	6	11	6	72	116	72
District of Columbia: Washington	599	9	105	58	156	177	94
Florida:							
Bay Pines	607	12	52	23	74	176	270
Gainesville	388	16	39	15	111	145	62
Lake City	262		4	8	66	106	78
Miami	632	9	77	43	162	206	135
Tampa	571	17	46	51	132	236	89
Georgia:							
Augusta (Forest Hills)	264		10	15	88	132	19
Augusta (Lenwood)	521		70	81	144	154	72
Decatur	400	24	53	39	112	126	46
Dublin	276			9	58	89	120
Idaho: Boise	96	6	18		12	12	48
Illinois:							
Chicago (Lakeside)	385	27	14	9	89	142	104
Chicago (Westside)	477	5	54	38	94	168	118
Danville	726	26	82	41	112	187	278
Hines	1,120	51	127	99	274	386	183
Marion	132				20	56	56
North Chicago	991	15	136	121	244	311	164
Indiana:							
Fort Wayne	151	4	16	33	16	49	33
Indianapolis	454	21	48	25	86	174	100
Marion	784	11	63	75	232	207	196
Iowa:							
Des Moines	206	5	10		34	103	54
Iowa City	272	5	9	20	45	148	45
Knoxville	406	16	32	32	112	82	132
Kansas:							
Leavenworth	329	4	8	45	55	145	72
Topeka	735	14	105	79	129	221	187
Wichita	102		12			48	42
Kentucky:							
Lexington	763	8	62	85	135	278	195
Louisville	314	8	19	25	67	148	47

See footnote at end of table.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Remaining, Age Groups By State¹
September 26, 1979—Continued

VA Medical Center and State	Total all Patients	Age Group					
		Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
Louisiana:							
Alexandria	308		16	33	61	143	55
New Orleans	407	21	43	52	79	145	67
Shreveport	269	16	22	11	38	92	90
Maine: Togus	472		79	10	127	156	100
Maryland:							
Baltimore	230	7	18		78	96	31
Fort Howard	193		23		46	69	55
Perry Point	728	11	46	61	138	241	231
Massachusetts:							
Bedford	702	21	83	42	114	166	276
Boston	633	17	76	41	120	194	185
Brockton	751	22	75	94	155	247	158
Northampton	564	13	52	39	147	211	102
West Roxbury	213	27	27	37	53	48	21
Michigan:							
Allen Park	425	26	58	51	72	137	81
Ann Arbor	302	12	25	11	79	148	27
Battle Creek	810	24	177	101	191	209	108
Iron Mountain	136	11	17		17	34	57
Saginaw	125		10	5	26	42	42
Minnesota:							
Minneapolis	644	18	44	66	132	229	155
St. Cloud	728	6	74	63	171	143	271
Mississippi:							
Biloxi	165	4		4	18	36	103
Biloxi (Gulfport)	536	21	106	37	156	154	62
Jackson	405	14	47	23	83	128	110
Missouri:							
Columbia	306	8	15	50	46	101	86
Kansas City	375	10	39	30	84	123	89
Poplar Bluff	156		25	5	40	35	51
St. Louis (Jefferson Barracks)	382	19	71	52	101	96	43
St. Louis (John J. Cochran)	286	5	10	5	68	121	77
Montana:							
Fort Harrison	115	5		5	30	45	30
Miles City	63	4			17	21	21
Nebraska:							
Grand Island	86			13	7	33	33
Lincoln	136	4	24	11	24	34	39
Omaha	317	9	64	12	57	109	66
Nevada: Reno	136		13	6	33	39	45
New Hampshire: Manchester	141				13	90	38
New Jersey:							
East Orange	807	16	62	74	172	230	253
Lyons	1,032	4	72	59	240	364	293
New Mexico: Albuquerque	251	6	29	17	41	94	64
New York:							
Albany	590	14	23	24	81	197	251
Batavia	203		4	4	36	52	107
Bath	194		8	5	10	31	140
Bronx	524	16	54	51	73	173	157
Brooklyn	828		89	60	112	305	262
Buffalo	665	30	45	55	86	164	285
Canandaigua	894	19	61	80	187	216	331
Castle Point	198	16	8	21	25	62	66
Montrose	1,086	25	118	121	243	355	224
New York	726	10	87	60	155	209	205
Northport	844	15	76	45	153	322	233
Syracuse	246	11	18	15	27	74	101
North Carolina:							
Asheville	454		30	15	56	194	159
Durham	405	5	48	43	88	172	49
Fayetteville	260		26	17	43	107	67
Salisbury	747	5	67	31	212	278	154
North Dakota: Fargo	164	13	9	22	22	31	67
Ohio:							
Chillicothe	777	33	48	73	227	207	189
Cincinnati	293	23	40	17	52	120	41
Cleveland (Brecksville)	662	42	132	127	188	105	68
Cleveland (Wade Park)	461	15	35	15	99	175	122
Dayton	585	9	32	19	141	188	196

See footnote at end of table.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Remaining, Age Groups By State¹

September 26, 1979—Continued

VA Medical Center and State	Total all Patients	Age Group					
		Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
Oklahoma:							
Muskogee	137	4	18	31	62	22
Oklahoma City	312	4	61	9	48	108	82
Oregon:							
Portland	360	47	14	69	104	126
Roseburg	338	36	18	52	74	66	92
Pennsylvania:							
Altoona	124	17	6	45	56
Butler	215	5	11	27	70	102
Coatesville	1,099	54	139	117	249	354	186
Erie	132	13	13	22	40	44
Lebanon	813	22	46	45	201	279	220
Philadelphia	359	11	31	19	49	168	81
Pittsburgh (Highland Drive)	677	32	70	48	134	248	145
Pittsburgh (University Drive)	521	10	15	13	60	168	255
Wilkes-Barre	394	5	20	15	67	159	128
Puerto Rico: San Juan	628	24	145	66	139	162	92
Rhode Island: Providence	249	9	4	49	111	76
South Carolina:							
Charleston	342	6	39	22	44	126	105
Columbia	391	40	31	77	124	119
South Dakota:							
Fort Meade	306	48	32	61	83	82
Hot Springs	168	17	56	45	50
Sioux Falls	192	4	34	8	12	59	75
Tennessee:							
Memphis	700	19	105	46	175	240	115
Mountain Home	433	33	19	89	133	159
Murfreesboro	613	9	41	43	95	239	186
Nashville	418	18	41	29	84	131	115
Texas:							
Amarillo	111	5	5	5	21	43	32
Big Spring	186	5	14	81	33	53
Bonham	53	4	3	7	15	24
Dallas	560	19	76	30	128	203	104
Houston	915	43	89	104	204	270	205
Kerrville	263	5	11	66	55	126
Marlin	154	4	13	47	90
San Antonio	566	5	73	34	105	235	114
Temple	509	18	39	26	97	151	178
Waco	921	47	111	84	278	248	153
Utah: Salt Lake City	334	10	50	50	31	111	82
Vermont: White River Junction	162	21	13	41	60	27
Virginia:							
Hampton	329	9	38	22	74	86	100
Richmond	622	22	65	32	137	256	110
Salem	630	16	61	44	174	182	153
Washington:							
American Lake	395	66	78	84	90	77
Seattle	247	10	24	20	30	95	68
Spokane	180	6	19	31	87	37
Vancouver	276	27	20	44	90	95
Walla Walla	106	5	11	11	21	32	26
West Virginia:							
Beckley	161	6	17	69	69
Clarksburg	181	9	8	24	55	85
Huntington	105	14	10	48	33
Martinsburg	470	5	16	29	66	192	162
Wisconsin:							
Madison	294	5	11	13	27	130	108
Tomah	696	47	67	159	171	252
Wood	693	30	66	30	167	193	207
Wyoming:							
Cheyenne	120	24	29	48	19
Sheridan	265	19	40	52	78	76

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on a tabulation of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on September 26, 1979. The

figures shown in the column for 'All Patients' do not necessarily equal the sum of the component parts due to machine rounding of sample data.

**VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Remaining, Compensation and Pension Status,
Type of Patient, Age¹—September 26, 1979**

Type of Patient and Age Group	Total All Patients	Service Connected Veterans				Non-Service Connected			Non-Veterans ³
		Total	10% or More	Less than 10%	NSC with SC ²	Total	Pension	Other	
All patients	69,995	20,737	11,563	691	8,483	49,013	18,645	30,368	245
Under 25	1,830	506	424	5	77	1,174	94	1,080	150
25-34	7,041	2,691	2,048	99	544	4,306	548	3,758	44
35-44	5,465	1,856	1,410	37	409	3,600	598	3,002	9
45-54	14,438	3,937	2,352	145	1,440	10,486	4,031	6,455	15
55-64	22,754	7,242	3,512	247	3,483	15,506	6,020	9,486	6
65 and over	18,466	4,505	1,817	158	2,530	13,940	7,353	6,587	21
Tuberculosis	482	77	61	0	16	405	174	231	0
Under 25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-44	38	4	4	0	0	34	0	34	0
45-54	155	22	11	0	11	133	52	81	0
55-64	159	12	12	0	0	147	61	86	0
65 and over	130	39	34	0	5	91	61	30	0
Psychotic	17,769	7,721	6,446	262	1,013	9,961	4,486	5,475	87
Under 25	807	326	302	0	24	414	61	353	67
25-34	2,910	1,577	1,405	50	122	1,318	252	1,066	15
35-44	1,951	985	911	5	69	961	261	700	5
45-54	4,022	1,579	1,334	82	163	2,443	1,460	983	0
55-64	4,798	2,193	1,749	80	364	2,605	1,407	1,198	0
65 and over	3,278	1,058	744	44	270	2,220	1,045	1,175	0
Other psychiatric	12,098	2,722	1,248	101	1,373	9,342	2,623	6,719	34
Under 25	473	57	42	0	15	392	0	392	24
25-34	2,081	418	226	7	185	1,659	114	1,545	4
35-44	1,365	290	138	16	136	1,075	89	986	0
45-54	2,705	538	249	4	285	2,167	588	1,579	0
55-64	2,972	912	365	59	488	2,054	781	1,273	6
65 and over	2,501	507	228	15	264	1,994	1,051	943	0
Neurological	7,620	1,760	919	32	809	5,801	2,234	3,567	59
Under 25	156	29	24	0	5	94	9	85	33
25-34	499	168	142	5	21	315	71	244	16
35-44	553	156	112	0	44	397	81	316	0
45-54	1,487	336	219	10	107	1,146	451	695	5
55-64	2,680	655	311	5	339	2,025	751	1,274	0
65 and over	2,244	415	110	11	294	1,824	871	953	5
General medical and surgical	32,024	8,457	2,890	295	5,272	23,503	9,121	14,375	64
Under 25	392	93	55	5	33	274	24	250	25
25-34	1,549	525	274	36	215	1,015	112	903	9
35-44	1,560	421	245	15	161	1,134	168	966	5
45-54	6,068	1,463	540	48	875	4,595	1,479	3,116	10
55-64	12,145	3,469	1,075	103	2,291	8,676	3,020	5,656	0
65 and over	10,313	2,486	701	88	1,697	7,811	4,325	3,486	16

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records of patients remaining on September 26, 1979. The figures shown in column for 'All Patients' do not necessarily equal the sum of the component parts due to the machine rounding of sample data.

² Veterans with compensable SC disabilities but treated for non-service-connected disabilities only.

³ This group includes all patients other than veterans, such as active military, humanitarian emergencies, reimbursable cases, allied beneficiaries, donors, etc. If veteran is admitted as an Office of Workers Compensation Case, he is coded as a non-veteran.

**VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Manner of Disposition,
Diagnostic Grouping¹— Fiscal Year 1979**

Type of Patient	Total All Discharges	Regular	Type of Disposition			Unavailable ²
			Irregular	Total Deaths	Transfers to Further VA Inpatient Care at VA or Non-VA Hospital	
All discharges	926,775	804,257	47,941	42,474	31,785	318
Tuberculosis	3,829	3,327	149	184	168	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2,602	2,215	122	139	125	1
Other tuberculosis	1,227	1,112	27	45	43
Psychoses	78,524	57,298	14,310	1,106	5,780	30
Other psychiatric	134,032	107,860	21,317	1,143	3,677	35
Neurological	58,145	49,986	1,128	3,706	3,299	26
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	18,069	14,865	149	2,218	826	11
Other neurological	39,186	34,279	965	1,485	2,442	15
Neurological diseases of the sense organs	890	842	14	3	31
General medical and surgical	645,455	579,987	10,670	35,864	18,715	219
Infective and parasitic diseases	9,259	8,237	157	738	124	3
Malignant neoplasms	81,703	63,570	647	14,094	3,360	32
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	10,611	10,011	121	88	387	4
Allergic and endocrine system	27,925	26,083	531	745	560	6
Heart diseases and symptoms	85,079	73,398	1,328	7,006	3,306	41
Vascular diseases	39,216	35,715	594	1,650	1,243	14
Acute respiratory diseases	15,733	12,884	221	2,414	207	7
Other respiratory diseases with asthma and symptoms	53,575	49,500	1,100	2,000	948	25
Diseases of the digestive system and symptoms	95,743	88,156	2,115	3,529	1,921	22
Diseases of the genitourinary system and symptoms	47,711	45,001	417	932	1,351	10
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	20,899	19,994	373	162	367	3
Diseases of bones and organs of movement and symptoms	39,579	37,721	628	207	1,015	8
Accidents, poisonings, and violence	48,173	44,036	1,235	646	2,234	22
All others	70,251	65,681	1,203	1,653	1,692	22
Unavailable ²	6,790	5,799	367	471	146	7

¹ Patient treatment file. This table, as well as all others in this hospital discharge series, excludes approximately 224,590 one-day dialysis discharges.

² This column/line includes all records for which required data is unavailable.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Age, Diagnostic Category¹—Fiscal Year 1979

Diagnostic Category and ICDA Codes ²	Total Diagnoses	Principal Diagnosis ³	Associated Diagnoses ⁴	Average Age	Age Group of Principal Diagnosis							
					Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and Over	Unavail-able ⁵
All diseases and conditions	2,149,157	926,775	1,222,382	54.6	134,323	75,432	195,807	309,598	128,976	55,449	26,661	529
I. Infective and parasitic diseases	37,495	13,154	24,341	52.2	2,835	1,048	2,714	3,771	1,541	777	459	9
Pulmonary tuberculosis (011)	4,817	2,602	2,215	55.6	122	211	831	998	294	89	54	3
Tuberculosis, late effects (019)	483	108	375	60.3	4	2	25	46	14	13	4
Tuberculosis, other (010, 012-018)	3,260	860	2,400	59.1	74	49	183	282	131	84	57
Cardiovascular syphilis (093)	71	13	58	(⁶)	1	8	3	1
Syphilis of central nervous system (094)	237	99	138	(⁶)	2	1	23	34	24	11	4
Other forms of late syphilis, latent, or unspecified (095-097)	2,459	123	2,336	54.7	21	8	24	35	23	9	3
All other venereal diseases (090-092, 098-099)	1,853	860	993	35.3	547	99	98	90	21	3	1	1
Infectious hepatitis (070)	745	522	223	35.0	343	52	54	53	18	1	1
Malaria (084)	28	14	14	(⁶)	9	2	1	1	1
All other infective and parasitic diseases (000-009, 020-027, 030-039, 040-046, 050-057, 060-068, 071-079, 080-083, 085-089, 100-104, 110-117, 120-129, 130-136)	23,542	7,953	15,589	53.1	1,713	624	1,474	2,232	1,007	564	334	5
II. Neoplasms	157,785	94,005	63,780	61.4	3,204	2,775	15,723	39,089	21,234	8,353	3,584	43
Malignancy of buccal cavity and pharynx (140-149)	7,932	6,066	1,866	59.7	40	140	1,489	2,879	1,183	246	85	4
Malignancy of digestive organs and peritoneum (150-159)	14,880	12,138	2,742	63.2	116	261	1,789	5,235	2,985	1,210	537	5
Malignancy of respiratory system (160, 162-163)	26,038	22,133	3,905	61.3	69	405	4,142	10,594	5,254	1,290	371	8
Malignancy of larynx (161)	3,144	2,511	633	60.4	10	58	500	1,245	554	113	30	1
Malignancy of lymphatic & hematopoietic tissue (200-209)	13,094	9,476	3,618	58.1	852	506	1,701	3,568	1,833	737	277	2
Malignancy of genito-urinary organs (180-189)	21,743	15,663	6,080	66.8	349	178	1,242	5,371	4,447	2,767	1,303	6
Malignancies of all other systems (170-174, 190-199)	49,311	14,521	34,790	60.8	653	560	2,571	5,760	3,012	1,275	677	13
Neoplasms, benign (210-228)	17,425	9,301	8,124	56.3	977	554	1,917	3,590	1,547	513	199	4
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature (230-239)	4,218	2,196	2,022	60.0	138	113	372	847	419	202	105
III. Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	121,072	28,371	92,701	57.0	1,589	2,026	7,053	11,435	4,247	1,422	581	18
Diabetes mellitus (250)	72,444	20,712	51,732	57.5	911	1,353	5,210	8,626	3,170	1,040	389	13
Diseases of thyroid and other endocrine glands (240-246, 251-258)	8,976	3,016	5,960	54.0	394	275	682	1,088	392	127	57	1
Avitaminosis and other nutritional deficiency (260-269)	6,396	1,027	5,369	60.9	38	50	227	351	196	101	63	1
Obesity not specified as of endocrine origin (277)	16,771	1,269	15,502	52.6	89	170	401	481	105	18	4	1
Other metabolic diseases (270-276, 278-279)	16,485	2,347	14,138	57.3	157	178	533	889	384	136	68	2
IV. Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	41,636	5,170	36,466	60.4	488	248	829	1,692	892	666	353	2
Anemia, iron deficiency (280)	9,597	1,266	8,331	64.5	27	34	172	492	246	190	105
Pernicious anemia (281.0)	657	193	464	68.0	4	3	15	60	43	44	24
Anemia, other (281.1-285)	22,848	2,500	20,348	60.3	284	134	374	729	441	346	190	2
All other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs (286-289)	8,534	1,211	7,323	55.0	173	77	268	411	162	86	34
V. Mental disorders	321,364	212,556	108,808	45.2	67,163	31,668	52,105	45,057	10,669	3,623	2,121	150
Alcoholic psychosis (291)	7,963	5,237	2,726	52.0	517	663	1,679	1,778	533	48	14	5
Psychosis associated with drug dependence (294.34)	277	236	41	27.8	207	20	5	3	1
Psychosis associated with organic brain syndrome, excluding alcohol and drug dependence (290, 292-294.30, 294.39-294.9)	7,883	4,699	3,184	63.4	527	140	497	1,155	954	918	507	1
Psychosis not attributed to physical conditions (29. 299)	80,950	68,352	12,598	40.0	32,168	10,474	12,960	9,855	2,037	515	278	65
Alcoholism (303)	129,316	87,347	41,969	48.1	14,755	14,986	29,127	23,778	4,162	345	144	50

Non-psychotic organic brain syndrome associated with alcoholism (309.13)	2,288	1,384	904	57.3	54	80	349	608	241	41	10	1
Drug dependence (304)	17,936	8,835	9,101	31.7	6,805	1,055	653	259	25	10	18	10
Non-psychotic organic brain syndrome associated with drug dependence (309.14)	160	105	55	44.1	44	8	18	23	9	3
Non-psychotic organic brain syndrome associated with other physical conditions (309.0, 309.2-309.9)	16,320	6,788	9,532	67.1	355	249	754	1,562	1,360	1,473	1,033	2
Mental retardation (310-315)	381	106	275	40.7	53	12	12	23	6
All other non-psychotic mental disorders (Y00.1, Y03.4, 300-302, 305-307, 316, 318, 793.0)	57,890	29,467	28,423	42.8	11,678	3,981	6,051	6,013	1,342	270	117	15
VI. Diseases of nervous system & sense organs	108,639	43,997	64,642	56.8	4,606	3,323	8,559	15,614	7,300	3,264	1,309	22
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system (320-324)	1,103	530	573	49.8	102	62	141	174	35	13	2	1
Epilepsy (345)	7,757	2,940	4,817	47.4	748	440	688	750	228	59	25	2
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (348.0)	567	423	144	59.0	11	17	87	205	87	14	2
Paraplegia, cerebral or spinal (344.2, 349.3)	4,874	1,730	3,144	44.9	519	292	412	406	76	20	3	2
Quadriplegia, cerebral or spinal (344.3, 349.4)	3,351	1,487	1,864	42.7	550	262	316	297	53	7	2
Other diseases of central nervous system, including hereditary and familial disease of nervous system (330-333, 340-344.1, 344.9, 346-347, 348.1-349.2, 349.5-349.9)	23,966	8,855	15,111	56.0	859	842	1,923	3,034	1,422	537	230	8
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia (350-358)	14,420	5,522	8,898	54.4	600	453	1,365	2,124	699	225	55	1
Inflammatory diseases of the eye and other diseases and conditions of the eye, except blindness, (360-369, 370-378)	37,291	17,643	19,648	63.0	572	501	2,501	6,804	4,116	2,206	937	6
Blindness (379)	2,955	788	2,167	57.2	64	52	187	288	114	62	21
Diseases of ear and mastoid process (380-389)	12,355	4,079	8,276	52.7	581	402	939	1,532	470	121	32	2
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system	381,565	141,822	239,743	60.9	3,360	5,903	28,898	58,703	25,902	12,674	6,329	53
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	9,842	3,863	5,979	57.8	151	242	931	1,658	630	172	79
Hypertensive heart disease, exclusive of ischemic heart disease (400.1, 402, 404)	6,190	3,505	2,685	61.2	36	136	690	1,545	694	281	122	1
Hypertensive disease without heart involvement (400.0, 400.2, 400.3, 400.9, 401, 403)	54,970	10,135	44,835	56.0	568	745	2,726	4,263	1,339	369	120	5
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	11,490	8,573	2,917	60.5	70	364	1,964	3,699	1,501	673	300	2
Chronic ischemic heart disease (412)	85,600	39,769	45,831	61.3	200	1,487	8,860	17,102	6,640	3,566	1,902	12
Other ischemic heart disease, with or without hypertensive disease (411, 413, 414)	21,372	6,859	14,513	58.6	49	313	1,896	3,164	968	342	125	2
Other forms of heart disease (391, 392.0, 420-429)	84,790	21,902	62,888	63.4	563	757	3,549	8,045	4,497	2,826	1,653	12
Cerebral hemorrhage (431)	1,292	868	424	60.9	23	29	208	332	143	90	42	1
Cerebral thrombosis (433)	4,244	2,712	1,532	63.8	17	43	399	1,167	625	331	129	1
Cerebral embolism (434)	240	115	125	62.1	3	4	22	48	22	6	10
Generalized ischemic cerebrovascular disease (437)	3,738	1,173	2,565	68.6	4	8	113	382	270	264	132
All other cerebrovascular disease (430, 432, 435, 436, 438)	25,731	13,201	12,530	64.1	96	212	1,836	5,569	3,228	1,587	668	5
Arteriosclerosis (440)	10,401	3,616	6,785	64.5	4	70	511	1,514	827	444	244	2
All other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (441-448)	26,812	11,410	15,402	62.2	194	275	1,802	5,033	2,674	975	456	1
Varicose veins lower extremities (454)	5,255	2,247	3,008	57.7	165	142	511	865	326	157	81
Hemorrhoids (455)	9,157	4,173	4,984	50.8	660	560	1,126	1,320	362	98	45	2
All other diseases of veins and lymphatics, and other diseases of circulatory system (390, 392.9, 450-453, 456-458)	20,441	7,701	12,740	57.3	557	516	1,754	2,997	1,156	493	221	7
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	163,041	58,057	104,984	59.9	4,034	2,440	9,727	22,555	11,544	5,368	2,363	26
Acute respiratory infections including influenza (460-466, 470-474)	8,231	3,125	5,106	54.5	594	187	545	971	471	250	106	1
Pneumonia (480-486)	26,606	11,643	14,963	63.2	684	530	1,905	3,471	2,083	1,776	1,191	3
Bronchitis, unqualified and chronic (490-491)	21,963	6,119	15,844	62.1	100	143	1,025	2,702	1,379	587	179	4
Emphysema (492)	46,886	13,869	33,017	63.5	54	163	1,749	6,460	3,679	1,356	403	5
Asthma (493)	6,478	3,039	3,439	53.3	386	269	766	1,149	355	86	27	1
All other diseases of upper respiratory tract and respiratory system (500-508, 510-519)	52,877	20,262	32,615	56.8	2,216	1,148	3,737	7,802	3,577	1,313	457	12

See footnotes at end of table.

INPATIENT CARE

TABLE 27--Continued

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Age, Diagnostic Category¹—Fiscal Year 1979—Continued

Diagnostic Category and ICDA Codes ²	Total Diagnoses	Principal Diagnosis ³	Associated Diagnoses ⁴	Average Age	Age Group of Principal Diagnosis							
					Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and Over	Unavail-able ⁵
IX. Diseases of the digestive system	230,522	85,514	145,008	55.3	9,145	6,925	20,255	30,952	11,701	4,460	2,030	46
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaws (520-529)	67,928	5,111	62,817	49.5	1,231	442	1,091	1,657	509	126	52	3
Ulcers digestive system (stomach, duodenum, peptic, gastrojejunal) (531-534)	17,793	9,383	8,410	56.1	823	699	2,186	3,664	1,350	457	199	5
All other diseases esophagus, stomach, and duodenum (except ulcers) (530, 535-537)	20,123	7,886	12,237	56.5	651	629	1,754	3,012	1,202	444	192	2
Hernia of abdominal cavity (550-553)	32,843	19,675	13,168	57.5	1,715	1,121	3,993	7,539	3,456	1,312	529	10
Other diseases of intestine and peritoneum (540-543, 560-569)	42,814	20,240	22,574	55.7	2,694	1,556	4,252	6,674	2,755	1,530	762	17
Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver (571.0)	21,004	9,511	11,493	53.6	425	1,003	3,380	3,777	835	66	21	4
Other diseases of liver, gallbladder and pancreas (570, 571.8, 571.9, 572-577)	28,017	13,708	14,309	53.6	1,606	1,475	3,599	4,629	1,594	525	275	5
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system	113,885	43,087	70,798	59.8	3,511	2,130	6,817	15,712	8,752	4,123	2,018	24
Nephritis and nephrosis (580-584)	11,136	5,096	6,040	55.2	460	427	1,282	1,857	752	203	109	6
Other diseases of urinary system (590-599)	59,644	16,810	42,834	59.6	1,450	1,008	2,967	5,622	2,945	1,803	1,006	9
Diseases of the prostate (600-602)	28,940	13,951	14,989	65.5	172	151	1,149	5,703	4,182	1,815	777	2
Other diseases of male genital organs (603-607)	11,572	5,772	5,800	53.0	1,024	418	1,157	2,107	716	236	108	6
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions (610-616, 620-629)	2,593	1,458	1,135	49.1	405	126	262	423	157	66	18	1
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (630-678)	73	47	26	(⁶)	43	3	1
XII. Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	54,591	20,899	33,692	52.4	3,928	1,847	4,668	6,539	2,389	971	538	19
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-686, 694-698)	20,933	9,742	11,191	51.2	1,989	917	2,253	3,008	947	393	224	11
All other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue (690-693, 700-709)	33,658	11,157	22,501	53.4	1,939	930	2,415	3,531	1,442	578	314	8
XIII. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	89,279	37,844	51,435	52.7	5,960	3,491	8,742	13,198	4,477	1,409	546	21
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever (710-718)	41,708	13,846	27,862	58.3	703	729	2,991	5,963	2,314	817	324	5
Displacement of intervertebral disc (725)	3,987	2,830	1,157	48.4	496	482	873	774	161	37	5	2
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint (720-724, 726-729)	27,132	13,634	13,498	48.5	3,383	1,639	3,186	3,850	1,070	349	149	8
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system (730-738)	16,452	7,534	8,918	51.8	1,378	641	1,692	2,611	932	206	68	6
XIV. Congenital deformities (741-759)	8,094	2,992	5,102	51.3	547	318	657	1,020	329	82	38	1
XVI.A Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	142,288	51,132	91,156	55.6	6,108	4,131	11,547	17,423	6,734	3,332	1,831	26
Senility without mention of psychosis (794)	736	173	563	82.8	1	7	17	68	80
Symptoms and all other ill-defined conditions (780-792, 795-796)	141,552	50,959	90,593	55.5	6,107	4,131	11,547	17,416	6,717	3,264	1,751	26
XVI.B Observation and examination cases, follow-up and special admissions	63,280	28,327	34,953	57.6	2,541	1,579	5,587	10,762	5,115	1,950	781	12
Tuberculosis (Y03.01, Y03.2, Y10.61-Y10.63)	2,455	311	2,144	58.6	4	15	91	125	52	16	8
Malignancy (793.1, Y03.3)	16,183	8,618	7,565	62.7	157	216	1,342	3,554	2,094	892	361	2
All other admissions (793.8, 793.9, Y00.0, Y00.01, Y00.09, Y00.2-Y01, Y03.02, Y03.91-Y03.94, Y04-Y06, Y10.0-Y10.6, Y10.60, Y10.64-Y10.69, Y10.9, Y11-Y12, Y20-Y29)	44,339	19,108	25,231	55.6	2,216	1,306	4,112	7,050	2,962	1,041	411	10
Diagnosis deferred, mental observation (319.0, APA Code)	303	290	13	37.0	164	42	42	33	7	1	1

XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and nature of injury	107,758	53,011	54,747	49.8	14,139	5,045	10,596	13,762	5,198	2,642	1,577	52
Fracture of skull and facial bones (800-804)	3,269	2,157	1,112	42.3	910	270	425	397	87	40	22	6
Fracture of skull and facial bones, late effects (800-804) ⁷	672	370	302	40.9	159	59	74	58	16	2	2
Fracture of spine and trunk (805-809)	5,518	2,715	2,803	54.3	459	204	555	874	327	174	120	2
Fracture of spine and trunk, late effects (805-809) ⁷	5,161	1,097	4,064	45.6	334	158	284	227	59	22	12	1
Fracture of upper limb (810-819)	5,416	3,149	2,267	49.6	877	263	592	863	346	127	79	2
Fracture of upper limb, late effects (810-819) ⁷	1,289	741	548	43.4	303	76	145	136	62	12	6	1
Fracture of lower limb (820-829)	11,177	8,325	2,852	57.1	1,228	608	1,523	2,369	1,153	852	588	4
Fracture of lower limb, late effects (820-829) ⁷	2,854	1,748	1,106	48.4	531	179	329	426	132	91	58	2
Dislocation without fracture (830-839)	2,090	1,504	586	41.4	705	149	245	294	76	21	13	1
Dislocation without fracture, late effects (830-839) ⁷	549	402	147	38.7	216	40	71	59	11	3	2
Intracranial injury—without skull fracture (850-854)	3,323	2,280	1,043	47.4	729	243	426	517	206	106	48	5
Intracranial injury—without skull fracture, late effects (850-854) ⁷	1,763	822	941	44.1	322	89	172	163	43	18	13	2
Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis (860-869)	1,248	580	668	47.1	168	68	136	138	45	12	12	1
Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis, late effects (860-869) ⁷	141	61	80	(⁶)	22	4	10	20	3	1	1
Traumatic amputation of arm and hand—complete/partial (887)	14	8	6	(⁶)	2	1	4	1
Traumatic amputation of arm and hand—complete/partial, late effects (887) ⁷	21	12	9	(⁶)	9	1	1	1
Traumatic amputation of foot and leg(s)—complete/partial (896-897)	87	32	55	(⁶)	11	2	4	10	3	1	1
Traumatic amputation of foot and leg(s)—complete/partial, late effects (896-897) ⁷	99	38	61	(⁶)	9	6	6	9	5	3
Burns (940-949)	2,169	1,253	916	50.4	269	120	304	367	134	37	20	2
Burns, late effects (940-949) ⁷	284	167	117	50.1	41	19	34	47	18	5	3
Injury to nerves and spinal cord (950-959)	710	325	385	43.0	130	37	76	55	19	5	3
Injury to nerves and spinal cord, late effects (950-959) ⁷	1,113	485	628	44.9	153	70	126	108	23	4	1
Adverse effect of medicinal agents and other complications of surgical and medical care (960-979, 997-999)	30,681	10,919	19,762	53.9	1,906	881	2,197	3,454	1,414	687	369	11
All other accidents, poisonings and violence (840-848, 870-879, 880-886, 890-895, 900-907, 910-918, 920-929, 930-939, 980-996)	26,288	12,887	13,401	46.3	4,296	1,394	2,640	2,977	967	405	198	10
All other accidents, poisonings and violence, late effects (870-879, 880-886, 890-895, 900-907, 910-918, 920-929) ⁷	1,822	934	888	44.2	350	104	217	192	49	14	7	1
Unavailable ⁵	6,790	6,790	54.1	1,122	532	1,330	2,313	952	333	203	5

¹ Patient treatment file. This table as well as all others in this discharge series, excludes approximately 224,590 one-day dialysis discharges.

² The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the "International Classification of Diseases Adapted for Indexing of Hospital Records", USPHS Publication No. 1693. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification. Category XV, "Certain Causes of Perinatal Morbidity and Mortality", in which no cases occurred, is not included in this table.

³ Principal diagnosis is that diagnosis designated by the discharge physician as responsible for the major portion of the patients length of stay.

⁴ Associated diagnoses are established diagnoses for which treatment was given, other than the principal diagnosis.

⁵ This column/line includes all records for which required data is unavailable.

⁶ Average age not calculated for totals of less than 100 cases.

⁷ All late effect codes are differentiated from other codes by being uniformly .9 in the fourth digit position.

TABLE 28

INPATIENT CARE

**VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Type of Patient, Age,
Length of Stay¹—Fiscal Year 1979**

Type of Patient and Age Group	Total Patients	Average Days	Median Days ²	Length of Stay Distribution (Days)														Total days ³
				1 Day	2-3	4-7	8-14	15-21	22-30	31-60	61-90	91-180	181-270	271-365	366-730	731 Plus	Unavail-able ³	
All patients	926,775	29.5	10.9	91,677	124,885	162,284	198,965	106,340	81,449	97,746	27,602	21,368	5,316	2,317	3,549	3,227	50	27,362,541
Under 20	1,409	17.2	7.1	225	240	309	249	123	67	121	41	27	5	1	1	24,271
20-24	26,246	19.8	7.3	4,060	4,676	5,236	4,199	1,983	1,716	2,486	845	739	172	56	63	12	3	519,834
25-29	49,095	21.9	8.0	7,257	8,111	9,220	8,087	4,063	3,824	5,020	1,512	1,304	322	143	176	50	6	1,073,399
30-34	57,573	22.4	9.1	7,780	8,838	10,508	10,325	5,014	4,706	6,351	1,819	1,460	355	183	156	71	7	1,289,775
35-39	34,708	24.8	9.8	4,111	5,208	6,348	6,456	3,291	2,920	3,958	1,057	868	198	90	127	75	1	861,829
40-44	40,724	25.2	10.0	4,320	6,069	7,579	8,168	3,969	3,530	4,524	1,155	866	213	101	135	91	4	1,027,200
45-49	76,239	26.7	10.4	7,677	10,927	14,074	15,872	8,241	6,509	8,099	2,207	1,601	405	167	243	215	2	2,034,358
50-54	119,568	28.7	10.9	11,239	16,340	21,238	26,079	13,823	10,338	12,750	3,518	2,536	629	263	419	391	5	3,430,701
55-59	167,853	26.9	11.1	15,045	22,341	29,695	37,882	20,294	14,954	17,184	4,712	3,547	834	342	550	467	6	4,508,691
60-64	141,745	27.5	11.4	12,525	18,051	24,394	32,892	17,919	12,897	14,144	3,919	2,983	731	321	522	441	6	3,902,652
65-69	83,997	30.6	11.8	7,358	10,343	13,656	19,419	10,672	7,828	8,866	2,528	1,946	465	230	354	327	5	2,570,728
70-74	44,979	34.9	12.2	3,876	5,150	7,162	10,407	5,900	4,088	4,885	1,414	1,205	308	129	219	234	2	1,570,388
75-79	18,460	45.3	12.9	1,458	1,963	2,873	4,190	2,436	1,798	2,064	657	543	141	60	126	151	836,975
80-84	36,989	59.5	12.9	2,849	3,828	5,805	8,553	4,941	3,580	4,134	1,246	994	288	127	259	384	1	2,200,680
85 and over	26,661	56.2	13.3	1,829	2,725	4,097	6,086	3,624	2,640	3,113	954	730	246	103	197	316	1	1,498,076
Unavailable ³	529	Not computed	68	75	90	101	47	54	47	18	19	4	1	3	1	1	12,984
Tuberculous	3,829	44.5	20.1	147	230	378	716	603	505	623	208	273	88	22	28	8	170,405
Under 20	1	8.0	8.0	1	8
20-24	25	19.7	8.8	1	2	9	4	3	2	2	2	492
25-29	65	22.4	12.4	6	6	11	15	10	3	11	1	1	1	1,453
30-34	106	28.3	18.5	3	4	10	28	16	18	18	2	6	1	2,997
35-39	104	32.1	17.8	2	8	9	25	20	13	10	8	8	1	3,339
40-44	168	30.4	18.6	13	10	20	25	31	23	26	9	6	5	5,114
45-49	459	42.5	20.0	16	21	34	102	79	58	61	29	39	13	3	4	19,501
50-54	658	58.9	21.2	28	40	50	130	92	89	108	43	55	13	3	5	2	38,786
55-59	876	43.6	21.5	34	44	90	147	132	124	145	47	78	19	7	8	1	38,206
60-64	563	45.7	20.7	21	40	57	89	91	73	99	35	32	16	3	4	3	25,754
65-69	315	31.6	20.0	9	24	33	53	53	46	63	10	16	8	9,961
70-74	165	47.1	21.3	5	9	11	35	25	26	26	8	9	6	2	3	7,768
75-79	57	34.6	17.2	3	3	6	13	11	9	5	1	3	2	1	1,970
80-84	143	69.6	17.7	3	13	22	24	25	10	20	8	11	1	2	2	2	9,946
85 and over	121	41.3	20.3	3	6	16	25	14	10	29	6	7	3	2	5,002
Unavailable ³	3	Not computed	1	1	1	108
Psychotic	78,524	99.1	22.0	5,672	6,000	8,060	11,190	8,332	8,659	14,184	5,581	5,574	1,660	843	1,249	1,506	14	7,777,489
Under 20	329	33.2	14.0	28	19	68	57	40	29	51	20	15	1	1	10,938
20-24	6,944	33.4	17.2	664	674	894	1,006	736	714	1,204	486	420	87	27	28	4	1	231,687
25-29	13,052	36.9	17.0	1,274	1,259	1,632	1,963	1,351	1,464	2,184	795	730	191	85	94	25	5	481,933
30-34	13,094	40.3	18.3	1,183	1,140	1,522	2,023	1,437	1,442	2,324	827	771	185	110	83	45	2	528,204
35-39	6,255	53.3	20.0	482	511	710	914	705	712	1,113	419	399	123	49	70	47	1	333,259
40-44	5,042	73.2	21.7	359	373	539	753	522	584	924	340	368	102	44	75	59	369,198
45-49	7,013	95.1	24.1	406	462	677	1,002	765	818	1,306	547	536	157	94	108	135	666,815
50-54	8,128	124.8	26.5	455	506	659	1,086	892	930	1,562	641	667	219	112	175	221	3	1,013,596
55-59	8,011	135.7	28.5	369	521	611	1,045	825	876	1,593	677	713	231	111	191	248	1,086,804
60-64	4,780	180.5	30.0	232	254	339	592	507	523	894	385	441	152	96	162	203	862,994
65-69	2,382	236.8	35.5	90	138	152	289	221	228	464	207	220	74	56	94	149	564,035
70-74	1,142	263.0	34.0	45	48	71	138	110	139	200	99	94	45	19	49	84	1	300,041
75-79	530	362.2	42.4	23	16	42	59	45	47	86	34	52	27	14	27	58	191,963
80-84	951	748.7	40.9	32	35	64	133	90	74	143	58	93	32	11	54	132	712,022
85 and over	799	526.1	30.3	21	36	75	124	76	73	124	40	51	33	14	38	94	420,382
Unavailable ³	72	Not computed	9	8	5	7	10	6	12	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	3,618
Other psychiatric	134,032	32.8	13.5	11,787	17,202	21,345	21,323	12,334	15,232	23,051	5,573	3,767	937	379	575	519	8	4,390,282
Under 20	257	17.8	9.7	44	30	43	47	30	12	33	13	4	1	4,581
20-24	5,438	24.0	11.6	778	663	849	826	488	557	830	206	176	38	10	13	3	1	130,753
25-29	12,535	24.4	12.0	1,766	1,534	1,878	1,882	1,168	1,403	1,929	459	364	72	30	38	12	305,455

30-34	15,514	23.7	12.6	1,940	1,957	2,347	2,325	1,319	1,793	2,657	612	393	99	39	24	7	2	368,182
35-39	9,647	24.5	12.6	1,032	1,322	1,517	1,427	811	1,122	1,731	361	248	23	22	23	8	236,434
40-44	10,724	23.7	12.3	984	1,585	1,832	1,568	855	1,235	1,961	411	209	35	24	14	9	2	253,962
45-49	16,337	25.4	12.8	1,344	2,334	2,797	2,485	1,384	1,853	2,929	699	343	80	22	42	24	1	414,922
50-54	20,627	28.9	13.2	1,429	2,814	3,562	3,382	1,849	2,331	3,637	855	506	109	37	73	43	596,908
55-59	20,407	31.9	14.1	1,248	2,536	3,370	3,501	2,016	2,374	3,579	899	555	143	46	76	64	651,972
60-64	11,859	36.9	14.7	684	1,450	1,835	2,047	1,227	1,434	2,014	501	363	113	42	84	64	1	437,611
65-69	5,108	48.1	15.6	284	545	728	951	551	531	878	237	211	53	37	52	49	1	245,742
70-74	2,037	100.5	19.0	80	217	247	340	234	228	313	95	126	49	22	35	51	204,702
75-79	750	108.3	20.9	43	65	73	124	83	69	108	52	59	22	4	20	28	81,254
80-84	1,392	153.2	26.1	55	74	137	208	154	145	217	94	117	52	22	43	74	213,271
85 and over	1,322	183.6	25.8	64	66	116	198	158	138	226	77	90	46	22	38	83	242,686
Unavailable ³	78	Not computed		12	10	14	12	7	7	9	2	3	2	1,847
Neurological	58,145	42.5	13.7	4,293	6,522	8,066	12,438	7,285	5,463	7,025	2,647	2,525	742	310	445	379	5	2,470,257
Under 20	148	21.1	6.7	21	34	28	25	11	7	9	3	6	3	1	3,118
20-24	1,301	36.0	9.6	198	208	194	218	110	64	104	52	92	33	13	13	2	46,838
25-29	2,375	26.8	8.4	336	421	402	439	212	154	174	91	82	31	14	17	2	63,616
30-34	3,331	31.9	9.8	426	551	514	676	327	239	282	101	119	38	19	24	15	106,188
35-39	2,079	35.8	10.5	246	313	342	387	232	158	195	66	84	26	3	14	13	74,348
40-44	2,519	32.0	11.2	234	368	401	566	287	203	236	79	71	25	17	16	15	1	80,615
45-49	4,627	40.9	12.1	404	609	701	1,029	557	384	481	173	169	44	18	28	30	189,256
50-54	7,408	38.6	13.3	579	850	1,028	1,643	958	692	867	307	265	90	33	53	43	285,671
55-59	10,743	41.2	14.0	652	1,176	1,459	2,426	1,396	1,078	1,325	481	432	127	59	70	61	1	443,031
60-64	9,320	41.4	14.9	510	869	1,232	2,081	1,245	962	1,216	461	455	107	54	75	52	1	386,194
65-69	5,627	47.9	16.5	267	437	716	1,228	760	631	821	296	269	77	32	46	46	1	269,248
70-74	3,155	45.9	17.2	171	259	400	603	441	304	487	194	188	45	14	26	23	144,800
75-79	1,282	62.0	18.5	50	89	162	256	166	140	202	85	75	20	6	13	18	79,464
80-84	2,588	68.9	17.7	127	191	305	535	350	280	376	162	140	46	15	27	34	178,410
85 and over	1,607	73.6	17.9	71	144	175	318	231	163	247	94	74	29	12	23	25	1	118,216
Unavailable ³	35	Not computed		1	3	7	8	2	4	3	2	4	1	1,244
General medical and surgical	645,455	19.0	9.6	69,263	94,201	123,282	151,895	76,984	51,008	52,037	13,296	8,973	1,801	717	1,205	770	23	12,282,818
Under 20	649	8.0	5.0	127	155	165	115	40	14	28	4	1	5,174
20-24	12,317	8.4	4.8	2,397	3,097	3,245	2,092	631	367	324	94	45	10	4	8	2	1	103,753
25-29	20,670	10.1	5.3	3,824	4,834	5,227	3,730	1,287	766	681	146	106	22	11	25	10	1	208,479
30-34	25,050	10.8	6.1	4,171	5,135	6,018	5,181	1,875	1,177	1,021	258	146	27	12	23	3	3	269,499
35-39	16,372	12.7	7.0	2,330	3,020	3,731	3,650	1,503	890	870	195	122	23	12	19	7	207,325
40-44	21,990	13.7	7.8	2,714	3,700	4,736	5,208	2,241	1,463	1,336	305	199	44	12	26	5	1	300,409
45-49	47,323	15.3	8.6	5,465	7,461	9,783	11,157	5,390	3,360	3,260	734	498	107	28	56	23	1	725,354
50-54	81,897	17.9	9.5	8,695	12,048	15,806	19,647	9,926	6,214	6,467	1,624	1,021	188	71	110	78	2	1,464,360
55-59	126,604	17.7	10.0	12,664	17,933	23,954	30,501	15,773	10,395	10,393	2,560	1,730	299	113	199	85	5	2,244,401
60-64	114,122	18.8	10.5	11,006	15,322	20,742	27,843	14,703	9,825	9,798	2,486	1,649	327	120	186	111	4	2,146,755
65-69	69,920	20.6	11.0	6,665	9,125	11,933	16,782	8,999	6,328	6,553	1,754	1,205	244	100	155	74	3	1,440,942
70-74	38,173	23.6	11.4	3,552	4,586	6,387	9,228	5,056	3,355	3,819	1,009	773	159	69	104	75	1	902,344
75-79	15,727	30.5	12.1	1,335	1,779	2,564	3,708	2,121	1,523	1,651	481	349	69	35	66	46	479,172
80-84	31,696	34.0	12.1	2,617	3,493	5,238	7,608	4,294	3,053	3,353	916	621	154	77	132	139	1	1,076,740
85 and over	22,609	31.0	12.6	1,656	2,459	3,690	5,372	3,119	2,243	2,460	723	500	128	53	94	112	701,998
Unavailable ³	336	Not computed		45	54	63	73	26	35	23	7	8	6,113
Unavailable ³	6,790	40.0	13.0	515	730	1,153	1,403	802	582	826	297	256	88	46	47	45	271,290
Under 20	25	18.1	8.8	5	2	5	4	2	5	1	1	452
20-24	221	28.6	9.5	22	32	45	54	15	12	22	7	4	4	2	1	1	6,311
25-29	398	31.3	10.5	51	57	70	58	35	34	41	20	21	6	2	2	1	12,463
30-34	478	30.8	10.5	57	51	97	92	40	37	49	19	25	5	3	2	1	14,705
35-39	251	28.4	12.4	19	34	39	53	20	25	39	8	7	2	4	1	7,124	
40-44	281	63.7	13.9	16	33	51	48	33	22	41	11	13	2	4	4	3	17,902
45-49	480	38.6	13.5	42	40	82	97	66	36	62	25	16	4	2	5	3	18,510
50-54	850	36.9	13.7	53	82	133	191	106	82	109	48	22	10	7	3	4	31,380
55-59	1,212	36.5	12.9	78	131	211	262	152	107	149	48	39	15	6	6	8	44,277
60-64	1,101	39.4	13.0	72	116	189	240	146	80	123	51	43	16	6	11	8	43,344
65-69	645	63.3	14.7	43	74	94	116	88	64	87	24	25	9	5	7	9	40,800
70-74	307	35.0	13.9	23	31	46	63	34	36	40	9	15	4	3	2	1	10,733
75-79	114	27.6	11.7	4	11	26	30	10	10	12	4	5	1	3,152
80-84	219	47.0	13.2	15	22	39	45	28	18	25	8	12	3	1	3	10,291
85 and over	203	48.2	14.9	14	14	25	49	26	13	27	14	8	7	2	2	2	9,792
Unavailable ³	5	Not computed		1	1	1	1	1	54

¹ Patient treatment file. This table, as well as all others in this hospital discharge series, excludes approximately 224,590 one-day dialysis discharges.

² One-half of the discharges in the given category have length of stay greater than the median; the other half, less than the median.

³ This column/line includes all records for which required data is unavailable.

⁴ This column excludes those cases for which the number of days is unavailable.

**VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Age, Marital Status,
Diagnostic Grouping¹—Fiscal Year 1979**

Diagnostic Composition of Patients	Total Discharged	Age Group						Marital Status					
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and Over	Unavail- able ²	Never Married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Unknown ²
All discharges	926,775	209,755	195,807	309,598	128,976	82,110	529	136,951	502,577	48,351	58,078	155,023	25,795
Tuberculosis	3,829	469	1,117	1,439	480	321	3	611	1,586	323	326	857	126
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2,602	333	831	998	294	143	3	435	947	260	231	646	83
Other tuberculosis	1,227	136	286	441	186	178	176	639	63	95	211	43
Psychoses	78,524	44,716	15,141	12,791	3,524	2,280	72	33,179	21,754	5,071	2,080	13,750	2,690
Other psychiatric	134,032	54,115	36,964	32,266	7,145	3,464	78	24,523	50,955	11,739	6,258	37,729	2,828
Neurological	58,145	11,753	12,035	20,063	8,782	5,477	35	7,049	34,611	2,692	3,575	8,471	1,747
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	18,069	439	2,578	7,498	4,288	3,259	7	1,394	11,504	674	1,680	2,246	571
Other neurological	39,186	11,146	9,252	12,202	4,385	2,173	28	5,572	22,491	1,988	1,858	6,121	1,156
Neurological diseases of the sense organs	890	168	205	363	109	45	83	616	30	37	104	20
General medical and surgical	645,455	97,048	129,220	240,726	108,093	70,032	336	70,484	390,278	28,159	45,426	93,239	17,869
Infective and parasitic diseases	9,259	3,325	1,578	2,371	1,065	914	6	1,637	5,160	438	515	1,238	271
Malignant neoplasms	81,703	4,050	13,241	34,329	19,155	10,889	39	7,445	51,728	3,017	6,584	10,787	2,142
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	10,611	1,609	2,111	4,098	1,837	952	4	1,107	6,880	387	622	1,406	209
Allergic and endocrine system	27,925	3,507	6,938	11,278	4,188	1,996	18	3,026	17,101	1,320	1,837	3,899	742
Heart diseases and symptoms	85,079	4,435	18,042	35,448	15,006	12,119	29	5,935	57,209	2,928	6,638	10,161	2,208
Vascular diseases	39,216	4,444	8,410	15,969	6,674	3,702	17	3,945	23,771	1,736	2,958	5,866	940
Acute respiratory diseases	15,733	2,090	2,666	4,826	2,715	3,431	5	1,887	8,553	807	1,693	2,301	492
Other respiratory diseases with asthma and symptoms	53,573	6,138	10,293	22,108	10,114	4,895	25	5,024	32,228	2,370	3,834	8,864	1,253
Diseases of the digestive system and symptoms	95,743	18,320	22,393	34,441	13,130	7,409	50	11,271	55,062	4,930	5,910	15,729	2,841
Diseases of the genitourinary system and symptoms	47,711	6,372	7,525	17,235	9,604	6,950	25	5,176	30,500	1,741	3,564	5,352	1,378
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	20,899	5,775	4,668	6,539	2,389	1,509	19	3,334	11,168	1,138	1,165	3,496	598
Diseases of bones and organs of movement and symptoms	39,579	9,951	9,088	13,762	4,668	2,086	24	4,126	25,636	1,665	1,881	5,457	814
Accidents, poisonings and violence	48,173	16,990	9,544	12,719	4,871	4,006	43	8,737	22,587	2,794	2,999	9,285	1,771
All others	70,251	10,042	12,723	25,603	12,677	9,174	32	7,834	42,695	2,888	5,226	9,398	2,210
Unavailable ²	6,790	1,654	1,330	2,313	952	536	5	1,105	3,393	367	413	977	535

¹ Patient treatment file. This table, as well as all others in this hospital discharge series, excludes approximately 224,590 one-day dialysis discharges.

² This column/line includes all records for which required data is unavailable.

TABLE 30

INPATIENT CARE

**VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Compensation and Pension Status,
Type of Patient, Age¹—Fiscal Year 1979**

Type of Patient and Age Group	Total All Patients	Service-Connected Veterans				Non-Service-Connected			Non Veterans ³	Un- available ⁴
		Total	10% or more	Less Than 10%	NSC With SC ²	Total	Pension	Other		
All patients	926,775	251,730	96,592	2,481	152,657	662,630	196,331	466,299	6,090	6,325
Under 25	27,655	6,613	4,877	119	1,617	18,457	572	17,885	2,340	245
25-34	106,668	37,430	23,995	353	13,082	67,034	4,706	62,328	1,385	819
35-44	75,432	20,743	11,569	173	9,001	53,479	4,764	48,715	710	500
45-54	195,807	47,308	18,980	480	27,848	146,636	36,945	109,691	620	1,243
55-64	309,598	90,627	26,049	858	63,720	216,296	70,842	145,454	549	2,126
65 and over	211,086	48,856	11,043	497	37,316	160,386	78,449	81,937	454	1,390
Unavailable ⁴	529	153	79	1	73	342	53	289	32	2
Tuberculosis	3,829	786	272	9	505	3,035	911	2,124	8	0
Under 25	26	3	2	0	1	22	0	22	1	0
25-34	171	40	18	2	20	131	7	124	0	0
35-44	272	35	14	2	19	235	18	217	2	0
45-54	1,117	186	72	1	113	929	226	703	2	0
55-64	1,439	350	117	3	230	1,088	341	747	1	0
65 and over	801	171	48	1	122	628	319	309	2	0
Unavailable ⁴	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Psychotic	78,524	36,806	30,973	331	5,502	40,770	11,102	29,668	922	26
Under 25	7,273	3,201	2,924	30	247	3,436	131	3,305	630	6
25-34	26,146	14,747	13,169	100	1,478	11,173	1,538	9,635	217	9
35-44	11,297	5,261	4,605	42	614	5,990	927	5,063	42	4
45-54	15,141	6,058	4,941	67	1,050	9,069	3,688	5,381	10	4
55-64	12,791	5,734	4,225	66	1,443	7,051	2,918	4,133	4	2
65 and over	5,804	1,773	1,083	26	664	4,016	1,895	2,121	14	1
Unavailable ⁴	72	32	26	0	6	35	5	30	5	0
Other Psychiatric	134,032	29,774	11,542	325	17,907	103,482	19,385	84,097	751	25
Under 25	5,695	788	447	11	330	4,531	97	4,434	371	5
25-34	28,049	6,587	3,073	62	3,452	21,251	926	20,325	209	2
35-44	20,371	3,571	1,406	41	2,124	16,722	987	15,735	74	4
45-54	36,964	7,132	2,438	82	4,612	29,780	5,862	23,918	47	5
55-64	32,266	9,246	3,372	99	5,775	22,976	7,331	15,645	36	8
65 and over	10,609	2,432	801	29	1,602	8,162	4,178	3,984	14	1
Unavailable ⁴	78	18	5	1	12	60	4	56	0	0
Neurological	58,145	15,590	6,222	132	9,236	41,912	13,110	28,802	628	15
Under 25	1,449	346	259	3	84	834	44	790	268	1
25-34	5,706	2,091	1,348	20	723	3,465	502	2,963	148	2
35-44	4,598	1,465	926	10	529	3,071	376	2,695	61	1
45-54	12,035	2,991	1,362	22	1,607	8,970	2,591	6,379	74	0
55-64	20,063	5,661	1,631	47	3,983	14,363	4,540	9,823	33	6
65 and over	14,259	3,028	692	30	2,306	11,186	5,054	6,132	40	5
Unavailable ⁴	35	8	4	0	4	23	3	20	4	0
General medical and surgical	645,455	168,573	47,492	1,682	119,399	472,909	151,678	321,231	3,777	196
Under 25	12,966	2,270	1,242	75	953	9,618	299	9,319	1,067	11
25-34	45,720	13,928	6,361	167	7,400	30,961	1,732	29,229	811	20
35-44	38,362	10,391	4,608	78	5,705	27,427	2,454	24,973	531	13
45-54	129,220	30,909	10,152	308	20,449	97,780	24,552	73,228	486	45
55-64	240,726	69,566	16,677	643	52,246	170,631	55,652	114,979	475	54
65 and over	178,125	41,417	8,410	411	32,596	136,272	66,948	69,324	384	52
Unavailable ⁴	336	92	42	0	50	220	41	179	23	1
Unavailable ⁴	6,790	201	91	2	108	522	145	377	4	6,063
Under 25	246	5	3	0	2	16	1	15	3	222
25-34	876	37	26	2	9	53	1	52	0	786
35-44	532	20	10	0	10	34	2	32	0	478
45-54	1,330	32	15	0	17	108	26	82	1	1,189
55-64	2,313	70	27	0	43	187	60	127	0	2,056
65 and over	1,488	35	9	0	26	122	55	67	0	1,331
Unavailable ⁴	5	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	1

¹ Patient treatment file. This table as well as all others in this hospital discharge series excludes approximately 224,590 one-day dialysis discharges.

² Veterans with compensable service-connected disabilities but treated for non-service connected disability only.

³ This group includes all patients other than veterans, such as active military, humanitarian emergencies, reimbursable cases, allied beneficiaries, donors, etc. If a veteran is admitted as an Office of Workers Compensation Program case, he is coded as a non-veteran.

⁴ This column/line includes all records for which required data is unavailable.

**VA Medical Centers-Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Compensation and Pension Status,
Type of Patient, Sex¹—Fiscal Year 1979**

Compensation and Pension Status	All Patients							Female ⁴							Male ⁴						
	Total	Tuber- culous	Psy- chotic	Other Psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	GM&S	Un- avail- able ²	Total	Tuber- culous	Psy- chotic	Other Psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	GM&S	Un- avail- able ²	Total	Tuber- culous	Psy- chotic	Other Psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	GM&S	Un- avail- able ²
VA hospitals—total . . .	926,775	3,829	78,524	134,032	58,145	645,455	6,790	15,454	17	1,936	1,685	1,010	10,674	132	911,205	3,821	76,582	132,330	57,126	634,699	6,656
Service-connected	99,073	281	31,304	11,867	6,354	49,174	93	1,930	2	682	295	116	833	2	97,127	279	30,619	11,571	6,238	48,330	90
10% or more	96,592	272	30,973	11,542	6,222	47,492	91	1,865	2	670	285	111	795	2	94,711	270	30,300	11,256	6,111	46,686	88
Less than 10%	2,481	9	331	325	132	1,682	2	65	0	12	10	5	38	0	2,416	9	319	315	127	1,644	2
Non-service connected																					
with SC	152,657	505	5,502	17,907	9,236	119,399	108	1,998	2	79	177	123	1,614	3	150,642	503	5,421	17,726	9,111	117,776	105
NSC with pension	196,331	911	11,102	19,385	13,110	151,678	145	2,805	4	365	218	163	2,054	1	193,508	907	10,736	19,166	12,944	149,611	144
NSC no claim pending	466,299	2,124	29,668	84,097	28,802	321,231	377	7,526	8	759	923	470	5,355	11	458,709	2,116	28,909	83,163	28,328	315,828	365
Non-veterans ³	6,090	8	922	751	628	3,777	4	1,070	1	51	72	137	808	1	5,019	7	871	679	491	2,968	3
Unavailable ²	6,325	0	26	25	15	196	6,063	125	0	0	0	1	10	114	6,200	0	26	25	14	186	5,949

¹ Patient treatment file. This table as well as all others in this hospital discharge series, excludes approximately 224,590 one-day dialysis discharges.

² This column/line includes all records for which required data is unavailable.

³ This group includes all patients other than veterans, such as active military, humanitarian emergencies, reim-

bursable cases, allied beneficiaries, donors, etc. If a veteran is admitted as an office of workers compensation program case, he is coded as a non-veteran.

⁴ The total female and male discharges will not equal the total discharges since 116 records did not have sex data available.

TABLE 32

**VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Type of Patient, Percent Hospitalized in
Reported State of Residence¹ —Fiscal Year 1979**

Reported State of Residence	All Discharges					Type of Patient									
	Total ²	Hospitalized in Same State		General Medical And Surgical		Tuberculous		Psychotic		Other Psychiatric		Neurological		Unavailable	
		Number	Percent	Total	Percent Hospital- ized In Same State	Total	Percent Hospital- ized In Same State	Total	Percent Hospital- ized In Same State	Total	Percent Hospital- ized In Same State	Total	Percent Hospital- ized In Same State	Total	Percent Hospital- ized In Same State
Total	926,561	812,274	87.7	645,311	88.2	3,827	88.5	78,500	88.2	134,004	85.6	58,130	85.9	6,789	89.0
United States	915,559	801,635	87.6	638,017	88.1	3,788	88.4	75,918	87.9	133,486	85.6	57,596	85.8	6,754	88.9
Alabama	21,643	19,479	90.0	13,650	90.9	128	88.3	2,325	88.3	4,239	89.2	1,268	87.1	33	66.7
Alaska	179	0.0	119	0.0	0.0	15	0.0	29	0.0	16	0.0	0.0
Arizona	17,939	17,291	96.4	13,330	97.0	62	96.8	1,187	94.6	2,152	94.7	1,171	95.0	37	91.9
Arkansas	19,725	16,218	82.2	14,955	82.2	70	85.7	751	85.5	2,646	87.9	1,148	77.4	155	7.1
California	80,342	78,386	97.6	57,557	97.8	244	98.0	7,299	96.6	9,912	96.4	5,042	98.1	288	97.2
Colorado	10,096	9,270	91.8	6,741	93.3	13	92.3	851	91.8	1,806	87.6	587	86.7	98	96.9
Connecticut	7,917	7,281	92.0	5,623	96.4	27	96.3	675	68.4	966	82.1	608	93.3	18	72.2
Delaware	2,323	2,028	87.3	1,764	96.5	15	60.0	118	35.6	255	46.3	157	90.4	14	100.0
District of Columbia	4,292	4,065	94.7	3,100	97.1	38	100.0	317	80.1	512	91.6	305	89.8	20	95.0
Florida	48,701	46,292	95.1	37,541	96.5	262	93.1	3,229	85.5	4,533	90.4	3,114	94.6	22	81.8
Georgia	25,361	19,649	77.5	17,824	78.1	169	82.8	1,743	69.8	4,021	78.5	1,562	76.1	42	76.2
Hawaii	50	0.0	23	0.0	0.0	5	0.0	18	0.0	4	0.0	0.0
Idaho	4,728	2,711	57.3	3,555	59.7	11	45.5	227	57.3	550	44.7	385	53.8	0.0
Illinois	40,486	33,074	81.7	26,646	79.5	298	88.3	3,769	86.0	6,831	88.9	2,682	78.4	260	85.4
Indiana	16,710	12,636	75.6	11,068	74.5	78	70.5	1,685	78.0	2,781	78.7	1,051	76.9	47	57.4
Iowa	14,950	12,179	81.5	11,319	81.9	55	78.2	1,067	88.4	1,560	76.5	933	76.8	16	50.0
Kansas	12,808	7,201	56.2	8,602	57.0	23	56.5	847	64.5	2,407	49.6	912	59.3	17	5.9
Kentucky	18,181	13,916	76.5	13,761	76.1	72	68.1	1,171	82.2	1,813	77.3	1,229	73.1	135	93.3
Louisiana	20,206	18,579	91.9	15,110	94.9	136	96.3	1,277	69.2	2,560	86.2	1,110	91.4	13	53.8
Maine	5,653	5,273	93.3	3,096	90.4	9	100.0	650	97.8	1,620	98.1	264	86.0	14	85.7
Maryland	12,869	8,674	67.4	8,493	66.1	59	72.9	898	70.4	2,550	72.7	831	63.1	38	26.3
Massachusetts	18,191	15,988	87.9	11,045	84.5	42	78.6	2,350	94.0	3,631	94.4	1,083	87.6	40	95.0
Michigan	24,037	22,850	95.1	15,297	95.7	78	98.7	3,185	95.4	3,903	94.3	1,367	89.2	207	90.8
Minnesota	17,550	14,822	84.5	12,604	83.1	38	73.7	1,331	91.5	2,054	86.1	1,320	85.5	203	99.0
Mississippi	16,326	13,018	79.7	12,231	81.4	91	82.4	1,075	82.3	1,713	81.6	999	69.1	217	6.9
Missouri	28,075	22,722	80.9	20,652	84.2	88	93.2	1,695	81.4	3,744	61.6	1,794	83.2	102	71.6
Montana	6,757	4,945	73.2	5,041	75.7	15	86.7	222	45.5	1,104	67.8	365	70.7	10	70.0
Nebraska	11,379	9,919	87.2	7,917	90.0	14	92.9	608	78.0	2,169	79.8	649	86.3	22	86.4
Nevada	4,518	2,926	64.8	3,412	64.8	16	75.0	238	53.4	573	71.2	267	58.8	12	83.3
New Hampshire	5,657	3,195	56.5	4,341	57.9	14	35.7	201	20.4	755	60.4	340	52.4	6	0.0
New Jersey	15,062	12,312	81.7	8,768	79.2	80	90.0	2,289	86.8	2,859	85.7	850	78.0	216	89.4
New Mexico	6,272	5,657	90.2	4,485	91.5	25	96.0	503	88.1	797	85.4	454	87.4	8	87.5
New York	60,177	59,246	98.5	40,123	98.8	260	97.7	6,243	97.0	9,492	98.0	3,428	98.1	631	98.9
North Carolina	24,092	22,414	93.0	17,019	94.1	130	95.4	1,969	94.8	3,407	89.9	1,559	85.6	8	87.5
North Dakota	2,716	2,060	75.8	1,859	82.4	1	100.0	127	26.8	523	66.5	200	73.0	6	0.0
Ohio	26,528	23,002	86.7	14,929	83.7	85	82.4	3,401	91.2	4,305	88.1	1,512	82.9	2,296	99.3
Oklahoma	14,799	12,899	87.2	11,000	90.4	61	93.4	679	67.5	2,123	76.6	908	86.8	28	92.9
Oregon	13,629	10,720	78.7	10,282	80.2	56	76.8	726	86.4	1,528	63.7	1,015	79.6	22	90.9
Pennsylvania	31,168	28,833	92.5	19,961	91.9	106	87.7	4,025	94.8	4,967	94.4	1,870	89.0	239	93.3
Rhode Island	3,596	3,138	87.3	2,640	90.6	8	75.0	315	73.7	381	74.8	249	89.2	3	0.0
South Carolina	17,413	11,880	68.2	12,756	73.9	97	69.1	1,047	60.3	2,205	35.7	1,288	73.8	20	70.0
South Dakota	7,945	6,918	87.1	5,104	84.9	21	90.5	401	92.3	1,929	94.2	483	77.8	7	42.9
Tennessee	22,301	21,443	96.2	15,448	96.6	94	90.4	1,619	93.9	2,945	94.4	1,571	96.1	624	99.4
Texas	70,976	66,494	93.7	52,194	94.0	332	93.4	5,203	94.9	9,072	91.9	4,067	92.1	108	96.3
Utah	5,697	5,511	96.7	3,833	96.7	7	100.0	414	97.6	1,039	95.8	399	99.2	5	60.0
Vermont	2,352	2,111	89.8	1,821	92.1	10	100.0	104	61.5	275	83.6	137	92.0	5	80.0
Virginia	21,078	17,156	81.4	13,579	80.7	98	84.7	1,949	89.3	3,820	78.0	1,584	85.7	48	79.2
Washington	15,840	15,072	95.2	11,024	95.3	49	93.9	1,358	95.4	2,335	95.3	1,071	93.2	3	66.7
West Virginia	13,804	11,589	84.0	9,917	89.0	38	86.8	711	49.6	2,360	75.4	735	78.6	43	37.2
Wisconsin	18,929	16,129	85.2	12,506	83.1	58	84.5	1,639	89.9	2,950	89.2	1,435	87.7	341	93.5
Wyoming	3,536	2,464	69.7	2,352	64.7	7	85.7	185	77.3	767	85.5	218	62.8	7	14.3
Outside United States	11,002	10,639	96.7	7,294	96.2	39	94.9	2,582	98.6	518	94.8	534	95.7	35	94.3
Canal Zone	2	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	4	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines, Republic of	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	10,685	10,639	99.6	7,040	99.7	37	100.0	2,561	99.5	498	98.6	514	99.4	35	94.3
Others	311	0.0	250	0.0	2	0.0	19	0.0	20	0.0	20	0.0	0.0

¹ Patient treatment file. This table, as well as all others in this hospital discharge series, excludes approximately 224,590 one-day dialysis discharges.

² This column includes all records for which required data is unavailable.

³ This table excludes 214 cases for which residence data is unavailable.

TABLE 33

INPATIENT CARE

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Diagnostic Grouping, Average and Median Length of Stay, Length of Stay Distribution¹—Fiscal Year 1979

Principal Diagnoses ²	Total Patients	Average Length of Stay	Median Length of Stay ³	Length of Stay Distribution (Days)														Total Days ⁸
				1 Day	2-3	4-7	8-14	15-21	22-30	31-60	61-90	91-180	181-270	271-365	366-730	731 Plus	Un-known ⁵	
All diseases and conditions	926,775	29.5	11.0	91,677	124,885	162,284	198,965	106,340	81,449	97,746	27,602	21,368	5,316	2,317	3,549	3,227	50	27,362,541
I. Infective and parasitic diseases	13,154	27.0	10.0	1,618	1,956	2,302	2,568	1,479	1,078	1,194	353	390	113	34	41	28	354,575
Pulmonary tuberculosis (011)	2,602	51.7	23.5	84	106	194	433	422	374	479	164	222	77	20	20	7	134,481
Tuberculosis, late effects (019)	108	28.5	12.7	2	19	19	21	10	11	12	6	6	1	1	3,076
Tuberculosis, other (010, 012-018)	860	30.6	14.9	40	71	116	206	146	95	111	27	33	7	1	5	2	26,316
Cardiovascular syphilis (093)	13	15.8	8.9	2	4	4	2	1	206
Syphilis of central nervous system (094)	99	61.5	16.0	17	8	12	11	11	9	15	8	6	2	6,090
Other forms of late syphilis, latent, or unspecified (095-097)	123	13.2	5.0	30	27	18	20	8	10	8	1	1	1,620
All other venereal diseases (090-092, 098-099)	860	7.2	4.2	141	277	228	144	30	23	13	1	1	2	6,213
Infectious hepatitis (070)	522	9.7	7.6	38	96	140	152	48	29	17	1	1	5,085
Malaria (084)	14	5.4	3.5	8	4	1	1	75
All other infective and parasitic diseases (000-009, 020-027, 030-039, 040-046, 050-057, 060-068, 071-079, 080-083, 085-089, 100-104, 110-117, 120-129, 130-136)	7,953	21.6	7.5	1,266	1,342	1,567	1,576	804	526	537	144	122	28	10	14	17	171,413
II. Neoplasms	94,005	23.5	12.4	12,328	11,927	12,731	15,957	10,862	9,577	13,382	4,255	2,331	320	110	151	67	7	2,206,527
Malignancy of buccal cavity and pharynx (140-149)	6,066	36.2	19.6	453	589	645	898	683	594	1,047	614	433	63	20	22	4	1	219,467
Malignancy of digestive organs and peritoneum (150-159)	12,138	29.2	17.5	1,100	943	1,737	1,755	1,514	1,603	2,362	674	354	50	18	15	11	2	353,946
Malignancy of respiratory system (160, 162-163)	22,133	25.6	16.5	1,949	1,993	2,614	3,904	3,019	2,839	4,062	1,112	505	66	18	38	11	3	567,652
Malignancy of larynx (161)	2,511	35.0	21.2	119	290	245	335	301	266	496	286	149	14	4	4	2	87,887
Malignancy of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue (200-209)	9,476	17.3	8.6	1,732	1,460	1,407	1,678	959	810	997	236	155	20	5	11	6	164,404
Malignancy of genitourinary organs (180-189)	15,663	24.1	12.8	1,476	1,873	2,259	3,244	2,030	1,639	2,152	580	310	47	21	18	13	1	377,549
Malignancies of all other systems (170-174, 190-199)	14,521	20.8	9.8	2,730	2,029	1,945	2,291	1,476	1,228	1,732	644	339	49	16	31	11	302,224
Neoplasms, benign (210-228)	9,301	10.2	4.0	2,327	2,344	1,514	1,455	659	449	397	78	56	6	4	8	4	95,254
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature (230-239)	2,196	17.5	6.8	442	406	365	397	221	149	137	31	30	5	4	4	5	38,344
III. Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	28,371	23.4	12.1	1,969	2,959	4,752	7,667	3,988	2,584	2,649	763	676	172	70	83	39	663,078
Diabetes mellitus (250)	20,712	24.5	12.6	1,336	1,899	3,369	5,808	3,053	1,901	1,961	568	531	130	58	64	34	508,444
Diseases of thyroid and other endocrine glands (240-246, 251-258)	3,016	17.7	10.5	260	446	525	787	355	267	262	65	30	10	1	5	3	53,518
Avitaminosis and other nutritional deficiency (260-269)	1,027	32.8	17.0	76	76	118	201	150	137	155	47	45	11	6	4	1	33,731
Obesity not specified as of endocrine origin (277)	1,269	27.5	12.4	72	136	218	335	162	110	113	41	55	15	5	6	1	34,863
Other metabolic diseases (270-276, 278-279)	2,347	13.9	8.4	225	402	522	536	268	169	158	42	15	6	4	32,522
IV. Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	5,170	20.3	10.1	707	774	769	1,136	732	464	425	86	41	10	4	15	7	104,733
Anemia, iron deficiency (280)	1,266	21.2	14.2	87	107	145	337	257	169	127	22	8	2	3	2	26,850
Pernicious anemia (281.0)	193	32.0	14.5	14	21	15	50	39	27	23	2	1	1	6,180

Anemia, other (281.1-285)	2,500	20.1	7.5	484	438	375	469	276	194	183	41	21	4	4	8	3	50,200
All other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs (286-289)	1,211	17.8	9.1	122	208	234	280	160	74	92	21	12	3	4	1	21,503
V. Mental disorders	212,556	57.3	16.3	17,459	23,202	29,405	32,513	20,666	23,891	37,235	11,154	9,341	2,597	1,222	1,824	2,025	22	12,167,771
Alcoholic psychosis (291)	5,237	75.9	13.0	450	638	808	1,023	551	416	613	220	195	76	42	90	115	397,373
Psychosis associated with drug dependence (294.34)	236	27.7	11.5	19	21	45	66	23	20	22	4	12	1	1	1	1	6,508
Psychosis associated with organic brain syndrome, excluding alcohol and drug dependence (290, 292-294.30, 294.39-294.9)	4,699	228.3	30.6	174	230	373	684	470	438	749	330	426	178	99	218	329	1	1,072,549
Psychosis not attributed to physical conditions (295-299)	68,352	92.2	22.6	5,029	5,111	6,834	9,417	7,288	7,785	12,800	5,027	4,941	1,405	702	940	1,061	12	6,301,059
Alcoholism (303)	87,347	23.2	12.6	6,715	12,782	15,412	13,517	7,173	10,494	16,020	3,132	1,502	268	100	148	82	2	2,023,059
Non-psychotic organic brain syndrome associated with alcoholism (309.13)	1,384	126.8	24.6	68	146	114	186	149	101	225	98	122	52	26	39	58	175,538
Drug dependence (304)	8,835	25.9	11.8	1,385	951	1,271	1,519	926	847	1,103	346	332	85	31	34	4	1	229,071
Non-psychotic organic brain syndrome associated with drug dependence (309.14)	105	40.5	15.7	5	11	13	22	16	12	9	9	4	2	1	1	4,254
Non-psychotic organic brain syndrome associated with other physical conditions (309.0, 309.2-309.9)	6,788	154.0	29.2	276	317	530	951	770	693	1,230	513	592	248	116	231	319	2	1,044,895
Mental retardation (310-315)	106	166.3	20.6	7	6	11	17	15	6	16	8	5	6	2	2	5	17,624
All other non-psychotic mental disorders (Y00.1, Y03.4, 300-302, 305-307, 316, 318, 793.0) . . .	29,467	30.4	14.1	3,331	2,989	3,994	5,111	3,285	3,079	4,448	1,467	1,210	276	103	121	50	3	895,841
VI. Diseases of nervous system and sense organs	43,997	30.2	8.8	3,807	6,406	10,767	9,831	4,114	2,653	3,211	1,150	1,128	335	165	208	218	4	1,329,949
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system (320-324)	530	47.3	17.4	35	51	47	106	77	62	87	26	23	6	2	5	3	25,048
Epilepsy (345)	2,940	19.1	9.3	279	469	583	749	346	196	197	46	46	9	7	6	7	56,285
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (348.0)	423	43.4	14.2	33	50	53	86	56	37	54	16	19	7	3	6	3	18,348
Paraplegia, cerebral or spinal (344.2, 349.3)	1,730	68.8	23.3	91	159	149	265	180	161	285	137	168	67	25	25	18	119,046
Quadriplegia, cerebral or spinal (344.3, 349.4) . . .	1,487	72.4	26.8	87	114	121	207	153	117	251	119	167	78	31	29	13	107,599
Other diseases of central nervous system, including hereditary and familial disease of nervous system (330-333, 340-344.1, 344.9, 346-347, 348.1-349.2, 349.5-349.9)	8,855	74.5	17.2	496	717	969	1,864	1,201	893	1,216	545	474	133	77	105	164	1	659,555
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia (350-358)	5,522	16.5	9.3	419	982	1,130	1,280	611	452	461	78	68	20	9	11	1	91,230
Inflammatory diseases of the eye and other diseases and conditions of the eye, except blindness (360-369, 370-378)	17,643	10.5	6.8	1,788	2,626	6,417	4,478	1,178	558	407	79	72	7	7	15	8	3	185,280
Blindness (379)	788	39.9	21.7	46	62	83	131	76	59	146	90	83	8	3	1	31,434
Diseases of ear and mastoid process (380-389) . . .	4,079	8.9	5.1	533	1,176	1,215	665	236	118	107	14	8	1	5	1	36,124
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system	141,822	24.0	11.6	8,915	16,851	26,010	37,388	20,452	12,781	11,918	3,125	2,680	691	225	457	325	4	3,400,887
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	3,863	16.4	10.6	232	580	787	919	549	374	309	70	28	4	3	5	3	63,331
Hypertensive heart disease, exclusive of ischemic heart disease (400.1, 402, 404)	3,505	15.6	10.2	133	407	883	1,032	449	254	240	64	26	9	2	5	1	54,783
Hypertensive disease without heart involvement (400.0, 400.2, 400.3, 400.9, 401, 403)	10,135	15.1	8.4	1,063	1,689	2,181	2,570	1,099	710	578	106	90	24	4	16	5	153,322
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	8,573	23.8	13.3	614	551	941	2,879	1,948	911	550	71	52	14	8	15	19	203,695
Chronic ischemic heart disease (412)	39,769	19.4	10.5	2,018	5,550	8,423	11,205	5,702	3,249	2,458	457	397	93	34	100	82	1	770,433
Other ischemic heart disease, with or without hypertensive disease (411, 413, 414)	6,859	10.7	7.8	396	1,195	1,962	2,083	701	313	166	23	13	1	4	2	73,114

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33—Continued

INPATIENT CARE

**VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Diagnostic Grouping, Average and Median Length of Stay,
Length of Stay Distribution¹—Fiscal Year 1979—Continued**

Principal Diagnoses²	Total Patients	Average Length of Stay	Median Length of Stay³	Length of Stay Distribution (Days)														Total Days⁵
				1 Day	2-3	4-7	8-14	15-21	22-30	31-60	61-90	91-180	181-270	271-365	366-730	731 Plus	Unknown⁵	
Other forms of heart disease (391, 392.0, 420-429)	21,902	19.1	9.8	1,727	2,790	4,934	5,885	2,798	1,677	1,455	295	196	41	14	47	42	1	417,569
Cerebral hemorrhage (431)	868	34.9	15.0	117	81	83	153	110	74	130	50	51	11	2	3	3	30,270
Cerebral thrombosis (433)	2,712	56.8	23.5	63	111	229	521	378	318	518	240	213	63	15	28	15	154,015
Cerebral embolism (434)	115	29.5	19.8	1	6	12	23	23	18	17	7	8	3,391
Generalized ischemic cerebrovascular disease (437)	1,173	61.2	17.1	37	89	143	263	181	141	178	45	34	16	10	20	15	1	71,764
All other cerebrovascular disease (430, 432, 435, 436, 438)	13,201	48.6	17.7	496	932	1,601	2,894	1,829	1,459	1,958	797	764	202	65	110	94	641,559
Arteriosclerosis (440)	3,616	40.9	18.9	155	274	399	670	554	515	565	171	203	59	11	23	17	148,071
All other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (441-448)	11,410	31.8	17.9	576	987	1,163	2,210	1,910	1,607	1,763	502	454	124	44	53	16	1	362,798
Varicose veins lower extremities (454)	2,247	23.5	13.3	184	229	298	550	293	245	302	88	58	6	4	9	1	52,890
Hemorrhoids (455)	4,173	9.7	7.2	626	720	925	1,149	470	173	91	8	2	2	6	1	40,400
All other diseases of veins and lymphatics, and other diseases of circulatory system (390, 392.9, 450-453, 456-458)	7,701	20.7	13.0	477	660	1,046	2,382	1,458	763	640	131	91	23	8	13	9	159,482
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	58,057	22.2	10.2	2,987	7,881	13,439	15,661	7,086	4,461	4,208	1,043	692	188	77	164	168	2	1,286,718
Acute respiratory infections including influenza (460-466, 470-474)	3,125	13.0	6.8	234	690	905	768	250	153	83	13	9	4	2	7	7	40,771
Pneumonia (480-486)	11,643	37.2	12.3	500	923	2,346	3,408	1,708	1,038	1,040	269	180	52	33	58	88	432,583
Bronchitis, unqualified and chronic (490-491)	6,119	20.5	10.0	318	776	1,451	1,787	738	437	404	91	64	18	8	12	15	125,458
Emphysema (492)	13,869	21.1	11.4	615	1,405	2,913	4,118	1,883	1,181	1,075	315	216	63	14	42	28	1	292,795
Asthma (493)	3,039	10.8	7.3	198	532	955	819	269	131	101	18	5	3	1	5	1	1	32,832
All other diseases of upper respiratory tract and respiratory system (500-508, 510-519)	20,262	17.9	8.9	1,122	3,555	4,869	4,761	2,238	1,521	1,505	337	218	48	19	40	29	362,279
IX. Diseases of the digestive system	85,514	16.9	10.4	6,691	10,446	17,655	23,819	11,148	6,927	6,380	1,348	762	122	56	95	64	1	1,445,182
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaws (520-529)	5,111	9.5	3.8	1,446	1,171	1,185	754	260	129	109	27	16	5	3	3	3	48,519
Ulcers, digestive system (stomach, duodenum, peptic, gastrojejunal (531-534)	9,383	17.8	10.6	777	1,155	1,785	2,670	1,327	840	641	107	50	6	4	11	10	167,077
All other diseases esophagus, stomach, and duodenum (except ulcers) (530, 535-537)	7,886	13.0	7.7	1,061	1,511	1,483	1,825	874	519	459	79	50	13	2	7	3	102,722
Hernia of abdominal cavity (550-553)	19,675	12.7	9.8	786	1,652	5,569	7,300	2,393	1,049	723	106	59	10	5	14	9	249,386
Other diseases of intestine and peritoneum (540-543, 560-569)	20,240	17.2	9.3	1,816	3,051	4,308	5,231	2,498	1,485	1,268	295	181	33	20	31	22	1	348,468
Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver (571.0)	9,511	25.3	16.8	316	705	1,190	2,146	1,575	1,279	1,641	381	210	33	13	17	5	240,387
Other diseases of liver, gallbladder and pancreas (570, 571.8, 571.9, 572-577)	13,708	21.1	13.5	489	1,201	2,135	3,893	2,221	1,626	1,539	353	196	22	9	12	12	288,623
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system	43,087	16.9	9.2	4,495	7,334	7,860	11,322	5,217	3,105	2,720	535	302	67	35	47	47	1	729,264
Nephritis and nephrosis (580-584)	5,096	19.7	9.5	619	910	815	995	550	431	508	148	79	18	9	9	5	100,619
Other diseases of urinary system (590-599)	16,810	20.7	9.2	1,762	2,765	3,193	4,171	2,016	1,284	1,160	228	139	26	18	20	27	1	347,358
Diseases of the prostate (600-602)	13,951	15.3	10.9	1,340	1,896	1,933	4,395	2,104	1,145	891	135	65	17	8	10	12	212,755
Other diseases of male genital organs (603-607)	5,772	10.1	6.4	520	1,414	1,561	1,427	452	198	144	21	18	6	8	3	58,293
Diseases of the breast, gynecological conditions (610-616, 620-629)	1,458	7.0	5.4	254	349	358	334	95	47	17	3	1	10,239

XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (630-678)	47	6.9	4.4	5	17	16	6	2	1	322
XII. Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	20,899	16.7	6.6	4,783	3,422	3,513	3,646	1,776	1,300	1,495	437	341	89	44	39	14	347,981
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-686, 694-698)	9,742	17.0	9.1	828	1,480	2,196	2,314	1,083	752	772	168	104	22	7	9	7	165,508
All other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue (690-693, 700-709)	11,157	16.4	3.4	3,955	1,942	1,317	1,332	693	548	723	269	237	67	37	30	7	182,473
XIII. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	37,844	19.0	11.6	3,085	4,818	6,467	8,810	5,395	3,972	3,775	731	540	112	45	74	18	2	719,035
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever (710-718)	13,846	21.8	13.7	877	1,381	1,969	3,343	2,215	1,722	1,652	326	243	50	24	38	6	301,667
Displacement of intervertebral disc (725)	2,830	19.9	15.6	134	214	275	741	607	449	328	52	23	2	1	3	1	56,234
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint (720-724, 726-729)	13,634	18.8	11.3	1,204	1,701	2,469	3,114	1,874	1,356	1,387	272	171	37	16	23	8	2	256,055
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system (730-738)	7,534	13.9	7.2	870	1,522	1,754	1,612	699	445	408	81	103	23	4	10	3	105,079
XIV. Congenital deformities (741-759)	2,992	15.2	9.1	431	475	488	646	356	245	250	56	34	5	3	3	45,377	
XVI.A Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	51,132	15.3	7.7	5,487	9,537	11,389	12,805	5,384	2,959	2,446	525	344	83	30	77	65	1	780,457
Senility without mention of psychosis (794)	173	57.0	17.6	8	11	20	39	23	16	24	13	6	4	3	4	2	9,853
Symptoms and all other ill-defined conditions (780-792, 795-796)	50,959	15.1	7.7	5,479	9,526	11,369	12,766	5,361	2,943	2,422	512	338	79	27	73	63	1	770,604
XVI.B Observation and examination cases, follow-up and special admissions	28,327	11.6	3.0	8,547	7,626	4,018	3,509	1,621	1,086	1,161	319	283	63	31	45	16	2	329,135
Tuberculosis (Y03.01, Y03.2, Y10.61-Y10.63)	311	31.1	11.2	26	49	54	59	32	27	29	12	14	4	1	4	9,668	
Malignancy (793.1, Y03.3)	8,618	9.6	2.9	2,427	2,600	1,182	1,047	497	323	366	86	64	11	5	7	3	82,624
All other admissions (793.8, 793.9, Y00.0, Y00.01, Y00.09, Y00.2-Y01, Y03.02, Y03.91-Y03.94, Y04-Y06, Y10.0-Y10.6, Y10.60, Y10.64-Y10.69, Y10.9, Y11-Y12, Y20-Y29)	19,108	12.3	3.0	5,943	4,910	2,743	2,391	1,087	730	761	220	203	48	25	33	13	1	235,128
Diagnosis deferred, mental observation (319.0, APA code)	290	5.9	(⁴)	151	67	39	12	5	6	5	1	2	1	1	1,715
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and nature of injury	53,011	22.3	8.4	7,848	8,524	9,550	10,278	5,260	3,784	4,471	1,424	1,227	261	120	179	81	4	1,180,260
Fracture of skull and facial bones (800-804)	2,157	14.3	7.5	244	371	538	559	185	99	105	22	22	4	1	4	3	30,825
Fracture of skull and facial bones, late effects (800-804) ⁷	370	30.5 ⁷	8.4	28	58	94	84	37	20	17	12	10	4	2	1	3	11,271
Fracture of spine and trunk (805-809)	2,715	25.2	11.9	164	361	481	640	329	238	296	97	62	15	17	11	4	68,412
Fracture of spine and trunk, late effects (805-809) ⁷	1,097	75.5	17.9	56	117	140	189	111	108	141	58	91	34	17	23	12	82,836
Fracture of upper limb (810-819)	3,149	13.7	5.6	696	667	554	478	238	172	229	56	47	7	1	3	1	43,000
Fracture of upper limb, late effects (810-819) ⁷	741	13.0	7.8	70	128	182	178	60	63	40	5	15	9,655
Fracture of lower limb (820-829)	8,325	38.5	17.0	715	716	869	1,533	1,204	995	1,279	461	380	68	26	46	32	1	320,283
Fracture of lower limb, late effects (820-829) ⁷	1,748	29.1	14.3	123	166	261	362	234	173	243	83	70	17	3	11	2	50,866
Dislocation without fracture (830-839)	1,504	14.1	7.4	244	201	366	399	124	80	65	15	2	2	2	2	2	21,136
Dislocation without fracture, late effects (830-839) ⁷	402	12.3	8.6	37	40	115	119	41	28	13	3	6	4,939

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33—Continued

INPATIENT CARE

**VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Diagnostic Grouping, Average and Median Length of Stay,
Length of Stay Distribution¹—Fiscal Year 1979 —Continued**

Principal Diagnoses ²	Total Patients	Average Length of Stay	Median Length of Stay ³	Length of Stay Distribution (Days)														Total Days ⁸
				1 Day	2-3	4-7	8-14	15-21	22-30	31-60	61-90	91-180	181-270	271-365	366-730	731 Plus	Un-known ⁵	
Intracranial injury — without skull fracture (850-854)	2,280	21.0	6.0	545	451	291	306	173	139	209	68	62	13	7	12	2	2	47,929
Intracranial injury — without skull fracture, late effects (850-854) ⁷	822	45.1	13.2	86	114	96	157	83	66	86	38	50	18	9	17	2	37,055
Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis (860-869)	580	15.9	9.1	44	77	147	144	58	46	45	10	6	1	2	9,249
Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis, late effects (860-869) ⁷	61	25.0	9.5	4	10	14	12	6	3	8	2	1	1	1,527
Traumatic amputation of arm and hand — complete/partial (887)	8	37.1	15.0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	297
Traumatic amputation of arm and hand — complete/partial late effects (887) ⁷	12	11.0	12.7	2	1	1	3	5	132
Traumatic amputation of foot and leg(s) — complete/partial (896-897)	32	56.1	29.6	2	1	2	2	4	6	5	3	6	1	1,795
Traumatic amputation of foot and leg(s) — complete/partial late-effects (896-897) ⁷	38	37.0	14.0	4	3	6	7	3	4	5	3	2	1	1,405
Burns (940-949)	1,253	28.4	15.9	99	128	147	235	141	150	219	67	54	6	5	1	1	35,560
Burns, late effects (940-949) ⁷	167	28.5	17.3	5	12	18	38	32	17	32	4	6	2	1	4,757
Injury to nerves and spinal cord (950-959)	325	29.1	10.0	33	59	55	56	40	23	26	14	11	4	2	2	9,445
Injury to nerves and spinal cord, late effects (950-959) ⁷	485	54.1	13.3	35	65	65	103	54	32	55	15	40	9	6	2	4	26,251
Adverse effect of medicinal agents and other complications of surgical and medical care (960-979, 997-999)	10,919	17.5	8.0	1,230	1,938	2,331	2,361	1,136	745	735	219	164	30	10	15	4	1	191,317
All other accidents, poisonings and violence (840-848, 870-879, 880-886, 890-895, 900-907, 910-918, 920-929, 930-939, 980-996)	12,887	12.1	4.8	3,264	2,672	2,550	2,128	862	525	561	158	106	21	7	26	7	156,364
All other accidents, poisonings and violence, late effects (870-879, 880-886, 890-895, 900-907, 910-918, 920-929) ⁷	934	14.9	7.2	117	168	225	184	99	51	56	11	14	4	5	13,954
Unavailable ⁵	6,790	40.0	13.0	515	730	1,153	1,403	802	582	826	297	256	88	46	47	45	271,290

¹ Patient treatment file. This table as well as all others in this hospital discharge series, excludes approximately 224,590 one-day dialysis discharges.

² The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the "International Classification of Diseases adapted for Indexing of Hospital Records", USPHS Publication No. 1693. The numbers following the diagnosis are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification. Category XV, "Certain Causes of Prenatal Morbidity and Mortality", in which no cases occurred, is not included in this table.

³ One-half of the discharges in the given category have length of stay greater than the median; the other half, less than the median.

⁴ No median computed since more than one-half of the cases had one day of stay.

⁵ This column/line includes records for which required data is unavailable.

⁶ In excess of 731 days and over.

⁷ All late effect codes are differentiated from other codes by being uniformly .9 in the fourth digit.

⁸ This column excludes those cases for which the number of days is unavailable.

Surgical Procedures Performed in VA Medical Centers-Hospital Care Component¹—Fiscal Year 1979

Operations and ICDA Codes	All Hospitals	Affiliated Hospitals	Non-Affiliated Hospitals
Surgical procedures (01-98) ²	260,620	242,672	17,948
Neurosurgery (01-05)	7,635	7,352	283
Incision and excision of skull and intracranial structure (01)	1,649	1,645	4
Other operations on brain and cerebral meninges (02)	789	781	8
Operations on spinal cord structures (03)	1,213	1,203	10
Operations on peripheral nerves (04)	3,305	3,115	190
Operations on sympathetic nerves or ganglia (05)	679	608	71
Ophthalmology (06-14)	19,930	19,320	610
Operations on lacrimal apparatus (06)	170	169	1
Operations on eyelids (07)	3,516	3,379	137
Operations on conjunctiva (08)	755	720	35
Operations on orbit (09)	328	323	5
Operations on eyeball and muscles (10)	633	618	15
Operations on cornea and sclera (11)	676	671	5
Operations on iris and ciliary body (12)	1,050	1,027	23
Operations on choroid, anterior chamber and retina (13)	1,520	1,506	14
Operations on lens and vitreous (14)	11,282	10,907	375
Otorhinolaryngology (16-21)	16,100	15,585	515
Operations on external ear (16)	1,438	1,294	144
Operations on middle ear (17)	3,095	3,078	17
Operations on inner ear (18)	63	63
Operations on nose and accessory sinuses (19)	7,057	6,808	249
Operations on larynx and trachea (20)	3,541	3,469	72
Operations on pharynx, tonsils and adenoids (21)	906	873	33
Operations on thyroid, parathyroid, thymus, and adrenals (22-23)	966	913	53
Operations on thyroid and parathyroid (22)	901	850	51
Operations on thymus and adrenals (23)	65	63	2
Vascular and cardiac surgery (24-30)	33,569	32,707	862
Operations on peripheral blood vessels (24)	9,767	9,339	428
Operations on lymphatic system (25)	3,055	2,965	90
Operations on blood vessels of head, neck and base of brain (26)	2,671	2,618	53
Operations on intra-abdominal blood vessels (27)	4,001	3,808	193
Operations on intrathoracic vessels (28)	306	302	4
Operations on heart and pericardium (29)	4,691	4,690	1
Other heart procedures (30)	9,078	8,985	93
Thoracic surgery (32-35)	6,974	6,498	476
Operations on chest wall, pleura, and mediastinum (32)	2,644	2,469	175
Operations on bronchus (33)	69	66	3
Operations on lung (34)	2,642	2,471	171
Operations on esophagus (35)	1,619	1,492	127
Abdominal surgery (38-48)	51,380	46,693	4,687
Repair of Hernia (38)	18,306	16,148	2,158
Incision and excision of abdominal wall region (39)	6,523	6,038	485
Other operations on region of abdomen and peritoneum (40)	1,863	1,724	139
Operations on appendix (41)	2,419	2,165	254
Operations on liver (42)	164	158	6
Operations on biliary tract (43)	6,123	5,627	496
Operations on pancreas (44)	515	496	19
Operations on spleen (45)	720	691	29
Operations on stomach (46)	6,105	5,647	458
Incision, excision, resection and enterostomy of intestines (47)	6,154	5,688	466
Anastomosis, repair and other operations on the intestines (48)	2,488	2,311	177
Proctological surgery (50-52)	7,792	6,614	1,178
Operations on rectum (50)	2,137	1,922	215
Operations on anus (51)	5,000	4,113	887
Operations on pilonidal sinus or cyst (52)	655	579	76

See footnotes at end of table.

***Surgical Procedures Performed in VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component¹—
Fiscal Year 1979—Continued***

Operations and ICDA Codes	All Hospitals	Affiliated Hospitals	Non-Affiliated Hospitals
Urological surgery (54-61)	37,106	34,057	3,049
Operations on kidney (54)	2,208	2,107	101
Operations on ureter (55)	1,889	1,786	103
Operations on urinary bladder (56)	6,326	5,767	559
Operations on urethra (57)	4,157	3,882	275
Operations on prostate and seminal vesicles (58)	13,352	12,188	1,164
Operations on scrotum and contents and spermatic cord (59)	4,132	3,739	393
Operations on epididymis and vas deferens (60)	1,587	1,364	223
Operations on penis (61)	3,455	3,224	231
Breast surgery (65)	833	759	74
Gynecological surgery (67-72)	647	578	69
Operations on ovary (67)	135	125	10
Operations on fallopian tubes (68)	25	25
Hysterectomy (69)	135	125	10
Other operations on uterus and supporting structures (70)	251	217	34
Operations on vagina (71)	81	67	14
Operations on vulva and perineum (72)	20	19	1
Obstetrical procedures (74-78)	14	14
Antepartum obstetrical operations (74)	2	2
Operations inducing or assisting delivery (75)
Operations inducing or assisting delivery (cont'd) (76)
Cesarean section (77)
Operations after delivery or abortion (78)	12	12
Orthopedic surgery (80-90)	40,050	37,450	2,600
Incision and excision of bones (80)	6,316	5,900	416
Repair and plastic operations on bone (81)	2,580	2,412	168
Reduction of fracture and fracture-dislocation of hip (82)	2,434	2,270	164
Reduction of fracture and fracture-dislocation of ankle and wrist (83)	1,307	1,198	109
Reduction of other fracture and fracture-dislocation (84)	2,187	2,048	139
Amputation and disarticulation of extremities (85)	6,138	5,650	488
Incision and excision of joint structures (86)	6,147	5,798	349
Other operations on joint structures (87)	7,601	7,255	346
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia and bursa except of hand (88)	3,298	3,026	272
Operations on muscles, tendon and fascia of hand (89)	2,037	1,889	148
Reattachment of extremities (90)	5	4	1
Plastic surgery (92-94)	32,721	29,374	3,347
Operations on skin and subcutaneous tissue (92)	24,572	21,615	2,957
Reparative and reconstructive surgery (93)	7,260	6,883	377
Reparative and reconstructive surgery (cont'd) (94)	889	876	13
Oral and maxillofacial surgery (95-98)	4,903	4,759	144
Operations on salivary glands and ducts (95)	753	711	42
Operations on buccal cavity, tongue and palate (96)	1,371	1,334	37
Operations on jaws (bone and joint) (97)	1,579	1,548	31
Reduction of fracture and fracture-dislocation of jawbone (98)	1,200	1,166	34

¹Patient treatment file. The procedures included in this table are grouped on the "International Classification of Diseases Adapted for Indexing of Hospital Records", USPHS Publication No. 1693. The numbers following the operations are the identifying code numbers of this operation classification.

²For purposes of this table, dental, diagnostic and therapeutic procedures are excluded.

**Cost of Operation of Medical Inpatient Facilities—
Fiscal Year 1979**

(Dollars in Thousands)						
Activity	Total	VA Hospital Care			VA Nursing Care	VA Domiciliaries
		Medical Bed Section	Surgical Bed Section	Psychiatric Bed Section		
Total Costs	\$3,917,648	\$1,873,746	\$984,820	\$790,478	\$188,503	\$80,101
Professional and ancillary:						
Medical Services ¹	944,075	473,139	267,146	168,794	23,103	11,892
Nursing Services	944,133	454,997	236,770	194,233	55,614	2,519
Chaplin Services	17,841	7,584	3,280	4,456	1,332	1,189
Dietetics Services	310,541	130,452	54,932	76,396	26,518	22,242
Dental Services	39,052	16,988	8,312	10,451	1,532	1,769
Audiology & Speech Pathology	4,733	3,037	870	319	348	158
Direct Care, Total	2,260,374	1,086,198	571,310	454,650	108,448	39,768
Administrative Support	459,353	220,800	111,845	95,982	20,759	9,966
Engineering Support	457,369	196,663	93,967	113,380	32,818	20,540
Building Management ²	230,824	104,037	50,512	56,072	15,314	4,888
Research Support	73,904	44,415	19,759	8,756	636	339
Education & Training Support	242,169	124,766	80,313	33,516	2,537	1,036
Asset Acquisitions	193,655	96,866	57,114	28,123	7,988	3,563
Support, Total	1,657,274	787,547	413,511	335,828	80,054	40,333

¹ Professional medical services include laboratory, pharmacy, blind rehabilitation, clinical nuclear medicine, rehabilitation medicine, social service, clinical psychology, radiology, medical illustration and library.

² Includes operation of laundry.

TABLE 36

EXTENDED CARE

**VA Nursing Homes, Community Nursing Homes, and VA Domiciliaries:
Patient Movement Fiscal Year 1979**

Item	VA Nursing Homes	Community Nursing Homes	VA Domiciliaries
Total on rolls (bed occupants and in absent status) remaining on September 30, 1978	7,893	8,336	9,595
Gains during Fiscal Year 1979 — Total	8,209	23,629	12,508
Direct gains — Total	4,428	19,925	6,920
Admissions after rehospitalization	391	1,683 ²	961 ²
Other Admissions	4,037	18,242	5,959
Transfers in from similar facilities ³	85	624	83
Returns from absent sick in hospital status	3,696	3,080	5,505
Losses during Fiscal Year 1979 — Total	7,985	23,146	13,012
Discharges and deaths while in bed occupant or authorized leave of absence status — Total	2,716	14,478	4,962
Discharges	2,027	11,485	4,825
Deaths	689	2,993	137
Discharges and deaths while in absent sick in hospital status—Total	1,474	4,493	2,518
Discharges	894	3,441	2,366
Deaths	580	1,052	152
Transfers out to similar facilities ³	90	562	61
Losses to absent sick in hospital status	5,179	8,106	7,989
Remaining on September 30, 1979 — Total	8,092	8,836	9,061
Bed occupants	7,846	8,572	8,271
On authorized leave of absence	71	17	507
Absent sick in hospital	175	247	283
Patients treated during Fiscal Year 1979 ⁴	12,282	27,807	16,541
Average daily census during Fiscal Year 1979 ⁵	7,760	8,126	8,448

¹ Admissions after rehospitalization of more than 30 days.

² Admissions after rehospitalization of more than 15 days.

³ Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.

⁴ Discharges and deaths during Fiscal Year 1979 plus the number remaining on the rolls on September 30, 1979.

⁵ Based on the number of patients days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.

**State Home Hospitals, State Nursing Homes, and State Domiciliary Homes:
Patient Movement¹—Fiscal Year 1979**

	State Home Hospitals	State Nursing Homes	State Domiciliary Homes
Bed occupants remaining on September 30, 1978	985	5,035	4,935
Gains during Fiscal Year 1979 — Total	5,683	8,283	13,163
Direct gains — Total	5,200	4,187	5,358
Admissions from State Facilities	2,463	1,933	1,771
Other admissions	2,737	2,254	3,587
Returns from leave of absence status	483	4,096	7,805
Losses during Fiscal Year 1979 — Total	5,690	8,099	13,255
Discharges and deaths — Total	5,206	3,934	5,351
Discharges to State Facilities	2,304	1,780	2,069
Other discharges	2,410	1,231	3,094
Deaths	492	923	188
Losses to leave of absence status	484	4,165	7,904
Bed occupants remaining on September 30, 1979	986	5,348	5,184
Patients treated during Fiscal Year 1979 ²	6,192	9,282	10,535
Average daily census during Fiscal Year 1979 ³	980	5,203	5,296

¹ Data include only patients supported by VA.² Based on discharges and deaths during Fiscal Year 1979, plus the number on the rolls on September 30, 1979.³ Based on the number of patient days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.

EXTENDED CARE

TABLE 38

**VA Medical Centers—Domiciliary Care Component: Selected Data
Fiscal Year 1979**

Location	Average Operating Beds 1	Bed Occupancy Rate (%) 2	Average Daily Census 3	Admissions 4	Discharges 4 5	Patients Treated 4 6	Remaining on Sept. 30, 1979 7
Total	9,389	87.5	8,448	6,920	7,480	16,541	9,061
Arizona:							
Prescott	237	92.0	221	165	170	440	270
California: Los Angeles	450	78.0	370	213	263	634	371
Florida: Bay Pines	322	89.8	295	156	177	492	315
Georgia: Dublin	361	96.4	373	217	254	627	373
Kansas: Leavenworth	775	91.0	700	1,076	1,074	1,874	800
Mississippi: Biloxi	439	97.7	412	343	366	820	454
New York: Bath	660	91.2	606	447	458	1,121	663
Ohio: Dayton	840	83.9	759	613	707	1,478	771
Oregon: White City	1,165	86.4	1,043	902	994	2,123	1,129
South Dakota: Hot Springs	485	83.1	417	451	525	991	466
Tennessee: Mountain Home	833	81.6	705	644	673	1,444	771
Texas:							
Bonham	230	92.2	214	196	209	455	246
Temple	549	83.4	470	651	639	1,130	491
Virginia: Hampton	700	90.7	629	350	357	1,036	679
West Virginia: Martinsburg	550	91.8	521	236	271	813	542
Wisconsin: Wood	793	84.9	714	343	404	1,124	720

¹ Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month of 13 consecutive months (September 1978 — September 1979).² Average daily census as a percent of the average operating beds.³ Based on the number of patient days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.⁴ Transfers included in individual facility totals; excluded from overall total.⁵ Includes deaths.⁶ Discharges and deaths during the fiscal year plus the number of patients on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year.⁷ Total on rolls (bed occupants, patients on authorized leave of absence, and patients absent sick in hospital).

**VA Medical Centers—Nursing Home Care Component:
Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1979**

Location	Average Operating Beds 1	Bed Occupancy Rate (%) 2	Average Daily Census 3	Admissions 4	Discharges 4 5	Patients Treated 4 6	Remaining on Sept. 30, 1979 7
Total	8,357	94.2	7,760	4,428	4,190	12,283	8,093
Alabama:							
Tuscaloosa	120	93.3	113	32	37	154	117
Tuskegee	112	98.2	108	31	30	142	112
Arizona:							
Phoenix	120	90.0	98	107	59	170	111
Tucson	41	95.1	39	27	25	66	41
Arkansas: Little Rock	200	95.5	193	50	54	252	198
California:							
Loma Linda	60	93.3	45	203	167	226	59
Long Beach	180	91.7	164	185	183	353	170
Palo Alto	150	80.7	102	49	21	148	127
San Diego	60	91.7	57	96	98	155	57
Sepulveda	200	78.0	144	113	66	223	157
Colorado:							
Ft. Lyon	37	91.9	34	15	15	50	35
Grand Junction	42	92.9	41	10	11	52	41
Connecticut: West Haven	90	100.0	87	17	12	106	94
Delaware: Wilmington	60	95.0	46	73	23	83	60
Florida:							
Bay Pines	120	96.7	115	76	76	195	119
Lake City	40	97.5	37	18	18	57	39
Miami	90	96.7	88	108	116	200	84
Georgia:							
Augusta	40	95.0	38	12	15	52	37
Dublin	86	96.5	82	27	26	113	87
Illinois:							
Danville	120	94.2	114	57	59	174	115
North Chicago	190	94.2	181	43	43	232	189
Indiana:							
Ft. Wayne	54	92.6	49	31	16	70	54
Indianapolis	60	96.7	56	21	20	80	60
Marion	69	91.3	64	38	33	101	68
Iowa: Knoxville	200	96.0	183	106	83	281	198
Kansas:							
Leavenworth	45	93.3	42	22	22	65	43
Topeka	79	89.9	74	15	18	90	72
Kentucky: Lexington	100	91.0	27	122	23	122	99
Louisiana: Alexandria	93	79.6	84	19	26	112	86
Maine: Togus	60	96.7	58	20	19	79	60
Maryland:							
Ft. Howard	47	100.0	45	8	6	53	47
Perry Point	80	95.0	76	39	36	113	77
Massachusetts:							
Bedford	162	95.7	156	24	29	185	156
Brockton	100	98.0	97	32	31	131	100
Northampton	50	98.0	49	9	9	59	50
Michigan:							
Allen Park	72	97.2	71	28	26	98	72
Battle Creek	205	92.2	192	34	35	230	195
Iron Mountain	40	92.5	37	12	12	52	40
Minnesota: St. Cloud	44	95.5	41	17	14	58	44
Mississippi:							
Biloxi	35	97.1	33	8	7	42	35
Jackson	120	95.0	114	28	30	147	117
Missouri:							
Columbia	54	94.4	52	14	12	66	54
Poplar Bluff	49	100.0	45	104	96	146	50
St. Louis	93	96.8	89	17	17	109	92
Montana: Miles City	26	100.0	25	15	14	40	26
Nebraska: Grand Island	42	85.7	38	23	27	64	37
Nevada: Reno	22	100.0	21	8	8	30	22
New Hampshire: Manchester	120	96.7	118	219	221	341	120
New Jersey:							
East Orange	60	95.0	59	63	62	121	59
Lyons	90	98.9	87	37	32	124	92
New Mexico: Albuquerque	47	93.6	46	61	58	102	44

See footnotes at end of table.

**VA Medical Centers—Nursing Home Care Component:
Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1979—Continued**

Location	Average Operating Beds 1	Bed Occupancy Rate (%) 2	Average Daily Census 3	Admissions 4	Discharges 4 5	Patients Treated 4 6	Remaining on Sept. 30, 1979 7
New York:							
Albany	65	101.5	73	22	45	111	66
Bath	180	86.7	170	123	154	322	168
Brooklyn	300	96.3	290	128	129	422	293
Buffalo	36	97.2	35	25	26	61	35
Canandaigua	100	100.0	99	25	24	124	100
Castle Point	148	97.3	140	28	29	176	147
Montrose	122	94.3	113	32	35	151	116
Syracuse	40	95.0	36	18	25	63	38
North Carolina:							
Asheville	82	95.1	79	19	21	102	81
Fayetteville	39	97.4	37	24	25	63	38
Salisbury	93	97.8	91	66	69	162	93
North Dakota: Fargo	50	94.0	47	64	64	114	50
Ohio:							
Chillicothe	99	97.0	92	53	51	149	98
Cincinnati	206	93.2	193	155	159	349	190
Cleveland	100	98.0	97	50	50	150	100
Dayton	300	96.0	290	99	109	401	292
Oregon: Roseburg	75	94.7	72	44	45	119	74
Pennsylvania:							
Altoona	33	75.8	20	51	42	68	26
Butler	104	93.3	97	34	35	137	102
Coatesville	50	98.0	48	19	19	69	50
Erie	40	85.0	36	19	16	54	38
Lebanon	120	99.2	118	14	15	134	119
Pittsburgh (Gen.)	228	93.9	213	102	124	350	226
South Carolina: Columbia	72	95.8	70	65	68	138	70
South Dakota: Sioux Falls	75	93.3	72	30	30	103	73
Tennessee:							
Mountain Home	58	96.6	56	16	16	74	58
Murfreesboro	48	100.0	47	11	11	59	48
Texas:							
Big Spring	40	100.0	36	105	90	130	40
Bonham	100	95.0	96	26	26	125	99
Houston	78	97.4	75	53	52	130	78
Kerrville	35	94.3	33	7	7	42	35
Waco	84	100.0	83	41	43	127	84
Utah: Salt Lake City	46	73.9	39	100	108	143	35
Vermont: White River Junction	30	93.3	30	96	98	126	28
Virginia:							
Hampton	40	92.5	38	16	19	56	37
Salem	100	94.0	97	63	73	167	94
Washington: American Lake	76	97.4	73	16	14	89	75
West Virginia: Beckley	42	85.7	40	13	19	55	36
Wisconsin:							
Tomah	100	96.0	96	32	33	131	98
Wood	200	97.5	195	46	47	246	199
Wyoming: Cheyenne	47	97.9	45	20	19	66	47

¹Based on the number of operating beds at the end of September 1979.

²Average daily census as a percent of the average operating beds.

³Based on the number of patient days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.

⁴Transfers included in individual facility totals excluded from overall total.

⁵Includes deaths.

⁶Discharges and deaths during the fiscal year plus the number of patients on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year.

⁷Total on rolls (bed occupants, patients on authorized leave of absence, and patients sick in hospital).

TABLE 40

EXTENDED CARE

State Nursing Care Homes: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1979

Location of State Home Hospital	Location of Authorizing VA Facility	Average Daily Census 1	Admissions	Discharges 2	Patients Treated 3	Remaining on September 30, 1979 4
Total		5,203	4,187	3,934	9,282	5,348
California: Yountville	San Francisco, CA	323	450	468	785	317
Colorado: Florence	Denver, CO	107	61	71	174	103
Homelake	Denver, CO	17	13	16	30	14
Georgia:						
Augusta	Augusta, GA	176	168	163	342	179
Milledgeville	Dublin, GA	124	36	28	155	127
Illinois: Quincy	Iowa City, IA	310	510	487	787	300
Indiana: Lafayette	Indianapolis, IN	150	47	77	227	150
Iowa: Marshalltown	Des Moines, IA	256	182	151	406	255
Kansas: Fort Dodge	Wichita, KS	50	16	26	79	53
Massachusetts:						
Chelsea	Boston, MA (OPC)	55	212	213	269	56
Holyoke	Northampton, MA	231	171	167	402	235
Michigan: Grand Rapids	Allen Park, MI	499	209	184	690	506
Minnesota: Minneapolis	Minneapolis, MN	83	47	56	139	83
Missouri: St. James	St. Louis, MO	97	104	99	199	100
Montana: Columbia Falls	Ft. Harrison, MT	38	32	32	72	40
Nebraska: Grand Island	Grand Island, NE	369	162	159	526	367
New Hampshire: Tilton	Manchester, NH	88	40	32	121	89
New Jersey:						
Menlo Park	East Orange, NJ	260	56	56	319	263
Vineland	Wilmington, DE	237	114	90	335	245
New York: Oxford	Syracuse, NY	28	35	32	71	39
Ohio: Sandusky	Cleveland, OH	22	105	5	98	93
Oklahoma:						
Ardmore	Oklahoma City, OK	77	76	79	155	76
Clinton	Oklahoma City, OK	151	164	165	317	152
Norman	Oklahoma City, OK	47	19	20	65	45
Sulphur	Oklahoma City, OK	130	131	134	265	131
Tulhina	Oklahoma City, OK	150	152	150	300	150
Pennsylvania:						
Holidaysburg	Altoona, PA	33	66	33	66	33
Erie	Erie, PA	66	18	19	87	68
Rhode Island: Bristol	Providence, RI	223	95	61	290	229
South Carolina: Columbia	Columbia, SC	102	86	76	186	110
South Dakota: Hot Springs	Hot Springs, SD	27	8	11	41	30
Vermont: Bennington	White River Junction, VT	119	127	117	244	127
Washington:						
Orting	Seattle, WA	73	47	45	124	79
Retsil	Seattle, WA	73	107	115	186	71
Wisconsin: King	Madison, WI	411	321	297	730	433

¹ Based on the number of patient days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.

² Includes deaths.

³ Discharges and deaths during the fiscal year plus the number of patients on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year.

⁴ Total on rolls (bed occupants, patients on leave of absence, and patients absent sick in hospital).

Community Nursing Homes: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1979

Location of Authorizing VA Facility	Average Daily Census 1	Admissions 2	Discharges 2 3	Patients Treated 2 4	Remaining on September 30, 1979 5
Total	8,126	19,925	18,971	27,807	8,836
Alabama:					
Birmingham	56	172	160	226	66
Montgomery	17	37	32	49	17
Tuscaloosa	52	99	101	155	54
Tuskegee	17	30	26	40	14
Alaska: Anchorage	10	31	28	39	11
Arizona:					
Phoenix	147	351	281	438	157
Prescott	6	12	10	17	7
Tucson	62	179	160	231	71
Arkansas:					
Fayetteville	13	51	44	57	13
Little Rock	106	251	182	292	110
California:					
Fresno	25	105	91	121	30
Livermore	24	51	52	75	23
Loma Linda	33	136	85	139	54
Long Beach	140	518	501	653	152
Los Angeles (Brentwood)	66	97	84	156	72
Los Angeles (Wadsworth)	104	328	320	432	112
Martinez	31	87	66	111	45
Palo Alto	65	159	160	231	71
San Diego	41	61	84	112	28
San Francisco	39	148	142	180	38
Sepulveda	88	101	82	176	94
Colorado:					
Denver	54	127	128	180	52
Ft. Lyon	36	14	15	46	31
Grand Junction	22	69	63	88	25
Connecticut:					
Newington	37	128	113	152	39
West Haven	30	78	88	114	26
Delaware: Wilmington	78	199	145	242	97
District of Columbia: Washington	70	149	165	223	58
Florida:					
Bay Pines	146	357	342	502	160
Gainesville	73	155	175	245	70
Lake City	15	48	45	62	17
Miami	106	249	270	396	126
Tampa	136	458	435	595	160
Georgia:					
Atlanta	87	275	279	368	89
Augusta	103	182	199	296	97
Dublin	34	99	101	140	39
Hawaii: Honolulu	10	30	25	37	12
Idaho: Boise	31	135	133	172	39
Illinois:					
Chicago (Lakeside)	82	245	229	318	89
Chicago (West Side)	89	233	182	274	92
Danville	37	155	136	184	48
Hines	148	506	470	643	173
Marion	51	145	127	183	56
North Chicago	96	126	93	226	133
Indiana:					
Ft. Wayne	23	85	94	109	15
Indianapolis	45	142	147	194	47
Marion	62	66	52	123	71
Iowa:					
Des Moines	53	158	143	202	59
Iowa City	64	225	232	302	70
Knoxville	58	74	105	155	50
Kansas:					
Leavenworth	38	104	104	148	44
Topeka	49	94	87	144	57
Wichita	11	43	44	56	12
Kentucky:					
Lexington	70	185	202	269	67
Louisville	47	159	111	165	54

See footnotes at end of table.

Community Nursing Homes: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1979—Continued

Location of Authorizing VA Facility	Average Daily Census 1	Admissions 2	Discharges 2 3	Patients Treated 2 4	Remaining on September 30, 1979 5
Louisiana:					
Alexandria	16	66	62	77	15
New Orleans	53	142	162	215	53
Shreveport	47	174	164	201	37
Maine: Togus	43	99	87	130	43
Maryland:					
Baltimore	29	98	70	112	42
Ft. Howard	26	37	48	68	20
Perry Point	26	23	28	50	22
Massachusetts:					
Bedford	68	74	68	141	73
Boston	66	192	187	258	71
Brockton	39	57	52	100	48
Northampton	40	44	37	87	50
West Roxbury	7	20	20	27	7
Michigan:					
Allen Park	78	167	164	232	68
Ann Arbor	40	138	141	181	40
Battle Creek	45	56	47	104	57
Iron Mountain	8	25	23	33	10
Saginaw	30	119	83	133	50
Minnesota:					
Minneapolis	130	381	329	503	174
St. Cloud	49	63	66	117	51
Mississippi:					
Biloxi	74	141	105	195	90
Jackson	28	80	81	116	35
Missouri:					
Columbia	34	111	114	159	45
Kansas City	69	183	207	279	72
Poplar Bluff	30	97	94	116	22
St. Louis	83	216	224	316	92
Montana:					
Ft. Harrison	31	68	65	102	37
Miles City	15	55	50	69	19
Nebraska:					
Grand Island	4	8	7	11	4
Lincoln	16	45	49	67	18
Omaha	35	194	179	228	49
Nevada: Reno	17	52	56	66	10
New Hampshire: Manchester	40	96	90	134	44
New Jersey:					
East Orange	132	216	226	345	119
Lyons	35	39	37	72	35
New Mexico: Albuquerque	45	167	153	204	51
New York:					
Albany	27	46	43	74	31
Batavia	4	9	10	13	3
Bath	8	19	14	23	9
Bronx	20	41	34	58	24
Brooklyn	23	57	33	61	28
Buffalo	31	58	51	84	33
Canandaigua	2	4	1	4	3
Castle Point	5	11	9	14	5
Montrose	9	5	7	15	8
New York	8	25	12	28	16
Northport	21	14	5	30	25
Syracuse	16	26	27	39	12
North Carolina:					
Asheville	48	95	76	131	55
Durham	49	136	130	178	48
Fayetteville	41	103	110	150	40
Salisbury	44	55	46	98	52
North Dakota: Fargo	24	57	57	80	23
Ohio:					
Chillicothe	149	217	223	394	171
Cincinnati	42	190	189	237	48
Cleveland	134	309	276	423	147
Dayton	61	117	116	177	61

See footnotes at end of table.

Community Nursing Homes: Selected Data--Fiscal Year 1979--Continued

Location of Authorizing VA Facility	Average Daily Census 1	Admissions 2	Discharges 2 3	Patients Treated 2 4	Remaining on September 30, 1979 5
Oklahoma:					
Muskogee	41	177	163	212	49
Oklahoma City	55	255	307	365	58
Oregon:					
Portland	90	271	254	349	95
Roseburg	69	178	187	250	63
Pennsylvania:					
Altoona	21	52	44	67	23
Butler	17	26	27	42	15
Coatesville	131	103	92	235	143
Erie	18	38	40	59	19
Lebanon	35	41	35	71	36
Philadelphia	68	144	122	205	83
Pittsburgh (University Dr)	77	211	195	287	92
Pittsburgh (Highland Dr)	52	45	36	91	55
Wilkes-Barre	48	95	92	140	48
Puerto Rico: San Juan	43	150	145	195	50
Rhode Island: Providence	38	110	117	149	32
South Carolina:					
Charleston	39	99	118	143	25
Columbia	75	161	176	251	75
South Dakota:					
Ft. Meade	5	11	9	15	6
Hot Springs	6	16	16	22	6
Sioux Falls	22	92	87	112	25
Tennessee:					
Memphis	32	84	73	112	39
Mountain Home	110	153	164	266	102
Murfreesboro	8	24	13	31	18
Nashville	55	142	131	188	57
Texas:					
Amarillo	23	82	85	104	19
Big Spring	41	111	88	136	48
Bonham	25	84	85	117	32
Dallas	109	363	375	481	106
Houston	113	409	461	585	124
Derrville	36	117	121	163	42
Marlin	16	44	46	63	17
San Antonio	91	302	306	401	95
Temple	70	216	194	290	96
Waco	75	104	107	182	75
Utah: Salt Lake City	35	113	97	144	47
Vermont: White River Junction	13	39	31	48	17
Virginia:					
Hampton	32	76	78	122	44
Richmond	50	136	129	183	54
Salem	81	158	94	167	73
Washington:					
American Lake	26	23	31	56	25
Seattle	100	275	271	375	104
Spokane	42	147	129	186	57
Vancouver	59	156	158	220	62
Walla Walla	17	54	45	66	21
West Virginia:					
Beckley	14	52	48	58	10
Clarksburg	54	158	132	210	78
Huntington	63	198	197	253	56
Martinsburg	79	158	160	240	80
Wisconsin:					
Madison	23	64	40	67	27
Tomah	31	66	35	84	49
Wood	96	240	255	352	97
Wyoming:					
Cheyenne	11	49	40	58	18
Sheridan	24	39	38	59	21

¹Based on the number of patient days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.

²Transfers included in individual facility totals; excluded from overall total.

³Includes deaths.

⁴Discharges and deaths during the fiscal year plus the number of patients on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year.

⁵Total on rolls (bed occupants, patients on authorized leave of absence, and patients absent sick in hospital).

TABLE 42

EXTENDED CARE

State Domiciliary Homes: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1979

Location of State Home Domiciliary	Location of Authorizing VA Facility	Average Daily Census ¹	Admissions	Discharges ²	Patients Treated ³	Remaining on September 30, 1979 ⁴
Total		5,296	5,358	5,352	10,536	5,184
California: Yountville	San Francisco, CA	650	964	931	1,577	646
Colorado: Homelake	Denver, CO	72	32	29	106	77
Connecticut: Rocky Hill	Newington, CT	431	574	531	942	411
Georgia: Milledgeville	Dublin, GA	272	256	316	333	275
Idaho: Boise	Boise, ID	110	107	111	216	105
Illinois: Quincy	Iowa City, IA	99	150	120	215	95
Indiana: Lafayette	Indianapolis, IN	89	41	41	118	77
Iowa: Marshalltown	Des Moines, IA	89	77	71	160	89
Kansas: Fort Dodge	Wichita, KS	62	10	19	78	59
Louisiana: Jackson	New Orleans, LA	108	101	56	171	115
Massachusetts:						
Chelsea	Boston, MA (OPC)	250	336	326	578	252
Holyoke	Northampton, MA	39	39	41	81	40
Michigan: Grand Rapids	Allen Park, MI	165	87	101	259	158
Minnesota:						
Hastings	Minneapolis, MN	64	228	89	221	132
Minneapolis	Minneapolis, MN	418	387	492	839	347
Missouri: St. James	St. Louis, MO	63	72	77	135	58
Montana: Columbia Falls	Ft. Harrison, MT	78	44	48	124	76
Nebraska: Grand Island	Grand Island, NE	141	76	74	219	145
New Jersey:						
Menlo Park	East Orange, NJ	94	36	31	128	97
Vineland	Wilmington, DE	37	31	29	64	35
New York: Oxford	Syracuse, NY	33	29	18	56	38
North Dakota: Lisbon	Fargo, ND	106	27	31	137	106
Ohio: Sandusky	Cleveland, OH	692	290	340	986	646
Oklahoma:						
Ardmore	Oklahoma City, OK	89	222	231	316	85
Clinton	Oklahoma City, OK	35	106	108	141	33
Norman	Oklahoma City, OK	191	27	55	237	182
Sulphur	Oklahoma City, OK	31	57	63	89	26
Pennsylvania:						
Holidaysburg	Altoona, PA	35	58	39	91	52
Erie	Erie, PA	64	29	27	90	63
Rhode Island: Bristol	Providence, RI	102	38	52	147	95
South Dakota: Hot Springs	Hot Springs, SD	99	22	29	126	97
Vermont: Bennington	White River Jct., VT	12	16	17	29	12
Virginia: Occoquan ⁵	Washington, DC	171	547	553	719	166
Washington:						
Orting	Seattle, WA	72	54	60	131	71
Retsil	Seattle, WA	139	130	127	270	143
Wisconsin: King	Madison, WI	49	46	60	94	34
Wyoming: Buffalo	Sheridan, WY	48	12	9	55	46

¹ Based on the number of patient days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.² Includes deaths.³ Discharges and deaths during the fiscal year plus the number of patients on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year.⁴ Total on rolls (bed occupants, patients on leave of absence, and patients absent sick in hospital).⁵ Operated by the government of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 43

EXTENDED CARE

State Home Hospitals: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1979

Location of State Home Hospitals	Location of Authorizing VA Facility	Average Daily Census ¹	Admissions	Discharges ²	Patients Treated ³	Remaining on September 30, 1979 ⁴
Total		980	5,200	5,206	6,192	986
California: Yountville	San Francisco, CA	370	1,087	1,084	1,456	372
Connecticut: Rocky Hill	Newington, CT	324	557	562	889	327
Illinois: Quincy	Iowa City, IA	24	418	405	437	32
Iowa: Marshalltown	Des Moines, IA	114	162	172	281	109
Massachusetts:						
Chelsea	Boston, MA (OPC)	114	1,921	1,926	2,038	112
Holyoke	Northampton, MA	11	244	249	258	9
Oklahoma: Sulphur	Oklahoma City, OK	18	557	552	573	21
Wisconsin: King	Madison, WI	3	254	256	260	4

¹ Based on the number of patient days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.² Includes deaths.³ Discharges and deaths during the fiscal year plus the number of patients on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year.⁴ Total on rolls (bed occupants and patients on leave of absence.)

Outpatient Medical Program:
Visits to VA Staff and Private Physicians on a Fee-For-Service Basis—
Fiscal Years 1970–1979

Fiscal Year	Purpose of Visit											
	All Purposes			Examinations for Compensation for Pension Purposes			Examinations to Determine Need for Medical Care			All Other Purposes		
	Total	Staff	Fee	Total	Staff	Fee	Total	Staff	Fee	Total	Staff	Fee
1979 ..	17,262,408	15,053,332	2,209,076	372,077	290,695	81,382	2,239,313	2,213,770	25,543	14,651,058	12,548,867	2,102,151
1978 ..	17,416,275	15,069,573	2,346,702	405,301	321,372	83,929	2,244,929	2,227,915	17,014	14,766,045	12,520,286	2,245,759
1977 ..	17,045,079	14,675,284	2,369,795	421,425	337,252	84,173	2,205,165	2,193,258	11,907	14,418,489	12,144,774	2,273,715
1976 ..	16,409,850	14,222,804	2,187,046	388,674	345,152	43,522	2,126,614	2,124,362	2,252	13,894,452	11,753,290	2,141,272
1975 ..	14,629,517	12,595,514	2,034,003	353,590	323,085	30,505	1,951,618	1,948,907	2,711	12,324,309	10,323,522	2,000,787
1974 ..	12,266,476	10,457,830	1,808,646	316,359	290,728	25,631	1,692,876	1,691,695	1,181	10,257,241	8,475,407	1,781,834
1973 ..	10,858,491	9,165,094	1,693,397	339,557	310,686	28,871	1,577,282	1,576,143	1,139	8,941,652	7,278,265	1,663,387
1972 ..	9,526,881	7,930,080	1,596,801	406,065	342,035	64,030	1,494,491	1,492,548	1,943	7,626,325	6,095,497	1,530,828
1971 ..	8,064,092	6,798,146	1,265,946	456,302	369,911	86,391	1,373,368	1,371,340	2,028	6,234,422	5,056,895	1,177,527
1970 ..	7,311,894	6,135,633	1,176,261	390,100	336,383	53,717	1,222,591	1,221,124	1,467	5,699,203	4,578,126	1,121,077

AMBULATORY CARE

TABLE 45

Outpatient Dental Care: Applications for Care (Eligibility Classes I-VI) ¹
Fiscal Years 1970–1979

Fiscal Year	Pending Fee Case Load Beginning of Year	Received During The Year	Total	Dispositions During The Year	Pending Fee Case Load At End of Year
1979	40,751	191,308	232,059	194,778	37,281
1978	36,096	197,338	233,434	192,683	40,751
1977	40,254	216,863	257,117	221,021	36,096
1976	45,910	233,392	279,302	241,003	38,299
1975	41,611	239,182	280,793	234,883	45,910

¹As provided for in Title 38 USC, Sec. 612, and VA Regulations 6120-6129.

AMBULATORY CARE

TABLE 46

Outpatient Dental Care: Workload by VA Staff and on a Fee-For-Service Basis—
Fiscal Years 1970–1979

Fiscal Year	VA Staff		Non-VA Dentists on a Fee-for-Service Basis		
	Examinations Completed	Treatment Cases Completed	Examinations Completed	Treatment Cases Completed	Net Cases Authorized
1979	128,195	134,769	89,848
1978	127,278	127,167	110,081
1977	107,987	100,305	107,265
1976	93,230	94,097	121,956
1975	85,802	83,670	130,891
1974	79,674	79,498	156,467
1973	114,199	82,916	113,578	165,472
1972	142,919	82,873	113,819	165,819
1971	147,794	82,724	91,560	145,664
1970	131,542	81,110	49,348	54,680

¹Reporting of fee-basis workload changed to the net number of cases authorized by VA.

Pharmacy Activity—Fiscal Years 1978—1979

Activity	FY 1979	FY 1978
VA Pharmacies		
Prescriptions dispensed — Total	35,821,814	34,165,664
Inpatient	1,991,569	1,999,278
Ambulatory — Total	33,830,245	32,166,386
Methadone	1,129,648	1,291,637
All other	32,700,597	30,874,749
Investigational drugs dispensed	71,692	66,932
Doses dispensed		
Ward stock system	174,557,989	192,427,074
Automatic replenishment system	124,693,851	123,601,679
External medications	94,578,887	93,665,911
Orders for substances controlled by the Drug Enforcement Administration	37,870,091	40,932,573
Unit doses	67,646,143	47,138,355
Primary intravenous admixtures	1,117,887	1,010,693
Secondary intravenous admixtures ("piggy backs")	2,833,531	2,170,234
Hyperalimentation	328,956	267,525
Fluids and sets	5,987,143	5,334,091
Blood and blood products	184,652	197,349
Fee-Basis		
Prescriptions filled by participating pharmacies	1,057,358	1,050,648

**Replacement and Relocation Hospital Construction Projects, Fiscal Year 1979—Completions
And Year End Status**

Location	Total Number of Beds and Hospital Type ¹	Estimated Construction Cost ²	Value of Work in Place	Percent Com- plete ³	Date Construction Completed (C) ⁴ or Contract Awarded (A)
TOTAL 11 Projects	6407	976,117,000	172,666,000	18	
A. Projects Completed in Fiscal Year 1979					
Total 0 Projects	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	
B. Projects Under Construction 9/30/79					
Total 6 Projects	3662	453,228,000	172,666,000	38	
Florida : Bay Pines	830	101,991,000	6,211,000	6	August 1978 (A)
Georgia : Augusta	420	39,463,000	36,064,000	91	June 1976 (A)
New York : Bronx	702	108,242,000	86,864,000	80	June 1974 (A)
South Carolina : Columbia	400	26,500,000	25,419,000	96	December 1975 (A)
Virginia : Richmond	820	109,500,000	13,213,000	12	November 1976 (A)
West Virginia : Martinsburg	490	67,532,000	4,895,000	7	July 1977 (A)
C. Projects Authorized — Not Under Construction 9/30/79⁷					
Total 5 Projects	2745	522,889,000			
Arkansas : Little Rock	460 (General)				
Maryland : Baltimore	400 (General)				
New Jersey : Camden	480 (General)				
Oregon : Portland	890 (General)				
Washington : Seattle	515 (General)				

¹Included receiving, recovery and Nursing Home Care Beds and Spinal Cord Injury Beds.

²Construction anticipated, issued, awarded, including contingencies.

³Based on general construction only.

⁴Major general construction contract completed. Minor Construction and Landscaping may remain to be accomplished.

⁵Same as value of construction issued or awarded when project is financially complete.

⁶Under Construction when major general construction contract has been awarded.

⁷Authorized when funds are appropriated for construction, technical services, or site acquisition.

**Modernization Construction Projects,¹—Fiscal Year 1979—
Completions and Year End Status**

Location	Description	Estimated Construction Cost	Value of Work in Place	Percent Com- plete	Date Construction Complete (C) or Contract Awarded (A)
TOTAL 9 Projects		43,472,656	21,693,331	50	
A. Projects Completed, Total 4 Projects		14,544,053	14,544,053	100	
New York : St. Albans	Modernization — Pharmacy	327,496	²	100	December 1978 (C)
Ohio : Chillicothe	Modernization of Bldgs. #30 & 31	2,904,291	²	100	May 1979 (C)
Virginia : Hampton	Modnize & A/C Bsmt/Nursing Units Bldg 110	1,466,413	²	100	July 1979 (C)
Wisconsin : Madison	New Wing Addition	9,845,853	²	100	May 1979 (C)
B. Projects Under Construction, Total 3 Projects		8,144,603	7,149,278	88	
Projects \$1,000,000 and Over, Total 2 Projects		7,299,069	6,321,130	87	
New York : St. Albans	Modernization Out Patient Clinic (west)	1,015,000	210,685	21	June 1979 (A)
Ohio : Chillicothe	Modernization of Bldg. #7, 26 & 27	6,284,069	6,110,445	97	September 1977 (A)
Projects Under \$1,000,000, Total 1 Project		845,534	828,148	98	
C. Projects Not Under Construction, Total 2 Projects		20,784,000			
Projects \$1,000,000 and Over, Total 2 Projects		20,784,000			
Kansas : Wichita	Modernization-Alters & Addition (Phase 1)	5,532,000			
Massachusetts : West Roxbury	SCI Center & Modernize Bldg. #1 (PH2)	15,252,000			
Projects under \$1,000,000, Total 0 Project					

¹Projects included in table if approved for development by Administrator's Office or if there has been an appropriation of funds available for financing all or part of the project.

²Same as value of construction issued or awarded when project is financially complete.

³For Purchase & Hire Projects, the date the station reports construction started.

TABLE 50

CONSTRUCTION

**Nursing Home Care Units Construction Projects,¹—Fiscal Year 1979—
Completions and Year End Status**

Location	Projects	Number of Nursing Home Care Beds	Estimated Construction Cost	Value of Work in Place	Percent Com- plete	Date Construction Completed (C) or Contract Awarded (A) ³
TOTAL	16 Projects	1,590	77,186,711	19,287,998	25	
A. Projects Completed, Total	2 Projects	200	5,394,208	5,394,208	100	
California : Palo Alto (MPD)		150	4,808,564	²	100	May 1979 (C)
Kentucky : Lexington (LD)		50	585,644	²	100	March 1979 (C)
B. Projects Under Construction, Total	10 Projects	1,030	39,032,403	13,893,790	36	
Projects \$1,000,000 and Over, Total	9 Projects	1,000	38,447,623	13,893,790	36	
California : Livermore		120	6,524,000			September 1979 (A)
Florida : Gainesville		120	4,724,000			September 1979 (A)
Miami		120	4,965,244	3,164,251	64	May 1978 (A)
Maryland : Perry Point		80	2,439,400	395,374	16	October 1978 (A)
Perry Point		80	2,449,426	1,115,013	46	October 1978 (A)
South Carolina : Columbia		120	3,575,185	3,384,583	95	September 1977 (A)
Tennessee : Memphis		120	5,020,031	1,641,835	33	October 1978 (A)
Texas : Temple		120	4,022,000			September 1979 (A)
Virginia : Hampton		120	4,728,337	4,192,734	89	February 1977 (A)
Projects Under \$1,000,000, Total	1 Project	30	584,780			
C. Projects Not Under Construction, Total	4 Projects	360	32,760,100			
Projects \$1,000,000 and Over, Total	3 Projects	360	31,945,300			
Dist. of Columbia: Washington		120	20,945,000			
Georgia : Atlanta		120	5,908,000			
Pennsylvania : Wilkes Barre		120	5,092,300			
Projects Under \$1,000,000, Total	1 Project	N/S	814,800			

¹ Projects included in table if approved for development by Administrator's Office or if there has been an appropriation of funds available for financing all or part of the project.

² Same as value of construction issued or awarded when project is financially complete.

³ For Purchase & Hire Projects, the date the station reports construction started.

TABLE 51

CONSTRUCTION

**Research and Education Construction Projects,¹—Fiscal Year 1979
Completions and Year End Status**

Location	Type	Estimated Construction Cost	Value of Work in Place	Percent Com- plete	Date Construction Complete (C) or Contract Awarded (A)
TOTAL	17 Projects	29,451,786	12,375,793	42	
A. Projects Completed, Total	3 Projects	10,582,162	10,582,162	100	
Mississippi : Jackson	Research and Education Addition	5,707,202	²	100	November 1978 (C)
New York : Albany	Education & Training Facilities (Ph-2)	364,130	²	100	October 1978 (C)
Texas : Dallas	Research & Education Addition	4,510,830	²	100	December 1978 (C)
B. Projects Under Construction, Total	6 Projects	5,502,524	1,793,631	33	
Projects \$1,000,000 and Over, Total	2 Projects	2,350,910	832,765	35	
Arizona : Tucson	Animal Research Facility	1,158,063	832,765	72	October 1978 (A)
California : Fresno	Area Health Education Center	1,192,847			September 1979 (A)
Projects Under \$1,000,000, Total	4 Projects	3,151,614	960,866	30	
C. Projects Not Under Construction, Total	8 Projects	13,367,100			
Projects \$1,000,000 and Over, Total	3 Projects	9,678,000			
Florida : Miami	Research & Educ. Bldg. & Psych. Addn.	7,073,000			
Louisiana : Shreveport	Alterations for Research & Education	1,200,000			
Pennsylvania : Philadelphia	Adm/Educ. Relocation for Clinical Improve	1,405,000			
Projects Under \$1,000,000, Total	5 Projects	3,689,100			

¹ Projects included in table if approved for development by Administrator's Office or if there has been an appropriation of funds available for financing all or part of the project.

² Same as value of construction issued or awarded when project is financially complete.

³ For Purchase & Hire Projects, the date the station reports construction started.

**Other Improvement Construction Projects,¹ Fiscal Year 1979—Completions
And Year End Status**

Location	Description	Estimated Construction Cost	Value of Work in Place	Percent Complete	Date Construction Completed (C) or Contract Awarded (A)
1. AIR CONDITIONING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS					
TOTAL	18 Projects	115,328,830	52,264,402	45	
A. Projects Completed, Total	7 Projects	31,534,330	31,534,330	100	
California : Sepulveda		11,583,695	2	100	November 1978 (C)
Kentucky : Lexington		6,975,549	2	100	March 1979 (C)
Mississippi : Biloxi (GD)		319,190	2	100	March 1979 (C)
Missouri : Poplar Bluff		3,952,216	2	100	October 1979 (C)
Nebraska : Lincoln		3,344,246	2	100	February 1979 (C)
Virginia : Salem		294,400	2	100	February 1979 (C)
Virginia : Salem		4,665,034	2	100	July 1979 (C)
B. Projects Under Construction, Total	9 Projects	48,010,500	20,730,072	43	
Projects \$1,000,000 and Over, Total	6 Projects	46,421,282	19,411,812	42	
Arkansas : Fayetteville		4,027,711			September 1979 (A)
Iowa : Knoxville		8,993,719	578,396	6	May 1979 (A)
Indiana : Indianapolis		3,713,593	3,484,899	94	January 1978 (A)
Maryland : Perry Point		8,294,950	7,583,863	91	May 1977 (A)
Pennsylvania : Coatesville	Energy/Conservation	14,219,518	1,035,322	7	December 1978 (A)
Pennsylvania : Lebanon		7,171,791	6,729,332	94	October 1977 (A)
Projects Under \$1,000,000, Total	3 Projects	1,589,218	1,318,260	83	
C. Projects Not Under Construction, Total	2 Projects	35,784,000			
Projects \$1,000,000 and Over, Total	2 Projects	35,784,000			
New Jersey : East Orange		29,465,000			
New York : Castle Point		6,319,000			
2. OTHER IMPROVEMENTS — CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS					
TOTAL	721 Projects	656,469,200	94,615,161	19	
A. Projects Completed, Total	163 Projects	66,925,823	66,925,823	100	
Alabama : Birmingham	Replace Fire Alarm System	406,809	2	100	May 1979 (C)
Alabama : Birmingham	25 Bed Respiratory Care Unit	487,176	2	100	June 1979 (C)
Alabama : Birmingham	Smoke Barriers	239,185	2	100	October 1978 (C)
Alabama : Birmingham	6 Bed Surgical Intensive Care Unit	250,349	2	100	September 1979 (C)
Alabama : Tuscaloosa	Renovate Ward 1C West - Bldg. # 1	206,816	2	100	October 1978 (C)
Alabama : Tuskegee	Emergency Generator	737,205	2	100	March 1979 (C)
Arizona : Prescott	Deadend Corridor Stairs	660,724	2	100	July 1979 (C)
Arizona : Prescott	Expand Surgical Suite (Phase 1)	27,989	2	100	December 1978 (C)
California : Brentwood	Occupational Therapy - Bldg. #208	127,260	2	100	June 1979 (C)
California : Livermore	Smoke Barriers	87,321	2	100	June 1979 (C)
California : Long Beach	Sprinkler System	539,388	2	100	August 1979 (C)
California : Long Beach	Outpatient Clinic Expansion	5,569,151	2	100	February 1979 (C)
California : Martinez	Update Catheterization Lab	291,926	2	100	November 1978 (C)
California : Palo Alto (PAD)	Core Laboratories G.R.E.C.C.	328,329	2	100	November 1978 (C)
California : San Diego	Improvements to Outpatient Clinic	478,836	2	100	January 1979 (C)
California : San Diego	Renov. & Expand Psy/Alcoholic Nursing Unit	174,848	2	100	May 1979 (C)
California : Sepulveda	Radiology Expansion	452,048	2	100	April 1979 (C)
Colorado : Denver	Sprinkler System	194,516	2	100	May 1979 (C)
Colorado : Denver	Ionization Detector	218,444	2	100	May 1979 (C)
Colorado : Denver	Remodel 7th Floor - Psy Ward	260,430	2	100	September 1979 (C)
Colorado : Denver	Centralized 21 Bed RCU with Monitored Beds	244,500	2	100	August 1979 (C)
Colorado : Grand Junct.	Ambulatory Care Service, Bldg. #1	270,667	2	100	May 1979 (C)
Colorado : Grand Junct.	Remodel Lab. & Canteen Service	1,017,335	2	100	May 1979 (C)
Colorado : Grand Junct.	Remodel Bldg. #5 for Admin.	270,232	2	100	May 1979 (C)
Connecticut : Newington	Purchase State Owned Bldg. for Lab.	192,000	2	100	February 1979 (C)
Connecticut : West Haven	Renovate Processing & Distribution	433,309	2	100	March 1979 (C)
Connecticut : West Haven	Improvements to Outpatient Clinic	780,260	2	100	March 1979 (C)
District of Columbia : Washington	Upgrade Cardiac Catheterization Lab	115,816	2	100	July 1979 (C)
Florida : Gainesville	Research Lab	185,143	2	100	July 1979 (C)
Florida : Miami	Rearrange Main Kitchen	230,282	2	100	August 1979 (C)
Georgia : Dublin	14 Bed Respiratory Care Center	265,250	2	100	October 1978 (C)
Iowa : Des Moines	Respiratory Care Center	134,335	2	100	July 1979 (C)
Iowa : Des Moines	Addn. to Bldg. #1 Dental Exp. & Recovery	995,423	2	100	July 1979 (C)
Iowa : Des Moines	Upgrade Emergency Power	422,081	2	100	November 1978 (C)
Iowa : Iowa City	Replace Boiler Plant & Deadend Corr. Str.	2,462,235	2	100	October 1978 (C)
Iowa : Iowa City	Expand Surgical	572,900	2	100	May 1979 (C)
Iowa : Knoxville	Enclose 4 Porches Bldg. #102	98,811	2	100	January 1979 (C)
Iowa : Knoxville	Replace Fire Alarm System	178,790	2	100	November 1978 (C)
Illinois : Chicago (Lake)	Install Emergency Generator	786,253	2	100	May 1979 (C)
Illinois : Hines	Smoke Door Holders	440,625	2	100	June 1979 (C)
Illinois : Hines	Electrical Distribution System	238,284	2	100	June 1979 (C)
Illinois : Marion	Deadend Corridor Stairs	280,047	2	100	June 1979 (C)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Other Improvement Construction Projects,¹ Fiscal Year 1979—Completions
And Year End Status—Continued**

Location		Description	Estimated Construction Cost	Value of Work in Place	Percent Complete	Date Construction Completed (C) or Contract Awarded (A)	
Indiana	Ft. Wayne	Nursing home Care Unit Addn. - 14 Bed	328,256	2	100	October	1978 (C)
	Ft. Wayne	Expand Outpatient and Admitting	270,071	2	100	October	1978 (C)
	Marion	Warehouse Addition to Bldg. #55	507,576	2	100	July	1979 (C)
	Marion	Replace Fire Alarm System	444,149	2	100	March	1979 (C)
Kansas	Leavenworth	Install Zone Heating Controls	217,433	2	100	December	1978 (C)
	Leavenworth	Emergency Gen. & Cor. of Elect. Defic.	659,554	2	100	December	1978 (C)
	Leavenworth	Utility Access Walkways Bldg. #88, 89 & 91	520,224	2	100	August	1979 (C)
	Topeka	Deadend Corridor Stairs	142,896	2	100	January	1979 (C)
Kentucky	Lexington (LD)	Emergency Generator	218,490	2	100	March	1979 (C)
	Lexington (LD)	Correction of Electrical Deficiencies	509,810	2	100	March	1979 (C)
	Lexington (UD)	Relocate Nuclear Medicine	193,240	2	100	February	1979 (C)
	Louisville	Relocate/Renovate Clinics	181,597	2	100	May	1979 (C)
Louisiana	Alexandria	Renovate Dietetics - Building #4	252,281	2	100	January	1979 (C)
	Alexandria	Electrical Distribution System	712,363	2	100	November	1978 (C)
Massachusetts	Bedford	Deadend Corridor Stairs	591,781	2	100	March	1979 (C)
	Bedford	Connect to City Sewer System	206,444	2	100	October	1978 (C)
	Bedford	Emergency Generator	1,018,628	2	100	April	1979 (C)
	Bedford	New Exit - Building #2	201,019	2	100	March	1979 (C)
	Brockton	Emergency Generator	234,374	2	100	September	1979 (C)
	Northampton	Expansion Outpatient Clinic	2,065,078	2	100	May	1979 (C)
Maine	Togus	Emergency Generators	187,279	2	100	March	1979 (C)
Michigan	Battle Creek	Dental Expansion	372,065	2	100	February	1979 (C)
	Battle Creek	Install Insulation in Bldg. Attics	146,390	2	100	May	1979 (C)
Minnesota	Battle Creek	Patient Privacy Rooms - Bldgs. #9, 10 & 12	246,618	2	100	March	1979 (C)
	Saginaw	Construct New Lab	223,272	2	100	November	1978 (C)
	Minneapolis	Replace Fire Alarm System	321,699	2	100	November	1978 (C)
	St. Cloud	Remodel Westend Bldg. #1-H	283,000	2	100	April	1979 (C)
	St. Cloud	Lath/Plastering Bldg. 1H Westend	24,465	2	100	January	1979 (C)
	St. Cloud	Remodel Westend Second Flr. Bldg. #1	179,300	2	100	April	1979 (C)
Missouri	Kansas City	Cardio/Diagnostic Lab	84,419	2	100	April	1979 (C)
	Kansas City	Remodel Nursing Station	184,086	2	100	October	1978 (C)
	Poplar Bluff	Relocate Dental Clinic	153,043	2	100	May	1979 (C)
	Poplar Bluff	Audio Visual Call System	128,650	2	100	October	1978 (C)
	Polar Bluff	Replace Fire Alarm System	67,300	2	100	October	1978 (C)
	Polar Bluff	Smoke Barriers	241,700	2	100	October	1978 (C)
	Polar Bluff	Additional Exits	371,100	2	100	October	1978 (C)
	St. Louis (JB)	Emergency Power	487,839	2	100	December	1978 (C)
	St. Louis (JB)	Relocate GI Inhalation Therapy	81,307	2	100	March	1979 (C)
	Mississippi	Biloxi (BD)	Additional Exits B-5	49,622	2	100	May
Montana	Biloxi (BD)	6 Bed Surgical Intensive Care - Bldg. #1	145,264	2	100	July	1979 (C)
	Biloxi (GD)	Additional Exits, Bldgs. #41, 59 & 62	452,644	2	100	May	1979 (C)
	Jackson	Remodel Patient 16 Bed Wards	266,812	2	100	June	1979 (C)
	Jackson	Remodel & Relocate MICU/CCU	346,869	2	100	July	1979 (C)
	Ft. Harrison	Temperature Controls Building #141	125,373	2	100	March	1979 (C)
	Ft. Harrison	Upgrade & Extend Fire Alarm System	129,768	2	100	October	1978 (C)
North Carolina	Asheville	Expand Canteen Storage & Offices	128,645	2	100	August	1979 (C)
	Asheville	Modify Nurse Servers	181,972	2	100	February	1979 (C)
	Durham	Warehouse Addn. Bldg. #1 (Clinic Exp. Move)	253,010	2	100	April	1979 (C)
	Fayetteville	Ambul. Health Care Facil. Expansion	62,434	2	100	July	1979 (C)
North Dakota	Fayetteville	Relocate/Consolidate Rehab. Medicine Svc.	239,695	2	100	January	1979 (C)
	Fargo	Additional Parking for Education	243,020	2	100	January	1979 (C)
	Fargo	Correct Electrical Deficiencies	751,117	2	100	April	1979 (C)
	Fargo	Additional Bldg. 38 Engineering Functions	224,447	2	100	May	1979 (C)
New Jersey	Lyons	Relocate Clinical Lab	150,573	2	100	February	1979 (C)
	Lyons	Relocate Clinical Lab Bldg. #1-G	53,527	2	100	October	1978 (C)
	Lyons	Relocate Clinical Lab Bldg. #1	13,751	2	100	November	1978 (C)
New Mexico	Albuquerque	Lab Remodeling - Phase 2	251,273	2	100	February	1979 (C)
Nevada	Reno	Purchase Leased Facility	212,800	2	100	September	1979 (C)
	Reno	Remodel NE Wing Ward 2B	218,593	2	100	June	1979 (C)
New York	Batavia	Deadend Corridor Stairs	346,890	2	100	July	1979 (C)
	Bath	Install Thermal Insulation	45,000	2	100	January	1979 (C)
	Bath	New Warehouse	606,215	2	100	March	1979 (C)
	Canandaigua	Relocate & Renovate PAD	473,820	2	100	December	1978 (C)
Ohio	Canandaigua	New Engineer Shops & Office Bldg.	1,206,659	2	100	March	1979 (C)
	New York	Smoke Door Holders	261,740	2	100	May	1979 (C)
	New York	Relocate Pharmacy	149,875	2	100	April	1979 (C)
	Cincinnati	Outpatient Clinic Expansion/Addition	3,980,544	2	100	December	1978 (C)
	Cincinnati	Elevator, Porch Enclosure & Loading Dock	116,500	2	100	May	1979 (C)
	Cincinnati	Deadend Stairwell - Bldg. #64	185,167	2	100	May	1979 (C)
Oklahoma	Cleveland-(WP)	Expand Hemodialysis 4 Beds	168,209	2	100	April	1979 (C)
	Chillicothe	20 Bed RCC, Plum. Funct. Lab & 6 BE	501,247	2	100	May	1979 (C)
	Dayton	Remodel Ward #12	561,119	2	100	May	1979 (C)
	Dayton	Additional Tranformer & Switchgear B300	205,706	2	100	October	1978 (C)
	Muskogee	Safety & Fire Deficiencies (Phase 1)	400,403	2	100	August	1979 (C)
	Oklahoma City	Fire Barrier Penetration	292,003	2	100	December	1978 (C)
Oregon	Portland	Emergency Circuits	125,000	2	100	March	1979 (C)
	Portland	Research Bldg. #1	277,935	2	100	August	1979 (C)
	White City	Renovate B-213 North	306,194	2	100	July	1979 (C)
	White City	Corr. Def. in Clinical Support Facilities	312,994	2	100	October	1978 (C)
Pennsylvania	Butler	40 Bed Resp. Care & Pulm. Funct.	581,051	2	100	May	1979 (C)
	Lebanon	Smoke Barrier Doors	269,046	2	100	August	1979 (C)
	Lebanon	Nurse Call System	188,379	2	100	September	1979 (C)
	Pittsburgh	Install X-Ray in Outpatient Area	43,487	2	100	January	1979 (C)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Other Improvement Construction Projects,¹ Fiscal Year 1979—Completions
And Year End Status—Continued**

Location	Description	Estimated Construction Cost	Value of Work in Place	Percent Complete	Date Construction Completed (C) or Contract Awarded (A)
Puerto Rico : San Juan	Additional A/C Units	248,826	2	100	August 1979 (C)
San Juan	Install Load Management System	111,778	2	100	July 1979 (C)
Rhode Island : Providence	Sprinkler System	212,362	2	100	March 1979 (C)
South Carolina : Charleston	Animal Research Facility 2nd Floor	231,234	2	100	August 1979 (C)
Charleston	Education Space-Existing Roof Area	330,500	2	100	December 1978 (C)
Charleston	Research Space-Existing Roof Area	343,078	2	100	January 1979 (C)
Columbia	Deadend Corridor Stairs	194,741	2	100	September 1979 (C)
South Dakota : Hot Springs	Upgrade Electrical System	845,242	2	100	April 1979 (C)
Hot Springs	Surgery-PAD Alterations	1,076,768	2	100	March 1979 (C)
Sioux Falls	Modular Research Building	303,792	2	100	December 1978 (C)
Sioux Falls	Remodel Surgery	311,374	2	100	December 1978 (C)
Tennessee : Memphis	Modify Nurse Servers	107,630	2	100	October 1978 (C)
Mountain Home	Install Incinerator 2/Heat Rec. System	180,570	2	100	September 1979 (C)
Murfreesboro	20 Bed Stroke Rehabilitation Unit	330,550	2	100	November 1978 (C)
Nashville	4 Bed Coronary Care Unit	89,825	2	100	December 1978 (C)
Texas : Big Spring	Renovate Lab. 2nd. Floor	181,102	2	100	August 1979 (C)
Big Spring	6 Bed Surgical Intensive Care Unit	123,965	2	100	July 1979 (C)
Bonham	Deadend Corridor Stairs	395,737	2	100	July 1979 (C)
Dallas	Relocate Rehabilitation Medicine	211,543	2	100	February 1979 (C)
Dallas	Installation of Medical Gas System	735,690	2	100	November 1978 (C)
San Antonio	Smoke Exhaust Fans	216,825	2	100	July 1979 (C)
San Antonio	Expand Outpatient	203,488	2	100	July 1979 (C)
Temple	Correction of Electrical Deficiencies	524,042	2	100	March 1979 (C)
Utah : Salt Lake	Energy Retrofit Units	159,459	2	100	September 1979 (C)
Salt Lake	Seismic Corrections, Bldg. 6-10, 13, 27 & 28	2,193,495	2	100	April 1979 (C)
Virginia : Salem	Additional Elevator, Bldg. #6	155,600	2	100	January 1979 (C)
Salem	Renovate Building #8	737,500	2	100	February 1979 (C)
Salem	Renovate Bldg. #77 for Intermediate Care	1,184,396	2	100	February 1979 (C)
Washington : American Lake	5-Bed GP ICU	160,699	2	100	August 1979 (C)
Seattle	Pre-Engineered Recreation Bldg.	54,000	2	100	November 1978 (C)
Seattle	Laboratory Expansion	286,200	2	100	November 1978 (C)
Spokane	Replace Fire Alarm System	111,517	2	100	October 1978 (C)
Spokane	Correction of Fire & Safety Deficiencies	268,000	2	100	December 1978 (C)
Wisconsin : Tomah	Update Elect. Dist. Sys. & Auxil. Elect. Ph-2	763,659	2	100	June 1979 (C)
Tomah	Update Elect. Dist. Sys. & Auxil. Elect. Ph-1	1,060,586	2	100	February 1979 (C)
Wood	Ambulatory Care Relocation	306,157	2	100	June 1979 (C)
Wood	Relocate Cardio-Cath Lab	141,144	2	100	September 1979 (C)
West Virginia : Beckley	Emergency Generator	96,740	2	100	June 1979 (C)
B. Projects Under Construction, Total	360 Projects	256,328,992	94,615,161	35	
Projects \$1,000,000 and Over, Total	35 Projects	129,015,823	50,540,588	34	
Alabama : Tuscaloosa	Renovate Dietetics	1,379,469			March 1979 (A)
California : Fresno	Outpatient Clinic Addition	3,473,000			September 1979 (A)
Long Beach	Emergency Generator	1,021,131	105,531	10	September 1978 (A)
Palo Alto	Emergency Generator & Update Power System	1,369,690	267,136	20	June 1979 (A)
Georgia : Augusta (LD)	Dining & Food Prep. Fac. (Energy Conserv)	3,136,456	1,593,716	51	December 1978 (A)
Augusta (LD)	New Boiler & Steam Distr. & Energy/Conserv	2,756,149	905,279	33	February 1979 (A)
Iowa : Knoxville	Emergency Gen. & Electrical Deficiencies	1,194,000			September 1979 (A)
Illinois : Chicago (LA)	Remodel Surgical Area	1,733,071	1,545,333	89	August 1977 (A)
North Chicago	Electrical Distribution	2,619,000			September 1979 (A)
Indiana : Indianapolis	Emergency Generator & Electrical Defic.	1,288,624	1,006,791	78	October 1978 (A)
Indianapolis	Clinical Improvements & Education	9,379,734	5,070,453	54	July 1978 (A)
Marion	Correct Electrical Deficiencies	1,436,337	983,249	68	August 1978 (A)
Massachusetts : Brockton	Modern. Patient Rooms Bldgs #3 & 5	1,040,313	982,948	94	September 1978 (A)
Maryland : Perry Point	Correction of Electrical Defic	1,463,061	1,338,329	91	May 1977 (A)
Maine : Togus	Clinical Improvements	1,155,371	980,231	85	September 1977 (A)
Mississippi : Jackson	Update RO Space for Outpatient Clinic	3,195,948	712,293	22	January 1979 (A)
North Carolina : Durham	Electrical Deficiencies	1,155,780	1,056,931	91	May 1978 (A)
Nebraska : Grand Island	Emergency Gen. & Electrical Defic.	1,017,000			September 1979 (A)
New Jersey : East Orange	Emergency Gen. & Corr. Elect. Defic.	2,045,169	1,952,136	52	March 1977 (A)
Nevada : Reno	Clinical Addn.: Utility Improv.; Boiler Plt.	11,957,365	2,114,780	18	November 1978 (A)
New York : Buffalo	Outpatient Clinic Expansion	5,063,588	4,817,776	95	March 1977 (A)
Syracuse	Correction of Electrical Deficiencies	1,044,090	74,100	79	November 1978 (A)
Ohio : Dayton	Clinical Addition & Energy Conservation	8,979,401	4,791,021	53	April 1978 (A)
Rhode Island : Providence	OPC/Admission Consolidation & Pathology	3,043,273	2,939,583	97	September 1977 (A)
South Dakota : Sioux Fall	New Boiler Plant	2,164,900			September 1979 (A)
Tennessee : Nashville	Ambulatory Care, Research & Education Addn.	11,457,841	1,054,515	99	January 1979 (A)
Texas : Waco	Boiler Plant Replacement	1,406,863	1,218,590	87	June 1976 (A)
Utah : Salt Lake City	Seismic Corrections, Bldgs 1 thru 5	5,837,085	5,754,441	99	October 1977 (A)
Salt Lake City	Clinic & AMB Care Addn. Lab Addn. & R&E	20,217,059			September 1979 (A)
Virginia : Salem	New Clinical Building	2,602,729	2,480,986	95	December 1976 (A)
Salem	Emergency Electrical Power System	1,409,645			September 1979 (A)
Vermont : White River Jct	Ambulatory Care Addition	3,218,700			September 1979 (A)
Wisconsin : Wood	Emergency Generator & Electrical Defic.	1,230,000			September 1979 (A)
West Virginia : Huntington	Addition to Building #1 Phase I	6,505,882	1,710,576	26	March 1978 (A)
Washington : American Lake	Additional Exits	1,018,099	968,119	95	June 1978 (A)
Projects Under \$1,000,000, Total	325 Projects	127,313,169	44,074,573	38	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Other Improvement Construction Projects,¹ Fiscal Year 1979—Completions
And Year End Status—Continued**

Location		Description	Estimated Construction Cost	Value of Work in Place	Percent Complete	Date Construction Completed (C) or Contract Awarded (A)
C. Projects Not Under Construction, Total		201 Projects	368,998,385			
Projects \$1,000,000 and Over, Total		70 Projects	318,425,892			
Alabama	: Birmingham	Deadend Corridor Stairs	1,510,000			
	: Birmingham	Blind & Low Vision Center & Eye Clinic	3,998,000			
	: Tuscaloosa	Safety & Fire Deficiencies	1,418,100			
	: Tuskegee	Ambulatory Care Addition	3,656,000			
	: Tuskegee	Primary Distr. & 2nd Distr. Systems	1,790,000			
Arkansas	: Fayetteville	Renovate Building 4	1,192,000			
California	: Brentwood	Remodel Building 209 Psy.	1,997,000			
	: Fresno	Correct Seismic Deficiencies	2,456,000			
	: Livermore	Remodel 5th Floor Wards Bldg. 62	1,489,000			
	: Palo Alto (PAD)	Two Additional Elevators	1,124,100			
	: San Francisco	Remodel Bldg #2, 4 & 200 for New Functions	22,669,000			
	: Sepulveda	Safety & Fire Def.	4,411,000			
Colorado	: Denver	Safety & Fire Def.	1,218,000			
District of Columbia	: Washington	Ambulatory Care Addition & Renovation	3,912,500			
Florida	: Gainesville	Clinical Improv. & Research & Educ. - Ph 2	16,930,000			
	: Miami	Relocate Surgical Intensive Care	1,293,000			
Georgia	: Atlanta	Ambulatory Care Addition	7,294,000			
	: Atlanta	Warehouse and Engineering Office	1,600,000			
	: Augusta (LD)	Safety and Fire Def.	1,129,000			
Iowa	: Des Moines	Ambulatory Care Addition & Renovation	2,295,000			
	: Knoxville	Safety & Fire Def.	1,052,500			
Idaho	: Boise	Renovate Wards 2 & 4 Building 67	1,816,500			
Illinois	: Chicago (Lakeside)	Correction of Electrical Def.	1,699,000			
	: North Chicago	Sprinkler Systems	3,084,100			
Kentucky	: Louisville	Renovate OR Rooms	1,472,000			
Maryland	: Perry Point	New Clinical Administration Bldg.	1,510,000			
Maine	: Togus	Safety & Fire Def.	1,623,000			
Michigan	: Allen Park	Expand/Renovate Lab	1,175,000			
	: Battle Creek	Replace Administration Bldg.	3,100,000			
	: Battle Creek	Safety & Fire Def.	1,165,000			
Minnesota	: Minneapolis	Correct Fire & Safety Def.	1,560,000			
Missouri	: Kansas	A-O-V Systems	1,800,000			
	: St. Louis (JBD)	Safety & Fire Defs.	1,135,600			
Mississippi	: Biloxi (BD)	Renovate of Building #2	4,132,600			
North Carolina	: Salisbury	Deadend Corridor Stairs, B#2-4, 10, 11 & 21	1,233,000			
New Jersey	: East Orange	Deadend Corridor Stairs	1,781,700			
	: East Orange	Additional Elevators	4,600,000			
New York	: Brooklyn	Medical Gas System	3,600,000			
	: Buffalo	Renovate SPD	1,007,000			
	: Canandaigua	Renovate Patient Bldgs.	31,550,000			
	: Canandaigua	Deadend Corridor Stairs	5,818,000			
	: New York	Electrical Distribution	1,929,500			
	: New York	Safety & Fire Def.	4,987,000			
	: Northport	Safety & Fire Def.	1,050,000			
	: St Albans	Primary Distr. 2nd Generator Systems	1,666,100			
	: St Albans	Laundry Consolidation	2,618,100			
Ohio	: Cincinnati	Correction of Fire & Safety Def.	1,288,000			
	: Cincinnati	Clinical Expansion & Relocation	3,111,000			
	: Dayton	Consolidate Kitchen Bldgs. 300 and 411	1,133,000			
Oklahoma	: Muskogee	Safety & Fire Def. (Ph-2)	1,193,292			
	: Oklahoma City	Clinical Addn./Modern/Corr. Seismic Def.	32,478,000			
	: Oklahoma City	Safety & Fire Def.	1,324,000			
Pennsylvania	: Lebanon	Deadend Corridor Stairs	1,244,000			
	: Philadelphia	Clinical Improvements	1,685,500			
	: Wilkes Barre	Three Additional Elevators	2,149,000			
Puerto Rico	: San Juan	Update RO Space for Outpatient Clinic	4,320,000			
South Carolina	: Charleston	Correction of Seismic Def.	9,857,000			
Tennessee	: Mountain Home	Clinical Addition	9,145,000			
	: Murfreesboro	Remodel Ward 5A and 5B	2,791,000			
	: Murfreesboro	Safety & Fire Def.	3,821,000			
	: Murfreesboro	Renovate Wards 6A and 6B	2,935,000			
Texas	: Dallas	Ambulatory Care Addition & Renovation	5,874,000			
	: Houston	60 Bed Spinal Cord Injury Unit	10,533,000			
	: Houston	Correct Electrical Def.	2,421,800			
Virginia	: Hampton	SCI Unit	4,146,000			
	: Salem	Safety & Fire Def.	3,988,400			
	: Salem	Renovate Bldg. 76 for Intermediate Care	2,198,500			
	: Salem	Renovate Bldg. #7	3,458,000			
Projects Under \$1,000,000, Total		130 Projects	50,573,493			

¹Projects included in table if approved for development by Administrator's Office or if there has been an appropriation of funds available for financing all or part of the project.

²Same as value of construction issued or awarded when projects financially complete.

³For purchase & Hire Projects: the date the station reports construction started.

National Cemetery Projects,¹ Fiscal Year 1979—Completions and Year End Status

Location	Description	Estimated Construction Cost	Value of Work in Place	Percent Complete	Date Construction Completed (C) or Contract Awarded (A)
TOTAL	32 Projects	21,109,134	8,447,214	40	
A. Projects Completed, Total	6 Projects	6,582,988	6,582,988	100	
California : Golden Gate	Lawn Watering System	721,197	²	100	November 1978 (C)
: Riverside	Phase 1 Development	4,297,783	²	100	December 1978 (C)
Colorado : Ft. Logan	Extend Lawn Watering System	108,962	²	100	July 1979 (C)
Indiana : Marion	Combination Administration/Service Bldg.	206,660	²	100	November 1978 (C)
Kansas : Ft. Scott	Lawn Watering System	109,227	²	100	May 1979 (C)
New York : Calverton	38+ Acre Gravesite Development	1,139,159	²	100	January 1979 (C)
B. Projects Under Construction, Total	9 Projects	5,584,660	1,864,226	33	
Projects \$1,000,000 and Over, Total	1 Project	2,650,350	455,700	17	
Massachusetts : Massachusetts	Deve/20 Acres/Const. Adm. & Svc. Bldg. (Ph-1)	2,650,350	455,700	17	June 1979 (A)
Projects Under \$1,000,000, Total	8 Projects	2,934,310	1,408,526	48	
C. Projects Not Under Construction, Total	17 Projects	8,941,486			
Projects \$1,000,000 and Over, Total	0			
D. Projects Under \$1,000,000, Total	17 Projects	8,941,486			

¹ Projects in table include those approved by the Administrator and those in some stage of design for construction for which funds have been approved.

² Same as value of construction issued or awarded when project is financially complete.

GUARDIANSHIP AND VETERANS ASSISTANCE

TABLE 54

Incompetent and Minor Beneficiaries Served

Fiscal Year	Total Beneficiaries	Incompetent Adults				Minors		
		Total	Type of Fiduciary			Total	Type of Fiduciary	
			State Court Appointed Fiduciaries	Federal Fiduciaries	Supervised Direct Payment		State Court Appointed	Federal Fiduciaries
1979	149,046	121,693	42,890	73,043	5,760	27,353	7,022	20,331
1978	145,891	115,187	44,759	65,029	5,399	30,704	9,184	21,520
1977	149,843	114,262	46,960	62,258	5,044	35,581	11,685	23,896
T.O. 9/30/76	144,997	105,191	48,850	51,803	4,538	39,806	15,044	24,762
1976	141,218	100,044	49,208	46,505	4,331	41,174	16,154	25,020
1975	146,471	97,272	52,662	40,995	3,615	49,199	21,971	27,228
1974	² 177,950	107,636	58,328	46,618	2,690	70,314	33,856	² 36,458
1973	669,028	115,495	61,399	52,251	1,845	583,533	43,857	539,676
1972	730,532	114,092	64,635	48,740	717	616,440	53,941	562,499
1971	770,972	114,751	68,087	46,664	656,221	63,738	592,483
1970	786,053	114,741	69,844	44,897	671,312	68,288	603,024

¹ This type payment first authorized in fiscal year 1972.

² Decrease represents cases where approved, close relative/custodians receive payments for the benefit of minors.

SPECIAL ACTS

TABLE 55

Death: Special Acts, Class of Beneficiary, Period of Service—Sept. 1979

Class of Beneficiary	Total			Regular Establishment		Civil War		Spanish-American War	
	Number	Monthly Value	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value
Total cases	19	375	19.74	8	21.13	3	20.00	8	18.25
Surviving Spouse alone	11	231	21.00	8	21.13	3	20.67
Surviving Spouse & children
Children alone	8	144	18.00	3	20.00	5	16.80
Total dependents	19	8	...	3	...	8	...
Surviving Spouses	11	8	3	...
Children	8	3	...	5	...

National Cemeteries—Location, Interments, and Status of Gravesites
September 30, 1979

National Cemetery	1979 Interments	Cumulative Gravesites Used	Gravesites Reserved	Gravesites Available ¹	Close-Out Date ² (Fiscal Year)
Alexandria, LA	99	6,034	159	265	1987
Alexandria, VA	8	4,054	28	0	CLOSED
Alton, IL	1	488	39	6	CLOSED
Annapolis, MD	2	2,896	38	0	CLOSED
Balls Bluff, VA	0	25	0	0	CLOSED
Baltimore, MD	416	33,237	3,678	2	CLOSED
Barrancas, FL	605	11,594	606	4,583	1988
Bath, NY	132	8,539	0	209	1981
Baton Rouge, LA	14	5,011	60	0	CLOSED
Bay Pines, FL	1	4,198	1	1	CLOSED
Beaufort, SC	136	11,284	184	5,577	2000+
Beverly, NJ	421	35,798	4,464	3	CLOSED
Biloxi, MS	214	2,242	266	11,809	2000+
Black Hills, SD	313	5,715	486	55,435	2000+
Calverton, NY	5,941	6,192	0	361,800	2000+
Camp Butler, IL	259	8,041	337	13,856	2000+
Camp Nelson, KY	140	5,731	71	6,077	2000+
Cave Hill, KY	4	5,633	3	0	CLOSED
Chattanooga, TN	411	23,488	623	27,141	2000+
City Point, VA	28	5,468	84	6	CLOSED
Cold Harbor, VA	3	959	0	6	CLOSED
Corinth, MS	24	6,214	26	7,246	2000+
Crown Hill, IN	0	795	0	0	CLOSED
Culpeper, VA	257	4,136	17	5,781	2000+
Cypress Hills, NY	31	18,540	64	34	CLOSED
Danville, IL	76	6,101	0	322	1984
Danville, KY	0	393	1	2	CLOSED
Danville, VA	6	2,130	32	16	CLOSED
Dayton, OH	387	24,521	2	13,835	2000+
Fayetteville, AR	71	3,261	125	272	1985
Finn's Point, NJ	0	2,703	2	0	CLOSED
Florence, SC	68	4,396	75	53	1984
Ft. Bayard, NM	40	1,825	0	781	2000+
Ft. Bliss, TX	729	14,125	1,289	20,188	2000+
Ft. Gibson, OK	214	7,282	148	12,460	2000+
Ft. Harrison, VA	64	1,077	2	9	CLOSED
Ft. Leavenworth, KS	485	17,120	643	1,093	1982
Ft. Logan, CO	1,513	22,324	824	105,955	2000+
Ft. Lyon, CO	16	868	0	24,862	2000+
Ft. McPherson, NE	95	3,460	105	5,676	2000+
Ft. Meade, SD	0	188	0	0	CLOSED
Ft. Rosecrans, CA	431	41,948	2,471	0	CLOSED
Ft. Sam Houston, TX	1,748	35,978	3,398	6,910	1984
Ft. Scott, KS	62	2,893	105	2,962	2000+
Ft. Smith, AR	146	5,318	240	3,171	2000+
Ft. Snelling, MN	2,858	66,526	14,910	199,324	2000+
Glendale, VA	14	1,294	0	4	CLOSED
Golden Gate, CA	1,300	92,842	9,097	0	CLOSED
Grafton, WV	2	2,078	51	1	CLOSED
Hampton, VA	47	20,866	514	106	CLOSED
Hampton, VA (VAC)	0	22	0	0	CLOSED
Hot Springs, SD	0	1,481	0	1	CLOSED
Houston, TX	1,113	10,853	36	227,903	2000+
Indiantown Gap ³	0	0	0	313,000	2000+
Jefferson Barracks, MO	2,371	60,504	2,622	119,455	2000+
Jefferson City, MO	4	1,548	76	14	CLOSED
Keokuk, IA	40	2,474	69	10,291	2000+
Kerrville, TX	0	460	0	0	CLOSED
Knoxville, TN	36	7,209	259	7	CLOSED
Leavenworth, KS	237	13,482	2	49,294	2000+
Lebanon, KY	28	1,966	34	4	1980
Lexington, KY	0	1,388	0	0	CLOSED
Little Rock, AR	336	15,413	355	2,043	1987
Long Island, NY	3,259	231,180	13,893	0	CLOSED
Los Angeles, CA	597	68,611	704	419	CLOSED
Loudon Park, MD	4	6,475	5	8	CLOSED
Marietta, GA	95	16,186	452	0	CLOSED
Marion, IN	84	4,492	0	15,609	2000+
Massachusetts ³	0	0	0	222,000	2000+
Memphis, TN	677	28,353	657	4,938	1988
Mill Springs, KY	28	1,703	34	550	2000+
Mobile, AL	15	3,571	284	2	CLOSED
Mound City, IL	35	6,739	76	1,070	2000+
Mountain Home, TN	156	5,880	0	7,948	2000+
Nashville, TN	436	24,622	440	5,990	1996
Natchez, MS	67	4,858	61	72	1987
Nat. Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, HI	620	24,520	684	833	1981
New Albany, IN	13	4,922	173	1	CLOSED
New Bern, NC	115	5,177	101	364	1987
Perryville, KY	0	0	0	0	CLOSED
Philadelphia, PA	63	10,300	43	0	CLOSED
Port Hudson, LA	46	6,124	32	998	2000+
Prescott, AZ	12	2,919	1	12	CLOSED

See footnotes at end of table.

National Cemeteries—Location, Interments, and Status of Gravesites
September 30, 1979—Continued

National Cemetery	1979 Interments	Cumulative Gravesites Used	Gravesites Reserved	Gravesites Available ¹	Close-Out Date ² (Fiscal Year)
Puerto Rico, PR	746	11,593	1,433	46,300	2000+
Quantico, VA ³	0	0	0	224,000	2000+
Quincy, IL	1	455	1	121	2000+
Raleigh, NC	130	3,588	91	1,411	1991
Richmond, VA	15	7,174	288	13	CLOSED
Riverside, CA	3,085	3,051	0	387,486	2000+
Rock Island, IL	318	10,302	307	4,120	1997
Roseburg, OR	120	2,129	9	194	1981
St. Augustine, FL	3	1,126	26	1	CLOSED
Salisbury, NC	89	14,176	73	1,310	1995
San Antonio, TX	1	3,006	30	174	CLOSED
San Francisco, CA	254	22,381	740	0	CLOSED
Santa Fe, NM	607	11,171	465	10,474	1999
Seven Pines, VA	9	1,119	2	10	CLOSED
Sitka, AK	9	584	1	90	1992
Springfield, MO	202	7,040	252	910	1985
Staunton, VA	4	837	7	2	CLOSED
Togus, ME	0	5,371	0	0	CLOSED
White City, OR	153	1,297	0	22,299	2000+
Willamette, OR	2,278	46,747	2,445	68,667	2000+
Wilmington, NC	119	4,216	72	320	1982
Winchester, VA	7	5,036	41	0	CLOSED
Wood, WI	667	19,611	1	6,159	1989
Woodlawn, NY	21	6,206	246	0	CLOSED
Zachary Taylor, KY	101	8,268	1,195	0	CLOSED
Totals	39,248	1,367,745	74,077	2,654,726	

¹ Includes estimated gravesites in undeveloped areas.² Cemeteries indicated as "CLOSED" will continue to make interments of eligible persons in occupied and previously reserved gravesites.³ Cemetery not opened for interments as of 9/30/79.⁴ Include 381 columbaria niches.

Disability, Death: Number of Cases, Amount, Period of Service

Period of Service	Number of Cases Sept. 1979	Average Annual Expenditure Per Case		Total Expenditures (in Thousands)	
		Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Fiscal Year 1979	Cumulative Through Sept. 1979
Grand total	4,769,489	1,866.49	2,116.50	10,324,258	165,391,827
Living veterans	3,240,283	2,070.29	2,331.13	7,705,658
Service connected	2,266,243	2,221.14	2,431.00	5,554,099
Retired Reserve or Emergency Officers	203	5,639.70	6,326.78	1,248	513,250
Non-service connected	973,813	1,727.49	2,097.78	2,150,305
Special acts	24	229.44	224.00	6
Deceased veterans	1,529,206	1,454.03	1,661.71	2,618,600
Service connected	360,688	3,131.13	3,409.95	1,216,502
Non-service connected	1,168,499	971.99	1,121.65	1,402,093
Special acts	19	261.00	236.84	5
Civil War	223	1,184.98	1,204.84	268	8,222,593
Deceased veterans	223	1,184.98	1,204.84	268
Service connected	6	3,216.00	3,842.00	22
Non-service connected	214	1,157.98	1,144.43	245
Special acts	3	300.00	240.00	1
Indian wars	49	1,323.27	1,268.33	67	118,964
Deceased veterans	49	1,323.27	1,268.33	67	58,538
Service connected	1	2,676.00	2,868.00	3
Non-service connected	48	1,298.22	1,235.00	64
Spanish-American War	15,154	1,247.47	1,323.32	20,153	5,240,060
Living veterans	209	2,776.34	2,739.96	847	3,371,993
Service connected	3	7,948.00	4,272.00	17
Non-service connected	206	2,723.39	2,717.65	830
Deceased veterans	14,945	1,220.52	1,303.51	19,306	1,868,067
Service connected	151	3,665.78	4,017.46	603
Non-service connected	14,786	1,197.16	1,276.38	18,701
Special acts	8	219.00	219.00	2
Mexican border service	783	1,063.33	1,226.27	1,084	8,830
Living veterans	220	1,917.00	2,049.60	541	5,273
Service connected	5	3,098.40	1,200.00	45	647
Non-service connected	215	1,894.19	2,069.36	496	4,605
Deceased veterans	563	695.08	904.54	543	3,523
Service connected	3	3,596.00	3,860.00	15	76
Non-service connected	560	680.79	888.71	528	3,447
World War I	755,298	1,346.49	1,543.60	1,228,197	44,099,714
Living veterans	230,843	2,081.37	2,395.45	588,980	30,517,609
Service connected	34,217	2,936.06	3,126.37	109,545	10,057,692
Retired emergency officers	202	5,633.20	6,318.48	1,241	187,522
Non-service connected	196,423	1,942.20	2,264.10	478,194	20,272,396
Special acts	1	120.00	120.00
Deceased veterans	524,455	984.51	1,168.66	639,217	13,581,505
Service connected	31,284	3,581.08	3,857.04	121,220	3,325,497
Non-service connected	493,171	829.24	998.12	517,997	10,256,608
World War II	2,607,473	1,805.86	2,054.27	5,477,019	77,285,001
Living veterans	1,899,015	1,938.02	2,198.15	4,271,714	59,103,608
Service connected	1,217,522	2,103.88	2,301.38	2,830,936	47,172,801
Non-service connected	681,493	1,640.20	2,013.73	1,440,778	11,930,807
Deceased veterans	708,458	1,464.53	1,668.59	1,205,305	18,181,392
Service connected	176,742	2,811.12	3,087.96	522,238	10,391,860
Non-service connected	531,716	1,039.65	1,196.79	683,067	7,789,532
Korean conflict	455,718	2,121.72	2,387.19	1,120,877	12,002,658
Living veterans	317,368	2,337.68	2,640.92	853,468	8,965,649
Service connected	237,102	2,511.63	2,743.55	660,947	7,816,666
Non-service connected	80,266	1,804.62	2,337.73	192,521	1,148,983
Deceased veterans	138,350	1,663.70	1,805.17	267,409	3,037,009
Service connected	39,237	2,942.85	3,198.34	127,229	1,747,744
Non-service connected	99,113	1,206.99	1,253.64	140,180	1,289,265
Regular establishment	289,406	2,664.10	2,858.62	829,814	8,535,275
Living veterans	240,210	2,449.52	2,633.71	631,893	6,051,214
Service connected	240,186	2,449.74	2,633.97	631,880
Retired reserve officers	1	7,200.00	8,004.00	7	325,729
Special acts	23	234.00	228.52	6
Deceased veterans	49,196	3,643.13	3,956.76	197,921	2,484,061
Service connected	49,188	3,643.68	3,957.36	197,919
Special acts	8	282.00	253.50	2
Vietnam era	645,385	2,311.93	2,533.52	1,646,779	9,684,249
Living veterans	552,418	2,227.15	2,451.54	1,358,215	7,850,649
Service connected	537,208	2,236.24	2,451.82	1,320,729	7,693,758
Non-service connected	15,210	1,893.52	2,441.55	37,486	156,891
Deceased veterans	92,967	2,800.65	3,020.67	288,564	1,833,601
Service connected	64,076	3,535.53	3,787.68	247,253	1,636,222
Non-service connected	28,891	1,252.26	1,319.56	41,311	197,379

Disability, Age Group, Period of Service —Sept. 1979

Age Group	Grand Total			World War I			World War II		
	Total ³	Service-Connected	Non-Service-Connected	Total	Service-Connected	Non-Service-Connected	Total	Service-Connected	Non-Service-Connected
Average age	56.6	52.6	65.8	84.5	84.0	84.6	61.3	60.4	63.1
Total veterans	3,240,259	2,266,243	973,813	230,640	34,217	196,423	1,899,015	1,217,522	681,493
Under 20
20 to 24	26,113	25,817	296
25 to 29	99,137	96,378	2,759
30 to 34	237,019	229,907	7,112
35 to 39	103,576	99,551	4,025
40 to 44	106,658	98,949	7,709
45 to 49	239,958	195,818	44,140
50 to 54	383,732	281,533	102,199	226,488	150,017	76,471
55 to 59	699,677	529,091	170,586	636,870	468,437	168,433
60 to 64	547,162	386,270	160,892	503,640	343,596	160,044
Under 65	2,443,032	1,943,314	499,718	1,366,998	962,050	404,948
65 to 69	323,342	183,018	140,324	304,886	165,045	139,841
70 to 74	178,112	82,384	95,728	169,470	73,917	95,553
75 to 79	55,007	17,411	37,596	6,929	1,215	5,714	43,422	11,580	31,842
80 to 84	134,037	25,659	108,305	119,265	20,021	99,244	13,022	4,073	8,949
85 to 89	90,873	12,413	78,356	89,254	11,300	77,954	956	652	304
90 to 94	15,003	1,818	13,159	14,688	1,584	13,104	156	128	28
95 and over	853	218	635	504	97	407	105	77	28
65 and over	797,227	322,921	474,103	230,640	34,217	196,423	532,017	255,472	276,545

Age Group	Korean Conflict			Vietnam Era			Regular Establishment	Spanish-American War ¹	Mexican Border Service ¹	R.E.O. and R.R.O. ²
	Total	Service-Connected	Non-Service-Connected	Total	Service-Connected	Non-Service-Connected				
Average age	50.6	51.2	48.8	36.7	36.8	33.0	45.6	100.1	84.9	86.1
Total veterans	317,368	237,102	80,266	552,418	537,208	15,210	240,186	209	220	203
Under 20
20 to 24	10,060	9,764	296	16,053
25 to 29	87,786	85,027	2,759	11,351
30 to 34	232,099	224,987	7,112	4,920
35 to 39	70,765	66,740	4,025	32,811
40 to 44	14,210	7,311	6,899	33,167	32,357	810	59,281
45 to 49	156,983	112,982	44,001	45,724	45,585	139	37,251
50 to 54	98,025	72,338	25,687	33,291	33,250	41	25,928
55 to 59	22,659	20,525	2,134	22,425	22,406	19	17,723
60 to 64	13,909	13,065	844	12,830	12,826	4	16,783
Under 65	305,786	226,221	79,565	548,147	532,942	15,205	222,101
65 to 69	6,633	6,153	480	3,485	3,482	3	8,338
70 to 74	3,143	2,969	174	661	660	1	4,838
75 to 79	1,162	1,127	35	125	124	1	3,365	4
80 to 84	464	455	9	1,110	103	73
85 to 89	172	170	2	291	96	104
90 to 94	6	5	1	101	11	15	26
95 and Over	2	2	42	198	2
65 and over	11,582	10,881	701	4,271	4,266	5	18,085	209	220	203

¹ Service connected and non-service connected are combined in S.A.W. and Mexican Border service.² Emergency, provisional, probationary, temporary or reserve officers in receipt of retired pay under Public Law 2-73, 743, 262-77 or 351-81.³ R.E.O. and R.R.O. included in Grand Total total, but not in Grand Total service-connected and non-service-connected.

Terminations of Awards, Disability, Death—Fiscal Year 1979

Reasons for Terminations	Total	World War I		World War II		Korean Conflict		Vietnam Era		Regular Estab- ment	Old ² Wars	Mexican Border Service
		Service- Connected	Non- Service- Connected	Service- Connected	Non- Service- Connected	Service- Connected	Non- Service- Connected	Service- Connected	Non- Service- Connected			
Disability, total	203,742	4,456	49,591	26,895	85,425	3,451	8,890	12,820	2,620	9,422	110	62
Death of veteran	120,401	4,417	31,261	26,035	45,479	3,050	3,504	2,826	429	3,257	103	40
Disability less than 10 percent	2,164			89		60		1,508		507		
Disability less than permanent and total	754		26		414		186		128			
Estate in excess of \$1,500	154	3	13	37	33	15	11	24	6	12		
Excessive corpus of estate	2,075		1,421		621		23		6			4
Failure to cooperate	3,482	1	867	14	1,541	7	236	606	106	104		
Income provision	40,036		10,030		25,494		3,244		1,257			11
Person entitled is incarcerated	130				87		31	1	11			
Veteran on active duty or in receipt of retirement pay	1,229		3	47	21	45	2	676	1	434		
Failure to return questionnaire	13,251		3,310		8,302		1,168		458		7	6
Miscellaneous ¹	20,066	35	2,660	673	3,433	274	485	7,179	218	5,108		1
Death, total	316,155	1,831	61,120	12,985	158,204	3,290	53,528	8,691	8,380	5,849	2,190	87
Dependency not established or discontinued	132,462	14	798	1,557	86,287	888	35,347	3,411	1,741	2,414	5	
Payee incarcerated	65	1	3	1	46		13			1		
Death of payee	51,007	1,695	27,360	9,126	7,086	1,446	316	798	45	1,364	1,739	32
Income provisions	61,425	3	13,765	237	33,802	94	8,547	757	3,931	251	9	29
Excess corpus of estate	2,346		1,715	18	512	3	78	13		2	2	3
Person entitled (widow, child, parent) married	11,573	29	945	543	5,933	201	1,735	1,000	729	443	13	2
Failure to return questionnaire	33,639	7	11,607	312	15,535	67	4,528	361	949	154	101	18
Miscellaneous ¹	23,638	82	4,927	1,191	9,003	591	2,964	2,351	985	1,220	321	3

¹ Includes temporary terminations.² Civil War, Indian Wars, Spanish American War.

**Veterans Receiving Compensation or Pension Compared
With Estimated Veteran Population by Period of Service**

Period of Service	Estimated Veterans Population	Number Receiving Compensation, Pension or Retirement	Percent Receiving Compensation, Pension or Retirement	Receiving Compensation Only	Percent Receiving Compensation	Receiving Pension and/or Retirement	Percent Receiving Pension
Total	30,072,000	3,240,283	10.78	2,266,267	7.54	974,016	3.24
World War I	594,000	230,843	38.86	34,217	5.76	196,626	33.10
World War II	12,674,000	1,899,015	14.98	1,217,522	9.61	681,493	5.37
Korean Conflict	4,679,000	317,368	6.78	237,102	5.07	80,266	1.71
Vietnam Era	8,363,000	552,418	6.61	537,208	6.42	15,210	.19
Peacetime	3,762,000	240,210	6.39	240,210	6.39	NA
Old Wars ²	1	429	8	421

¹ Less than 1000² Includes Spanish American War and Mexican War

COMPENSATION AND PENSION

TABLE 61

**Veterans Receiving Compensation or Pension Compared With Estimated
Veteran Population by Geographic Area of Residence—September 1979**

U.S. Geographic Location	Estimated Veteran Population	Receiving Compensation or Pension	Percent Receiving Compensation or Pension
Total	30,072,000	3,240,283	10.78
East	7,984,000	865,948	10.85
South	6,335,000	826,683	13.05
Midwest	7,840,000	728,215	9.29
Southwest	2,699,000	339,149	12.57
West	5,214,000	480,288	9.21

Composition of Geographic Locations:

East — Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont.

South — Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Midwest — Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Southwest — Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah.

West — Alaska, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Philippines, Washington and Wyoming.

**Death Benefit (Compensation, Dependency & Indemnity Compensation or Pension)
Cases on the Rolls Compared to the Number of Deceased Veterans
Who Participated in each Period of Service**

Period of Service	Deceased Participants	Total Death Benefit Cases	Percent on Rolls	Death Compensation and DIC Cases	Percent on Rolls	Death Pension Cases ¹	Percent of Total
Total	14,320,000	1,529,206	10.68	360,688	2.52	1,168,518	8.16
World War I	4,150,000	524,455	12.63	31,284	.75	493,171	11.88
World War II	3,861,000	708,458	18.35	176,742	4.58	531,716	13.77
Korean Conflict	2,128,000	138,350	6.50	39,237	1.84	99,113	4.66
Vietnam Era	1,471,000	92,967	6.32	64,076	4.36	28,891	1.96
Indian War	106,000	48	³	1	³	48	3
Mexican Border	²	563	3	560
Civil War	2,213,000	223	.01	6	³	217	.01
Peacetime	²	49,196	49,188	8
Spanish American War	391,000	14,945	3.82	151	.04	14,794	3.78

¹Includes 19 Special Act Cases²Data not available³Less than 0.005 percent

Disability: Class of Dependent, Period of Service—Sept. 1979

Class of Dependent	Total			World War I		World War II		Korean Conflict	
	Number	Monthly Value	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value
Total veterans	2,266,243	\$459,103,986	\$202.58	34,217	\$260.53	1,217,522	\$191.78	237,102	\$228.63
Veterans less than 30 percent disabled (no dependency benefit)	1,260,713	69,528,773	55.15	15,443	76.97	637,315	57.48	126,526	56.22
Veterans 30 percent or more disabled	1,005,530	389,575,203	387.43	18,794	411.03	544,207	361.75	110,576	425.90
Without dependents	335,552	103,276,605	307.78	9,048	365.01	183,152	282.78	34,366	325.17
With dependents	669,978	286,298,598	427.33	9,746	453.75	361,055	401.81	76,210	471.33
Spouse only	383,653	159,245,051	641.26	9,580	452.54	274,738	397.97	33,105	482.19
Spouse, child or children	248,330	106,456,408	428.69	130	528.77	74,495	396.90	36,978	443.61
Spouse, child or children, and parent or parents	2,929	2,103,575	718.19	933	602.72	490	792.95
Spouse, parent, or parents	2,176	1,462,417	672.07	1,320	633.02	392	752.30
Child or children only	26,361	11,935,984	452.79	35	495.20	6,979	406.82	3,987	464.14
Child or children and parent or parents	565	436,974	773.41	108	655.09	83	836.31
Parent or parents only	5,964	4,658,188	781.05	1	849.00	2,482	750.03	1,175	808.89
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid	1,176,302	9,908	485,051	153,135
Spouses	637,088	9,710	351,486	70,965
Children	526,042	197	128,411	79,768
Parents	13,172	1	5,154	2,402

Class of Dependent	Vietnam Era		Regular Establishment		Spanish-American War		Mexican Border Service	
	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value
Total veterans	537,208	\$204.32	240,186	\$219.50	3	\$ 356.00	5	\$100.00
Veterans less than 30 percent disabled (no dependency benefit)	306,234	55.35	139,210	54.92	1	44.00	3	44.00
Veterans 30 percent or more disabled	230,974	401.82	100,976	446.39	2	512.00	2	184.00
Without dependents	73,506	321.78	35,479	376.32	1	166.00	1	232.00
With dependents	157,468	439.19	65,497	484.34	1	858.00	1	136.00
Spouse only	40,899	419.13	25,329	492.19	1	858.00	1	136.00
Spouse, child or children	102,356	435.16	34,461	460.69
Spouse, child or children, and parent or parents	1,151	748.38	355	820.84
Spouse, parent or parents	315	689.17	149	770.77
Child or children only	11,127	463.56	4,233	489.22
Child or children and parent or parents	272	778.32	102	834.38
Parent or parents only	1,348	761.82	958	854.26
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid	381,076	147,130	1	1
Spouses	144,721	60,204	1	1
Children	232,530	85,136
Parents	3,825	1,790

Death: Total, Class of Beneficiary, Period of Service—Sept. 1979

Class of Beneficiary	Total			World War I		World War II		Korean Conflict		Vietnam Era	
	Number	Monthly Value	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value
Total cases	360,688	102,493,997	284.16	31,284	321.42	176,742	257.33	39,237	266.53	64,076	315.64
Compensation	64,018	5,041,193	78.75	82	106.45	49,627	78.92	11,773	77.85	13	77.69
Dependency and indemnity compensation	293,057	95,988,989	327.54	31,201	321.98	124,500	325.40	26,679	345.52	64,050	315.67
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation	3,613	1,463,815	405.15	1	372.00	2,615	402.46	785	411.62	13	411.38
Surviving Spouse alone	192,741	68,443,815	355.11	30,241	321.68	96,810	344.82	18,508	389.50	17,366	388.78
Surviving Spouse and children	30,601	12,928,083	422.47	378	466.10	5,125	404.85	2,347	412.18	17,142	427.10
Surviving Spouse, children and mother	2,225	1,158,036	520.47	134	537.35	71	521.56	1,653	519.37
Surviving Spouse, children and father	280	142,893	510.33	17	556.65	8	506.25	215	508.93
Surviving Spouse, children, mother and father	639	345,023	539.94	7	578.71	12	535.75	514	537.20
Surviving Spouse and mother	7,524	3,427,563	455.55	4	471.25	4,003	450.40	1,007	448.63	1,310	466.01
Surviving Spouse and father	954	434,251	455.19	586	458.04	112	433.61	144	457.11
Surviving Spouse, mother and father	849	405,718	477.88	319	492.60	121	446.18	255	481.22
Children alone	19,214	3,619,687	188.39	517	237.85	2,096	207.24	1,082	192.27	12,212	183.85
Children and mother	1,707	497,424	291.40	91	332.40	69	293.29	1,301	290.72
Children and father	194	53,043	273.42	10	355.10	7	303.57	159	267.06
Children, mother and father	504	154,792	307.13	6	415.00	7	285.14	426	307.29
Mother alone	81,226	8,288,650	102.04	141	183.92	55,016	103.39	12,194	90.39	7,560	110.75
Father alone	9,888	1,081,112	109.34	3	141.00	6,883	118.46	1,409	87.17	865	87.87
Mother and father	12,142	1,513,908	124.68	5,639	130.93	2,283	98.03	2,954	136.52
Total dependents	454,009	31,734	195,712	47,406	114,426
Surviving Spouses	235,790	30,623	106,988	22,184	38,598
Children	85,940	958	10,039	5,497	54,320
Mothers	106,829	150	65,218	15,766	15,976
Fathers	25,450	3	13,467	3,959	5,532

Class of Beneficiary	Regular Establishment		Civil War		Indian Wars		Spanish-American War		Mexican Border Service	
	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value
Total cases	49,188	329.78	6	320.17	1	239.00	151	334.79	3	321.67
Compensation	2,523	78.65
Dependency and indemnity compensation	46,466	343.05	6	320.17	1	239.00	151	334.79	3	321.67
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation	199	414.72
Surviving Spouse alone	29,673	381.99	3	401.33	137	338.42	3	321.67
Surviving Spouse and children	5,607	425.72	2	641.50
Surviving Spouse, children and mother	367	519.03
Surviving Spouse, children and father	40	499.00
Surviving Spouse, children, mother and father	106	551.16
Surviving Spouse and mother	1,200	467.06
Surviving Spouse and father	112	459.38
Surviving Spouse, mother and father	154	466.77
Children alone	3,291	183.90	3	239.00	1	239.00	12	242.25
Children and mother	246	279.31
Children and father	18	272.44
Children, mother and father	65	298.48
Mother alone	6,315	100.61
Father alone	728	91.37
Mother and father	1,266	117.27
Total dependents	64,564	6	1	157	3
Surviving Spouses	37,252	3	139	3
Children	15,104	3	1	18
Mothers	9,719
Fathers	2,489

Disability, Degree of Impairment, Type of Major Disability, Period of Service—Sept. 1979

Degree of Impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (Lungs and Pleura)				Psychiatric and Neurological Diseases				General Medical and Surgical Conditions			
	Number	Percent of Total	Monthly Value	Average Monthly Value	Number	Percent of Total Tuberculosis	Percent of Degree of Impairment	Average Monthly Value	Number	Percent of Total Psychiatric and Neurological Diseases	Percent of degree of impairment	Average Monthly Value	Number	Percent of Total General Medical and Surgical Conditions	Percent of Degree of Impairment	Average Monthly Value
TOTAL																
Total	2,266,243	100.0	459,103,986	202.58	50,427	100.0	2.2	166.68	471,226	100.0	20.8	353.36	1,744,590	100.0	77.0	162.94
No disability	27,390	1.2	1,822,667	66.54	25,657	51.0	93.7	67.04	1,733	.1	6.3	59.27
10 percent	878,620	38.8	39,057,896	44.45	1,486	2.9	.2	57.69	133,468	28.2	15.2	44.26	743,666	42.6	84.6	44.46
20 percent	354,645	15.6	28,645,401	80.77	4,055	8.0	1.1	98.05	24,999	5.3	7.0	81.13	325,591	18.7	91.9	71.32
30 percent	316,900	14.0	42,849,564	135.21	10,145	20.1	3.2	134.28	77,947	16.5	24.6	132.78	228,808	13.1	72.2	136.09
40 percent	184,862	8.2	34,844,475	188.49	1,188	2.4	.6	185.87	26,266	5.6	14.2	185.61	157,408	9.0	85.2	188.99
50 percent	114,721	5.1	30,602,200	266.75	1,332	2.6	1.2	274.40	43,300	9.2	37.7	261.53	70,089	4.0	61.1	269.83
60 percent	124,044	5.5	64,532,763	520.24	1,343	2.7	1.1	487.21	19,716	4.2	15.9	442.71	102,985	5.9	83.0	535.51
70 percent	89,236	3.9	59,026,245	661.46	1,000	2.0	1.1	468.70	46,893	10.0	52.6	707.29	41,343	2.4	46.3	614.15
80 percent	40,786	1.8	27,857,396	683.01	1,672	3.3	4.1	548.59	11,602	2.5	28.4	710.53	27,512	1.6	67.5	679.58
90 percent	13,945	.6	10,360,566	742.96	120	.2	.9	690.06	3,809	.8	27.3	763.14	10,016	.6	71.8	735.92
100 percent	121,094	5.3	119,504,813	986.88	2,429	4.8	2.0	877.03	83,226	17.7	68.7	949.02	35,439	2.0	29.3	1,085.60
WORLD WAR I																
Total	34,217	100.0	8,914,572	260.53	4,902	100.0	14.3	198.72	6,491	100.0	19.0	400.35	22,824	100.0	66.7	234.13
No disability	465	1.4	29,330	63.08	269	5.5	57.9	67.61	196	.8	42.1	56.86
10 percent	6,484	18.9	340,309	52.48	15	.3	.2	63.27	447	6.9	6.9	54.77	6,022	26.4	92.9	52.29
20 percent	8,469	24.7	816,344	96.39	3,449	70.4	40.7	101.13	1,012	15.6	12.0	102.62	4,008	17.6	47.3	90.76
30 percent	4,775	14.0	653,016	136.76	341	7.0	7.1	143.66	858	13.2	18.0	139.41	3,576	15.7	74.9	135.46
40 percent	3,034	8.9	570,041	187.88	152	3.1	5.0	193.14	539	8.3	17.8	192.91	2,343	10.3	77.2	186.39
50 percent	2,454	7.2	645,163	262.90	42	.9	1.7	275.14	868	13.4	35.4	264.51	1,544	6.8	62.9	261.67
60 percent	2,718	7.9	1,391,074	511.80	53	1.1	1.9	581.02	399	6.2	14.7	375.74	2,266	9.9	83.4	534.14
70 percent	1,305	3.8	749,271	574.15	11	.2	.8	511.18	470	7.2	36.0	580.61	824	3.6	63.2	571.31
80 percent	844	2.5	520,092	616.22	11	.2	1.3	668.45	211	3.2	25.0	565.41	622	2.7	73.7	632.54
90 percent	213	.6	145,340	687.04	7	.1	3.3	597.14	22	.3	10.3	680.36	184	.8	86.4	691.26
100 percent	3,456	10.1	3,053,592	883.56	552	11.2	16.0	848.46	1,665	25.7	48.2	876.92	1,239	5.4	35.8	909.73
WORLD WAR II																
Total	1,217,522	100.0	233,498,106	191.78	28,135	100.0	2.3	178.85	277,154	100.0	22.8	305.04	912,233	100.0	74.9	157.82
No disability	15,721	1.3	1,048,210	66.68	15,000	53.3	95.4	67.01	721	.1	4.6	59.69
10 percent	478,074	39.3	21,172,319	44.29	662	2.3	.2	62.76	90,974	32.8	19.0	44.13	386,438	42.4	80.8	44.29
20 percent	179,491	14.7	14,411,188	80.29	368	1.3	.2	80.54	14,484	5.2	8.1	80.19	164,639	18.0	91.7	80.30
30 percent	179,511	14.7	23,814,403	132.66	5,989	21.3	3.3	133.31	50,056	18.1	27.9	131.07	123,466	13.5	68.8	133.28
40 percent	102,045	8.4	18,826,407	184.49	632	2.2	.6	184.72	15,948	5.7	15.6	182.06	85,465	9.4	83.8	184.94
50 percent	64,418	5.3	16,926,399	262.76	909	3.2	1.4	276.16	24,070	8.7	37.4	258.55	39,439	4.3	61.2	265.02
60 percent	69,073	5.7	35,792,722	518.19	947	3.4	1.4	483.93	11,054	4.0	16.0	425.94	57,072	6.3	82.6	536.62
70 percent	47,398	3.9	31,407,986	662.64	844	3.0	1.8	461.66	25,179	9.1	53.1	723.43	21,375	2.3	45.1	598.97
80 percent	22,179	1.8	14,626,731	659.49	1,508	5.4	6.8	543.95	6,119	2.2	27.6	696.71	14,552	1.6	65.6	655.80
90 percent	6,844	.6	4,934,392	720.98	103	.4	1.5	689.19	1,658	.6	24.2	728.81	5,083	.6	74.3	719.07
100 percent	52,768	4.3	50,537,349	957.73	1,173	4.2	2.2	895.31	37,612	13.6	71.3	938.09	13,983	1.5	26.5	1,018.86

KOREAN CONFLICT																
Total	237,102	100.0	54,208,479	228.63	10,278	100.0	4.3	111.75	43,794	100.0	18.5	470.28	183,030	100.0	77.2	177.40
No disability	7,256	3.1	483,999	66.70	6,972	67.9	96.1	66.98	284	.2	3.9	59.89
10 percent	82,818	34.9	3,696,203	44.63	250	2.4	.3	65.29	9,164	20.9	11.1	44.59	73,404	40.1	88.6	44.57
20 percent	36,447	15.4	2,933,423	80.48	80	.8	.2	80.00	1,888	4.3	5.2	80.43	34,479	18.8	94.6	80.49
30 percent	31,877	13.4	4,377,011	137.31	2,061	20.1	6.5	134.76	5,942	13.6	18.6	135.72	23,874	13.0	74.9	137.93
40 percent	19,829	8.4	3,807,209	192.00	216	2.1	1.1	183.90	2,285	5.2	11.5	190.56	17,328	9.5	87.4	192.29
50 percent	11,606	4.9	3,178,418	273.86	249	2.4	2.1	270.02	3,616	8.3	31.2	270.55	7,741	4.2	66.7	275.53
60 percent	14,329	6.0	7,645,240	533.55	179	1.7	1.2	458.31	2,220	5.0	15.5	465.65	11,930	6.5	83.3	547.31
70 percent	10,473	4.4	7,139,429	681.70	76	.7	.7	499.74	4,991	11.4	47.7	728.46	5,406	2.9	51.6	641.08
80 percent	4,850	2.1	3,457,405	712.87	64	.6	1.3	626.56	1,394	3.2	28.7	743.45	3,392	1.9	70.0	701.93
90 percent	1,670	.7	1,247,317	746.90	7	.1	.4	818.86	479	1.1	28.7	766.57	1,184	.7	70.9	738.51
100 percent	15,947	6.7	16,242,825	1,018.55	124	1.2	.8	873.45	11,815	27.0	74.1	993.79	4,008	2.2	25.1	1,097.39
VIETNAM ERA																
Total	537,208	100.0	109,761,408	204.32	2,055	100.0	.4	220.00	96,183	100.0	17.9	391.22	438,970	100.0	81.7	163.34
No disability	681	.1	44,563	65.44	439	21.4	64.5	68.84	242	.1	35.5	59.27
10 percent	213,233	39.7	9,477,817	44.45	409	19.9	.2	44.73	22,058	22.9	10.3	44.34	190,766	43.5	89.5	44.46
20 percent	92,309	17.2	7,426,891	80.46	56	2.7	.1	80.00	5,602	5.8	6.1	80.18	86,651	19.7	93.8	80.48
30 percent	69,021	12.8	9,586,354	138.89	644	31.3	.9	135.47	13,971	14.5	20.2	136.11	54,406	12.4	78.9	139.65
40 percent	43,945	8.2	8,515,836	193.78	103	5.0	.2	187.03	5,520	5.8	12.6	191.40	38,322	.7	87.2	194.15
50 percent	26,733	5.0	7,290,864	272.73	53	2.6	.2	267.32	10,059	10.5	37.6	264.85	16,621	3.8	62.2	277.52
60 percent	25,487	4.7	12,492,704	490.16	51	2.5	.2	489.02	4,460	4.6	17.5	454.81	20,976	4.8	82.3	497.68
70 percent	21,776	4.1	14,036,425	644.58	21	1.0	.1	602.76	11,250	11.7	51.7	668.76	10,505	2.4	48.2	618.77
80 percent	9,716	1.8	6,898,324	710.00	12	.6	.1	732.25	2,921	3.0	30.1	721.67	6,783	1.5	69.8	704.93
90 percent	4,234	.8	3,261,048	770.21	1	.1	.1	525.00	1,352	1.4	31.9	797.93	2,881	.7	68.0	757.28
100 percent	30,073	5.6	30,730,582	1,021.87	266	12.9	.9	870.36	18,990	19.8	63.1	939.45	10,817	2.4	36.0	1,172.11
REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT																
Total	240,186	100.0	52,719,853	219.50	5,056	100.0	2.1	157.95	47,601	100.0	19.8	444.29	187,529	100.0	78.1	164.16
No disability	3,267	1.4	216,656	66.32	2,977	58.9	91.1	67.01	290	.2	8.9	59.21
10 percent	98,007	40.8	4,371,072	44.60	149	2.9	.2	57.50	10,825	22.8	11.0	44.52	87,033	46.4	88.8	44.59
20 percent	37,929	15.8	3,057,555	80.61	102	2.0	.3	80.90	2,013	4.2	5.3	80.33	35,814	19.1	94.4	80.63
30 percent	31,715	13.2	4,418,644	139.32	1,110	22.0	3.5	135.08	7,119	15.0	22.5	134.96	23,486	12.5	74.0	140.85
40 percent	16,008	6.7	3,124,916	195.21	85	1.7	.5	184.98	1,973	4.1	12.3	190.40	13,950	7.4	87.2	195.95
50 percent	9,509	4.0	2,561,124	269.34	79	1.6	.8	272.23	4,686	9.9	49.3	262.24	4,744	2.5	49.9	276.30
60 percent	12,437	5.2	7,211,023	579.80	113	2.2	.9	515.67	1,583	3.3	12.7	510.38	10,741	5.7	86.4	590.71
70 percent	8,284	3.4	5,693,134	687.24	48	.9	.6	475.02	5,003	10.5	60.4	703.46	3,233	1.7	39.0	665.30
80 percent	3,197	1.3	2,354,844	736.58	77	1.5	2.4	528.90	957	2.0	29.9	748.95	2,163	1.2	67.7	738.50
90 percent	984	.4	771,469	784.01	2	.1	.2	691.50	298	.6	30.3	796.90	684	.4	69.5	778.67
100 percent	18,849	7.8	18,939,416	1,004.80	314	6.2	1.7	866.05	13,144	27.6	69.7	963.03	5,391	2.9	28.6	1,116.84
SPANISH AMERICAN WAR																
Total	3	100.0	1,068	356.00	1	100.0	33.3	44.00	1	100.0	33.3	166.00	1	100.0	33.3	858.00
No disability
10 percent	1	33.3	44	44.00	1	100.0	100.0	44.00
20 percent
30 percent
40 percent	1	33.3	66	66.00	1	100.0	100.0	166.00
50 percent
60 percent
70 percent

Disability, Degree of Impairment, Type of Major Disability, Period of Service—Sept. 1979—Continued

[illegible]

Disability: Total, Period of Service, Type of Major Disability—Sept. 1979

Type of Pension and Disability	Total				World War I			World War II		
	Number	Percent of Total	Monthly Value	Average Monthly Value	Number	Percent of Total	Average Monthly Value	Number	Percent of Total	Average Monthly Value
Total	973,813	100.0	170,237,037	174.81	196,423	100.0	188.67	681,493	100.0	167.81
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)	12,034	1.2	2,405,928	199.93	1,465	0.8	233.37	9,151	1.3	191.80
Psychiatric and neurological diseases	214,942	22.1	45,435,859	211.39	22,781	11.6	293.14	150,396	22.1	203.17
Psychoses	56,090	5.8	10,433,897	186.02	2,114	1.1	292.45	34,939	5.1	184.59
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases	158,852	16.3	35,001,962	220.34	20,667	10.5	293.21	115,457	17.0	208.79
General medical and surgical conditions	630,334	64.7	108,366,366	171.92	157,595	80.2	177.12	420,657	61.7	167.83
No disability shown	116,503	12.0	14,028,884	120.42	14,582	7.4	153.07	101,289	14.9	115.58
Old law	44,847	4.6	3,803,068	84.80	38,419	19.6	84.29	5,604	0.8	87.50
Sec. 306	782,179	80.3	119,720,348	153.06	136,350	69.4	192.54	570,393	83.7	143.26
P.L. 95-588	146,787	15.1	46,713,621	318.24	21,654	11.0	349.51	105,496	15.6	304.80

	Korean Conflict			Vietnam Era			Spanish-American War			Mexican Border Service		
	Number	Percent of Total	Average Monthly Value	Number	Percent of Total	Average Monthly Value	Number	Percent of Total	Average Monthly Value	Number	Percent of Total	Average Monthly Value
Total	80,266	100.0	194.81	15,210	100.0	203.46	206	100.0	228.33	215	100.0	172.45
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)	1,336	1.7	217.25	82	0.5	226.78
Psychiatric and neurological diseases	32,218	40.1	196.86	9,484	62.4	194.07	43	20.9	293.02	20	9.3	309.55
Psychoses	13,351	16.6	174.55	5,684	37.4	182.13	2	0.9	284.50
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases	18,867	23.5	212.65	3,800	25.0	211.94	43	20.9	293.02	18	8.4	312.33
General medical and surgical conditions	46,368	57.8	193.75	5,633	37.0	219.92	51	24.7	267.10	30	14.0	264.57
No disability shown	344	0.4	128.17	11	0.1	204.36	112	54.4	183.29	165	76.7	139.65
Old law	698	0.9	85.91	126	61.2	113.68
Sec. 306	63,193	78.7	154.11	11,982	78.8	163.17	69	33.5	378.75	192	89.3	156.93
P.L. 95-588	16,375	20.4	356.51	3,228	21.2	353.01	11	5.3	563.18	23	10.7	302.00

TABLE 67

Death: Total, Class of Beneficiary, Period of Service—Sept. 1979

Class of Beneficiary	Total			World War I		World War II		Korean Conflict	
	Number	Monthly Value	Average Monthly	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value
Total cases	1,168,499	109,220,700	93.47	493,171	83.18	531,716	99.73	99,113	104.47
Surviving spouse alone	837,343	76,236,049	91.05	474,731	82.97	331,763	101.01	14,662	123.48
Surviving spouse and children	109,718	16,383,105	149.32	8,071	144.96	70,143	147.32	21,562	160.01
Children alone	221,438	16,601,546	74.97	10,369	62.90	129,810	71.96	62,889	81.27
Total dependents	1,472,329	503,168	695,336	192,632
Surviving spouses	947,054	482,799	401,905	36,223
Children	525,275	20,369	293,461	156,409

Class of Beneficiary	Vietnam Era		Civil War		Indian Wars		Spanish-American War		Mexican Border Service	
	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value
Total cases	28,891	109.96	214	95.37	48	102.92	14,786	106.37	560	74.06
Surviving spouse alone	1,769	124.80	87	127.95	38	110.82	13,747	108.18	546	73.48
Surviving spouse and children	9,809	152.85	124	159.53	9	139.89
Children alone	17,313	84.44	127	73.19	10	73.10	915	73.26	5	61.00
Total dependents	65,365	215	48	14,964	571
Surviving spouses	11,576	87	38	13,871	555
Children	53,789	128	10	1,093	16

Persons in Training During Fiscal Year by Program and Period of Service

Program	Fiscal Year				
	1979	1978	1977	Transition Quarter	1976
Post-Korean Educational Assistance Program					
In training during year — Total	1,278,538	1,521,840	1,937,874	1,320,947	2,821,514
Institutions of higher learning	967,790	1,144,075	1,380,025	889,207	1,923,639
Resident schools other than college	175,098	211,241	313,646	183,596	449,700
Correspondence schools	51,383	72,945	131,811	175,568	302,134
On-job training	84,267	93,579	112,392	72,576	146,041
Children's Educational Assistance Program					
In training during year — Total	85,696	88,299	88,158	52,190	80,659
Institutions of higher learning	77,915	80,402	80,257	48,208	72,966
Schools other than college	7,180	7,291	7,363	3,769	7,208
Special restorative training	73	94	82	37	76
On-job training	528	512	456	176	409
Period of service of beneficiary's parent					
World War I	1,108	1,099	1,225	795	1,255
World War II	28,899	31,756	33,228	19,715	32,190
Korean conflict	13,519	13,848	13,676	7,969	12,464
Vietnam era	31,225	29,507	27,437	16,008	22,450
Other	10,945	12,089	12,592	7,703	12,300
Educational Assistance for Spouses of Totally Disabled or Deceased Veterans					
In training during year — Total	17,260	19,394	19,470	11,740	19,092
Institutions of higher learning	13,977	15,548	15,461	9,481	14,545
Schools other than college	3,239	3,801	3,964	2,227	4,486
Special restorative training	2	2	6	4	8
On-job training	42	43	39	28	53
Period of service of beneficiary's spouse					
World War I	183	205	227	164	297
World War II	3,553	4,300	4,285	2,605	4,328
Korean conflict	1,854	2,250	2,314	1,440	2,352
Vietnam era	9,758	10,184	9,995	5,816	9,253
Other	1,912	2,455	2,649	1,715	2,862
Vocational Rehabilitation Program for Disabled Veterans					
In training during year — Total	29,470	31,018	33,231	19,914	29,449 ¹
Institutions of higher learning	21,672	23,145	24,728	14,716	20,993
Schools other than college	6,195	6,233	6,703	3,866	5,994
On-job training	1,116	1,160	1,038	645	1,038
Institutional on-farm	149	173	199	139	191
Unknown	338	307	563	548 ²	1,233 ²
Period of service of veterans					
World War II	395	353	90	19	95
Korean conflict	440	456	308	163	300
Vietnam era	26,870	28,809	31,601	19,013	27,536
Post-Korean and between wars	1,765	1,400	1,232	719	1,518

¹ Estimated.² The unknown count of type of training was generated by a change from a punched card to magnetic tape system. Steps are being taken to correct these data.

Guaranteed or Insured Loans, Direct Loans, Property Management

Item	Cumulative Through Sept. 30, 1979	Fiscal Year 1979	Fiscal Year 1978
Guaranteed or Insured Loans			
Number of loans, total	10,343,900	364,578	380,869
Home	10,310,216	357,850	376,561
Mobile home	33,684	6,728	4,308
Amount of loans (\$000), total	\$170,061,276	\$16,071,991	\$14,658,657
Home	\$169,665,355	\$15,955,333	\$14,598,972
Mobile home	\$ 395,921	\$ 116,658	\$ 59,685
Amount of guaranty and insurance (\$000), total	\$ 83,369,861	\$ 7,342,507	\$ 6,115,563
Home	\$ 83,208,855	\$ 7,284,387	\$ 6,085,824
Mobile Home	\$ 161,006	\$ 58,120	\$ 29,739
Defaults and claims:			
Defaults reported	2,845,070	120,284	117,204
Loans in default-end of period	48,141	49,448
Defaults disposed of, total	2,796,929	121,591	116,099
Cured or withdrawn	2,397,303	108,268	101,487
Percent	85.7	89.0	87.4
Claims vouchered for payment	399,626	13,323	14,612
Rate per 1000 loans outstanding	3.33	3.66
Average number of loans outstanding	4,004,578	3,988,172
Direct Loans			
Number of loans fully disbursed	331,837	1,419	1,830
Amount of loans fully disbursed (\$000)	\$ 3,401,417	\$ 37,318	\$ 46,822
Property Management			
Number acquired	434,287	13,139	15,578
Number sold	419,674	14,722	15,753
Number redeemed	5,163	261	259
Number on hand-end of period	9,450	11,291

TABLE 70

*Appropriations and Other Receipts Versus
Expenditures Cumulative Through September 30, 1979*

Item	United States Government Life Insurance Fund	National Service Life Insurance Fund	Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund	Veterans Special Life Insurance Fund	Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance Fund	Servicemen's Group Life Insurance Fund
Appropriations and other receipts:						
Appropriations	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 4,250,000	\$.....
Receipts other than appropriations	4,636,503,481	35,574,902,439	689,071,737	1,202,311,853	352,154,975	1,856,086,074
Total	4,636,503,481	35,574,902,439	689,071,737	1,202,311,853	356,404,975	1,856,086,074
Expenditures:						
Fiscal Year	84,779,843	1,093,468,186	23,491,719	75,186,689	28,278,539	105,653,391
Cumulative to September 30	4,119,364,978	26,687,822,509	209,207,997	550,008,629	344,062,020	1,856,086,074
Covered into U.S. Treasury	4,250,000
Investments, loans and liens	518,873,965	9,183,244,871	481,071,137	691,453,798	32,104,535
Balance	-1,735,462	-296,164,941	-1,207,397	-43,400,574	-19,761,580

Summary of Operations (Accrual Basis)
(In thousands)

Item	U.S. Government Life Insurance		National Service Life Insurance		Veterans Special Life Insurance		Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance		Veterans Reopened Insurance	
	Fiscal Year 1979	Cumulative Totals From Origin January 1919 to September 30, 1979	Fiscal Year 1979	Cumulative Totals From Origin October 1940 to September 30, 1979	Fiscal Year 1979	Cumulative Totals From Origin April 1951 to September 30, 1979	Fiscal Year 1979	Cumulative Totals From Origin April 1951 to September 30, 1979	Fiscal Year 1979	Cumulative Totals From Origin May 1965 to September 30, 1979
INCOME										
Premiums	\$ 4,942	\$2,073,758	\$ 615,365	\$19,741,609	\$ 60,965	\$ 848,351	\$26,608	\$ 268,562	\$21,893	\$452,451
Policy proceeds left to be paid in installments	3,372	777,607	32,663	5,354,061	1,555	37,192	802	23,873	776	12,643
Dividends left on credit or deposit	3,588	71,409	56,976	1,315,562	5,885	17,195				
Investment income	35,933	2,101,022	587,703	8,775,725	41,864	299,674	1,084	8,853	33,141	220,844
Extra hazard contributions from the U.S. Government	32	142,322	2,137	4,809,579						
Total	47,867	5,166,118	1,294,844	39,996,536	110,269	1,202,412	28,494	301,288	55,810	685,938
DISPOSITION OF INCOME										
Death benefits	34,851	1,435,444	317,777	9,587,644	18,494	246,223	17,165	235,170	13,128	135,035
Matured endowments	484	497,173	39,433	629,085	15,448	16,479	302	2,154	4,496	13,888
Surrender benefits	2,221	315,839	40,335	789,096	4,447	40,147	2,198	16,793	1,794	15,033
Disability benefits	565	385,615	54,268	736,504	2,434	17,816	7,624	73,121	2,491	16,898
Payments from policy proceeds left to be paid in installments	15,015	1,017,315	108,764	7,495,976	1,522	32,862	980	20,889	902	10,757
Dividends withdrawn	4,594	67,180	57,660	1,213,896	2,613	5,366				
Net deposits for policy reserves	-36,189	450,440	162,101	8,149,617	34,413	610,560	14,717	167,006	22,460	418,889
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit	165	20,667	16,990	320,789	3,917	13,412				
Administrative costs									681	17,488
Total	21,706	4,189,673	797,328	28,922,607	83,288	982,865	42,986	515,133	45,952	627,988
Net gain (+) or loss (-) from operations before dividends and transfers	26,161	976,445	497,516	11,073,929	26,981	219,547	-14,492	-213,845	9,858	57,950
Dividends to policyholders	27,050	964,418	475,183	10,966,037	30,231	145,974				
Transfers to U.S. Government						55,613				
Gain (+) or loss (-) after dividends and transfers	-889	12,027	22,333	107,892	-3,250	17,960	-14,492	-213,845	9,858	57,950

In Force — Fiscal Year 1979

Item	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 (000 Omitted)	Number of Policies	Amount of Insurance (000 Omitted)	Number of Policies	Amount of Insurance (000 Omitted)	Number of Policies	Amount of Insurance (000 Omitted)	Number of Policies	Amount of Insurance (000 Omitted)
In force at beginning of year	116,078	\$479,787	3,745,816	\$24,495,385	569,985	\$4,967,515	181,823	\$1,642,902	173,843	\$1,208,399
Insurance issued during year							9,909	91,251		
Insurance reinstated during year	6	26	7,978	34,623	492	4,337	57	552	426	1,558
Insurance terminated during year by:										
Death	7,510	34,555	48,514	301,718	2,077	17,993	1,871	16,682	2,023	12,941
Maturity as endowment	87	513	7,087	38,318	3,195	15,318	64	317	756	4,516
Permanent total disability	24	151								
Lapse, expiry, and net changes	132	595	22,516	235,878	17,685	167,139	2,589	25,000	301	5,013
Cash surrender	580	2,479	10,360	58,834	1,020	7,891	924	8,022	441	2,999
Total terminated	8,333	38,293	88,477	634,748	23,977	208,341	5,448	50,021	3,521	25,469
In force at end of year	107,751	441,520	3,665,317	23,896,260	546,500	4,763,511	186,341	1,684,684	170,748	1,184,488
Selected year end items:										
In force on 5 year term plan	566	3,705	1,244,268	9,713,090	314,573	2,893,441	86,813	833,869		
In force on all other plans	107,185	437,815	2,421,049	14,182,170	231,927	1,870,070	99,528	850,815	170,748	1,184,488
In force with disability income rider	2,517	19,765	471,464	3,573,591	92,489	839,744			10,649	79,482
In force under disability premium waiver	233	1,428	141,032	979,126	6,460	55,568	38,215	360,037	11,050	75,769

TABLE 73

PERSONNEL

Employment: Full, Part-Time and Intermittent by Installation

Installation	Sept. 30, 1979	Sept. 30, 1978
Total	226,084	228,885
Central Office	4,358	4,361
Field	221,726	224,524
Medical Centers (Separate)	174,366	176,407
Domiciliaries and Medical Centers	16,671	16,923
Regional Offices (Separate)	14,867	15,154
Regional Office and Medical Centers	8,865	8,900
Regional Office and Insurance Centers	1,900	1,968
Independent Outpatient Clinics	1,328	1,344
Data Processing Centers	1,897	1,952
National Cemeteries	856	856
Supply Depots and Marketing Center	474	469
Miscellaneous Activities (VCS Field Offices, Prosthetic Center, National Cemetery Area Offices, IG Field Audit Offices)	502	551

TABLE 74

PERSONNEL

Employment: Full, Part-Time and Intermittent by Pay System

Pay System	Sept. 30, 1979	Sept. 30, 1978
Total	226,084	228,885
GS	130,069	132,493
Title 38 (excludes Canteen)	50,810	50,772
Wage System	39,729	40,190
Canteen	3,551	3,667
Nationals (Manila)	221	244
Senior Executive Service	251
Others (includes Stay-in-School)	1,453	1,519

TABLE 75

PERSONNEL

Employment: Sex and Veteran Preference—September 30, 1979

	All Employees		Male Employees		Female Employees	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	226,084	100.0	109,430	100.0	116,654	100.0
With Preference	87,130	38.5	77,470	70.8	9,660	8.3
Without Preference	138,954	61.5	31,960	29.2	106,994	91.7

Employment: Minority Groups by Grade—May 31, 1979

Grade or Supervisory Level	Total Employment (Full-time)	Percent Minority Employment	Black	Spanish Surnamed	American Indian	Oriental
Total all pay plans	196,754	30.3	50,035	5,940	424	3,295
GS and equivalent:	157,476	26.9	34,722	4,230	317	3,062
GS-1 thru GS-4	42,044	36.8	13,709	1,350	97	302
GS-5 thru GS-8	54,831	31.6	15,143	1,512	128	540
GS-9 thru GS-11	41,007	17.5	4,894	899	68	1,307
GS-12 and above	19,594	12.2	976	469	24	913
Federal wage systems:	35,286	46.0	14,389	1,546	92	205
Non-supervisory	30,774	46.5	12,667	1,382	81	190
Leader	840	48.1	362	36	3	3
Supervisory	3,546	42.5	1,360	128	8	12
Production facilitating	126	4.8	1	4	...	1
Other wage systems	3,992	28.2	923	160	15	27

*Employment of Women—Full-Time and Part-Time
May 31, 1979*

Type of Grade of Employment	Total Employment Number	Women	
		Number	Percent Total
Total	220,961	114,947	52.0
GS Total	129,040	71,554	55.5
GS-1-6	85,585	56,689	66.2
GS-7-12	37,716	14,227	37.7
GS-13 and above	5,739	638	11.1
Title 38 (excludes Canteen)	45,297	28,071	62.0
Wage Systems	39,815	10,867	27.3
Canteen	3,510	2,625	74.8
Other (includes Stay-in-School)	1,460	904	61.9

*Advisory Opinions Requested by the Board of Veterans Appeals from Outside
Medical Experts*

Medical Specialty	Number of Advisory Opinions Requested	
	Fiscal Year 1978	Fiscal Year 1979
All Specialties	201	225
Number requested in connection with:		
Appellate consideration	175	210
Reconsideration	26	15
Internal Medicine:		
General	9	8
Cardiovascular	20	27
Gastroenterology	8	8
Pulmonary diseases	8	8
Surgery:		
General	3	2
Orthopedic	11	11
Thoracic	0	0
Otolaryngology & Ophthalmology	4	9
Psychiatry	60	73
Neurology-Medical and/or Surgical	24	20
Pathology-Medical and/or Surgical	43	42
Other	11	17

TABLE 79

*Analysis of Cases Decided by Board of Veterans Appeals
Fiscal Year 1979*

Benefits involved	Cases				
	Total	Allowed	Denied	Remanded	Withdrawn
Total	34,972	4,431	25,563	4,761	217
Disability	29,206	3,750	21,339	3,953	164
Death	2,467	341	1,704	412	10
Insurance and indemnity	175	7	154	13	1
Education and training	1,026	108	835	75	8
Loan guaranty, waiver of indebtedness	268	33	175	58	2
Waiver and forfeiture	1,014	122	750	124	18
Medical treatment and reimbursement	514	33	372	98	11
Reconsideration	225	25	182	15	3
Character of discharge	77	12	52	13	0
Period of Service	Cases				
	Total	Allowed	Denied	Remanded	Withdrawn
Total	34,972	4,431	25,563	4,761	217
WWI	377	46	282	43	6
WWII	16,868	1,899	12,678	2,170	121
Korean conflict	4,676	506	3,552	597	21
Vietnam era	10,345	1,583	7,082	1,620	60
Regular establishment	2,423	335	1,782	300	6
Other	283	62	187	31	3

VA Gross Expenditures¹—Fiscal Years 1970–1979

Fiscal Year	Grand Total	Medical and Administrative Expenses					Hospital and Domiciliary Construction Costs	Construction Grants for State Homes	Health Manpower Training Facilities	National Cancer Institute (transfer to VA)
		Total	Medical Care	General Operating Expenses	Medical and Prosthetic Research	Medical Administration Expenses				
1979	\$22,178,870,841	\$ 6,205,941,745	\$ 5,408,251,895	\$ 625,740,917	\$ 125,577,137	\$ 46,371,796	\$ 240,304,876	\$ 14,190,947	\$ 38,321,902
1978	20,937,106,741	5,683,811,346	4,948,297,375	575,213,971	117,563,185	42,736,815	245,081,811	5,031,278	38,143,438
1977	20,284,739,028	5,072,993,821	4,402,752,024	522,061,364	108,745,374	39,435,059	224,546,309	3,670,801	33,875,869
T.Q. 9-30-76	4,524,304,469	1,195,770,956	1,033,503,297	123,644,945	27,373,991	11,248,723	49,196,439	2,064,709	3,749,462
1976	20,167,672,990	3,996,765,600	3,831,942,636	479,213,633	101,130,244	34,479,087	185,569,710	11,616,975	26,950,826
1975	18,002,858,455	3,919,256,993	3,348,139,083	438,660,271	95,794,770	36,662,859	119,579,730	3,153,684	12,926,229
1974	15,281,999,263	3,290,194,883	2,833,822,391	343,916,399	81,581,682	31,034,411	106,364,406	2,484,814
1973	13,973,824,241	2,966,237,960	2,545,676,531	317,104,838	78,412,475	25,044,116	92,635,174	2,448,163
1972	12,723,327,251	2,650,982,373	2,269,185,623	290,516,258	68,958,723	22,321,769	107,335,950	2,553,288	\$ 70 ²
1971	11,565,101,689	2,256,979,848	1,913,508,523	260,146,750	63,138,682	20,185,893	80,919,238	4,168,114	27,379
1970	10,201,210,179	2,007,783,909	1,687,622,806	243,024,802	59,354,767	17,781,534	71,153,768	3,451,576	1,020,531
Fiscal Year	Compensation and Pension									
	Total	Compensation and Pensions	Statutory Burial Awards	Clothing Allowances ³	Mortgage and Group Insurance	Interment and Plot Awards ⁴	Invalid Lifts, Devices, and Polio Rentals ³	Headstones Markers and Burial Flags ³	Tort Claim Settlements	Other ⁵
1979	\$10,540,134,325	\$10,324,258,064	\$ 94,218,175	\$ 13,763,407	\$ 4,260,424	\$ 50,436,396	\$ 12,306,114	\$ 15,243,853	\$ 25,647,892
1978	9,630,679,653	9,455,752,982	85,881,083	12,709,134	2,600,000	51,369,656	7,497,994	13,469,609	1,399,195
1977	9,038,803,014	8,874,719,650	80,034,069	11,471,325	2,844,000	47,647,466	6,630,520	14,050,489	1,405,495
T.Q. 9-30-76	2,087,912,845	2,040,460,373	19,849,033	9,524,355	1,283,940	11,888,226	1,557,711	3,348,447	760 ⁵
1976	8,242,088,546	8,074,488,426	130,505,883	10,623,546	3,740,397	6,361,164	13,079,492	3,289,638
1975	7,551,176,877	7,385,070,190	130,590,145	8,794,394	1,600,000	5,304,048	13,007,763	6,810,337
1974	6,734,790,004	6,615,598,931	101,607,099	740,193	2,200,000	3,929,569	2,644,410	\$ 1,228	8,068,574
1973	6,568,081,137	6,426,646,756	77,701,419	759,462	1,249,917	48,959,907	3,340,854	2,559,306	15,324	6,848,192
1972	6,167,996,446	6,045,214,262	75,753,044	663,017	1,850,000	42,051,401	3,007,622	2,257,664	37,254	2,837,818 ²
1971	5,839,390,281	5,726,457,889	69,644,373	603,653	39,561,067	2,541,021	2,005,881	92,616	1,516,219 ²
1970	5,357,407,811	5,253,839,611	73,385,181	572,948	27,866,405	1,459,708	1,542,930	172,400	1,400,304
Fiscal Year	Educational Assistance and Readjustment Benefits									
	Total ⁷	Post-Korean Veterans (Ch. 34) Educational Assistance	Dependents (Chapter 35) Educational Assistance	Vocational Rehabilitation (Ch. 31, Books, Supplies, etc.)	Subsistence Allowance (Voc. Rehab. Chapter 31) ⁶	Automobiles, etc., for Disabled Veterans	Housing for Paraplegic Veterans	Changes in Receivables	Direct Loans to Veterans	Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund
1979	\$ 2,800,897,985	\$ 2,449,924,173	\$ 204,061,042	\$ 32,333,777	\$ 64,071,095	\$ 12,457,080	\$ 22,607,775	\$ 15,212,423	\$ 57,375,851	\$ 453,021,818
1978	3,336,618,918	3,026,928,408	216,981,694	32,767,736	67,285,440	13,757,956	14,299,168	35,409,387 ²	73,296,267	514,097,639
1977	3,891,448,932	3,567,244,475	202,161,088	32,679,339	68,016,591	13,306,986	14,254,830	6,214,377 ²	96,587,591	520,808,342
T.Q. 9-30-76	738,178,540	667,905,838	28,229,888	6,800,966	13,454,828	3,446,095	3,351,014	14,989,911	19,168,327	116,295,760
1976	5,543,354,200	5,028,843,708	185,582,673	27,502,222	58,077,759	19,073,015	14,553,425	209,721,398	88,649,371	483,799,919
1975	4,529,227,472	4,164,774,846	163,277,716	22,500,293	50,565,594	17,251,021	14,322,011	96,535,991	83,694,151	422,549,554
1974	3,268,556,875	3,005,746,476	115,546,256	22,593,495	45,151,941	5,005,085	11,254,178	63,259,444	81,861,265	449,102,008
1973	2,696,239,516	2,513,214,849	99,879,139	22,995,825	48,959,907	6,789,579	12,890,667	40,469,457	104,064,742	372,580,455
1972	1,935,797,731	1,812,434,284	76,631,860	22,937,790	42,051,401	10,539,775	7,068,429	6,185,593	113,126,877	322,052,753
1971	1,631,738,617	1,521,699,607	70,644,290	19,168,047	39,561,067	6,642,228	8,016,871	5,567,574	147,134,261	268,240,129
1970	1,018,861,723	938,775,099	51,927,780	13,776,262	27,866,405	5,856,799	7,785,818	739,965	180,403,169	248,961,391

Fiscal Year	Insurance and Indemnities								
	U.S. Government Life Insurance	National Service Life Insurance	Veterans Special Life Insurance	Service-disabled Veterans Insurance	Veterans Reopened Insurance	Servicemen's Group Life Insurance Fund	Servicemen's Idemnities	Military and Naval Insurance	Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief
1979	\$ 84,395,143	\$1,109,596,880	\$ 77,173,601	\$ 26,108,688	\$ 29,240,377	\$ 105,653,392	\$ 3,000	\$ 488,000	\$ 830
1978	70,401,933	745,611,702	29,913,010	21,547,719	21,977,962	118,539,000	1,000	567,000	3,178
1977	75,022,139	763,278,062	28,307,779	21,393,447	21,367,900	118,089,380	5,574	666,788	6,698
T.Q. 9-30-76	15,284,568	168,012,046	7,869,537	6,077,136	5,366,324	25,927,221	2,786	181,462
1976	88,805,893	949,901,617	38,287,346	23,150,102	22,218,746	126,001,104	191	752,714	9,417
1975	104,128,105	1,028,933,065	34,256,480	22,388,592	21,672,793	132,272,330	9,476	887,627	2,078
1974	96,269,929	879,961,278	26,758,014	21,346,577	19,389,713	83,241,810	4,268	1,006,426	4,887
1973	85,585,286	736,065,715	24,346,142	20,082,876	18,408,675	79,426,528	28,827	1,090,058	2,602
1972	104,217,996	958,006,040	22,629,652	18,909,369	16,021,871	113,341,078	5,683	1,227,405	9,957
1971	101,057,270	859,289,985	22,063,259	17,590,247	14,710,802	163,988,014	743	1,352,490	10,318
1970	106,955,265	877,780,135	21,910,442	23,847,187	13,588,911	135,216,033	16,443	1,519,693	2,539

Fiscal Year	Miscellaneous Funds and Expenditures								
	Vocational Rehabilitation Revolving Fund	Grants to The Republic of The Philippines	Construction Corregidor-Bataan Memorial	Rental Maintenance and repair of quarters	Supply Fund	General Post Fund	Consolidated Working Fund	All Others	
1979	\$ 986,491	\$ 268,790	\$ 389,165,552	\$ 5,600,648	
1978	1,007,173	1,672,105	392,897,095	5,030,407	\$ 1,177,107	
1977	992,362	2,013,640	\$ 387	364,926,821	4,374,619	1,558,753	
T.Q. 9-30-76	242,704	543,402	61,709	80,745,157	1,053,625	599,754	
1976	833,532	1,869,576	217,101	330,636,825	4,661,975	1,531,704	
1975	992,277	2,019,325	205,320	8,554,095	3,912,665	1,059,537	
1974	884,041	1,952,900	200,342	213,261,928	3,674,147	795,145	
1973	627,319	1,816,967	\$ 37,628	179,495	199,030,568	3,171,917	502,089	\$ 841,346	
1972	378,464	1,954,474	180,281	182,937,825	2,603,569	419,666	556,150	
1971	351,056	1,652,300	761	142,653	150,744,832	2,480,062	514,386	649,364	
1970	302,370	1,454,083	76,138	101,842	125,888,435	2,393,790	174,000	600,609	

¹ Data are on an accrued expenditures basis.

² Credit.

³ Clothing Allowance, Polio Rentals, Headstones/Markers included in their respective columns beginning with FY 1975; previously included under "All Others."

⁴ Reported separately for the first time Transition Quarter ending 9/30/76.

⁵ Changes in receivables and WWI adjusted service certificates. TQ 9/30/76 WWI adjusted service certificates only.

⁶ Data for FY 1973 and prior years included in Compensation and Pension appropriations.

⁷ Includes 230,620 for Post Vietnam Era Veterans Educational Assistance (Chapter 32).

Appropriations, Expenditures and Balances—Cash Basis

	Appropriations	Expenditures		Nonexpenditure Transfers	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments	Cash Balance
		Fiscal Year 1979	Cumulative through September 30, 1979				
General and special funds:							
Compensation and pensions	152,571,647,000	10,441,926,492	151,597,419,942	16,969			974,244,029
Readjustment benefits	57,219,122,904	2,810,811,988	56,979,028,257	*91,709,000			148,385,647
Veterans insurance and indemnities	356,505,036	4,421,173	403,977,518	49,746,500			2,274,019
Medical care, Current Year	5,374,374,000	4,597,566,463	4,597,566,463		4,803,227		772,004,310
Medical care, 1954 — 78	45,232,100,226	561,977,468	44,573,450,378		610,435,562		48,214,284
Medical and prosthetic research	1,184,559,131	117,270,078	1,159,786,591				24,772,538
Assistance for health manpower training institutions, 1973 — 85	296,693,000	40,671,612	145,829,243		6,168		150,857,587
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, Current Year	47,058,000	36,079,698	36,079,698		711,030		10,267,272
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954 — 78	620,959,481	6,541,268	590,151,457		29,554,113		1,253,910
General operating expenses, Current Year	631,675,000	552,713,481	552,713,481		7,940,750		71,020,770
General operating expenses, 1954 — 78	6,356,831,650	50,581,774	6,261,083,617		89,247,200		6,500,833
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities	1,042,596,863		1,032,915,868	*9,681,000			
Construction, major projects	1,923,717,000	150,231,501	774,213,602	7,734,760			1,157,238,158
Construction, minor projects	544,198,000	86,265,408	361,099,788	2,019,442			185,117,655
Construction, minor projects (Corps of Engineers)			2,126,796	2,126,796			
Grants for construction of state extended care facilities, 1966 — 80	94,700,000	14,303,186	62,030,028		1,513,259		31,156,714
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines	763,000	41,174	678,242				84,759
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines, Current Year	450,000	22,431	22,431		223,599		203,970
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines, 1950 — 1978	49,070,537	123,598	36,032,463		13,006,731		31,344
Loan Guaranty revolving fund	32,420,742	207,111,892	812,395,951	1,058,023,329			278,048,119
Direct Loan revolving fund	1,733,055,599	*65,358,431	*654,929,940	*1,756,337,278			631,648,261
Canteen service revolving fund	4,965,000	*3,250,021	*24,178,985		12,068,086		17,075,900
Rental, maintenance and repair of quarters			*97,127		97,127		
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund	4,500,000	892,702	*1,687,143				6,187,144
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief	3,528,000		2,011,031	*16,969	1,500,000		
Veterans reopened insurance fund		*27,899,696	*438,427,400			437,950,000	477,400
Special Therapeutic and Rehabilitation Activities Fund		*163,646	*400,568				400,568
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund	2,197,000	23,238	474,877		1,600,000		122,122
Education Loan Fund		6,367,403	61,332,696	91,709,000			30,376,305
Servicemen's group life insurance fund		463,871					
Supply fund	130,000,000	*7,595,852	12,187,712	*71,400	15,677,579		102,063,310
Consolidated working fund		2,633	*1,369,009				1,369,009
Total: appropriations and funds	275,457,687,169	19,582,142,886	268,933,517,958	*646,438,851	788,384,431	437,950,000	4,651,395,937
Deduct proprietary receipts from the public		3,820,896					
Total: federal funds	275,457,687,169	19,578,321,990	268,933,517,958	*646,438,851	788,384,431	437,950,000	4,651,395,937
Trust funds:							
Post Vietnam Era Veterans Education	105,843,787	13,814,563	13,814,563				92,019,720
General post fund, national homes	82,479,001	5,546,629	72,687,637		386	2,365,000	7,425,979
National service life insurance fund	30,836,106,000	785,392,658	22,868,941,145		89	7,959,952,000	7,212,767
U.S. government life insurance fund	3,893,444,236	70,841,284	3,427,289,789		1,811,199	462,557,000	1,786,247
Veterans special life insurance fund	250,000	38,048,562	*677,279,706	*51,150,000	4,250,000	621,135,000	994,706
Sub-Total: Trust funds	34,918,123,024	837,546,572	25,705,462,933	*51,150,000	6,061,674	9,046,009,000	109,439,419
Deduct: Proprietary receipts from the public		526,327,755					
Total: trust funds	34,918,123,024	311,218,817	25,705,462,933	*51,150,000	6,061,674	9,046,009,000	109,439,419
Deduct: intragovernmental transactions		2,138,973					
Total: Veterans Administration	310,375,810,193	19,887,401,834	294,638,980,891	*697,588,851	794,446,105	9,483,959,000	4,760,835,356
Appropriations and funds not included above:							
Personal funds of patients		*1,008,018	*59,104,268				59,104,268
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries		17,621	*42,689				42,689
Miscellaneous administrative and construction expenses	10,855,083,789		10,476,102,823		378,980,966		
Miscellaneous benefit and insurance expenses	25,110,301,012	*163,646	24,621,740,653		488,560,359		
Miscellaneous trust funds	4,700,842,393		4,658,621,658		42,220,735		
Miscellaneous transfer appropriations and working funds	38,634,996		31,269,691		7,365,305		
Total: Other appropriations and funds	40,704,862,190	*990,397	39,728,587,868		917,127,365		59,146,957

*Indicates Credit.

TABLE 82

FISCAL

Veterans Administration Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet¹

ASSETS	September 30, 1979	September 30, 1978	Increase (Decrease)
Current assets:			
Cash and disbursing authority ²	\$ 4,834,715,912.59	\$ 4,651,615,473.70	\$
Accounts receivable	534,836,790.66	484,061,680.71
Interest receivable	200,955,496.24	183,521,979.45
Advance for bidding at public sales	322,597.05	262,337.07
Inventories	118,306,215.19	106,597,298.08
Acquired security or collateral property	220,079,409.33	231,113,739.04
Accrued reimbursements due from insurance appropriations		
Total current assets	5,909,216,421.06	5,657,227,508.05	251,988,913.01
Other assets:			
Loan receivable	1,783,844,582.91	1,753,665,746.02
Vendee accounts receivable	1,216,096,147.90	988,302,330.16
Investments	9,483,959,000.00	9,244,405,000.00
Policy liens	771,539.09	757,013.33
Deposits with trustee	87,338,057.56	96,852,969.54
Total other assets	12,572,009,327.46	12,083,983,059.05	488,026,268.41
Fixed assets:			
Land, buildings and plants	2,722,075,123.66	2,608,633,240.13
Construction and betterments in process	803,035,867.40	631,325,758.63
Leasehold improvements	2,830,689.35	2,677,280.66
Equipment	1,215,566,176.16	1,060,908,853.29
Total Fixed assets	4,743,507,856.57	4,303,545,132.71	439,962,723.86
Deferred charges:			
Construction advance	11,551,555.46	13,644,911.36
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and services	36,860,157.39	34,669,026.39
Advance to employees for travel expenses	2,208,193.60	1,972,321.14
Value of ADP equipment purchases options	4,050,502.01	3,615,397.87
Advance for educational benefits	17,306,271.09	21,996,481.90
Total deferred charges	71,976,679.55	75,898,138.66	(3,921,459.11)
Total assets	23,296,710,284.64	22,120,653,838.47	1,176,056,446.17
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	1,301,654,084.06	1,166,927,273.53
Accrued salaries and wages	82,411,377.47	79,363,914.66
Accrued annual leave - Canteen Service		
Accrued services and benefits	263,592,667.19	217,413,515.81
Undelivered orders - personal funds of patients	121,058.96	124,884.42
Employee payroll allotments for U.S. Savings Bonds	1,297,275.21	1,485,983.90
Federal, state, city and territorial income taxes withheld and FICA taxes	10,567,934.80	11,835,255.70
Canteen Service unredeemed coupons	114,695.69	112,834.99
Other miscellaneous liabilities - Canteen Service		
Accrued interest - U.S. Treasury	2,010,380.16	1,734,818.47
Accrued interest on policy liens due general fund	77,187.15	91,866.49
Accrued interest on dividend deposits	9,917,321.87	8,909,416.93
Premiums paid on advance	95,945,000.00	82,399,100.00
Matured contracts payable	35,824,928.02	32,343,213.39
Undeposited general fund receipts	1,101,522.01	1,120,669.87
Total current liabilities	1,804,635,432.59	1,604,762,263.91	199,873,168.68
Other liabilities:			
Participation certificates outstanding, net	426,068,748.26	557,768,885.19
Insurance program operating reserves	9,238,975,207.00	10,106,507,094.00
Total other liabilities	9,665,043,955.26	10,664,275,979.19	(999,232,023.93)
Unfunded liabilities:			
Accrued annual leave	351,608,454.70	325,332,888.74
Unredeemed coupons	267,476.41	267,476.41
Total unfunded liabilities	351,875,931.11	325,600,365.15	28,275,565.96
Total liabilities	11,821,555,318.96	12,594,638,608.25	(773,083,289.29)
Accountabilities:			
Funds of patients and incompetent beneficiaries	57,696,570.21	56,613,060.99
Policyholders insurance dividend deposit	344,950,325.85	328,961,305.10
Borrowers deposits for taxes and insurance	52,107,764.97	49,370,421.21
Unapplied insurance collections	2,037,195.10	1,377,634.71
Bid deposits and other suspense items	15,948,813.82	14,854,591.72
Total accountabilities	472,740,669.95	451,177,013.73	21,563,656.22
Capital reserves:			
Direct loan and loan guaranty programs - reserve for losses	718,271,922.99	674,705,982.61
Total reserves	718,271,922.99	674,705,982.61	43,565,940.38
Capital borrowings from U.S. Treasury - interest bearing - direct loan program	1,730,077,996.00	1,730,077,996.00
Capital residual	8,554,064,376.74	6,670,054,237.88	1,884,010,138.86
Total liabilities and capital	\$23,296,710,284.64	\$22,120,653,838.47	\$ 1,176,056,446.17

¹ Contingent liabilities with respect to the guaranty of insurance of loans not shown² Cash and disbursing authority for annual appropriations reduced by the unobligated balance return to the Treasury in accordance with Section 18, Title 7, GAO Policy and Procedures Manual

VA Supply Fund Comparative Balance Sheet

ASSETS	September 30, 1979	September 30, 1978	Increase (Decrease)
Cash	\$102,063,309.75	\$ 94,467,457.38	\$
Advance payments on undelivered orders	238,266.10	610,330.08
Advances to employees	12,500.36	21,918.61
Accounts receivable	15,733,850.69	15,715,241.08
Inventories	91,239,264.77	89,795,326.04
Work in process - Service & Reclamation division	68,441.43	66,464.53
Work in process - Printing & Reproduction	18,774.94	19,335.68
Supply Depot operating equipment less reserve for depreciation	825,196.68	682,050.98
Printing & Reproduction equipment less reserve for depreciation	474,440.46	314,471.14
Marketing center equipment less reserve for depreciation	67,154.23	20,892.68
Total Assets	210,741,159.41	201,713,488.20	9,027,671.21
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accrued salaries and wages	347,323.76	323,846.88
Accrued transportation and service costs	825,037.56	402,867.12
Accounts payable	36,694,961.36	28,082,288.83
Advances from other government agencies	219,553.31	348,762.94
Total Liabilities	38,086,875.99	29,157,765.77	8,929,110.22
Capital at beginning of period	151,250,550.73	151,250,550.73
Transfer of Inventories from GSA	1,697,521.19	1,697,521.19
Property acquired without cost to VA	50,806.20
Appropriation realized	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Adjusted capital	172,998,878.12	172,948,071.92
Operating profit or loss* - Current fiscal year	392,349.49*	258,808.40*
Operating profit or loss* - prior fiscal year	47,754.79	133,541.09*
Capital at end of period	172,654,283.42	172,555,722.43	98,560.99
Total Liabilities and Capital	\$210,741,159.41	\$201,713,488.20	9,027,671.21

VA Supply Fund—Statement of Income and Expense
Fiscal Year 1979

<u>INCOME</u>		
Sales of supplies and equipment		\$381,528,577.14
Less: Cost of Goods sold		<u>374,289,785.77</u>
Income on Sales		<u>7,238,791.37</u>
Other Income:		
Income-station transfers	\$5,675,458.45	
Discounts on purchases	2,481,661.47	
Reimbursable earnings	3,459,142.70	
Donated income	2,340,103.02	
Credit allowances	1,309,814.58	
Variances and adjustments	66,543.31	
Increased valuation	170,720.48	
Miscellaneous income	<u>131,580.39</u>	<u>15,635,024.40</u>
Total income		<u>22,873,815.77</u>
<u>EXPENSES</u>		
Maintenance and operation of supply depots		8,287,890.24
Other operating expenses		8,796,585.94
Net transportation costs		3,187,162.15
Completed S&R projects		1,466,103.64
Depot storage, handling, etc.		421,702.78
Donations, reappraisals and Write offs		645,162.65
Disposal of operating equipment		21,453.58
Total expense		<u>22,826,060.98</u>
Operating Profit		<u>\$ 47,754.79</u>

Estimated Selected Expenditures by State—Fiscal Year 1979

State	Total Expenditures All Programs	Readjustment Benefits							
		Total		Educational Assistance					
				Post-Korean Conflict Veterans (Title 38, U.S.C., Ch. 34)		Sons and Daughters of Deceased & Totally Disabled Veterans (Title 38, U.S.C., Ch. 35)		Widows/Widowers and Spouses of Totally Disabled Veterans (Title 38, U.S.C., Ch. 35)	
		Total Number Who Trained During Year	Amount	Total Number Who Trained During Year	Amount	Total Number Who Trained During Year	Amount	Total Number Who Trained During Year	Amount
World Totals	\$20,730,116,517	1,410,964 ¹	\$2,785,435,307	1,278,538	2,449,924,173	85,696	176,992,894	17,260	27,068,148
Philippines	102,224,850	5,198	13,847,651	2,503	10,524,469	2,588	3,187,924	104	93,467
Other foreign areas	72,868,048	1,350	13,295,720	1,117	12,596,541	195	676,497	13	21,643
Puerto Rico	257,336,539	10,230	28,321,452	7,096	20,727,897	2,251	5,386,322	499	609,298
Other U.S. areas	3,998,811	778	877,679	745	851,436	28	16,422	3	8,138
Total U.S.	\$20,293,688,269 ¹	1,393,234	\$2,729,092,805	1,267,077	2,405,223,830	80,634	167,725,729	16,641	26,335,602
Alabama	411,804,752	37,082	76,169,259	33,065	66,242,791	2,467	4,766,409	570	890,870
Alaska	28,076,713	3,133	4,331,357	3,029	4,144,273	60	100,138	7	5,739
Arizona	305,232,948	30,924	57,803,670	27,775	49,976,173	2,104	4,073,257	567	802,054
Arkansas	315,917,853	16,488	36,687,484	14,478	31,529,660	1,372	2,940,138	377	592,529
California	1,950,827,722	192,923	361,615,848	179,801	331,204,305	8,804	17,694,829	2,628	3,952,930
Colorado	272,080,661	27,170	56,285,027	24,140	47,623,664	1,518	3,034,926	315	474,858
Connecticut	207,796,082	13,780	24,224,335	12,845	21,724,621	545	1,153,667	77	102,331
Delaware	52,897,819	4,069	6,652,023	3,748	5,872,619	183	369,439	34	56,051
District of Columbia	526,513,584	15,109	8,534,576	14,271	6,895,500	394	526,212	79	77,233
Florida	1,112,178,661	69,774	147,602,177	61,222	124,353,773	6,051	12,997,620	1,749	2,847,559
Georgia	554,687,714	38,566	82,227,131	34,145	70,617,488	2,820	6,101,777	632	1,149,154
Hawaii	64,000,817	12,525	21,011,537	11,694	18,827,525	479	1,016,134	119	189,697
Idaho	71,757,421	5,877	11,786,753	5,317	10,365,128	343	708,863	53	97,738
Illinois	746,692,036	48,253	90,546,033	46,206	84,723,841	1,309	2,978,357	208	319,323
Indiana	352,721,405	24,353	47,141,710	22,332	41,859,443	982	1,849,516	100	137,086
Iowa	234,130,009	12,434	25,997,295	11,486	23,246,484	565	1,247,383	55	73,675
Kansas	216,217,964	14,447	29,404,574	13,098	25,889,875	843	1,691,055	111	174,565
Kentucky	335,596,132	18,511	41,131,284	16,630	36,132,691	1,297	2,788,033	185	315,847
Louisiana	359,743,813	20,609	44,117,119	18,803	39,516,291	1,314	3,027,463	243	418,367
Maine	130,193,101	8,305	17,320,332	7,427	15,063,750	520	1,036,533	106	174,081
Maryland	301,125,222	27,434	43,136,590	25,277	37,620,497	1,333	2,802,455	224	318,543
Massachusetts	625,449,542	32,328	63,813,691	28,710	54,462,515	2,691	5,815,804	308	455,969
Michigan	576,571,513	41,943	76,995,897	38,735	69,230,583	1,981	3,981,833	325	475,425
Minnesota	359,300,045	22,712	47,575,888	21,179	43,482,013	1,024	2,184,169	88	123,487
Mississippi	272,352,758	12,246	26,814,918	10,691	22,905,275	1,146	2,497,112	203	352,322
Missouri	460,190,914	30,091	57,650,493	28,186	53,074,526	1,289	2,593,639	201	314,033
Montana	75,773,400	5,099	9,951,205	4,642	8,661,159	305	663,942	43	60,222
Nehraska	147,401,069	12,179	23,364,112	11,203	20,787,645	614	1,201,132	95	147,694
Nevada	71,463,453	6,559	11,444,419	6,016	10,156,276	233	446,085	88	102,281
New Hampshire	88,618,199	6,711	14,052,663	5,846	11,636,030	369	677,391	54	70,824
New Jersey	450,709,900	24,107	47,183,291	22,007	40,390,993	1,172	3,017,599	224	344,472
New Mexico	151,106,162	11,519	24,062,952	10,143	20,502,983	962	1,998,937	168	275,981
New York	1,467,794,191	60,421	112,327,282	54,228	96,944,954	4,208	8,643,971	557	815,054
North Carolina	548,552,489	44,098	99,764,947	39,990	89,351,429	2,851	6,204,939	648	1,174,452
North Dakota	53,167,378	4,607	9,149,826	4,345	8,226,199	169	363,650	15	23,666
Ohio	783,159,421	45,619	86,518,439	42,002	76,441,839	1,769	3,626,866	286	414,746
Oklahoma	337,024,942	25,015	50,376,734	21,786	42,076,670	2,024	4,123,591	485	832,641
Oregon	243,231,455	18,300	36,700,914	16,515	31,906,622	863	1,614,122	162	210,828
Pennsylvania	949,407,673	47,843	78,191,156	44,082	68,335,639	2,394	5,087,671	271	374,007
Rhode Island	103,367,828	6,697	12,745,411	5,842	10,891,190	530	976,070	64	75,692
South Carolina	300,926,614	29,717	66,365,112	27,482	61,131,584	1,501	3,130,135	343	532,778
South Dakota	94,795,377	5,010	10,099,044	4,440	8,630,258	260	570,346	28	38,216
Tennessee	468,106,033	30,627	66,774,044	28,307	60,767,965	1,653	3,378,954	262	461,801
Texas	1,399,743,823	106,425	220,729,325	93,966	188,750,713	7,745	16,762,077	1,938	3,288,653
Utah	112,207,531	10,195	21,929,407	9,179	19,396,217	610	1,098,808	78	126,893
Vermont	53,562,830	1,999	3,950,160	1,628	2,862,745	190	356,205	14	19,861
Virginia	521,877,601	38,928	77,894,256	35,103	67,948,766	2,683	5,801,444	509	839,866
Washington	387,218,003	33,973	70,027,016	30,718	61,957,373	2,103	4,194,948	495	849,765
West Virginia	221,917,734	11,202	22,942,524	10,031	19,916,415	629	1,110,255	107	152,742
Wisconsin	369,338,068	22,406	41,054,586	20,618	36,506,362	1,209	2,398,420	116	158,175
Wyoming	49,159,894	2,892	4,916,952	2,668	4,460,500	154	301,410	27	52,826

¹Excludes the following which are not distributable by State: adjusted service and dependents pay; statutory burial awards and burial flags; special allowances under ch. 23, title 38 U.S.C.; invalid lifts, devices, equipment, etc.; death gratuities; adjusted service certificates World War I; tort claim settlements; mortgage life insurance; funds transferred to Veterans' Administra-

tion by National Cancer Institute; vocational rehabilitation revolving fund; loan guaranty revolving fund; rental, maintenance and repair of quarters; supply revolving fund; and personal funds of patients.

Estimated Selected Expenditures by State—Fiscal Year 1979

State	Readjustment Benefits—Continued				Direct Loans	Insurance and Indemnities	Hospital and Domiciliary Construction ²	Medical Services and Administrative Costs
	Vocational Rehabilitation		Automobiles and Other Conveyances for Disabled Veterans	Homes for Paraplegics				
	Subsistence, Equipment and Supplies, Books and Tuition (Title 38, U.S.C., Ch. 31)							
	Total Number Who Trained During Year	Amount						
World Totals	29,470 ³	\$ 96,404,872	\$ 12,437,445	\$ 22,607,775	\$ 47,779,318	\$1,092,068,206	\$255,377,122	\$6,225,198,501
Philippines	3	26,997	14,794			2,028,357		2,102,508
Other foreign areas	25	1,039				3,076,393		
Puerto Rico	384	1,345,535	109,642	142,758	11,640	1,718,183	640,863	68,841,912
Other U.S. areas	2	1,683				361,457		
Total U.S.	28,882	\$ 95,029,618	\$ 12,313,009	\$ 22,465,017	\$ 47,767,678	\$1,084,883,816	\$254,736,259	\$6,154,254,081
Alabama	980	3,396,229	243,246	629,714	36,096	12,984,929	2,490,525	112,572,882
Alaska	37	80,831	376			422,479		15,190,785
Arizona	478	1,573,994	441,384	936,808	33,773	16,546,567	1,354,914	84,892,231
Arkansas	261	1,015,121	260,579	349,457	1,546,712	10,770,210	4,485,812	84,164,455
California	1,690	5,494,724	1,324,555	1,944,505	20,765	117,982,884	12,994,678	608,560,706
Colorado	1,197	4,414,689	264,924	471,966		14,804,779	2,212,793	77,148,511
Connecticut	313	864,572	142,811	236,333		17,651,089	588,775	66,009,795
Delaware	104	309,906	44,008		58,000	2,833,423	50,130	21,295,149
District of Columbia	365	720,995	104,646	209,990	9,531,189	6,776,626	25,912,775	435,501,265
Florida	752	2,888,338	1,137,273	3,377,614	83,246	69,091,961	12,376,286	240,513,622
Georgia	969	3,414,707	333,725	610,280	201,359	22,933,092	18,705,166	138,143,218
Hawaii	233	780,767	37,414	160,000		3,942,853	30,000	11,334,195
Idaho	164	487,135	57,889	70,000	1,936,013	4,533,273	1,367,851	14,751,317
Illinois	530	1,720,650	313,862	490,000	940,775	47,914,078	3,918,272	307,821,242
Indiana	939	2,894,070	204,921	196,674	32,987	19,008,707	11,371,184	92,850,454
Iowa	328	1,203,637	96,116	130,000	117,991	15,683,395	2,116,541	83,875,420
Kansas	395	1,348,483	75,262	225,334	13,798	11,365,537	1,676,079	77,508,617
Kentucky	399	1,558,196	168,493	168,024	1,359,287	13,862,778	2,795,433	79,925,055
Louisiana	249	850,185	194,039	110,774	55,906	18,763,123	5,571,428	93,191,717
Maine	252	868,399	97,569	80,000	4,555,498	4,023,846	1,135,837	32,057,186
Maryland	600	2,090,442	104,653	200,000	679	22,490,422	6,001,195	72,018,459
Massachusetts	619	2,124,261	304,652	650,490		33,221,671	4,904,769	187,266,166
Michigan	902	2,571,558	368,479	368,019	70,918	32,650,278	1,821,139	149,240,740
Minnesota	421	1,152,955	152,814	480,450	4,718,141	22,823,930	906,353	117,102,817
Mississippi	206	796,130	130,896	133,183	14,186	9,459,019	3,184,336	71,276,827
Missouri	415	1,177,747	210,304	280,244	54,959	23,284,813	2,661,256	154,091,523
Montana	109	459,381	41,501	65,000	5,396,023	5,300,472	675,128	18,615,846
Nebraska	267	948,120	112,156	167,365	440,637	6,673,582	1,660,628	50,616,964
Nevada	222	685,132	54,645			4,056,876	2,296,786	20,689,123
New Hampshire	442	1,336,375	87,043	245,000	1,591,326	6,201,395	148,663	17,865,037
New Jersey	704	2,714,426	302,611	413,190		38,394,559	1,302,369	109,405,633
New Mexico	246	1,039,496	57,925	187,630	1,472	5,177,238	1,085,828	37,832,892
New York	1,428	4,400,972	682,779	839,552	100,313	95,254,834	21,357,656	525,587,630
North Carolina	609	2,104,618	302,923	626,586	32,265	21,269,784	2,795,907	126,242,099
North Dakota	78	499,965	36,346		254,100	3,155,464	1,056,708	17,175,421
Ohio	1,562	4,683,553	559,918	791,517	434,552	52,856,153	13,341,698	219,280,334
Oklahoma	720	2,305,771	288,236	749,825	1,259,837	11,062,524	1,282,805	64,896,295
Oregon	760	2,334,032	157,799	477,511	31,500	13,108,605	1,186,750	73,213,703
Pennsylvania	1,096	2,990,220	580,220	823,399	346,126	59,666,134	8,953,508	288,899,889
Rhode Island	261	664,835	137,624			5,199,591	2,138,671	29,683,945
South Carolina	391	1,321,006	153,543	96,066	24,580	13,417,945	7,901,833	69,129,056
South Dakota	282	803,055	57,169		886,400	2,254,936	1,942,864	43,229,130
Tennessee	405	1,415,990	346,126	403,208	140,051	16,717,787	3,931,738	147,433,416
Texas	2,776	9,496,762	642,199	1,788,921	2,793,279	66,014,628	4,908,358	358,487,907
Utah	328	1,146,410	38,554	122,552	761,508	4,532,645	8,126,794	37,186,194
Vermont	167	498,725	113,630	98,994	2,966,231	1,903,355	577,855	18,558,570
Virginia	633	2,195,681	284,430	824,069	1,028,591	29,517,237	16,188,855	126,368,292
Washington	657	2,169,015	165,560	690,355	80,811	18,039,887	3,788,858	107,559,947
West Virginia	435	1,499,369	98,899	164,844	197,047	7,348,530	7,623,434	70,177,686
Wisconsin	463	1,453,054	159,001	379,574	699,951	20,031,957	9,334,570	126,046,635
Wyoming	43	64,934	37,282		2,918,800	1,901,936	494,468	21,768,093

² Includes \$14,982,180 in Grants for Construction of state extended care facilities.³ Includes 174 not identifiable by location.⁴ State distribution of expenditures for compensation and pension was revised in February 1980. Amounts shown in this table will differ from those included in "Expenditures by State-FY 1981 Budget", published January 28, 1980.

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1979

State	Compensation and Pension							
	All Periods of Service							
	Living and Deceased Veterans						Living Veterans	
	Total		Service Connected		Non-Service Connected		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	4,769,519	\$10,324,258,063	2,627,163	\$6,771,849,060	2,142,356	\$3,552,409,003	3,240,312	\$7,705,657,115
Philippines	37,574	84,246,334	30,872	61,629,919	6,702	22,616,415	14,199	32,657,785
Other Foreign Areas	20,357	56,495,935	9,467	28,473,373	10,890	28,022,562	9,455	26,621,960
Puerto Rico	44,835	157,802,489	22,815	101,963,824	22,020	55,838,665	32,419	133,003,283
Other U.S. Areas	1,136	2,759,675	783	2,057,985	353	701,690	758	1,933,145
Total U.S.	4,665,617	10,022,953,630	2,563,226	6,577,723,959	2,102,391	3,445,229,671	3,183,481	7,511,440,942
Alabama	96,838	207,551,061	48,498	120,680,365	48,340	86,870,696	61,546	144,411,467
Alaska	4,205	8,132,092	3,322	6,589,873	883	1,542,219	3,385	6,519,229
Arizona	57,944	144,601,793	37,043	110,169,321	20,901	34,432,472	42,215	113,224,177
Arkansas	70,260	178,263,180	32,104	106,229,561	38,156	72,033,619	47,368	138,591,864
California	405,052	849,652,841	237,630	603,773,338	167,422	245,879,503	282,307	618,062,439
Colorado	52,704	121,629,551	35,339	93,732,164	17,365	27,897,387	38,032	92,085,746
Connecticut	52,893	99,322,088	33,230	71,282,274	19,663	28,039,814	37,963	76,180,401
Delaware	11,036	22,009,094	6,414	14,911,964	4,622	7,097,130	7,499	15,996,436
District of Columbia	16,465	40,257,153	9,545	27,641,889	6,920	12,615,264	10,991	27,661,254
Florida	255,787	642,511,369	151,724	470,256,339	104,063	172,255,030	183,106	501,598,165
Georgia	124,220	292,477,748	63,343	181,519,145	60,877	110,958,603	81,413	211,167,698
Hawaii	12,124	27,682,232	9,186	22,867,805	2,938	4,814,427	8,951	20,463,557
Idaho	17,191	37,382,214	9,761	25,444,946	7,430	11,937,268	12,368	29,436,305
Illinois	164,587	295,551,636	81,707	170,680,470	82,880	124,871,166	106,352	211,344,236
Indiana	93,310	182,316,363	47,911	113,596,399	45,399	68,719,964	61,225	134,455,662
Iowa	52,058	106,339,367	25,773	63,996,205	26,285	42,343,162	34,697	81,124,067
Kansas	46,171	96,249,359	24,490	60,456,720	21,681	35,792,639	30,807	70,709,545
Kentucky	89,256	196,522,295	41,109	107,135,596	48,147	89,386,699	57,745	144,351,134
Louisiana	91,609	198,044,520	41,528	106,849,162	50,081	91,195,358	57,726	139,257,617
Maine	30,667	71,100,402	15,438	45,187,993	15,229	25,912,409	20,996	55,475,111
Maryland	75,164	157,477,877	44,158	109,743,804	31,006	47,734,073	49,870	111,020,862
Massachusetts	157,979	336,243,245	103,730	254,423,188	54,249	81,820,057	115,666	267,195,802
Michigan	159,076	315,792,541	91,666	217,806,362	67,410	97,986,179	108,952	242,668,939
Minnesota	82,504	166,172,916	45,949	102,935,393	36,555	63,237,523	58,032	128,428,034
Mississippi	69,525	161,603,472	30,060	84,233,910	39,465	77,369,562	44,663	117,082,939
Missouri	107,193	222,447,870	50,493	126,205,087	56,700	96,242,783	69,828	163,898,193
Montana	16,795	35,834,726	9,229	23,647,407	7,566	12,187,319	11,967	28,430,668
Nebraska	29,147	64,645,156	15,730	41,640,838	13,417	23,004,318	19,949	49,390,553
Nevada	15,808	32,976,249	10,302	24,747,353	5,506	8,228,896	11,902	25,729,058
New Hampshire	21,925	48,759,115	12,994	34,528,993	8,931	14,230,122	15,728	38,556,585
New Jersey	141,949	254,424,048	85,880	179,677,181	56,069	74,746,867	98,983	190,698,730
New Mexico	32,072	82,945,780	19,231	59,255,633	12,841	23,690,147	23,120	65,648,522
New York	354,039	713,166,476	201,009	477,780,202	153,030	235,386,274	248,140	551,794,875
North Carolina	131,383	298,447,487	63,060	177,983,963	68,323	120,463,524	85,520	218,435,138
North Dakota	10,913	22,375,859	6,190	13,727,718	4,723	8,648,141	7,750	17,488,620
Ohio	210,135	410,728,245	116,565	265,190,429	93,570	145,537,816	143,290	309,340,866
Oklahoma	82,686	208,146,747	43,750	131,789,471	38,936	76,357,276	56,777	161,576,418
Oregon	55,418	118,989,983	29,221	76,007,585	26,197	42,982,398	39,388	93,446,811
Pennsylvania	266,091	513,350,860	142,431	329,332,627	123,660	184,018,233	176,422	378,737,280
Rhode Island	25,635	53,600,210	15,361	39,297,317	10,274	14,302,893	18,072	41,803,273
South Carolina	67,893	144,088,088	31,317	80,842,074	36,576	63,246,014	41,991	96,889,625
South Dakota	15,856	36,383,003	7,305	20,474,967	8,551	15,908,036	10,904	28,732,135
Tennessee	108,252	233,108,997	48,442	125,784,934	59,810	107,324,063	69,650	168,435,859
Texas	309,295	746,810,326	173,342	501,791,002	135,953	245,019,324	212,027	560,712,263
Utah	18,876	39,670,956	12,253	29,309,245	6,623	10,361,711	13,534	30,662,932
Vermont	10,763	25,606,659	5,708	17,617,071	5,055	7,989,588	7,408	19,994,559
Virginia	115,965	270,880,370	65,548	187,121,799	50,417	83,758,571	78,089	195,414,957
Washington	81,960	187,721,484	51,919	138,675,532	30,041	49,045,952	58,785	144,582,688
West Virginia	52,681	113,628,513	24,572	63,929,392	28,109	49,699,121	34,359	84,970,912
Wisconsin	86,571	172,170,369	46,165	107,496,566	40,406	64,673,803	60,368	133,704,038
Wyoming	7,691	17,159,645	4,551	11,725,387	3,140	5,434,258	5,655	13,852,698

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1979

State	Compensation and Pension — Continued							
	All Periods of Service							
	Living Veterans				Deceased Veterans			
	Service Connected		Non-Service Connected		Total		Service Connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	2,266,475	\$5,555,346,389	973,837	\$2,150,310,726	1,529,207	\$2,618,600,948	360,688	\$1,216,502,671
Philippines	11,536	20,515,304	2,663	12,142,481	23,375	51,588,549	19,336	41,114,615
Other Foreign Areas	6,022	14,772,876	3,433	11,849,084	10,902	29,873,975	3,445	13,700,497
Puerto Rico	20,274	93,976,682	12,145	39,026,601	12,416	24,799,206	2,541	7,987,142
Other U.S. Areas	636	1,560,734	122	372,411	378	826,530	147	497,251
Total U.S.	2,228,007	5,424,520,793	955,474	2,086,920,149	1,482,136	2,511,512,688	335,219	1,153,203,166
Alabama	40,348	93,892,876	21,198	50,518,591	35,292	63,139,594	8,150	26,787,489
Alaska	3,081	5,730,397	304	788,832	820	1,612,863	241	859,476
Arizona	32,081	91,447,056	10,134	21,777,121	15,729	31,377,616	4,962	18,722,265
Arkansas	26,670	89,459,161	20,698	49,132,703	22,892	39,671,316	5,434	16,770,400
California	202,515	466,646,125	79,792	151,416,314	122,745	231,590,402	35,115	137,127,213
Colorado	30,553	75,667,401	7,479	16,418,345	14,672	29,543,805	4,786	18,064,763
Connecticut	30,231	61,084,925	7,732	15,095,476	14,930	23,141,687	2,999	10,197,349
Delaware	5,691	12,199,018	1,808	3,797,418	3,537	6,012,658	723	2,712,946
District of Columbia	7,966	20,088,894	3,025	7,572,360	5,474	12,595,899	1,579	7,552,995
Florida	130,427	388,252,504	52,679	113,345,661	72,681	140,913,204	21,297	82,003,835
Georgia	51,933	141,084,552	29,480	70,083,146	42,807	81,310,050	11,410	40,434,593
Hawaii	7,901	18,013,931	1,050	2,449,626	3,173	7,218,675	1,285	4,853,874
Idaho	8,635	21,784,611	3,733	7,651,694	4,823	7,945,909	1,126	3,660,335
Illinois	72,265	141,738,583	34,087	69,605,653	58,236	84,207,400	9,442	28,941,887
Indiana	41,924	95,163,116	19,301	39,292,546	32,085	47,860,701	5,987	18,433,283
Iowa	22,415	54,118,034	12,282	27,006,033	17,361	25,215,300	3,358	9,878,171
Kansas	20,756	48,387,171	10,051	22,322,374	15,364	25,539,814	3,734	12,069,549
Kentucky	34,207	86,550,126	23,538	57,801,008	31,511	52,171,161	6,902	20,585,470
Louisiana	34,826	84,863,553	22,900	54,394,064	33,883	58,786,903	6,702	21,985,609
Maine	13,268	38,269,005	7,728	17,206,106	9,671	15,625,291	2,170	6,918,988
Maryland	38,070	85,605,037	11,800	25,415,825	25,294	46,457,015	6,088	24,138,767
Massachusetts	94,184	221,456,631	21,482	45,739,171	42,313	69,047,443	9,546	32,966,557
Michigan	83,030	191,108,782	25,922	51,560,157	50,124	73,123,602	8,636	26,697,580
Minnesota	41,129	88,334,493	16,903	40,093,541	24,472	37,744,882	4,820	14,600,900
Mississippi	24,455	66,214,349	20,208	50,868,590	24,862	44,520,533	5,605	18,019,561
Missouri	43,059	102,999,642	26,769	60,898,551	37,365	58,549,677	7,434	23,205,445
Montana	8,298	20,739,203	3,669	7,691,465	4,828	7,404,058	931	2,908,204
Nebraska	13,557	34,572,569	6,392	14,817,984	9,198	15,254,603	2,173	7,068,269
Nevada	9,256	20,693,925	2,646	5,035,133	3,906	7,247,191	1,046	4,053,428
New Hampshire	11,609	29,568,572	4,119	8,988,013	6,197	10,202,530	1,385	4,960,421
New Jersey	78,240	153,654,076	20,743	37,044,654	42,966	63,725,318	7,640	26,023,105
New Mexico	16,611	50,150,947	6,509	15,497,575	8,962	17,297,258	2,620	9,104,686
New York	182,796	417,665,308	65,344	134,129,567	105,899	161,371,601	18,213	60,114,894
North Carolina	52,622	143,411,810	32,898	75,023,328	45,863	80,012,349	10,438	34,572,153
North Dakota	5,577	12,015,775	2,173	5,472,845	3,163	4,887,239	613	1,711,943
Ohio	104,736	227,879,474	38,554	81,461,392	66,845	101,387,379	11,829	37,310,955
Oklahoma	36,958	109,828,740	19,819	51,747,678	25,909	46,570,329	6,792	21,960,731
Oregon	25,780	64,423,557	13,608	29,023,254	16,030	25,543,172	3,441	11,584,028
Pennsylvania	126,412	279,308,193	50,010	99,429,087	89,669	134,613,580	16,019	50,024,434
Rhode Island	13,819	33,732,122	4,253	8,071,151	7,563	11,796,937	1,542	5,565,195
South Carolina	25,393	60,110,077	16,598	36,779,548	25,902	47,198,463	5,924	20,731,997
South Dakota	6,427	17,825,332	4,477	10,906,803	4,952	7,650,868	878	2,649,635
Tennessee	40,089	100,206,706	29,561	68,229,153	38,602	64,673,138	8,353	25,578,228
Texas	146,383	404,443,956	65,644	156,268,307	97,268	186,098,063	26,959	97,347,046
Utah	10,919	24,780,398	2,615	5,882,534	5,342	9,008,024	1,334	4,528,847
Vermont	4,901	14,854,275	2,507	5,140,284	3,355	5,612,100	807	2,762,796
Virginia	54,808	144,748,174	23,281	50,666,783	37,876	75,465,413	10,740	42,373,625
Washington	45,240	113,717,718	13,545	30,864,970	23,175	43,138,796	6,679	24,957,814
West Virginia	20,642	53,047,883	13,717	31,923,029	18,322	28,657,601	3,930	10,881,509
Wisconsin	41,213	92,747,809	19,155	40,956,229	26,203	38,466,331	4,952	14,748,757
Wyoming	4,101	10,234,221	1,554	3,618,477	2,036	3,306,947	450	1,491,166

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1979

State	Compensation and Pension—Continued							
	All Periods of Service		Vietnam Era					
	Deceased Veterans		Living Veterans					
	Non-Service Connected		Total		Service Connected		Non-Service Connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	1,168,519	\$1,402,098,277	552,428	\$1,358,214,531	537,218	\$1,320,728,512	15,210	\$37,486,019
Philippines	4,039	10,473,934	285	1,111,166	279	1,077,208	6	33,958
Other Foreign Areas	7,457	16,173,478	1,519	3,898,977	1,506	3,845,670	13	53,307
Puerto Rico	9,875	16,812,064	7,761	39,034,007	7,260	37,909,270	501	1,124,737
Other U.S. Areas	231	329,279	237	644,871	232	623,419	5	21,452
Total U.S.	1,146,917	1,358,309,522	542,626	1,313,525,510	527,941	1,277,272,945	14,685	36,252,565
Alabama	27,142	36,352,105	9,817	21,968,300	9,564	21,348,185	253	620,115
Alaska	579	753,387	1,308	2,288,647	1,292	2,237,610	16	51,037
Arizona	10,767	12,655,351	9,013	22,603,227	8,848	22,147,267	165	455,960
Arkansas	17,458	22,900,916	6,165	18,523,398	5,891	17,884,911	274	638,487
California	87,630	94,463,189	52,066	118,451,732	50,668	115,441,714	1,398	3,010,018
Colorado	9,886	11,479,042	9,550	23,287,695	9,428	22,978,221	122	309,474
Connecticut	11,931	12,944,338	5,495	12,437,933	5,307	11,990,801	188	447,132
Delaware	2,814	3,299,712	1,613	3,450,538	1,590	3,381,831	23	68,707
District of Columbia	3,895	5,042,904	2,172	5,094,265	2,125	5,041,027	47	153,238
Florida	51,384	58,909,369	34,462	94,825,368	33,723	92,930,489	739	1,894,879
Georgia	31,397	40,875,457	17,065	45,041,725	16,532	43,810,533	533	1,231,192
Hawaii	1,888	2,364,801	2,970	6,600,410	2,931	6,495,025	39	105,385
Idaho	3,697	4,285,574	2,098	4,638,384	2,065	4,554,802	33	83,582
Illinois	48,793	55,265,513	14,871	31,096,681	14,311	29,765,497	560	1,331,184
Indiana	26,098	29,427,418	9,913	24,526,841	9,570	23,725,617	343	801,224
Iowa	14,003	15,337,129	4,885	11,189,994	4,710	10,823,136	175	366,858
Kansas	11,630	13,470,265	4,866	10,850,887	4,719	10,527,536	147	323,351
Kentucky	24,609	31,585,691	7,279	18,902,916	7,014	18,287,368	265	615,548
Louisiana	27,181	36,801,294	8,086	19,827,053	7,771	19,145,435	315	681,618
Maine	7,501	8,706,303	3,495	9,555,318	3,369	9,198,775	126	356,543
Maryland	19,206	22,318,248	9,883	22,998,447	9,728	22,640,383	155	358,064
Massachusetts	32,767	36,080,886	16,375	39,188,554	15,942	38,123,837	433	1,064,717
Michigan	41,488	46,426,022	19,538	47,501,154	19,061	46,386,253	477	1,114,901
Minnesota	19,652	23,143,982	8,429	16,749,464	8,245	16,309,398	184	440,066
Mississippi	19,257	26,500,972	5,823	14,905,177	5,640	14,444,402	183	460,775
Missouri	29,931	35,344,232	9,287	22,706,379	8,979	21,865,985	308	840,394
Montana	3,897	4,495,854	2,213	5,151,869	2,148	4,990,894	65	160,975
Nebraska	7,025	8,186,334	3,084	7,573,776	2,999	7,356,085	85	217,691
Nevada	2,860	3,193,763	2,675	5,255,842	2,650	5,164,981	25	90,861
New Hampshire	4,812	5,242,109	3,691	9,173,052	3,630	8,953,379	61	219,673
New Jersey	35,326	37,702,213	13,607	30,176,158	13,309	29,572,997	298	603,161
New Mexico	6,332	8,192,572	5,198	13,080,119	5,042	12,717,261	156	362,858
New York	87,686	101,256,707	35,091	83,139,581	33,753	79,479,548	1,338	3,660,033
North Carolina	35,425	45,440,196	15,405	41,214,536	15,033	40,284,482	372	930,054
North Dakota	2,550	3,175,296	1,257	2,348,346	1,221	2,255,076	36	93,270
Ohio	55,016	64,076,424	22,041	51,313,555	21,356	49,610,254	685	1,703,301
Oklahoma	19,117	24,609,598	10,456	28,442,461	10,037	27,235,536	419	1,206,925
Oregon	12,589	13,959,144	7,394	16,947,811	7,204	16,443,815	190	503,996
Pennsylvania	73,650	84,589,146	22,957	51,360,845	22,302	49,776,490	655	1,584,355
Rhode Island	6,021	6,231,742	2,798	6,619,811	2,731	6,455,047	67	164,764
South Carolina	19,978	26,466,466	8,171	18,100,495	8,005	17,666,689	166	433,806
South Dakota	4,074	5,001,233	1,806	4,724,139	1,718	4,483,217	88	240,922
Tennessee	30,249	39,094,910	9,904	24,679,548	9,554	23,825,927	350	853,621
Texas	70,309	88,751,017	46,013	120,253,580	45,169	118,120,002	844	2,133,578
Utah	4,008	4,479,177	2,843	5,740,428	2,801	5,602,027	42	138,401
Vermont	2,548	2,849,304	1,169	3,481,916	1,102	3,307,749	67	174,167
Virginia	27,136	33,091,788	18,200	45,881,791	17,852	45,032,497	348	849,294
Washington	16,496	18,180,982	14,546	34,902,141	14,260	34,205,142	286	696,999
West Virginia	14,392	17,776,092	4,507	11,197,970	4,341	10,774,465	166	423,505
Wisconsin	21,251	23,717,574	9,811	20,615,667	9,470	19,735,198	341	880,469
Wyoming	1,586	1,815,781	1,265	2,939,586	1,231	2,838,149	34	101,437

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1979

State	Compensation and Pension—Continued							
	Vietnam Era						Korean Conflict	
	Deceased Veterans						Living Veterans	
	Total		Service Connected		Non-Service Connected		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	92,967	\$288,564,514	64,076	\$247,253,484	28,891	\$41,311,030	317,372	\$853,467,971
Philippines	296	1,170,059	231	1,024,534	65	145,525	136	575,778
Other Foreign Areas	1,472	5,511,865	1,249	5,183,359	223	328,506	747	2,307,123
Puerto Rico	875	2,361,112	621	1,925,402	254	435,710	8,369	32,974,286
Other U.S. Areas	58	187,684	47	173,703	11	13,981	143	337,510
Total U.S.	90,266	279,333,794	61,928	238,946,486	28,338	40,387,308	307,977	817,273,274
Alabama	2,430	7,621,764	1,714	6,587,839	716	1,033,925	5,956	15,861,711
Alaska	168	508,064	120	442,802	48	65,262	384	822,125
Arizona	1,520	4,911,241	1,050	4,223,336	470	687,905	4,175	13,399,615
Arkansas	1,285	3,727,904	905	3,157,864	380	570,040	3,959	13,461,765
California	9,781	32,598,841	6,921	28,647,465	2,860	3,951,376	30,037	75,772,487
Colorado	1,679	5,958,256	1,272	5,372,209	407	586,047	3,840	10,257,000
Connecticut	561	1,650,440	369	1,381,728	192	268,712	3,601	7,895,747
Delaware	273	886,751	193	775,522	80	111,229	732	1,806,616
District of Columbia	302	997,272	207	861,726	95	135,546	1,437	4,334,903
Florida	5,388	18,686,224	4,134	16,935,822	1,254	1,750,402	16,574	55,530,987
Georgia	3,813	12,460,947	2,814	11,102,311	999	1,358,636	7,974	23,741,843
Hawaii	495	1,896,074	404	1,765,341	91	130,733	1,322	3,450,100
Idaho	407	1,143,869	262	957,646	145	186,223	1,066	2,931,078
Illinois	2,562	6,626,531	1,463	5,044,157	1,099	1,582,374	9,747	21,564,992
Indiana	1,636	4,347,739	989	3,441,468	647	906,271	5,894	14,131,840
Iowa	663	1,783,171	417	1,425,317	246	357,854	2,973	7,757,778
Kansas	969	2,971,671	640	2,502,475	329	469,196	2,604	7,189,971
Kentucky	1,739	4,976,390	1,208	4,221,675	531	754,715	5,463	14,807,092
Louisiana	2,031	5,837,614	1,319	4,812,339	712	1,025,275	5,629	14,424,255
Maine	589	1,760,380	409	1,507,507	180	252,873	2,140	6,370,007
Maryland	1,795	6,131,423	1,304	5,449,219	491	682,204	5,273	12,981,095
Massachusetts	1,506	4,662,137	1,033	3,953,252	473	708,885	14,220	33,961,724
Michigan	2,564	6,552,890	1,406	4,801,853	1,158	1,751,037	10,559	26,966,645
Minnesota	956	2,425,431	588	1,925,633	368	499,798	5,181	12,171,882
Mississippi	1,332	4,062,053	955	3,509,486	377	552,567	3,825	11,019,780
Missouri	1,913	5,279,322	1,195	4,258,599	718	1,020,723	6,390	16,739,653
Montana	325	802,085	189	611,201	136	190,884	1,031	2,657,005
Nebraska	544	1,583,159	351	1,341,629	193	241,530	1,904	5,026,831
Nevada	426	1,412,961	293	1,236,949	133	176,012	1,196	3,164,306
New Hampshire	347	1,078,773	248	939,169	99	139,604	1,577	4,249,704
New Jersey	1,663	5,089,539	1,084	4,239,689	579	849,850	10,307	21,527,004
New Mexico	887	2,577,874	549	2,100,057	338	477,817	2,369	7,636,002
New York	3,435	9,430,603	2,083	7,397,721	1,352	2,032,882	24,316	59,692,025
North Carolina	3,588	11,451,403	2,599	10,081,000	989	1,370,403	7,995	23,056,613
North Dakota	160	423,989	102	343,131	58	80,858	639	1,657,120
Ohio	3,291	8,829,236	1,961	6,884,980	1,330	1,944,256	13,981	33,311,209
Oklahoma	1,884	5,796,913	1,336	4,992,808	548	804,105	5,180	16,768,831
Oregon	970	2,709,558	590	2,188,139	380	521,419	3,158	8,743,782
Pennsylvania	3,290	9,166,876	2,036	7,309,476	1,254	1,857,400	16,598	40,009,543
Rhode Island	305	1,002,808	205	846,647	100	156,161	1,655	4,050,802
South Carolina	2,172	7,123,765	1,576	6,285,582	596	838,183	3,787	10,253,805
South Dakota	253	642,968	153	509,736	100	133,232	1,076	3,169,492
Tennessee	2,318	6,776,609	1,601	5,777,620	717	998,989	5,920	16,281,750
Texas	7,910	26,195,452	5,829	23,240,237	2,081	2,955,215	18,226	55,784,876
Utah	431	1,271,118	275	1,045,477	156	225,641	1,284	3,567,651
Vermont	169	535,955	123	474,097	46	61,858	792	2,406,289
Virginia	3,384	12,606,941	2,630	11,550,001	754	1,058,940	7,855	22,681,094
Washington	2,088	6,809,048	1,510	6,025,150	578	783,898	5,894	16,656,420
West Virginia	902	2,461,553	613	2,038,039	289	423,514	3,728	10,330,019
Wisconsin	979	2,562,115	587	1,998,113	392	564,002	6,048	13,887,331
Wyoming	188	526,094	114	425,247	74	100,847	506	1,352,079

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1979

State	Compensation and Pension—Continued							
	Korean Conflict							
	Living Veterans				Deceased Veterans			
	Service Connected		Non-Service Connected		Total		Service Connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	237,106	\$660,946,520	80,266	\$192,521,451	138,350	267,409,254	39,237	\$127,229,236
Philippines	116	529,788	20	45,990	166	603,376	122	512,900
Other Foreign Areas	664	2,021,201	83	285,922	777	1,959,590	343	1,294,067
Puerto Rico	4,993	23,905,512	3,376	9,068,774	2,251	5,271,965	858	2,289,896
Other U.S. Areas	120	277,334	23	60,176	67	116,143	18	43,946
Total U.S.	231,213	634,212,685	76,764	183,060,589	135,089	259,458,180	37,896	123,088,427
Alabama	4,301	11,863,992	1,655	3,997,719	3,309	6,349,439	1,033	3,045,882
Alaska	360	730,740	24	91,385	137	227,024	18	60,956
Arizona	3,360	11,493,842	815	1,905,773	1,592	3,472,173	533	2,022,401
Arkansas	2,565	10,318,463	1,394	3,143,302	1,577	2,983,316	585	1,591,012
California	23,656	61,878,275	6,381	13,894,212	12,570	28,302,617	4,309	17,327,824
Colorado	3,262	8,911,557	578	1,345,443	1,536	3,208,828	492	1,844,537
Connecticut	2,974	6,421,950	627	1,473,797	1,472	2,561,271	268	914,373
Delaware	591	1,456,808	141	348,808	356	714,362	81	326,730
District of Columbia	1,080	3,285,521	357	1,049,382	645	1,813,135	253	1,238,877
Florida	12,480	45,540,592	4,094	9,990,395	6,526	15,628,141	2,632	10,437,719
Georgia	5,043	16,429,698	2,931	7,312,145	3,931	7,742,919	1,282	4,076,785
Hawaii	1,193	3,175,532	129	274,568	492	1,023,629	216	660,629
Idaho	875	2,487,951	191	443,127	450	766,751	97	283,884
Illinois	7,167	15,617,823	2,580	5,947,169	5,580	8,994,478	1,014	2,574,228
Indiana	4,243	10,546,016	1,651	3,585,824	2,910	4,719,437	607	1,576,377
Iowa	2,257	6,071,645	716	1,686,133	1,436	2,349,544	354	826,550
Kansas	2,016	5,844,665	588	1,345,306	1,273	2,341,359	392	1,138,200
Kentucky	3,362	9,307,070	2,101	5,500,022	2,590	4,544,041	790	1,912,315
Louisiana	3,904	10,339,123	1,725	4,085,132	2,794	5,290,409	848	2,435,079
Maine	1,453	4,590,307	687	1,779,700	805	1,519,595	236	691,115
Maryland	4,248	10,461,135	1,025	2,519,960	2,583	5,500,609	714	2,871,818
Massachusetts	12,033	28,431,718	2,187	5,530,006	3,646	6,957,162	959	3,069,254
Michigan	8,201	21,637,977	2,358	5,328,668	5,040	8,296,137	861	2,356,588
Minnesota	4,349	10,173,295	832	1,998,587	2,208	3,713,205	480	1,240,282
Mississippi	2,420	7,654,458	1,405	3,365,322	1,948	3,713,949	670	1,868,740
Missouri	4,573	12,356,992	1,817	4,382,661	3,126	5,543,545	856	2,370,484
Montana	811	2,171,076	220	485,929	469	800,600	88	254,497
Nebraska	1,497	4,022,132	407	1,004,699	910	1,591,300	219	650,098
Nevada	987	2,721,702	209	442,604	461	898,659	110	438,950
New Hampshire	1,160	3,177,259	417	1,072,445	584	1,107,128	150	503,510
New Jersey	8,407	17,657,677	1,900	3,869,327	4,026	7,059,394	763	2,544,620
New Mexico	1,781	6,091,660	588	1,544,342	972	2,015,135	303	1,030,594
New York	17,958	43,742,811	6,358	15,949,214	9,271	16,263,367	1,731	5,328,469
North Carolina	5,407	16,907,080	2,588	6,149,533	4,032	7,343,325	1,187	3,453,409
North Dakota	502	1,341,399	137	315,721	381	573,891	80	155,492
Ohio	10,515	25,049,944	3,466	8,261,265	6,093	10,233,268	1,202	3,140,271
Oklahoma	3,689	12,749,876	1,491	4,018,955	2,120	4,103,297	796	2,305,919
Oregon	2,319	6,648,443	839	2,095,339	1,300	2,414,307	348	1,128,224
Pennsylvania	12,501	30,740,404	4,097	9,269,139	7,656	13,231,103	1,680	4,565,942
Rhode Island	1,330	3,339,295	325	711,507	634	1,198,002	158	534,834
South Carolina	2,537	7,241,136	1,250	3,012,669	2,411	4,753,688	721	2,228,632
South Dakota	709	2,257,102	367	912,390	492	860,539	98	289,860
Tennessee	3,688	10,894,527	2,232	5,387,223	3,151	5,477,809	992	2,460,237
Texas	14,024	45,311,114	4,202	10,473,762	8,422	18,753,416	3,098	11,294,242
Utah	1,116	3,176,647	168	391,004	613	1,062,576	130	435,560
Vermont	532	1,847,147	260	559,142	277	513,350	77	225,173
Virginia	5,717	17,663,396	2,138	5,017,698	3,727	8,571,120	1,390	5,345,160
Washington	4,893	14,086,642	1,001	2,569,778	2,406	5,436,636	857	3,376,269
West Virginia	2,194	6,530,084	1,534	3,799,935	1,558	2,588,291	525	1,062,963
Wisconsin	4,579	10,712,373	1,469	3,174,958	2,376	3,972,646	567	1,427,404
Wyoming	394	1,104,614	112	247,465	215	358,258	46	145,459

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FISCAL

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1979

State	Compensation and Pension—Continued							
	Korean Conflict		World War II					
	Deceased Veterans		Living Veterans					
	Non-Service Connected		Total		Service Connected		Non-Service Connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	99,113	\$140,180,018	1,899,015	\$4,271,714,299	1,217,522	\$2,830,936,294	681,493	\$1,440,778,005
Philippines	44	90,476	12,628	24,092,348	10,734	16,839,524	1,894	7,252,824
Other Foreign Areas	434	665,523	4,354	8,788,156	2,895	5,713,839	1,459	3,074,317
Puerto Rico	1,393	2,982,069	11,830	39,938,195	5,043	19,041,522	6,787	20,896,673
Other U.S. Areas	49	72,197	269	634,013	181	359,930	88	274,083
Total U.S.	97,193	136,369,753	1,869,934	4,198,261,587	1,198,669	2,788,981,479	671,265	1,409,280,108
Alabama	2,276	3,303,557	37,038	82,029,642	21,367	47,488,907	15,671	34,540,735
Alaska	119	166,068	1,223	2,486,546	996	1,943,509	227	543,037
Arizona	1,059	1,449,772	22,238	58,911,850	15,120	43,775,725	7,118	15,136,125
Arkansas	992	1,392,304	29,847	81,151,279	14,706	48,139,201	15,141	33,012,078
California	8,261	10,974,793	156,348	319,009,487	99,970	214,913,351	56,378	104,096,136
Colorado	1,044	1,364,291	17,873	40,939,090	13,084	30,943,866	4,789	9,995,224
Connecticut	1,204	1,646,898	23,561	44,504,230	18,450	34,702,915	5,111	9,801,315
Delaware	275	387,632	4,148	8,338,016	2,809	5,644,666	1,339	2,693,350
District of Columbia	392	574,258	5,776	13,613,975	3,540	8,206,964	2,236	5,407,011
Florida	3,894	5,190,422	101,934	268,806,468	65,752	193,053,304	36,182	75,753,164
Georgia	2,649	3,666,134	45,644	110,743,797	23,296	60,082,121	22,348	50,661,676
Hawaii	276	363,000	3,158	7,121,785	2,520	5,683,161	638	1,438,624
Idaho	353	482,867	7,004	16,526,463	4,546	11,808,426	2,458	4,718,037
Illinois	4,566	6,420,250	66,963	127,257,253	43,759	80,967,546	23,204	46,289,707
Indiana	2,303	3,143,060	35,948	73,761,475	23,399	49,053,633	12,549	24,707,842
Iowa	1,082	1,522,994	20,439	45,811,392	12,998	30,473,057	7,441	15,338,335
Kansas	881	1,203,159	17,873	38,332,322	11,522	25,206,803	6,351	13,125,519
Kentucky	1,800	2,631,726	37,128	88,186,712	19,848	47,387,973	17,280	40,798,739
Louisiana	1,946	2,855,330	36,462	83,320,294	19,098	44,256,849	17,364	39,063,445
Maine	569	828,480	12,207	31,066,705	6,737	19,525,109	5,470	11,541,596
Maryland	1,869	2,628,791	27,384	58,210,351	18,896	40,188,970	8,488	18,021,381
Massachusetts	2,687	3,887,908	70,098	159,327,607	56,011	129,887,028	14,087	29,440,579
Michigan	4,179	5,939,549	64,611	135,971,834	47,581	102,589,362	17,030	33,382,472
Minnesota	1,728	2,472,923	34,288	72,567,258	23,685	49,587,803	10,603	22,979,455
Mississippi	1,278	1,845,209	29,188	72,807,126	13,454	35,037,382	15,734	37,769,744
Missouri	2,270	3,173,061	42,746	93,387,415	24,474	54,533,031	18,272	38,854,384
Montana	381	546,103	6,782	15,851,952	4,251	10,739,092	2,531	5,112,860
Nebraska	691	941,202	11,507	27,316,215	7,373	18,142,669	4,134	9,173,546
Nevada	351	459,709	6,330	13,128,137	4,316	9,428,650	2,014	3,699,487
New Hampshire	434	603,618	8,222	19,631,738	5,378	13,648,254	2,844	5,983,484
New Jersey	3,263	4,514,774	62,719	115,104,123	48,892	90,553,591	13,827	24,550,532
New Mexico	669	984,541	12,216	35,350,581	7,575	24,703,237	4,641	10,647,344
New York	7,540	10,934,898	158,779	340,239,947	113,245	249,468,929	45,534	90,771,018
North Carolina	2,845	3,889,916	50,506	120,555,389	25,563	66,437,837	24,943	54,117,552
North Dakota	301	418,399	4,635	10,041,302	3,207	6,703,581	1,428	3,337,721
Ohio	4,891	7,092,997	88,685	181,249,675	62,386	126,662,193	26,299	54,587,482
Oklahoma	1,324	1,797,378	32,122	88,177,863	18,006	53,964,934	14,116	34,212,929
Oregon	952	1,286,083	21,720	49,751,770	12,683	31,387,145	9,037	18,364,625
Pennsylvania	5,976	8,665,161	113,969	235,107,733	78,688	166,032,637	35,281	69,075,096
Rhode Island	476	663,168	11,135	25,403,751	8,298	20,171,101	2,837	5,232,650
South Carolina	1,690	2,525,066	24,506	53,700,044	11,581	26,828,985	12,925	26,871,059
South Dakota	394	570,679	5,949	14,793,662	3,185	8,658,543	2,764	6,135,119
Tennessee	2,159	3,017,572	44,414	100,677,642	22,131	51,934,283	22,283	48,743,359
Texas	5,324	7,459,174	116,855	296,478,618	68,020	186,411,350	48,835	110,067,268
Utah	483	627,016	7,133	16,156,866	5,569	12,561,622	1,564	3,595,244
Vermont	200	288,177	4,291	11,001,188	2,590	7,706,494	1,701	3,294,694
Virginia	2,337	3,225,960	40,414	96,109,480	23,253	60,356,123	17,161	35,753,357
Washington	1,549	2,060,367	28,132	67,486,631	19,556	48,151,476	8,576	19,335,155
West Virginia	1,033	1,525,328	21,444	50,908,428	11,757	29,279,842	9,687	21,628,586
Wisconsin	1,809	2,545,242	33,401	72,814,054	21,620	49,219,367	11,781	23,594,687
Wyoming	169	212,799	2,941	7,034,426	1,928	4,748,882	1,013	2,285,544

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1979

State	Compensation and Pension—Continued							
	World War II						World War I	
	Deceased Veterans						Living Veterans	
	Total		Service Connected		Non-Service Connected		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	708,458	\$1,205,304,415	176,742	\$522,237,830	531,716	\$683,066,585	230,846	\$588,979,693
Philippines	19,651	39,481,401	18,127	36,119,781	1,524	3,361,620	747	4,846,466
Other Foreign Areas	2,978	5,661,881	742	2,522,862	2,236	3,139,019	2,011	9,304,102
Puerto Rico	3,492	8,028,893	616	2,087,915	2,876	5,940,978	1,518	8,214,729
Other U.S. Areas	141	272,710	38	106,867	103	165,843	8	28,003
Total U.S.	682,196	1,151,871,445	157,219	481,400,405	524,977	670,471,040	226,562	566,586,393
Alabama	16,157	27,475,292	3,423	9,665,453	12,734	17,809,839	4,151	12,982,667
Alaska	305	503,157	55	176,211	250	326,946	42	122,148
Arizona	6,719	12,580,504	1,942	6,608,648	4,777	5,971,856	2,696	6,753,735
Arkansas	9,834	16,913,115	2,575	7,063,476	7,259	9,849,639	4,398	14,386,095
California	52,500	94,726,513	14,210	49,839,202	38,290	44,887,311	19,580	43,178,468
Colorado	5,654	10,106,828	1,621	5,157,023	4,033	4,949,805	2,581	7,136,168
Connecticut	7,035	11,649,672	1,653	5,093,332	5,382	6,556,340	2,332	4,922,531
Delaware	1,790	2,936,636	311	1,057,187	1,479	1,879,449	348	805,779
District of Columbia	2,622	5,887,669	665	3,154,652	1,957	2,733,017	509	1,368,821
Florida	31,494	59,456,061	9,071	31,635,304	22,423	27,820,757	14,128	34,101,465
Georgia	19,395	34,552,339	4,584	14,477,481	14,811	20,074,858	4,214	12,741,985
Hawaii	1,145	2,179,653	366	1,152,889	779	1,026,764	261	691,453
Idaho	1,986	3,333,886	511	1,489,424	1,475	1,844,462	1,176	2,843,242
Illinois	28,009	43,412,487	5,214	14,769,912	22,795	28,642,575	8,909	18,822,501
Indiana	14,238	22,305,492	3,007	8,309,922	11,231	13,995,570	5,569	12,287,391
Iowa	7,332	11,477,440	1,900	5,067,995	5,432	6,409,445	4,437	11,216,513
Kansas	6,434	10,756,754	1,850	5,169,574	4,584	5,587,180	3,353	8,696,588
Kentucky	14,695	24,135,555	3,361	8,738,804	11,334	15,396,751	4,630	12,964,170
Louisiana	16,447	28,327,024	2,982	8,897,260	13,465	19,429,764	3,829	11,869,819
Maine	4,332	7,152,924	1,086	3,018,293	3,246	4,134,631	1,629	4,108,485
Maryland	11,692	20,668,826	2,517	9,038,302	9,175	11,630,524	2,625	6,010,247
Massachusetts	20,386	35,077,311	5,279	16,955,827	15,107	18,121,484	6,239	14,789,635
Michigan	24,015	38,100,807	4,781	13,750,289	19,234	24,350,518	7,005	14,212,647
Minnesota	10,371	16,957,733	2,580	7,154,616	7,791	9,803,117	6,402	18,649,591
Mississippi	11,159	19,475,330	2,388	6,750,829	8,771	12,724,501	3,435	11,229,382
Missouri	16,087	25,854,048	3,662	10,116,643	12,425	15,737,405	7,245	19,566,583
Montana	2,124	3,373,842	428	1,239,735	1,696	2,134,107	1,050	2,558,847
Nebraska	3,865	6,554,999	1,124	3,251,610	2,741	3,303,389	2,024	5,355,673
Nevada	1,690	2,903,207	383	1,342,386	1,307	1,560,821	490	1,088,044
New Hampshire	2,828	4,666,719	645	2,126,904	2,183	2,539,815	928	2,163,359
New Jersey	21,547	34,318,940	4,338	13,539,177	17,209	20,779,763	5,466	9,954,688
New Mexico	3,919	7,311,197	1,140	3,505,804	2,779	3,805,393	1,394	4,042,282
New York	55,050	89,594,369	11,162	34,804,219	43,888	54,790,150	14,174	29,768,599
North Carolina	21,626	35,964,892	4,435	12,760,702	17,191	23,204,190	5,502	15,884,218
North Dakota	1,342	2,107,154	307	774,513	1,035	1,332,641	692	2,165,917
Ohio	32,826	52,124,201	6,243	18,133,820	26,583	33,990,381	9,672	21,078,312
Oklahoma	10,617	18,431,977	3,083	8,602,910	7,534	9,829,067	4,353	14,494,181
Oregon	6,560	10,812,406	1,616	4,879,931	4,944	5,932,475	4,029	9,673,124
Pennsylvania	47,863	75,481,010	9,324	26,791,084	38,539	48,689,926	11,736	24,499,269
Rhode Island	3,501	5,835,491	827	2,719,114	2,674	3,116,377	1,188	2,517,027
South Carolina	11,960	20,163,402	2,198	6,598,036	9,762	13,565,366	2,529	7,179,682
South Dakota	1,865	2,999,054	430	1,150,212	1,435	1,848,842	1,423	4,149,699
Tennessee	17,824	29,407,856	3,827	10,312,439	13,997	19,095,417	5,307	15,190,319
Texas	43,083	78,348,578	11,615	36,707,603	31,468	41,640,975	13,292	39,445,943
Utah	2,250	3,842,456	620	1,831,860	1,630	2,010,596	994	2,178,149
Vermont	1,521	2,611,426	410	1,278,517	1,111	1,332,909	583	1,482,794
Virginia	16,473	29,673,234	3,986	13,431,516	12,487	16,241,718	4,179	10,872,599
Washington	8,748	15,742,414	2,554	8,357,780	6,194	7,384,634	4,318	10,449,712
West Virginia	9,208	14,682,586	2,111	5,379,713	7,097	9,302,873	2,630	6,923,854
Wisconsin	11,295	17,638,778	2,634	7,032,435	8,661	10,606,343	6,413	15,762,383
Wyoming	778	1,278,201	185	539,837	593	738,364	473	1,249,610

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1979

State	Compensation and Pension									
	World War I									
	Living Veterans						Deceased Veterans			
	Service Connected		Emergency Officer Retirement Pay		Non-Service Connected		Total		Service Connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	34,220	\$109,544,703	202	\$1,241,340	196,424	478,193,650	524,455	\$639,217,264	31,284	\$121,219,921
Philippines	12	83,348			735	4,763,118	2,166	5,906,759	129	539,515
Other Foreign Areas	134	874,114			1,877	8,429,988	4,688	13,063,397	283	1,241,879
Puerto Rico	39	289,921			1,479	7,924,808	5,355	7,728,385	105	474,714
Other U.S. Areas	2	11,303			6	16,700	62	72,378	2	6,831
Total U.S.	34,033	108,286,017	202	1,241,340	192,327	457,059,036	512,184	612,446,345	30,765	118,956,982
Alabama	532	1,609,719	3	18,973	3,616	11,353,975	11,855	16,407,546	644	2,467,823
Alaska	5	18,775			37	103,373	165	210,147	4	18,385
Arizona	660	2,454,806	5	27,898	2,031	4,271,031	4,899	6,663,974	599	2,302,044
Arkansas	512	2,046,124	3	17,896	3,883	12,322,075	9,319	13,435,306	687	2,578,809
California	3,978	12,774,477	32	200,733	15,570	30,203,258	38,999	44,234,797	3,102	12,125,586
Colorado	590	2,345,081	4	29,280	1,987	4,761,807	4,800	6,517,291	564	2,130,310
Connecticut	531	1,552,045	1	16,776	1,800	3,353,710	5,341	5,710,666	373	1,422,740
Delaware	42	112,959	2	8,675	304	685,045	985	1,026,335	38	148,291
District of Columbia	125	384,895	5	30,918	379	953,008	1,447	2,014,109	127	551,789
Florida	2,486	8,393,899	20	125,290	11,622	25,582,276	24,526	29,666,307	1,691	6,619,696
Georgia	546	1,847,118	7	42,724	3,661	10,852,143	13,538	18,955,824	917	3,562,780
Hawaii	17	60,404			244	631,049	746	905,899	22	83,175
Idaho	128	439,113			1,048	2,404,129	1,774	2,074,841	97	362,562
Illinois	1,173	2,786,907	7	39,752	7,729	15,995,842	20,649	21,288,501	839	3,266,015
Indiana	821	2,113,498	2	13,932	4,746	10,159,961	12,185	13,598,785	708	2,732,027
Iowa	498	1,632,132	1	5,217	3,938	9,579,164	7,462	8,305,196	384	1,462,471
Kansas	396	1,194,094			2,957	7,501,489	5,956	7,201,272	328	1,277,868
Kentucky	747	2,089,725	3	17,226	3,880	10,857,219	11,293	15,106,808	726	2,780,447
Louisiana	334	1,302,958	1	5,480	3,494	10,561,381	11,509	15,686,818	632	2,411,975
Maine	184	574,911	2	9,914	1,443	3,523,660	3,601	4,094,708	181	704,396
Maryland	492	1,463,062	5	36,647	2,128	4,510,538	7,837	8,877,481	458	1,832,696
Massachusetts	1,468	5,071,624	5	36,375	4,766	9,681,636	15,400	17,811,710	1,237	4,828,897
Michigan	955	2,501,938			6,050	11,707,957	17,236	16,683,129	732	2,760,521
Minnesota	1,117	3,959,992	5	27,489	5,280	14,662,110	10,280	12,890,142	741	2,802,263
Mississippi	551	1,952,960	1	5,949	2,883	9,270,473	9,555	14,441,177	853	3,235,495
Missouri	867	2,705,742	9	52,053	6,369	16,808,788	14,916	18,037,159	835	3,141,641
Montana	200	630,938			850	1,927,909	1,730	1,944,839	108	397,356
Nebraska	266	943,484	1	5,480	1,757	4,406,709	3,519	4,373,104	211	797,535
Nevada	93	287,441			397	800,603	1,101	1,211,168	68	260,858
New Hampshire	139	464,634	2	9,625	787	1,689,100	2,171	2,475,907	149	593,557
New Jersey	754	1,943,611	2	15,986	4,710	7,995,091	14,464	13,367,889	563	2,200,837
New Mexico	272	1,092,966	2	11,425	1,120	2,937,891	2,748	3,897,379	270	1,056,620
New York	2,074	6,029,404	9	51,995	12,091	23,687,200	35,739	39,012,344	1,657	6,507,311
North Carolina	514	2,066,504	3	18,328	4,985	13,799,386	14,748	19,169,117	667	2,594,534
North Dakota	124	445,117			568	1,720,800	1,196	1,539,247	59	222,135
Ohio	1,572	4,177,092	7	35,016	8,093	16,866,204	22,842	25,125,230	1,241	4,813,126
Oklahoma	561	2,186,607	2	12,495	3,790	12,295,079	10,081	14,153,491	588	2,244,885
Oregon	490	1,622,149	2	10,200	3,537	8,040,775	6,417	7,441,067	418	1,595,369
Pennsylvania	1,776	5,007,663	9	56,778	9,951	19,434,828	28,630	30,080,370	1,388	5,410,634
Rhode Island	168	555,606	1	5,480	1,019	1,955,941	2,835	2,677,844	111	434,656
South Carolina	277	709,849	4	29,113	2,248	6,440,720	8,191	11,081,039	452	1,775,233
South Dakota	166	537,611			1,257	3,612,088	2,222	2,808,955	109	412,267
Tennessee	618	1,963,968	5	29,485	4,684	13,196,866	13,688	18,429,037	796	3,056,782
Texas	1,539	5,858,111	12	70,324	11,741	33,517,508	32,736	43,725,051	2,064	8,000,233
Utah	156	423,779			838	1,754,370	1,819	2,012,748	116	433,766
Vermont	106	376,636			477	1,106,158	1,233	1,479,574	93	370,273
Virginia	544	1,797,507	8	49,338	3,627	9,025,754	11,812	14,549,410	613	2,396,650
Washington	639	2,203,101	4	22,790	3,675	8,223,821	8,281	9,476,858	525	2,024,428
West Virginia	300	850,730	1	6,002	2,329	6,067,122	6,115	7,400,649	272	1,035,189
Wisconsin	852	2,461,461	4	23,309	5,557	13,277,613	10,833	12,273,444	660	2,536,885
Wyoming	78	261,990	1	5,217	394	982,403	760	894,656	48	175,161

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1979

State	Compensation and Pension									
	World War I		Regular Establishment							
	Deceased Veterans		Living Veterans							
	Non-Service Connected		Total		Service Connected		Reserve Officers		Special Acts	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	493,171	\$517,997,343	240,222	\$631,892,996	240,198	\$631,879,956	1	\$7,304	23	\$5,736
Philippines	2,037	5,367,244	395	1,985,436	395	1,985,436				
Other Foreign Areas	4,405	11,821,518	823	2,318,052	823	2,318,052				
Puerto Rico	5,250	7,253,671	2,939	12,830,457	2,939	12,830,457				
Other U.S. Areas	60	65,547	101	288,748	101	288,748				
Total U.S.	481,419	493,489,363	235,964	614,470,303	235,940	614,457,263	1	7,304	23	5,736
Alabama	11,211	13,939,723	4,581	11,563,100	4,581	11,563,100				
Alaska	161	191,762	428	799,763	428	799,763				
Arizona	4,300	4,361,930	4,089	11,541,089	4,088	11,540,936			1	153
Arkansas	8,632	10,856,497	2,994	11,052,719	2,993	11,052,566			1	153
California	35,897	32,109,211	24,213	61,433,051	24,211	61,432,746			2	305
Colorado	4,236	4,386,981	4,185	10,459,396	4,185	10,459,396				
Connecticut	4,968	4,287,926	2,968	6,400,438	2,968	6,400,438				
Delaware	947	878,044	657	1,594,979	657	1,594,979				
District of Columbia	1,320	1,462,320	1,092	3,239,696	1,091	3,239,569			1	127
Florida	22,835	23,046,611	15,968	48,208,558	15,966	48,208,278			2	280
Georgia	12,621	15,393,044	6,510	18,872,511	6,509	18,872,358			1	153
Hawaii	724	822,724	1,240	2,599,809	1,240	2,599,809				
Idaho	1,677	1,712,279	1,021	2,494,319	1,021	2,494,319				
Illinois	19,810	18,022,486	5,847	12,560,953	5,847	12,560,953				
Indiana	11,477	10,866,758	3,891	9,710,725	3,889	9,710,420			2	305
Iowa	7,078	6,842,725	1,951	5,112,847	1,951	5,112,847				
Kansas	5,628	5,923,404	2,104	5,614,758	2,103	5,613,068			1	1,690
Kentucky	10,567	12,326,361	3,238	9,461,883	3,233	9,460,764			5	1,119
Louisiana	10,877	13,274,843	3,718	9,813,708	3,718	9,813,708				
Maine	3,420	3,390,312	1,523	4,369,989	1,523	4,369,989				
Maryland	7,379	7,044,785	4,701	10,814,840	4,701	10,814,840				
Massachusetts	14,163	12,982,813	8,724	19,895,088	8,724	19,895,088				
Michigan	16,504	13,922,608	7,232	17,988,795	7,232	17,988,795				
Minnesota	9,539	10,087,879	3,728	8,276,516	3,728	8,276,516				
Mississippi	8,702	11,205,682	2,390	7,119,351	2,389	7,119,198			1	153
Missouri	14,081	14,896,518	4,157	11,485,839	4,157	11,485,839				
Montana	1,622	1,547,483	888	2,207,203	888	2,207,203				
Nebraska	3,308	3,575,569	1,422	4,102,872	1,421	4,102,719			1	153
Nevada	1,033	950,310	1,210	3,091,151	1,210	3,091,151				
New Hampshire	2,022	1,882,350	1,300	3,315,421	1,300	3,315,421				
New Jersey	13,901	11,167,052	6,876	13,910,214	6,876	13,910,214				
New Mexico	2,478	2,840,759	1,939	5,534,398	1,939	5,534,398				
New York	34,082	32,505,033	15,758	38,889,017	15,756	38,888,712			2	305
North Carolina	14,081	16,574,583	6,103	17,697,961	6,102	17,697,579			1	382
North Dakota	1,137	1,317,112	523	1,270,602	523	1,270,602				
Ohio	21,601	20,312,104	8,899	22,332,911	8,898	22,332,758			1	153
Oklahoma	9,493	11,908,606	4,663	13,664,316	4,663	13,664,316				
Oregon	5,999	5,845,698	3,082	8,311,805	3,082	8,311,805				
Pennsylvania	27,242	24,669,736	11,134	27,690,877	11,134	27,690,877				
Rhode Island	2,724	2,243,188	1,290	3,203,631	1,290	3,203,631				
South Carolina	7,739	9,305,806	2,989	7,633,979	2,989	7,633,979				
South Dakota	2,113	2,396,688	649	1,888,859	649	1,888,859				
Tennessee	12,892	15,372,255	4,093	11,558,516	4,093	11,558,516				
Texas	30,672	35,724,818	17,619	48,673,055	17,618	48,665,751	1	7,304		
Utah	1,703	1,578,982	1,277	3,016,323	1,277	3,016,323				
Vermont	1,140	1,109,301	571	1,616,249	571	1,616,249				
Virginia	11,199	12,152,760	7,435	19,849,618	7,434	19,849,313			1	305
Washington	7,756	7,452,430	5,888	15,048,567	5,888	15,048,567				
West Virginia	5,843	6,365,460	2,049	5,606,760	2,049	5,606,760				
Wisconsin	10,173	9,736,559	4,688	10,595,909	4,688	10,595,909				
Wyoming	712	719,495	469	1,275,369	469	1,275,369				

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1979

State	Compensation and Pension									
	Regular Establishment						Mexican Border Services			
	Deceased Veterans						Living Veterans			
	Total		Service Connected		Special Acts		Total		Service Connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	49,197	\$197,921,455	49,188	\$197,919,083	9	\$2,372	220	\$541,067	5	\$44,840
Philippines	725	2,909,668	725	2,909,668						
Other Foreign Areas	828	3,458,330	828	3,458,330						
Puerto Rico	340	1,205,651	340	1,205,651						
Other U.S. Areas	42	165,904	42	165,904						
Total U.S.	47,262	190,181,902	47,253	190,179,530	9	2,372	220	541,067	5	44,840
Alabama	1,333	5,007,115	1,333	5,007,115			2	5,548		
Alaska	44	161,122	44	161,122						
Arizona	838	3,565,836	838	3,565,836			3	3,309		
Arkansas	681	2,375,747	681	2,375,747			2	3,677		
California	6,558	29,131,553	6,558	29,131,553			22	41,493		
Colorado	836	3,556,396	836	3,556,396			2	4,260		
Connecticut	336	1,385,176	336	1,385,176			4	12,322		
Delaware	100	403,452	100	403,452						
District of Columbia	325	1,738,545	325	1,738,545			1	807		
Florida	3,744	16,277,204	3,744	16,277,204			11	26,016		
Georgia	1,809	7,195,637	1,809	7,195,637			2	5,307		
Hawaii	276	1,187,915	276	1,187,915						
Idaho	159	565,718	159	565,718			3	2,819		
Illinois	911	3,281,596	910	3,280,592	1	1,004	8	14,331		
Indiana	666	2,323,537	665	2,323,393	1	144	3	7,716		
Iowa	301	1,087,608	301	1,087,608			9	25,847		
Kansas	524	1,981,432	524	1,981,432			2	5,724		
Kentucky	809	2,897,986	808	2,897,842	1	144	3	8,500		
Louisiana	920	3,425,464	920	3,425,464			1	790		
Maine	258	996,964	258	996,964			1	1,288		
Maryland	1,090	4,923,415	1,089	4,923,271	1	144	4	5,882		
Massachusetts	1,037	4,151,394	1,036	4,151,250	1	144	6	19,940	1	12,110
Michigan	853	3,013,460	852	3,013,316	1	144	5	12,192		
Minnesota	428	1,466,101	428	1,466,101			2	4,206		
Mississippi	738	2,651,519	738	2,651,519			1	425		
Missouri	883	3,306,132	883	3,306,132			2	10,187		
Montana	118	405,415	118	405,415			1	187		
Nebraska	267	1,022,859	267	1,022,859			6	10,023		
Nevada	192	774,285	192	774,285						
New Hampshire	190	788,169	190	788,169			8	20,086		
New Jersey	891	3,495,290	891	3,495,290			3	4,345		
New Mexico	357	1,407,907	357	1,407,907			4	5,140		
New York	1,574	6,049,246	1,573	6,049,102	1	144	9	37,385	1	8,637
North Carolina	1,547	5,670,987	1,547	5,670,987			8	23,149		
North Dakota	65	216,672	65	216,672			4	5,333		
Ohio	1,176	4,308,937	1,176	4,308,937			7	22,270	1	4,593
Oklahoma	988	3,810,717	988	3,810,717			2	6,301		
Oregon	467	1,780,072	467	1,780,072			3	6,267		
Pennsylvania	1,588	5,934,580	1,588	5,934,580			19	52,592	2	19,499
Rhode Island	240	1,026,452	240	1,026,452			4	4,591		
South Carolina	975	3,838,212	975	3,838,212			8	16,820		
South Dakota	88	287,560	88	287,560			1	6,284		
Tennessee	1,128	3,935,997	1,127	3,935,853	1	144	4	12,698		
Texas	4,348	18,084,255	4,347	18,083,895	1	360	14	40,789		
Utah	192	777,012	192	777,012			2	2,666		
Vermont	102	407,753	102	407,753			2	6,123		
Virginia	2,115	9,625,937	2,115	9,625,937			4	9,151		
Washington	1,228	5,157,899	1,228	5,157,899			2	9,041		
West Virginia	409	1,362,821	409	1,362,821						
Wisconsin	503	1,749,382	503	1,749,382			5	15,611		
Wyoming	57	205,462	57	205,462			1	1,628		

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1979

State	Compensation and Pension									
	Mexican Border Service								Spanish-American War	
	Living Veterans		Deceased Veterans						Living Veterans	
	Non-Service Connected		Total		Service Connected		Non-Service Connected		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	215	\$496,227	563	\$531,044	3	\$15,452	560	\$515,592	209	\$846,558
Philippines									8	46,591
Other Foreign Areas									1	5,550
Puerto Rico									2	11,609
Other U.S. Areas										
Total U.S.	215	496,227	563	531,044	3	15,452	560	515,592	198	782,808
Alabama	2	5,548	5	7,882	1	5,347	4	2,535	1	499
Alaska										
Arizona	3	3,309	5	5,718			5	5,718	1	4,770
Arkansas	2	3,677	7	8,412			7	8,412	3	12,931
California	22	41,493	24	20,409			24	20,409	41	170,892
Colorado	2	4,260	2	2,434			2	2,434	1	2,137
Connecticut	4	12,322	15	7,312			15	7,312	2	7,200
Delaware			3	5,186			3	5,186	1	1,508
District of Columbia	1	807							4	8,787
Florida	11	26,016	33	28,677			33	28,677	29	98,651
Georgia	2	5,307	6	7,547			6	7,547	4	20,530
Hawaii										
Idaho	3	2,819								
Illinois	8	14,331	9	6,233			9	6,233	7	28,117
Indiana	3	7,716	24	14,804			24	14,804	7	29,674
Iowa	9	25,847	19	17,359			19	17,359	3	9,696
Kansas	2	5,724	7	11,442			7	11,442	5	19,295
Kentucky	3	8,500	5	5,553			5	5,553	4	19,861
Louisiana	1	790	4	3,444			4	3,444	1	1,698
Maine	1	1,288	7	6,143			7	6,143	1	3,319
Maryland	4	5,882	19	16,329			19	16,329		
Massachusetts	5	7,830	23	19,721			23	19,721	4	14,403
Michigan	5	12,192	17	17,973			17	17,973	2	13,967
Minnesota	2	4,206	15	15,996			15	15,996	2	9,117
Mississippi	1	425	1	657			1	657	1	1,698
Missouri	2	10,187	18	16,983			18	16,983	1	2,137
Montana	1	187	1	3,296			1	3,296	2	3,605
Nebraska	6	10,023	3	6,638			3	6,638	2	5,163
Nevada									1	1,578
New Hampshire	8	20,086	15	9,789			15	9,789	2	3,225
New Jersey	3	4,345	17	9,957			17	9,957	5	22,198
New Mexico	4	5,140	6	7,081			6	7,081		
New York	8	28,748	35	31,229			35	31,229	13	33,049
North Carolina	8	23,149	16	15,279			16	15,279	1	3,272
North Dakota	4	5,333	2	2,300			2	2,300		
Ohio	6	17,677	15	18,233	1	4,757	14	13,476	5	38,903
Oklahoma	2	6,301	10	8,068			10	8,068	1	7,489
Oregon	3	6,267	15	14,891	1	5,348	14	9,543	2	12,252
Pennsylvania	17	33,093	47	38,416			47	38,416	9	32,576
Rhode Island	4	4,591	5	1,936			5	1,936	2	4,328
South Carolina	8	16,820	17	18,638			17	18,638	1	4,800
South Dakota	1	6,284	2	2,023			2	2,023		
Tennessee	4	12,698	12	14,278			12	14,278	8	35,386
Texas	14	40,789	28	36,044			28	36,044	8	35,402
Utah	2	2,666	3	2,477			3	2,477	1	849
Vermont	2	6,123	4	2,353			4	2,353		
Virginia	4	9,151	8	7,845			8	7,845	2	11,224
Washington	2	9,041	10	10,244			10	10,244	5	30,176
West Virginia			7	4,592			7	4,592	1	3,881
Wisconsin	5	15,611	17	19,223			17	19,223	2	12,891
Wyoming	1	1,628								

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1979

State	Compensation and Pension									
	Spanish-American War									
	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
World Total	3	\$16,920	206	\$829,638	14,945	\$19,305,954	151	\$602,720	14,794	\$18,703,234
Philippines			8	46,591	371	1,517,286	2	8,217	369	1,509,069
Other Foreign Areas			1	5,550	158	218,034			158	218,034
Puerto Rico			2	11,609	103	203,180	1	3,564	102	199,616
Other U.S. Areas					8	11,711			8	11,711
Total U.S.	3	16,920	195	765,888	14,305	17,355,743	148	590,939	14,157	16,764,804
Alabama			1	499	193	260,291	2	8,030	191	252,261
Alaska					1	3,349			1	3,349
Arizona			1	4,770	151	173,134			151	173,134
Arkansas			3	12,931	182	221,211	1	3,492	181	217,719
California			41	170,892	2,296	2,556,448	15	55,583	2,281	2,500,865
Colorado			1	2,137	163	192,183	1	4,288	162	187,895
Connecticut			2	7,200	169	175,495			169	175,495
Delaware			1	1,508	29	37,361			29	37,361
District of Columbia			4	8,787	129	138,699	1	4,538	128	134,161
Florida			29	98,651	951	1,144,235	23	95,777	928	1,048,458
Georgia			4	20,530	309	387,387	4	19,599	305	367,788
Hawaii					19	25,505	1	3,925	18	21,580
Idaho					46	59,521			46	59,521
Illinois	1	697	6	27,420	504	584,171	2	6,983	502	577,188
Indiana			7	29,674	414	535,552	10	47,048	404	488,504
Iowa			3	9,696	145	190,852	2	8,230	143	182,622
Kansas			5	19,295	196	269,192			196	269,192
Kentucky			4	19,861	374	496,214	9	34,387	365	461,827
Louisiana			1	1,698	176	214,508	1	3,492	175	211,016
Maine			1	3,319	75	88,932			75	88,932
Maryland					275	332,586	5	19,203	270	313,383
Massachusetts			4	14,403	305	358,107	2	8,077	303	350,030
Michigan			2	13,967	390	448,685	4	15,013	386	433,672
Minnesota			2	9,117	207	268,596	3	12,005	204	256,591
Mississippi			1	1,698	121	164,961	1	3,492	120	161,469
Missouri			1	2,137	410	500,069	3	11,946	407	488,123
Montana			2	3,605	61	72,573			61	72,573
Nebraska			2	5,163	89	121,488	1	4,538	88	116,950
Nevada			1	1,578	36	46,911			36	46,911
New Hampshire			2	3,225	62	76,045	3	9,112	59	66,933
New Jersey			5	22,198	355	382,465	1	3,492	354	378,973
New Mexico					62	78,220	1	3,704	61	74,516
New York			13	33,049	788	981,750	7	28,072	781	953,678
North Carolina			1	3,272	296	385,549	3	11,521	293	374,028
North Dakota					17	23,986			17	23,986
Ohio	1	13,593	4	25,310	591	736,372	5	25,064	586	711,308
Oklahoma			1	7,489	208	265,055	1	3,492	207	261,563
Oregon			2	12,252	298	366,629	1	6,945	297	359,684
Pennsylvania			9	32,576	589	674,788	3	12,718	586	662,070
Rhode Island	1	2,630	1	1,698	41	52,296	1	3,492	40	48,804
South Carolina			1	4,474	172	216,457	2	6,302	170	210,155
South Dakota					26	43,331			26	43,331
Tennessee			8	35,386	461	604,825	8	29,201	453	575,624
Texas			8	35,402	724	932,770	6	20,836	718	911,934
Utah			1	849	34	39,637	1	5,172	33	34,465
Vermont					47	60,580	2	6,983	45	53,597
Virginia			2	11,224	351	422,262	6	24,361	345	397,901
Washington			5	30,176	411	503,264	5	16,288	406	486,976
West Virginia			1	3,881	118	147,304			118	147,304
Wisconsin			2	12,891	200	250,315	1	4,538	199	245,777
Wyoming					38	43,627			38	43,627

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1979

State	Compensation and Pension											
	Indian Wars						Civil War					
	Deceased Veterans						Deceased Veterans					
	Total		Service Connected		Non-Service Connected		Total		Service Connected		Non-Service Connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	49	\$67,316	1	\$2,868	48	\$64,448	223	\$267,797	6	\$22,077	217	\$245,720
Philippines												
Other Foreign Areas							1	878			1	878
Puerto Rico												
Other U.S. Areas												
Total U.S.	49	67,316	1	2,868	48	64,448	222	266,919	6	22,077	216	244,842
Alabama							10	10,265			10	10,265
Alaska												
Arizona	3	3,414			3	3,414	2	1,622			2	1,622
Arkansas							7	6,305			7	6,305
California	5	8,934			5	8,934	12	11,698			12	11,698
Colorado							2	1,589			2	1,589
Connecticut							1	1,655			1	1,655
Delaware							1	811			1	811
District of Columbia	1	2,868	1	2,868			3	3,602			3	3,602
Florida	3	3,449			3	3,449	16	29,268	2	8,675	14	20,593
Georgia	1	827			1	827	5	6,623			5	6,623
Hawaii												
Idaho							1	222			1	222
Illinois	3	4,383			3	4,383	8	9,020			8	9,020
Indiana	1	1,760			1	1,760	11	13,595	1	3,048	10	10,547
Iowa							3	3,426			3	3,426
Kansas							5	6,692			5	6,692
Kentucky							6	8,614			6	8,614
Louisiana							2	1,622			2	1,622
Maine							4	4,932			4	4,932
Maryland							3	6,346	1	4,258	2	2,088
Massachusetts	2	1,725			2	1,725	8	8,176			8	8,176
Michigan							9	9,831			9	9,831
Minnesota	4	5,935			4	5,935	3	2,433			3	2,433
Mississippi							8	9,831			8	9,831
Missouri	4	5,056			4	5,056	8	8,143			8	8,143
Montana												
Nebraska	1	1,056			1	1,056						
Nevada												
New Hampshire												
New Jersey							3	1,844			3	1,844
New Mexico	2	1,654			2	1,654	1	811			1	811
New York	2	2,821			2	2,821	5	5,872			5	5,872
North Carolina	2	1,654			2	1,654	8	10,143			8	10,143
North Dakota												
Ohio							11	11,902			11	11,902
Oklahoma							1	811			1	811
Oregon	2	2,587			2	2,587	1	1,655			1	1,655
Pennsylvania	1	827			1	827	5	5,610			5	5,610
Rhode Island							2	2,108			2	2,108
South Carolina	1	862			1	862	3	2,400			3	2,400
South Dakota	4	7,142			4	7,142						
Tennessee	1	2,235			1	2,235	19	26,250	2	6,096	17	20,154
Texas	6	8,127			6	8,127	11	15,426			11	15,426
Utah												
Vermont												
Virginia							6	6,312			6	6,312
Washington							3	2,433			3	2,433
West Virginia							5	7,021			5	7,021
Wisconsin												
Wyoming												

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