

1971 ANNUAL REPORT

**ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS**

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Letter of Transmittal

January 18, 1972

To the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of
Representatives of the 92nd Congress:

In accordance with the 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 June 30, 1971.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Donald E. Johnson".

DONALD E. JOHNSON
Administrator

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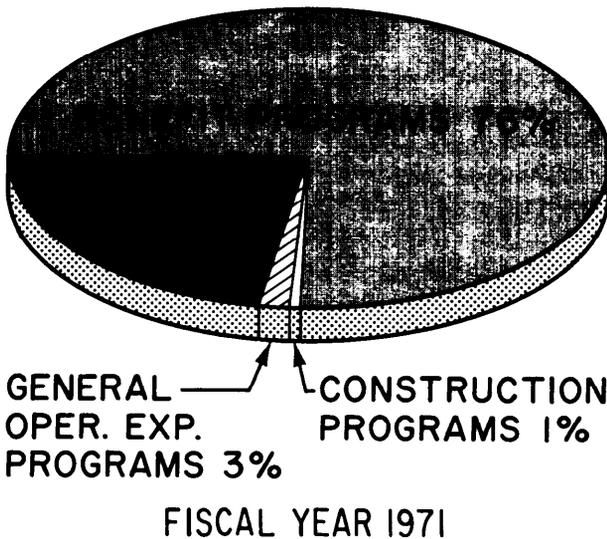
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Veterans Programs in 1971

An appropriated budget of \$9.9 billion enabled the Veterans Administration to discharge its responsibilities to the American veteran, his heirs, and his dependents, during fiscal year 1971.

As shown by the accompanying chart, the benefit programs (compensation and pensions, readjustment benefits, and veterans' insurance and indemnities), accounted for more than 76 percent of the total. The Veterans Administration's varied medical programs together accounted for an additional 20 percent. General operating expenses absorbed slightly less than 3 percent; and construction programs, less than one percent.

VA APPROPRIATED DOLLAR



The Congress authorized a fiscal year 1971 budget approximately 17 percent larger than had been appropriated for the prior fiscal year, to provide for expansions in the beneficiary rolls and the amounts paid to beneficiaries, and to broaden the availability of medical care. A comparison of the two fiscal years' appropriations, by program, is offered by the table which follows.

Appropriation or Fund	Fiscal Year	
	1970	1971
Total.....	*\$8,473	*\$9,909
Compensation and Pensions.....	5,314	5,890
Medical Care.....	1,683	1,942
Readjustment Benefits.....	1,070	1,657
General Operating Expenses.....	242	258
Other Medical Programs.....	77	83
Construction Programs.....	73	67
All Other Programs.....	14	12

*Millions of dollars

THE CHANGING VETERAN POPULATION

During fiscal year 1971 the Veterans Administration completed its 40th year of operation as an independent agency of the Federal Government. From its creation in July 1930, this agency has been dedicated to serving the Nation's living veterans, their families, and the survivors of deceased veterans. In 1931 the veteran population included 4.6 million veterans, 3.7 percent of the total population in the United States. Forty years later the Veterans Administration offers its service and assistance to 28.3 million veterans, 13.7 percent of the population. Veterans, members of their families, surviving widows, minor children, and dependent parents of deceased veterans represent 97.6 million people, 47.1 percent of the total population of the United States. Surviving relatives of deceased veterans represent 3.7 million of this number; 2.5 million are unremarried widows, 1.0 million are children under 18 years old, and 0.2 million are dependent parents.

Number of Veterans and Period of Service

The veteran population was increased by the return of 995,000 servicemen to civilian life during the fiscal year as the efforts to de-escalate the war in Vietnam were reflected in decreases of the Armed Forces' strength. Approximately 20,000 of these ex-servicemen re-enlisted in the Armed Forces after spending 24 hours or more as civilians. The net separations (975,000) increased the number of Vietnam era veterans to 5.1 million at the end of the fiscal year. The

VETERANS AND THEIR FAMILIES—JUNE 30, 1971



number of peacetime post-Korean conflict veterans in civil life on June 30, 1971 was 3.1 million.

These veterans, who served in the Armed Forces during the period between January 31, 1955 and August 5, 1964 only, are eligible for various benefits under the provision of the Veterans Readjustment Act of 1966.

While 975 thousand ex-servicemen (net separations) were added to the veteran population during the fiscal year, approximately 318,000 were removed from the population as the result of death. Death claimed 120,000 World War I veterans; 169,000 World War II veterans; 14,000 Korean conflict veterans (who had not served in World War II); 1,000 Spanish-American War veterans; 8,000 Vietnam era veterans (who had not served in the Korean conflict); and 6,000 post-Korean conflict veterans. Also, one of the two known survivors of the Indian Wars died at the age of 103. The lone survivor of these wars, living in Chicago, Illinois, observed his 99th birthday in March 1971.

A small but as yet undetermined number of veterans of the Mexican Border Period, who had served in quelling the border clashes between May 9, 1916 and April 5, 1917 only, are not included in the veteran population estimates.

Female Veterans

Included in the veteran population on June 30, 1971 were 528,000 female veterans, 70,000 of whom had served in the Armed Forces during the Vietnam era and 57,000 of whom had served between January 31, 1955, and August 5, 1964 only. Most of the female veterans saw service during World War II (310,000), but about 74,000 served during the Korean conflict

Veteran Population, June 30, 1971

Total veteran population	28,288,000
A. War veterans	<u>25,169,000</u>
1. Vietnam era (5,138,000)	
a. No service in Korean conflict	4,837,000
b. And service in Korean conflict (301,000)	
2. Korean conflict (5,887,000)	
a. No service in World War II	4,626,000
b. And service in World War II (1,261,000)	
3. World War II	14,294,000
a. No service in Korean conflict (13,033,000)	
b. And service in Korean conflict (1,261,000)	
4. World War I	1,408,000
5. Spanish-American War (on the rolls)	4,000
6. Indian Wars (on the rolls)	1
B. Service between Korean conflict and Vietnam era ¹	<u>3,119,000</u>

¹ Service only between January 31, 1955 and August 5, 1964. Excludes men who served on active duty only for Reserve or National Guard Training.

(with no service in World War II), and 17,000 served as nurses in World War I and prior wars.

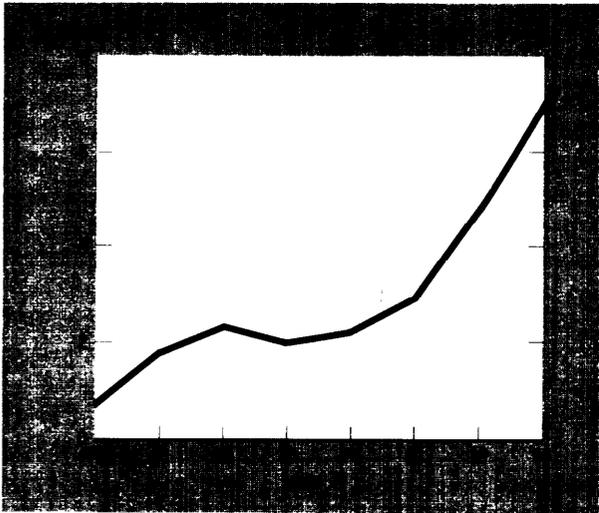
Age of Veterans

The average age (44.5) of the 28.3 million veterans in civil life on June 30, 1971, was only 0.1 year greater than that of the 27.6 million who had comprised the population one year earlier. The one-year increase, in the average age of the veterans, normally anticipated year-to-year, was almost completely offset by the death of 318,000 veterans and the addition of 975,000 younger, recently-separated Vietnam era veterans.

Vietnam era veterans with no service in the Korean conflict are the youngest, with an average age of 25.9 years. Peacetime post-Korean conflict veterans are the next youngest, with an average age of 32.7 years. As of June 30, 1971, the average age of Korean conflict veterans (with no service in World War II) was 39.9 years; the average age of World War II veterans was 51.6 years; and that of World War I veterans was 76.6 years. The four thousand Spanish-American War veterans averaged 92.0 years of age.

The number of veterans 65 years of age or older remained practically unchanged during the past year after six years of decline from 2.3 million in June 1964, to 2.0 million in June 1970. During the next twenty years, their number is expected to increase threefold.

VETERANS 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER



Characteristics of Veterans

The Veterans Administration obtains data on various socio-economic characteristics of male veterans, through arrangements with the Bureau of Census and the Department of Labor, from the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Data available from this survey include current educational attainment and income, work experience, and employment status.

Educational Attainment and Income

The median educational level of the 26.9 million male veterans in the civilian non-institutional population of the United States in March 1971, was 12.5 years of schooling. On the same date the median educational attainment of the 31.1 million male nonveterans was 12.1 school years. The veterans' median income during calendar year 1970 was \$8,660, while that of the non-veterans was \$5,870. The following table provides evidence of the role of education in increasing income.

Education Level	Median Income in 1970	
	Veterans	Non-veterans
Less than high school -----	\$ 5,700	\$ 3,740
Some high school -----	7,810	6,070
High school graduate -----	8,740	7,470
Some college -----	9,610	5,940
College graduate -----	13,610	9,720

The table shows one exception to the rule that income increases with education (non-veterans with some college earned less than non-veteran high school graduates). This seeming anomaly occurred because nearly one-half of the male non-veterans with some college were 20–24 years of age, still enrolled in college, and

had little, if any, personal income. This situation did not occur among veterans because less than one-twelfth of the male veterans with some college were in this young age-group, and their income was bolstered by veteran educational benefits.

Nearly all Vietnam era war veterans with no service in the Korean conflict fall into the 20–29 year old veteran group. If this age category is used to classify Vietnam era veterans, their median educational level in March 1971 was 12.7 years of schooling and their personal income in 1970 was \$6,150. Male non-veterans of the same age had a median educational level of 12.9 school years, but their 1970 income was only \$5,210. Educational benefits (i.e. VA payments to veterans) explain some of the income advantage enjoyed by this veteran group over their non-veteran counterparts.

Work Experience

Nearly 91 percent of the male veterans in the civilian resident population worked during 1970, but only 81 percent of the male non-veterans did. Of those working, 79 percent of the veterans were year-round workers, either full-time or part-time, compared with only 71 percent of the non-veterans. More than 96 percent of all male veteran workers held full-time jobs for either part or all of the year, while nearly 90 percent of all male non-veteran workers held full-time jobs.

If we examine the work experience of the 20–29 year old Vietnam era veterans, we find that only 90 percent of those in the civilian resident population worked during 1970 compared with 93 percent of the 20–29 year old non-veteran counterparts. However, 93 percent of the young veterans who did work held full-time jobs for all or part of the year, while only 86 percent of the young non-veterans who worked were employed full-time for at least part of the year.

Employment Status

The labor force participation rate of all male veterans during fiscal year 1971 was 89 percent, while male non-veterans participated in the labor force at the rate of 72 percent. The average rate of unemployment for the 27.7 million veterans of all ages in the labor force during fiscal year 1971 was 3.7 percent, while the unemployment rate for all male non-veterans averaged 6.4 percent.

Some 3.4 million of the 3.7 million Vietnam era male veterans (age 20–29) in the civilian labor force were employed at the end of fiscal year 1971, 390,000

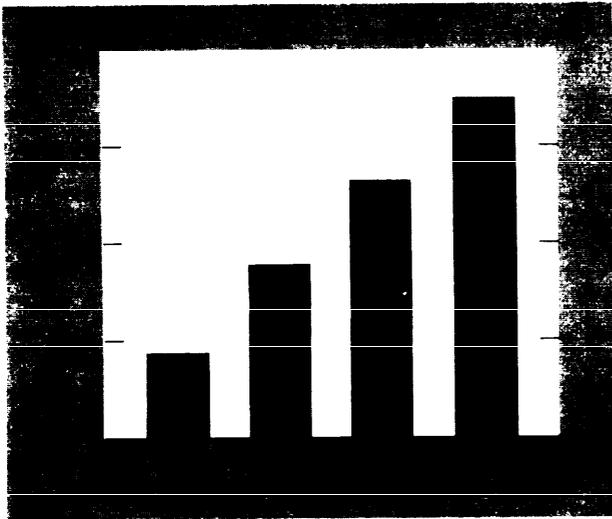
more than in June of the preceding year. The high employment was accompanied by heavy unemployment because the number of Vietnam era veterans in the labor force had increased during the year by one-half million. As of June 1971, the unemployed Vietnam era veterans numbered more than 300,000 and their unemployment rate was 8.1 percent, compared with 6.1 percent a year earlier.

THE HOSPITALIZED VIETNAM VETERAN

The Vietnam veteran has made a strong impact upon the Veterans Administration.

Vietnam veteran admissions, as a percentage of all admissions to VA hospitals, have climbed steadily—3.3 percent in 1968, 10.0 percent (66,519) in 1970, to 12 percent (87,303) in 1971.

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS—VIETNAM ERA VETERANS



As a result of action by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, each hospital now has a Vietnam era Veterans Committee which meets periodically with the Vietnam veteran patients to discuss their views, complaints, and problems, and to institute such changes as are consistent with good medical practice. For example, formerly inflexible rules about lights out and bedtime have been relaxed, recreation especially relevant to contemporary youth has been made available, and both staff and patients have altered their attitudes and relationships as a result of improved communications.

Drug Abuse

Our involvement in Vietnam has exposed numerous

young servicemen to substances with dependence-producing qualities. These drugs have been freely available and inexpensive in the Orient, and substantial numbers of veterans are returning home with drug dependence problems. Heroin and other opiate derivatives are the major category of drugs being seen in VA patients, the number in the under 25 age group rising, in this fiscal year, to 805 from 428 in the prior year.

Patients discharged from VA hospitals with a primary or secondary diagnosis of drug dependence:

<i>Drugs Involved</i>	<i>FY 1971</i>
Total ¹ -----	4,296
Amphetamines -----	211
Barbiturates -----	410
Hallucinogens -----	325
Marijuana -----	263
Heroin and other opiate derivatives -----	2,042
Tranquilizers -----	96
Other Sedatives -----	949

¹ Some cases represented in more than one category.

Six Drug Dependence Treatment Centers were activated and in operation by the end of the fiscal year. During fiscal year 1972, 32 units will be operational, a course made possible by Congressional action on June 30, 1971 in authorizing the expenditure of \$14,100,000 for this purpose. These units will make possible the treatment of about 5.8 thousand patients annually, in addition to those drug abuse patients whom the Veterans Administration treats in other facilities.

The Veterans Administration has developed a new classification of rehabilitation counselors (for alcoholism and drug dependence), to provide a greatly needed category of experienced personnel for these units. Many of these counselors are recovered alcoholics or addicts who, after undergoing treatment themselves, have received special training in therapeutic and rehabilitation techniques. Concurrently, the training of physicians, nurses, and other support personnel is being accelerated, and scientific research extended, to gain new insights into the management of addicted patients. Planning is directed toward the development of comprehensive programs, furnishing broad geographic coverage, easily accessible to veterans. Prime consideration is being given to cooperative arrangements at federal, state, and community levels, to use fully the clinical resources available to deal with this problem.



The Hospitalized Vietnam Veteran

Spinal Cord Injury

The nature of the Vietnam conflict has permitted rapid helicopter evacuation of casualties and has allowed sophisticated medical care to be delivered rapidly.

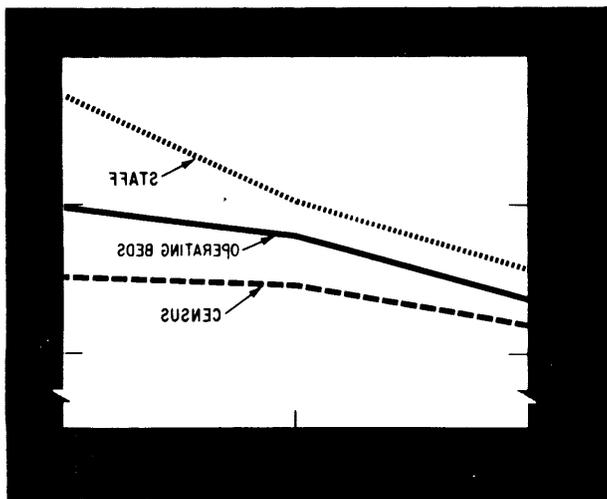
Consequently, a greater proportion of spinal cord injured veterans with multiple severe wounds, who would not have survived previous wars, are being salvaged.

A recent study shows that the length of hospital stay for these severely injured patients is relatively short, with 22.3 percent discharged within 3 months and 61.1 percent within 6 months. Only 2.3 percent of those studied had been hospitalized over one year. This situation is in sharp contrast with World War II and the Korean conflict, when hospitalization for a comparable group averaged 18 months for paraplegics and 24 months for quadriplegics.

Notable progress has been made during the fiscal year in improving and expanding the staff and facilities for the care of spinal cord injured patients. The staff has been increased by 455 people either directly assigned or providing service to the Spinal Cord Injury Centers, bringing the staffing ratio in June 1971 to 1.67:1 compared to 1.24:1 in June 1970, an increase of 35 percent. The opening of 2 new Centers expanded the available bed capacity from 1,122 to 1,191.

The number of spinal cord patients treated in the Centers during fiscal year 1971 was 15,409, as compared with 14,873 during the preceding year.

SPINAL CORD INJURY CENTERS



The complex nature of spinal cord injury demands that a full spectrum of professional skills be exercised by highly trained and motivated personnel. To this end, a Career Development Program for the training of surgical paraplegists began on July 1, 1971. Medical technical training for allied health personnel was also instituted. Highly significant has been the formulation and initiation of a training program in psychosocial rehabilitation, designed to change the direction of spinal cord injury care and to emphasize a comprehensive treatment plan extending beyond medical care. Personnel are trained to create, from the beginning, an environment in which the patient may expect to make the fullest use of his remaining capabilities and leave the treatment rehabilitation center to live a full and productive life with his family and peers.

Regionalization

The Veterans Administration has moved progressively in the direction of regionalization through affiliations with medical schools, sharing agreements, cross-servicing with other federal agencies, utilization of consultants and attending physicians, and the establishment of certain specialized medical services on a regional basis. Regionalization, the delivery of health services on an area basis, was first implemented by the Veterans Administration on July 1, 1970, with the activation of the Southern California Medical District.

During fiscal year 1971, five medical districts were activated, involving 22 facilities. In addition to California, these medical districts include facilities in Alabama, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. By linking together three, four, or five adjacent hospitals into a regional complex, the full potential of these facilities can be realized. In each district, the affiliation with one or more medical schools makes available a full array of the most sophisticated special services.

Besides greater operational efficiency, regionalization facilitates the integration of patient care, education and training, and research activities; and improves the ability to design, initiate, and conduct health planning and evaluation. Each of these factors promotes delivery of quality medical care.

The Veterans Administration embodies an organized system of health facilities distributed across the nation. Ninety percent of all veterans are within 100 miles, or 2 hours reach, of a VA facility or service. Coordinating the operations of this network of hospitals, extended care facilities, clinics, and nursing home facilities in a regionalized effort means that a veteran

may enter the system at any convenient location, and thereafter be provided with the full range of medical and health services as he needs them.

PARTICIPATION IN BENEFIT PROGRAMS

Compensation

The total number of veterans and dependents of deceased veterans receiving compensation payments increased to 2.7 million in fiscal year 1971. At the end of 1970 there were 2.6 million receiving payments. Total expenditures also increased, reaching \$3.4 billion compared to \$2.9 billion a year earlier. Our continued involvement in Vietnam accounted for the increase in the number on the compensation rolls. The expenditure rise resulted partially from this factor and partially from legislation providing for increased rates of compensation.

Pension

The number of veterans and dependents of deceased veterans receiving pension rose to a record high of 2.8 million as of June 30, 1971. Compared with the preceding year, the number of veterans declined by 13,000, but the number of deceased veterans' dependents rose to 1.8 million from 1.7 million for a net increase of 1.3 percent. The decrease in the number of veterans pensions was due to the death of pension recipients, mostly older veterans.

The total expenditure increased to \$2.4 billion from \$2.3 billion (a percentage increase of 3.8 percent). Increased pension rates accounted for the expenditure growth.

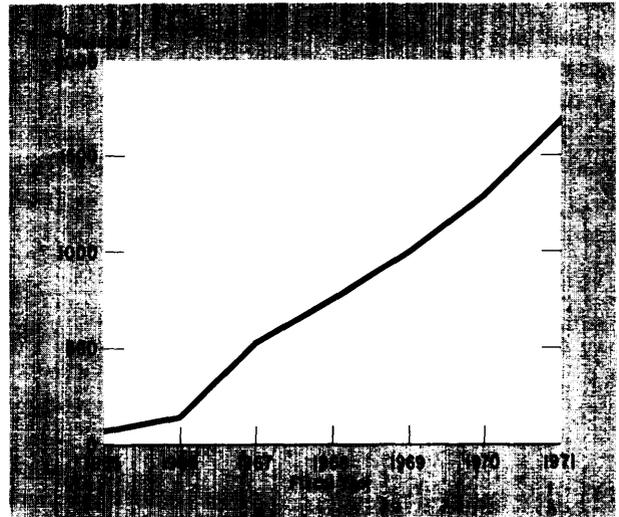
Guardianship

There was a reduction of approximately 2.2 percent or 15,091 minor beneficiaries, served in fiscal year 1971 compared with fiscal year 1970. This is partly attributable to several states lowering the "age of majority" to 18, and to a revision of policies and procedures pertaining to supervision of these beneficiaries.

Education

Record numbers of veterans, servicemen and veterans' dependents received education assistance benefits during fiscal year 1971. A total of 1.7 million veterans received educational assistance, an increase of 387,207 over fiscal year 1970. This represented an increase of 30.7 percent.

EDUCATION TRAINEE LOAD



Veterans' dependents who received education assistance increased to 59,520 in fiscal year 1971, compared to 52,462 in fiscal year 1970, for an increase of 13.5 percent. Total fiscal year 1971 expenditures for both veterans and dependents were \$1.7 billion, compared with \$1.0 billion in the preceding fiscal year—an increase of 59.9 percent.

Stepped up outreach efforts by the Veterans Administration proved successful during fiscal year 1971, resulting in greater numbers of eligibles seeking benefits. Other factors contributing to the record high were increased monthly education assistance allowances, and increases in the total number of separations from military service.

Loans

During fiscal year 1971, substantial increases were made in all phases of GI loan activity:

- Appraisal requests increased to 545,452, up 52 percent over the 358,871 received in the prior year.
- Loan applications received totaled 276,444, up 38 percent over the 200,864 total of fiscal year 1970.
- Loans guaranteed or insured rose to 197,884 in fiscal year 1971, from 186,209 in fiscal year 1970, an increase of about 6 percent.

All of the increases occurred in the last half of fiscal year 1971 when the declining trend of GI loan activity was abruptly reversed to a sharply expanding trend by two factors: the increased availability of funds for mortgage loans and the impact of the Veterans' Housing Act of 1970 (which nearly doubled the veteran population eligible for GI loans).

Insurance

In a continuous search to improve service and equity among policyholders, the Veterans Administration put the following administrative actions, of benefits to veterans, into effect during fiscal year 1971:

(1) As a result of improved claim experience, premiums were reduced an average of 35 percent on all Total Disability Income riders attached to Five-Year Term policies with policy prefix V, RS and W. Approximately 443,000 policyholders benefited by this reduction.

(2) Premiums for Veterans Reopened Insurance policies with number prefix "J" were reduced due to favorable claim rates and rising interest levels. Better than 164,000 policyholders benefited from an average reduction of about 18 percent.

(3) Interest rates for National Service Life Insurance dividends left on deposit or credit were increased from 4 to 4.25 percent. As of June 30, 1971, approximately 730,000 policyholders will benefit from this increase. On January 11, 1971 the policy loan interest rate was raised from four to five percent providing nonborrowers with a more equitable return in fund earnings.

(4) Over 194,000 insurance accounts were transferred between the two VA insurance centers. This transfer was based on the address of the veteran, moving the record to the center closest to his home, thereby making faster service possible.

Effective January 1, 1971, Public Law 91-291 authorized the payment of cash surrender value or the proceeds of a matured endowment on a life annuity basis. The previous options of payment under a lump sum or for fixed monthly installments for a matured endowment have not been changed.

Policyholders in all the insurance funds, except one, decrease annually from a fraction of one percent to as much as five percent in United States Government Life Insurance. This is due to the fact that all of these funds are closed to new issues. Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance is the only program open to new issues, and here the fiscal year 1971 increase in coverage over fiscal year 1970 was better than 19 percent.

Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) also expanded in coverage, because of new legislation insuring members of the Reserve, the National Guard, and the ROTC. As of June 30, 1971, 984,000 reservists had joined the SGLI rolls, raising the total number of SGLI insureds to more than 3.1 million and the total coverage to \$46.4 billion.

OUTREACH EFFORTS

During fiscal year 1971, the Veterans Administration continued and intensified outreach programs to assure that Vietnam era veterans are fully informed on benefits which Congress has provided for them:

- . . . In Southeast Asia, where the number of advance applications for veterans' benefits rose to 36,345, an increase of 57.4 percent over the previous year
- . . . At 300 points of separation in the United States
- . . . At 180 military hospitals
- . . . Through letters sent to all recently separated veterans
- . . . Through the one-stop assistance, including help in employment matters and professional guidance by social workers, provided at U.S. Veterans Assistance Centers
- . . . Through special toll-free telephone service available in many localities.

In addition to these outreach efforts, the Veterans Administration provides staff support to the President's Jobs for Veterans program and, at the regional office level, works with local chairmen and committees, service organizations, and other groups to develop local programs intended to expand employment opportunities for Vietnam era veterans. Regional offices independently sponsor Job Marts and work closely with local news media to increase the number of radio and TV spots, have newspapers provide coverage to the Jobs for Veterans Campaign, and arrange for the free printing of job-wanted ads for veterans. To cite one example, on September 16 and 17, 1970, the *Boston Globe* joined the Veterans Administration in sponsoring a highly successful Job Mart in the Pad-dock Club of Suffolk Downs. Over 9,000 applicants were interviewed by more than 200 representatives of business firms from all over the country. There were 314 veterans hired on the spot. Testing in connection with vacancies was arranged for 2,710, and 3,918 were referred for further interviews.

This report of VA outreach activities is provided for the Congress as required by PL 91-219 (Title 38, Chapter 3, Section 244). These activities are effective. Accordingly, no recommendations for their improvement or more effective administration are offered at this time.

NEW LEGISLATION

Digests of public laws administered by the Veterans Administration, or otherwise of particular interest to



Activity at Boston Job Mart

the agency, enacted during the fiscal year 1971, follow:

Public Law 91-305. The Second Appropriation Act, 1970, appropriated to the Veterans Administration approximately \$733.8 million.

Public Law 91-338. This Act extends until July 3, 1974, the existing authority of the Administrator to maintain offices in the Republic of the Philippines.

Public Law 91-351. This Act, among other things, directs the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Administrator of the Veterans Administration to prescribe standards governing the amounts of settlement costs allowable in any area relating to FHA or VA assisted housing. The FHA and VA standards for loans shall be consistent with each other and shall be based on the Secretary's and the Administrator's estimates of the reasonable charge, for necessary services, involved in closings. It also directs the Secretary and the Administrator to undertake a joint study, and to make recommendations to the Congress no later than one year after enactment, as to legislative and administrative actions to reduce and standardize settlement costs.

Public Law 91-376. This Act increases the rates of compensation payable to veterans, whose disabilities are rated at 10 to 40 percent disabling, by approxi-

mately 8 percent; 50 to 90 percent disabling, by approximately 10 percent; and for the totally disabled and those entitled to special rates greater than 100 percent, by approximately 12 percent. The Act also increases, by approximately 11 percent, the additional compensation for veterans with dependents. These increases became effective July 1, 1970. It is further provided that a veteran held as a prisoner of war for six months or more during World War II, the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era, and who suffered from dietary deficiencies, forced labor, or inhumane treatment (prisoners of war of Japan, Germany, North Korea, North Vietnam or the Vietcong are presumed to have suffered from these conditions) is entitled to a presumption of service-connection for certain diseases and an extension of the presumption for service-connected psychosis to two years. The Act also removes the bar to benefits in the case of a remarried widow upon termination of the remarriage by death or divorce; and removes similar bars, past and present, based on marital or adulterous conduct of a widow, where such conduct has been terminated, effective January 1, 1971. The Act restates the statutory provisions excluding from judicial review determinations with respect to benefits of a non-contractual nature provided for veterans and their dependents

and survivors, so as to clarify the law that on and after October 17, 1940, no official or any court of the United States shall have power or jurisdiction to review any such decision by an action in the nature of mandamus or otherwise. Finally, the Act prohibits the payment of dependency and indemnity compensation, death compensation, or death pension which, because of widow's relationship with another man before enactment of Public Law 87-674 (September 19, 1962), would not have been payable by the Veterans Administration under the standard for determining remarriage applied by the Agency before that enactment.

Public Law 91-496. This Act authorizes the temporary full-time appointment (for a period not to exceed one year) of persons who have completed a full course of nursing, in a recognized school of nursing, and are awaiting registration. It also permits the appointment of dentists of high academic and research standing on a temporary, full-time or part-time, basis without regard to certain licensure requirements. In addition, it sets the salary of the Associate Deputy Chief Medical Director. Finally, it authorizes sharing agreements for either mutual use, or an exchange of use of medical facilities, regardless of whether the Veterans Administration is furnishing or receiving service.

Public Law 91-500. This Act authorizes outpatient treatment to any veteran in receipt of increased pension, or additional compensation or allowance, based on the need of regular aid and attendance or by reason of being permanently housebound. Authorizes the furnishing of drugs and medicines at VA expense to veterans who are receiving additional compensation or allowance or increased pension by reason of being permanently housebound; prohibits requiring from a veteran in receipt of pension any statement under oath of inability to defray expenses of hospital or domiciliary care for a non-service connected disability; and authorizes hospital care for a non-service-connected disability of any veterans who is 65 years of age or older, without regard to ability to defray expenses of such care.

Public Law 91-506. This Act restores the unused loan guaranty and direct loan entitlement, without time limitation, for World War II and Korean conflict veterans, by removing the basic phase-out criteria and cut-off dates; and makes similar changes for veterans who served after January 31, 1955. It also authorizes the Administrator to guarantee or make direct loans for purchase of mobile homes for veterans. The amount of the loan guarantee for the mobile home may not exceed \$10,000, but may extend to a

maximum of \$17,500 where a mobile home and developed lot are being purchased. The Act authorizes the Administrator to establish a maximum rate of interest for loans; and requires the manufacturer to become a warrantor of any new mobile home, and to furnish the veteran with a written warranty stating specifically that the home meets the standards for planning, construction, and general acceptability, as prescribed by the Administrator. The Act restores entitlement used for a mobile home upon repayment of the loan in full. The program terminates July 1, 1975. Also, the Act authorizes the Administrator to guarantee loans on condominium one-family residential units after the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development has issued evidence of insurance on at least one loan in a particular development; permits a veteran to use his loan guaranty entitlement to refinance an existing mortgage on his home, and to pay the lender any discount required in connection with such refinancing; extends eligibility for direct loans to certain seriously disabled veterans who are eligible for specially adapted housing, without regard to the housing credit shortage area restriction; and authorizes payment, under the specially adapted housing program, of the total cost of remodeling a dwelling acquired by a veteran prior to application for assistance and which did not meet the requirements of his disability.

Public Law 91-556. The Independent Offices and HUD appropriations of 1971 appropriated to the Veterans Administration approximately \$9 billion for fiscal year 1971. This Act also authorizes transfer of \$7 million from the Veterans Special Life Insurance Fund for veterans insurance and indemnities; and limits to \$350 million the amount of Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund assets available during the current fiscal year for operations under chapter 37 of title 38, U.S. Code.

Public Law 91-584. This Act provides educational benefits under the war orphans assistance program for wives and children of members of the Armed Forces who are missing in action or prisoners of war for more than 90 days. Also extends to wives of such members the GI home loan benefits. It redefines the term "established charge" for the purpose of computing the educational allowance for a veteran pursuing a correspondence course by using as a basis the lowest extended time payment plan offered by the institution and approved by the State approving agency, or the actual cost to the veteran, whichever is the lesser, excludes apprenticeship or on-job training programs from the absence-counting provisions for courses not

leading to a college degree. Provides that the subsistence allowance be prorated in the proportion that the hours of training completed bear to 120 hours; provides that the number of hours of the standard workweek of a training establishment will constitute a full-time program of apprenticeship or on-job training; provides that a serviceman who has served at least 180 days (formerly two years) in an active duty status may use his GI bill entitlement for post-secondary education and training, and for a home loan under the direct or guaranteed home loan programs; provides that any educational course required by the Small Business Administration as a condition for obtaining financial assistance, under the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, is covered under an approved "program of education" for veterans; establishes a minimum of 12 semester hours for undergraduate college courses needed to qualify for a full-time educational assistance allowance for veterans, war orphans and widows; permits any number of non-credit courses to be counted toward full and part-time minimum requirements when such courses are required to be taken to correct an educational deficiency; and provides that the effective date of the award of any benefit or increase therein by reason of marriage, or birth or adoption of a child, shall be the date of such event if proof of such event is received by the Veterans Administration within one year from the date of the marriage, birth, or adoption.

Public Law 91-588. This Act increases the monthly benefit rates and the annual income limitations applicable to payment of non-service-connected disability and death pensions to wartime veterans and their widows under the current program, and in payment of service-connected dependency and indemnity compensation to parents of deceased veterans. Also increases income limitations applicable under the prior pension law in effect on June 30, 1960. It increases by 10 percent the additional monthly allowances payable to veterans and widows who are receiving pension, dependency and indemnity compensation, or death compensation based on the need of regular aid and attendance; also increases the "housebound" allowance for certain veterans receiving pension. It authorizes the Administrator to continue furnishing drugs and medicines to a veteran in need of regular aid and attendance, whose pension payments have been discontinued because his annual income is greater than the applicable maximum income limitation, but only so long as his annual income does not exceed such maximum limitation by more than \$500. It removes the statutory requirement for annual reports of income

and net worth when a person at least 72 years of age has been paid pension for two consecutive calendar years, but retains authority of the Administrator to require reports when income or net worth increases. A similar provision applies to annual income reports from parents receiving dependency and indemnity compensation.

It adds five exclusions from income to those now permitted in computing annual income for pension purposes. They are—

- (1) servicemen's group life insurance payments,
- (2) amounts equal to prepayments in certain death cases on indebtedness secured by a mortgage on residence.
- (3) amounts in a joint bank account acquired by reason of death of other joint owner,
- (4) payments received by a retired employee from his former employer as reimbursement for monthly premiums for supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged under the social security program, and
- (5) proceeds from retired serviceman's family protection plan provided in 10 U.S.C. chapter 73.

It provides exclusion from income, for dependency and indemnity compensation purposes, or proceeds from retired servicemen's family protection plan and of pension under law in existence on June 30, 1960. Extends to veterans of 90 days of Mexican border service beginning May 9, 1916, and ending April 5, 1917, pension and certain other wartime benefits.

Public Law 91-621. This Act clarifies the status and benefits of commissioned officers of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and their dependents. The Act provides that active service of commissioned officers of NOAA shall be determined to be active military service in the Armed Forces for the purposes of all rights, privileges, immunities and benefits now or hereafter provided by laws administered by the Veterans Administration, and for the purposes of the Soldier's and Sailor's Civil Relief Act of 1940; and establishes a continuity of service of commissioned officers through the various reorganizations subsequent to July 12, 1965, namely the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Environmental Science Services Administration. The effective date of a retroactive benefit payment shall be the date following date of discharge or release, or the first day of the month in which death occurred, provided that application is filed within six months after enactment.

Public Law 91-666. This Act increased to \$2,800 (from \$1,600) the maximum amount allowed for monetary assistance toward the purchase of an auto-

mobile or other conveyance by veterans of World War II, the Korean conflict, or service after January 31, 1955, who have suffered the loss or permanent loss of use of one or both hands or feet or permanent visual impairment to a prescribed degree. The Act extends this benefit to any person who is on full-time active duty in the Armed Forces and is suffering from one of the mentioned disabilities, if the disability stems from

service during the mentioned periods; and requires the Administrator to provide the necessary adaptive equipment, in addition to the automobile allowance, and to continue to repair and replace such adaptive devices on one car at a time for the eligible person.

Public Law 92-18. The Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1971, appropriated to the Veterans Administration approximately \$107.9 million.

Health Care

The Veterans Administration's medical care system at the close of fiscal year 1971 was operating 166 hospitals, 200 outpatient clinics, 16 domiciliaries, 6 restoration centers, and 76 nursing home care units. In addition, about 6,400 veterans were being cared for in state hospitals and domiciliaries, and about 6,200 in state and community nursing homes paid for by the Veterans Administration. On a fee-for-care basis, the Veterans Administration had also authorized, during fiscal year 1971, 1.3 million patient visits to non-VA physicians for outpatient treatment.

THE PATIENT

Characteristics

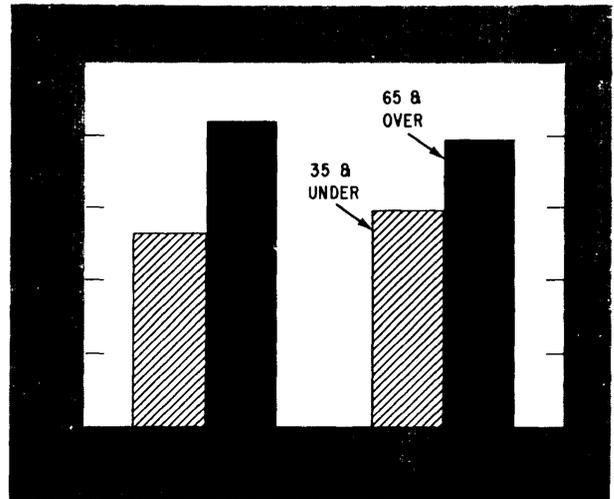
Important characteristics of VA patients are undergoing change because of the influx of Vietnam era veterans. The paragraphs that follow highlight these changes.

Age—The average age of all patients discharged from VA hospitals during fiscal year 1971 was 51.6, a drop from the 52.7 average age for the prior year. The decline reflects the fact that more Vietnam era patients, and fewer patients 65 years of age and older, were treated during fiscal year 1971.

At the present there are two million living veterans age 65 and over. This number will increase to 3 million by 1980—an increase which will place much heavier demands on the hospital and extended care services of the Veterans Administration.

A study has shown that Vietnam era veterans are highly sensitive to age differences among both patients and VA staff, while older veterans are oblivious to, or fail to appreciate, the age discrepancies. Many of the young veterans want age-segregated wards (49 percent), while only 32 percent of the older veterans want separate treatment facilities. A large proportion of the young veterans (46 percent) say that prior to initial hospitalization they tended to view the Veterans Administration as “an old folks home,” while 86 percent of older veterans deny any such notion. However, only 33 percent of the younger patients say they

AGE OF PATIENTS TREATED ^a



still think of the Veterans Administration as an old folks home after having been hospitalized.

Another factor separating young and old veterans, according to the study, has to do with a sense of power and control over hospital procedures. Young veterans tend to feel powerless about their ability to effect change and, compared to older veterans, they feel isolated in a VA hospital. Such feelings are understandable, because the young veterans do represent a decided minority group amidst all hospitalized veterans.

Perhaps concern about lack of control over hospital treatment characterizes young veterans because hospitalization means something different to them than to older patients. Results of responses to questionnaire items and interviews with young patients suggest that the young patient seeks a greater continuity between his community status and his hospitalization. The young veteran seeks a more active role in his treatment, strives for greater involvement and responsibility, and thus is more critical in attitude than the older patient who accepts a relatively passive role.

While dissatisfaction with many VA programs and

practices is expressed by many young veterans, they are usually in the minority. More often than not, less than a majority either agree or disagree with a questionnaire item. In most cases, attitudes of the young veteran are bimodal, with somewhere between 30–40 percent agreeing and disagreeing with a given issue. Even when expressing dissatisfaction with VA programs or conveying feelings of isolation and powerlessness, usually only 30–40 percent of the young veterans record protests, while nearly an equal minority record no dissatisfaction.

Attitudinal areas were found concerning which sizable majorities, 79–80 percent, of both young and old veterans, appeared to share common opinions. One factor on which young and old did not differ had to do with counseling and communication. Most veterans indicated a desire to have a greater opportunity for professional counseling, educational and vocational planning, small-group discussions to explore and understand personal feelings and the like. While it is not surprising that Vietnam veterans indicate a desire for increased counseling, and professional guidance in planning their rehabilitation, it is rather surprising that World War II and Korean conflict veterans, as well, continue to reflect such needs.

Among the veterans studied, 35–50 percent (including both young and older veterans) appeared to feel that senseless rules interfere with proper treatment. Both groups expressed appreciation for personalized, individualized treatment, as opposed to a bureaucratic, impersonal approach.

Service Connection—Medical care to veterans is limited to (1) veterans with service-connected disabilities and (2) medically indigent veterans. For fiscal year 1971, the following situation prevailed among the 743,000 VA hospital discharges:

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total service-connected or pension ---	415,610	56.0
(1) Service-connected -----	111,802	15.1
(2) Service-connected veteran getting care for a non-service connected condition -----	117,459	15.8
(3) Veteran on pension rolls -----	186,349	25.1
Total non-service-connected -----	327,242	44.0
(4) No claim for compensation or pen- sion and no claim pending -----	318,177	42.8
(5) Non-veteran -----	9,065	1.2

Veterans with service-connected disabilities, and those on pension rolls, comprised more than one-half (56 percent) of the fiscal year 1970 and 1971 combined VA hospital discharges. Over 11,000 more service-connected discharges occurred in 1971 than in

1970, reflecting the increasing presence of the Vietnam era veteran. One out of every four discharges is a veteran on the pension rolls. A veteran is eligible for a VA pension if he is permanently and totally disabled from a disability not related to service, and is in need of financial assistance. About 1.1 million veterans are on the pension rolls. The fact that 186,000 pensioners were discharged from VA hospitals during fiscal year 1971 indicates that one out of every six pensioners required hospitalization.

Diagnosis—Changes in the age composition of the veteran population affect the diagnostic makeup of patients treated during the year. The number of VA hospital discharges with histories of degenerative disease associated with aging appears to increase steadily, perhaps related to the increasing costs of medical care in the community. Thus, in one year, the number of discharges with heart and vascular diseases increased from 88,700 to 95,000, and those for digestive diseases from 80,000 to 84,000. Malignant neoplasms also registered an increase from 47,000 to 50,000 in one year. Almost every third discharge is in one of these three broad diagnostic categories. If the 12-month period covering calendar year 1969 is compared with the 12-month period of fiscal year 1971, it is notable that the number of discharges of patients with mental, psychoneurotic and personality disorders among Vietnam era veterans rose from 14,324 to 27,048. This is an increase of 88.8 percent.

During the same period, the number of psychosis discharges among Vietnam era veterans rose from 6,800 to 12,747, and an even greater increase occurred, among these veterans, for non-psychotic conditions: from 7,500 to 14,301. The non-psychotic psychiatric disorders include the personality disorders, alcoholism, drug addiction, etc. Discharges from VA hospitals for drug dependency numbered over 4,200 in fiscal year 1970 and rose to over 7,000 during fiscal year 1971.

Days of Care—The 743,000 patients discharged from VA hospitals during fiscal year 1971 had accumulated almost 52 million days of care. Among the 743,000 discharges were 13,000 patients with more than one year of hospital stay. About 11,000 of these were psychiatric patients. Psychotics alone accounted for 30 million of the 52 million patient days, while general medical and surgical patients accounted for 13 million days.

The 93,328 Vietnam era veterans discharged during fiscal year 1971 had received 2.3 million days of VA

hospital care prior to their discharge, or an average of 24.3 days per discharge.

The Vietnam era veteran who was a general medical and surgical patient averaged 13.5 days compared with an average of 24.4 days for all VA general medical and surgical discharges. The younger Vietnam era veteran is, as a group, not staying in the hospital as long as his older veteran counterpart, since his problems tend to be less of the chronic-degenerative variety.

Disposition Status—Of the 742,853 completed VA hospital discharges, 653,000 (or 88 percent) were discharged from hospital care and returned to the community. Fully one-half of these were to be continued under VA medical surveillance as outpatients. About 24,000 patients were transferred to VA domiciliaries, to VA restoration centers, or to nursing home care either in the Veterans Administration or in the community at VA expense.

The reported discharges included 40,791 deaths. Of this number 15.2 percent were autopsied. Of the 58,000 heart disease discharges, 11.5 percent were deaths, as were 20.2 percent of the 13,000 stroke discharges, and 24.6 percent of the 50,000 malignancy discharges. Heart disease, cancer and stroke comprised over one-half of all VA hospital deaths, but only about one-sixth of the discharges.

About 10,000 discharges were female patients. This figure represents approximately 1.4 percent of all VA hospital discharges. Some 2,900 of the discharged females had a service-connected status, and 2,016 were pensioners.

Marital Status—About 55.2 percent of the veterans discharged during fiscal year 1971 from VA hospitals, and from non-VA hospitals under the Veterans Administration auspices, were married; and 108,000, or 14.2 percent, were divorced. The aggregate of those never married, separated, widowed or divorced was 338,000 or 44.5 percent of the total. The relatively high proportion of VA discharges in this latter group pinpoints a problem in the outplacement of the recovered older veterans—namely, lack of a family unit to assist in his home care.

Principal and Associated Diagnoses—When a patient is treated for only one diagnosis, his classification in the statistical tables appended to this report reflects that diagnosis. However, when the patient has received care for more than one condition, the one identified by the treating physician as responsible for the major portion of the patient's length of stay is called the principal diagnosis, and all others are desig-

nated as associated diagnoses. Data for fiscal year 1971 show that each patient discharged from a VA hospital had received, on the average, care for 2.5 diagnoses. Associated diagnoses are extremely important when specific diagnostic conditions are being examined.

For example, during fiscal year 1971, epilepsy had been the principal diagnosis for 3,443 discharges, but in terms of workload this figure must be augmented by the 5,645 additional discharges in which epilepsy was reported as an associated diagnosis, bringing the total to almost 9,000 cases. Similarly, emphysema was reported as the principal diagnosis in 10,024 discharges. But almost 27,000 other discharges also involved treatment for emphysema, raising the number of such discharges to about 37,000. In the case of diabetes, almost three times as many cases are reported as associated diagnoses than are reported as principal ones. During fiscal year 1971, 58,700 discharges involved treatment for diabetes, but only some 15,000 identified diabetes as the principal diagnosis.

Care Received

Inpatient—The total number of inpatients treated in fiscal year 1971 rose to 912,342, an increase of almost 37,000 from a year ago, and the largest number ever treated by the Veterans Administration in a single year.

The upward trend in patients treated contrasted with the downward movement in operating beds. Inpatients treated at VA hospitals rose by over 31,000, the largest yearly increase in the past 10 years. Nevertheless, for the first time since the end of World War II, the average number of operating beds dropped below 100,000. At mid-year, a new base for operating beds was established to reflect realistic bed levels and occupancy rates. This action lowered the number of operating beds by 3,500. The increased use of pre-bed and post-hospital care through the outpatient program, and the continued growth of the nursing home care program are factors which have brought about the utilization of fewer hospital beds. State and non-VA hospitals also cared for a greater number of patients this year, almost 29,000 compared to 22,000 a year ago. This increase was the result of the use of state home facilities by veteran beneficiaries, a program instituted during the latter half of fiscal year 1970 under Public Law 91-178. Prior to its enactment, these beneficiaries were provided treatment within the scope of the state home domiciliary program.

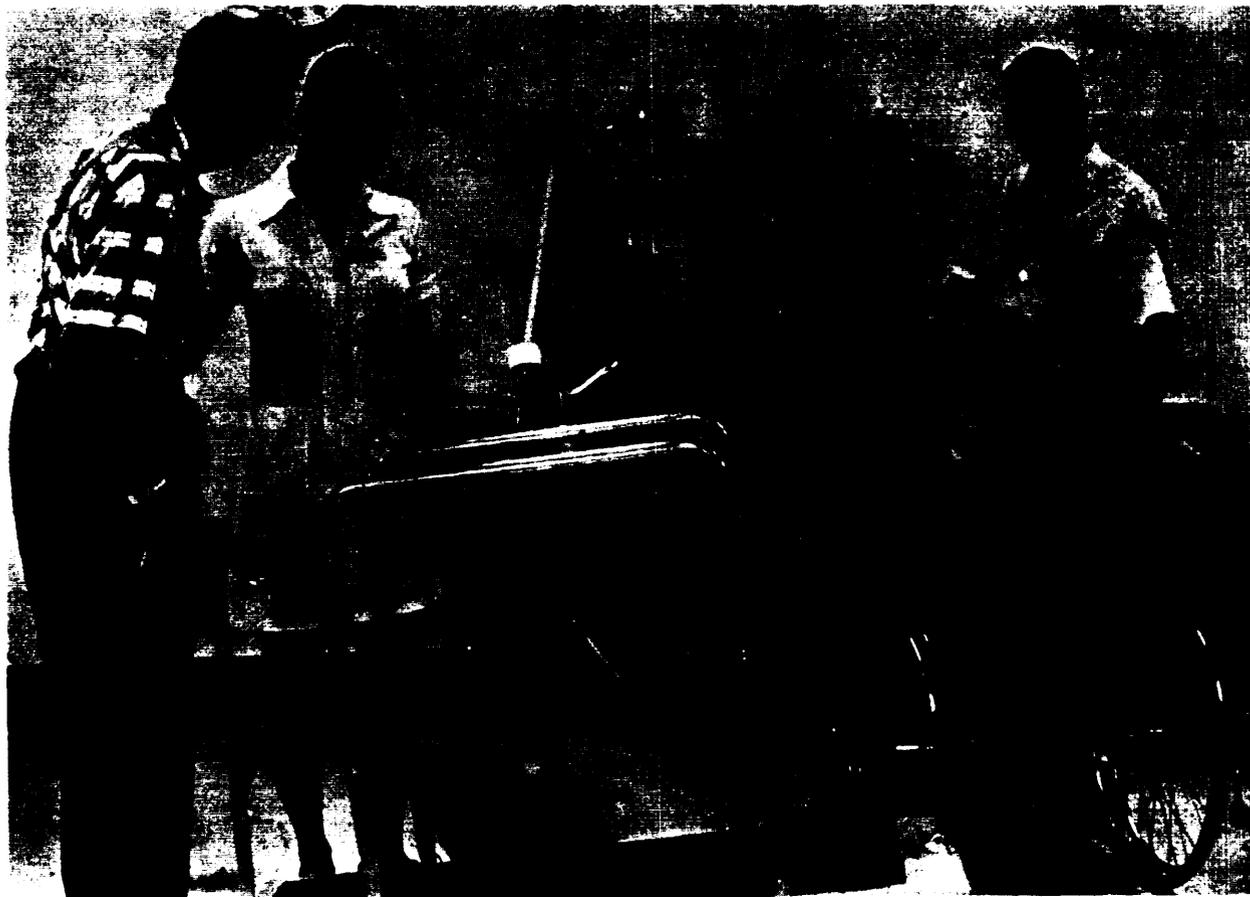
Extended Care—The extended care program encompasses several types of health care for inpatients and outpatients. These types include nursing home care, domiciliary and restoration care, hospital based home care, and outpatient care.

Nursing Home Care—Since 1965, more than 17.5 million days of nursing home care have been provided, thereby freeing hospital beds formerly occupied by chronically ill veterans. Nursing home care units have been established in 76 VA hospitals with 5,119 operating beds. These units are designed for veterans who have attained maximum hospital benefits but still need skilled nursing care. Over 7,300 veterans were treated at these units in fiscal year 1971, an increase of 1,500 over 1970.

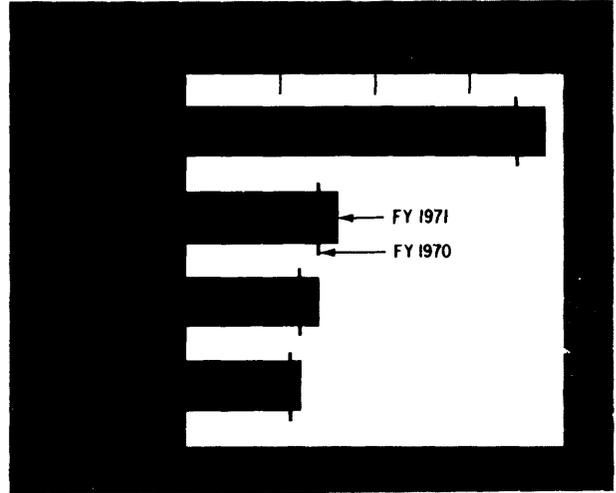
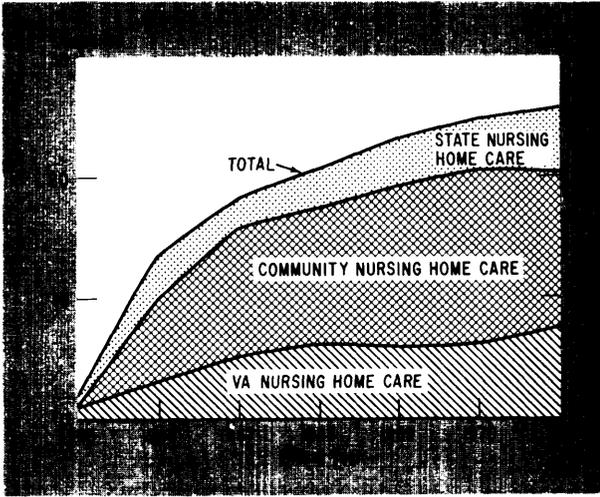
In addition to nursing home care units in VA hospitals, the Veterans Administration has contracts with more than 3,300 community nursing homes. Located throughout the country, these homes have a total capacity of 275,000 beds. Community nursing homes provide skilled nursing care to veterans in their home

communities, as a transitional phase from VA hospitals, for a period of time not to exceed six months. Exemption from the six-month limitation, for veterans whose hospitalization is primarily for a service-connected disability, was permitted by the enactment of PL 91-101. A total of 12,800 VA patients were authorized care in community nursing homes during fiscal year 1971. The average daily census was 3,380.

Domiciliary Care—The Veterans Administration's 16 domiciliaries provide care and treatment for those aging veterans who need care but neither hospitalization nor skilled nursing services. In addition, a number of domiciliaries offer alcoholic rehabilitation programs; and act as halfway houses, to assist in preparing patients about to be discharged from psychiatric hospitals, for their return to community living. VA domiciliaries treated 25,666 patients during fiscal year 1971. In addition, 6,700 patient-members were assigned to incentive therapy programs. Of that number, an estimated 1,480 attained the assigned goal of self reliance and rehabilitation.



Nursing Home Physical Therapy



Restoration Care—The primary objective of this program is to restore disabled veterans to more purposeful and independent living, with special attention focused on the social and economic aspects of illness and disability. The restoree is encouraged to make appropriate choices from an array of community resources suited to his particular needs and to exercise his fullest capabilities in moving back into his community as a contributing member. In fiscal year 1971, 2,467 veterans were treated at the six VA restoration centers.

Hospital-Based Home Care—The pilot program allows for an early discharge of some hospital patients to their own homes under the professional supervision of a hospital treatment team. The family provides the necessary personal care in line with treatment objectives. The treatment team directs the medical, nursing, social, and other therapeutic regimens. The key-stone to a successful programs lies in a coordinated effort involving the VA hospital staff and the patient and his family. During fiscal year 1971, about 350 visits were made to patients maintained in their homes under this program.

State Home Programs—Through grants-in-aid, financial assistance is furnished to states, for the construction of nursing home care facilities and modernization of existing domiciliary/hospital facilities. Reimbursement, not to exceed \$5.00 per day, is allowed for each eligible veteran furnished nursing home care in a state home with approved beds. Twenty-seven state homes with 4,020 approved nursing beds treated 12,803 veterans during the year. In addition, eight state homes with 1,577 approved hos-

pital beds provided care to 6,728 veterans. Reimbursement, not to exceed \$7.50 per day, is allowed for such hospitalization for each eligible veteran. State domiciliary homes treated 11,129 veterans during the year.

Outpatient—Outpatient activities likewise spurted upward with over 8 million visits for outpatient medical care recorded and 467,742 dental examinations or treatment cases completed. In fiscal year 1970 the number of outpatient visits reported was 7.3 million and the number of dental examination and treatment cases completed was 316,770. Practically all of the medical increase occurred in staff visits; from 6.1 million to 6.8 million. By related category of visit, the percentage increases of staff visits in fiscal year 1971 over the previous year are:

	<i>Percent</i>
Post hospital care -----	16
Determine need for hospital or domiciliary care ----	12
Compensation or pension -----	10
Outpatient treatment -----	9
Pre-bed care -----	5

The impact of the Vietnam era veteran on the outpatient workload is evidenced by the increase in examinations for compensation and pension purposes. In fiscal year 1971, the number of visits made for such examinations reached 456,302, as compared with 390,100 visits during the prior fiscal year.

Dental—As had been anticipated, outpatient dental care activities increased significantly in fiscal year 1971. Much of this increase in demand for dental treatment came from the returning Vietnam veterans. Over 300,000 applications for dental care were re-

DENTAL APPLICATIONS

ceived during the year. This number compares with 248,000 a year ago and 180,000 two years ago. Every effort was made to provide the veteran with service. The success of this effort can be judged by the fact that more applications were disposed of than were received during the year: 304,955 disposed of; 301,500 received. As a consequence, the pending load on June 30 was below that of the previous year and well within workable limits. Workload of VA staff dentists increased slightly, while that handled by fee-basis dentists increased substantially. For example, the total number of "treatment cases" completed rose from 135,790 to 228,388; those completed by fee basis dentists increased by 91,000 and those by VA staff dentists by only 1,600. The total number of "examination cases" completed rose from 180,980 to 239,354. Seventy-five percent of this increase was provided through the use of fee-basis dentists.

THE SERVICE

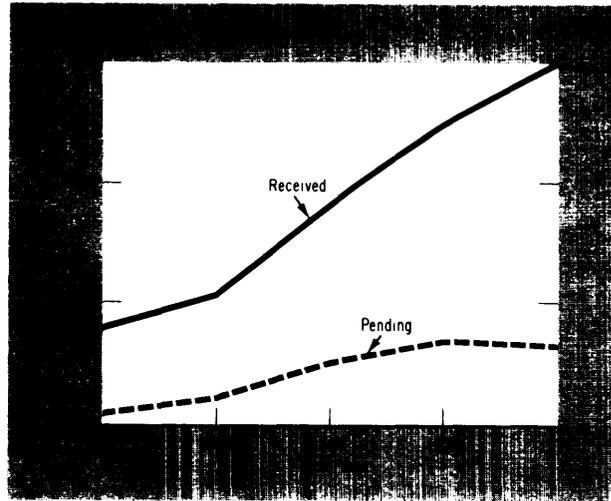
Specialized Medical Services

Currently, twenty-three different specialized medical services are available in VA hospitals. The net addition of 60 new medical service units raised to 790 the total in operation on June 30, 1971. The table below shows an inventory of these specialized medical services in the VA hospital system:

Specialized Medical Services	Units Operating 6-30-70	New Units Activated FY 1971	Units Operating 6-30-71
Total Units	730	*64-4	790
Alcohol Treatment Units	32	5	37
Blind Clinics	1	—	1
Blind Rehabilitation Centers	3	—	3
Cardiac Catheterization Labs	53	3	56
Day Hospitals	9	7	16
Day Treatment Center	36	2	38
Drug Dependence Treatment Centers	—	6	6
Electron Microscopy Units	22	2	24
Epilepsy Centers	1	—	1
Hemodialysis Units	32	3	35
Hospitals with Intensive/Coronary Care Units	81	*15(-1)	95
Intensive/Coronary Care Beds	(1126)	(180)	(1306)
Mental Hygiene Clinics	70	—	70
Nuclear Medicine	84	—	84
Open Heart Surgery Centers	33	—	33
Prosthetic Treatment Centers	5	6	11
Pulmonary Emphysema Units	70	*5(-1)	74
Pulmonary Function Labs	94	*4(-1)	97
Reference Laboratories (Special)	6	*(-1)	5
Renal Transplant Centers	5	—	5
Speech Pathology Units	62	2	64
Spinal Cord Injury Centers	10	2	12
Stereotactic Brain Surgery	2	1	3
Supervoltage Therapy Units	19	1	20

*Loss from San Fernando Earthquake

Renal Transplant Centers—To date, the Veterans Administration has performed 20 percent of all kidney transplants in the United States. In the last two fiscal years, 307 kidneys have been implanted, and the vol-



ume is increasing at a rate of about 20 percent a year. Five centers have been established, with at least five more planned by fiscal year 1974. Since almost one-fourth of all Americans on kidney dialysis are being cared for in VA hospitals, the number of kidneys to be transplanted in those institutions by 1975 may exceed an estimated 350 transplants annually. A national advisory group of prominent surgeons has been formed to aid in the development of this program.

Day Hospitals—Increasing emphasis is placed upon the care of psychiatric outpatients. As planned, there was a considerable expansion of the day hospital resources in general hospitals. The 16 programs generated 45,026 visits by veterans who thus received hospital treatment while remaining in their respective communities.

Electron Microscopy in Laboratory Service—The value of electron microscopy in diagnostic pathology is increasingly recognized as information from research is translated to patient care. There is a program for the installation in selected VA laboratory services of high resolution electron microscopy facilities primarily for diagnostic and training purposes. As of June 1971, an electron microscopy program had been installed in 24 VA hospitals. Electron microscopy plays an important role in certain tissue diagnoses and guide to therapy, particularly in renal disease.

Supervoltage Therapy Units—Activation of one additional supervoltage deep therapy unit in fiscal year 1971 increased to 20 the number of VA hospitals where patients can now be treated for deep-seated malignancies. During the fiscal year approximately 7,000 patients were given 93,000 treatments with ei-

ther a cobalt 60, linear accelerator or betatron super-voltage therapy unit.

Special Reference Laboratories—Five special reference laboratories performed laboratory procedures not provided at the local level because of complexity, cost, or scarcity of skills. The special reference laboratories are for cytogenetics; serology for viral, fungal, and other special infectious diseases; coccidioidomycosis; staphylococcal phage typing; and radioimmunoassay. These laboratories provide services for the whole of the Veterans Administration. Plans were made to expand the activities of the special reference laboratory for radioimmunoassay at the Bronx, N.Y., VA Hospital to include gastrin assays as a VA-wide service in support of patient care. Plans also were finalized to establish two special reference laboratories for tuberculosis and other mycobacterial diseases in fiscal year 1972.

Core

Surgery—In recent years, a number of the VA surgical services have been consolidated to utilize surgeons more effectively: in disciplines in which general shortages exist (anesthesia, orthopedics, ophthalmology, otorhinolaryngology) or when the volume of surgery in certain specialties (e.g., neurosurgery and plastic surgery) does not warrant a full-time surgeon as a member of every hospital staff. Special medical programs established in affiliated hospitals also result in more effective and economical use of such services as cardiac surgery, organ transplantation, and stereotaxis. A relatively new operation to improve the circulation to the heart (the saphenous vein, cortocoronary by-pass procedure) has dramatically affected the special medical program for veteran patients. Open heart operations increased 46 percent in fiscal year 1971 largely due to this operation. While its long term results are conjectural and largely unknown, the immediate effects indicate that the heart muscle is more effectively revascularized than by former operations. The first national cooperative study of this operation to determine its ultimate clinical value, was established in the Veterans Administration in 1968. Also, a complete evaluation of cardiac surgery in the Veterans Administration is in progress.

Medicine—An improved level of veteran patient care was furnished by VA's medical services through continued evaluation of the practice of internal medicine and the use of newer techniques and instrumentation for diagnosis and therapy. The scope and extent of VA's medical activities will continue to expand

through the development of new special programs in gastrointestinal disease, liver disease, and endocrine and metabolic disorders. The program committees appointed to advise in the planning and operation of these programs are already active. New programs, with advisory program committees, also are planned in cardiovascular disease, pulmonary disease, hematology, renal and excretory disease, dermatology, and infections and communicable diseases.

Recent developments in the telephone transmission of electrocardiograms and vectorcardiograms will add sophistication in the diagnosis and treatment monitoring of patients with cardiovascular disease. Future plans also envision the application of computer techniques in health screening, diagnosis and treatment, and the wider use of closed-circuit television to apply the expert knowledge of medical specialists to VA hospitals geographically remote from a major medical school or center.

Dentistry—Continuing effort was made to expedite administrative procedures and find new approaches in treatment delivery to assure timely care to returning Vietnam veterans. New actions taken during the fiscal year were:

- (1) Establishment of an on-station fee dental program at selected hospitals to supplement the efforts of dental staffs by extending the operating hours to evenings and Saturdays. The program, which employs dental school faculty members or graduate students on a part-time pro-rated fee schedule, achieves a fuller use of existing VA facilities and affords convenient care for veterans residing near VA facilities.
- (2) Military reserve assistance. Selected military dental reserve units, located near VA installations, hold their monthly weekend drills at VA facilities, and provide dental treatment to outpatients. This program offers local military reserve units a worthwhile assignment in fulfilling their required duty, and assists the Veterans Administration to meet the dental needs of the Vietnam veteran.
- (3) Increased staffing. Eighteen additional staff dentists were employed at selected stations having high outpatient workloads. Additional ancillary support personnel also were added to the staff.

Psychiatry—A variety of arrangements for satellite outpatient support were explored at a number of hospitals, in part related to the continuing success of the

efforts to place handicapped veterans in homes other than their own. The concept of preparation for reemployment through contract work programs (another way of tying community and hospital together) was further implemented. The patient turnover rate advanced once again as new programs provided prompt resolution of acute problems and more effective assistance to chronically-ill veterans.

A great deal of effort has been devoted to the development of special therapeutic, recreational, and vocational programs for the Vietnam era veteran. Increasingly, the veteran patient plays a collaborative part in his therapy through patient-government arrangements, with resulting modifications in traditional hospital roles.

A categorical program committee has been established to deal with problems relating to clinical, research, and educational programs in the mental health and behavioral sciences area. The major charge of the committee is to identify areas of specialized need, plan programs in the committee's categorical area, and evaluate the effectiveness of treatment care activities that are initiated. The committee is broad-based with representation from the fields of Psychiatry, Psychology, Social Work, Nursing, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, and the Chaplaincy. The Chairman is the Director of VA's Psychiatry, Neurology and Psychology Service, and the committee has a full-time staff. The categorical program committee already has made significant contributions to VA programs:

- (1) A contract has been negotiated to secure from each state's department of mental health current data about its mental health resources, its plans for new mental health services, and special data about the utilization of state facilities by veterans.
- (2) A special survey of psychiatric medically infirm (PMI) patients was completed which indicated that approximately two-thirds of the 9,425 PMI patients no longer require psychiatric care, and could receive their long-term care in intermediate type facilities. Plans have been developed to transfer responsibility for these patients from the Psychiatric Service to the Medical Service.
- (3) A special treatment program for Vietnam veterans emphasizing community living was established on a pilot basis at the Salem, Virginia, VA hospital. This project is noteworthy in that a well-designed evaluation study is a basic part of the program.

- (4) A Task Force on Mental Health and the Law reviewed VA regulations and legal restraints that interfere with the delivery of mental health services to veterans. Inadequacies in the VA program were outlined and several remedial steps were recommended.
- (5) An exploratory study was initiated on costs of psychiatric care, to develop a simple methodology that would give a realistic approximation to true cost of care for various psychiatric programs.
- (6) A multidisciplinary workshop, designed to improve communication and interrelationships among disciplines, was sponsored for 37 VA stations.
- (7) A special survey was completed of all the existing treatment programs in the mental health and behavioral sciences area.

Psychology—Through initiating the use of automated methods and centralized psychological testing units, the diagnostic processes for emotional and mental health, vocational assessment, and vocational placement have been increasingly effective. This has permitted improved time distribution and utilization of the staff in the clinics and hospitals. Special procedures assure that every Vietnam era veteran is promptly identified and is provided with needed vocational rehabilitation services. Resources for vocational placement have been facilitated by use of the Job Bank.

Increasing demands for psychological counseling are being met with expansion of group treatment methods such as rap groups, encounter groups, and expansion of reinforcement therapy methods. Reinforcement therapy continues to be effective for acute problems, but is particularly effective for longer term and chronic mental disabilities. Focus continues on greater freedom, self-responsibility and accountability for patients in the treatment programs.

Accepting the major challenge presented by the younger Vietnam era veterans, VA psychologists are particularly focusing on psychosocial and vocational characteristics in efforts to bridge the gap between restorative methods and the acceptance of full responsibility for living as independent citizens. Throughout the hospitals and clinics the psychologists have been an excellent resource base for use of psychological knowledge in the stations' Vietnam era committees.

Special attention and programmed development efforts have been provided for psychosocial rehabilitation, spinal cord injury services, extended care pro-

grams, and studies of effectiveness of organizational change in hospitals. Continued development and evaluation will occur for new therapeutic and rehabilitation programs with priority being given to alcoholism and drug addiction problems.

Pathology And Allied Sciences—The laboratory services of the Veterans Administration provide a broad range of patient care support in both anatomic and clinical pathology. In fiscal year 1971, more than 60 million clinical laboratory tests were performed with an average of 71 tests per general medical and surgical (GM&S) patient, 24 for neuropsychiatric (NP) patients, and one test per staff outpatient visit. This large workload is accomplished through widespread use of semi-automated equipment, various labor saving devices, and disposable supplies. Initial experiences with laboratory automatic data processing systems are most encouraging and give promise of future conservation of resources. The laboratory services provide a milieu for professional staff, and allied health personnel, training and research.

These developments illustrate significant program plans and accomplishments: The role of automatic data processing (ADP) in clinical laboratories was actively explored during fiscal year 1971. A comprehensive full-time on-line system is in operation at the Boston, Mass., VA hospital, and uses a laboratory based computer, optical mark document reader, and cathode ray tube devices. Tests are requested by marking an order form which is automatically processed through the document reader. Information from these forms is used by the computer to produce specimen pickup lists, specimen labels, worksheets, and load lists for automated analytical equipment. All automated equipment is online with the computer, data is processed as it is received, and quality control is continuously monitored. Raw data from manually performed tests are entered into the computer. Reports of test results on patients are printed out on the ward by teletype, each report summarizing previous reports for each patient.

A system essentially identical to the Boston program is being installed at the Durham, N.C., VA hospital. Replication of the system at Durham will serve to validate the program designed for the Boston hospital. Other ADP studies in process during fiscal year 1971 were a regional system under development in the southern California area and an off-line system at the Minn., VA Hospital. New laboratory report display forms have been developed as a result of work by the Interagency Committee on Laboratory Medicine. Sev-

eral pilot studies of these forms were conducted in the field, including a number of VA hospitals. The new forms are designed to produce a flow sheet display of laboratory reports, and will be introduced Government-wide about September 1, 1971.

Arrangements have been made with the College of American Pathologists (CAP) for VA laboratory services to participate in the CAP Laboratory Inspection and Accreditation Program. Although clinical laboratories in Federal agencies are not subject to Federal licensure, accreditation by CAP provides VA laboratories with additional evidence of their professional competence. Through fiscal year 1971 a total of 66 VA laboratory services have been accredited under this program.

The laboratory services in all VA hospitals and outpatient clinics are participating in the laboratory proficiency survey programs conducted by the College of American Pathologists. These surveys are comprehensive and are recognized nationally as a major tool in quality control. During fiscal year 1971, the performance of VA laboratories compared favorably with those of non-VA hospital laboratories.

The Pathology Field Affairs Group is comprised of 15 chiefs of laboratory service, three from each of the five VA regions. This committee brings composite field station judgment to laboratory service program planning and coordination and to the resolution of common laboratory service problems. One of the functions delegated to this group is the organizing and conduct of regional meetings of chiefs of laboratory services in the respective regions. Four such regional meetings were held in fiscal year 1971.

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation—Over 115,000 hospitalized and outpatient veteran patients were provided with physical medicine and rehabilitation service during fiscal year 1971. This task was accomplished by 4,300 therapists and physicians (physiatrists) who provide 16.5 million therapeutic services. In addition to providing direct patient care, the Veterans Administration also played a key role in the training of resident physicians and therapy students, thereby assisting in the national effort to train more of these greatly-needed health workers.

A high point in the task of training was a special two-week review course given at VA hospitals in New York City, and Houston, Tex., for VA and non-VA physicians, for the Specialty Board Examinations in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. Results of these reviews have proven gratifying.

Although all categories of medical, surgical, and psychiatric patients received supportive rehabilitation treatment, those receiving notable benefit during the past year, especially at the VA Center in Biloxi, Miss., were the Vietnam veterans. The success of the Biloxi rehabilitation program is attributable to the Chief of that Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Service, a physician who himself is a veteran of this war. As Chairman of the hospital's Vietnam Veterans Committee, he coordinated the establishment of a Vietnam era ward designed to meet the patient's special needs. He instituted on-ward social programs, changes in food service, health club activities supervised by recreation personnel, guided bus tours into the community, and other innovations. Many of these imaginative approaches are rapidly being adopted by other VA hospitals.

Prosthetic And Sensory Aids—The Prosthetic and Sensory Aids Service continued its two-pronged program of assuring that disabled veterans received the best available devices to ameliorate their disabilities, and that a nation-wide program of research, development, and education continued to develop new and improved devices. Among the beneficiaries served by this program are amputees, the blind, the hard of hearing, people with spinal cord injuries and peripheral nerve injuries, and those who have a variety of other disabilities requiring special appliances or equipment. Most of the significant new devices which become available for all disabled persons are introduced first through the Veterans Administration's clinical evaluation program. The basic principles of function, the prescription criteria, and numerous other results of the VA research program are taught and disseminated through coordinated educational seminars, publications, and participation by VA staff at scientific and technical meetings.

During the past year, a nationwide clinical evaluation program was initiated to assess the value of electrically operated components for upper-extremity prostheses. The first two devices being evaluated are a hand, which may be controlled by either switch or myoelectric signal, and a switch-controlled elbow. Fourteen VA stations are involved in this program. In addition, for the first time, two army hospitals are included in the clinical evaluation program. At these installations, soldiers are receiving the experimental devices early in their prosthetic experience, prior to becoming VA beneficiaries, thus providing data on early use which would not otherwise be readily available.

Progress continues to be made at the VA Prosthetics Center and elsewhere on skeletal, readily adjustable

structural elements or modules and on the long-term problem of a sufficiently durable, attractive, and versatile cosmetic covering which feels soft in normally fleshy areas. Within a few hours, a temporary socket can be assembled from these stock parts, appropriately sized and the alignment can be adjusted to the individual patient.

With the cooperation of the Surgical Service, selected field stations, and research contractors, follow-up studies on geriatric amputees with vascular involvement and on patients receiving immediate post-surgical prosthetics management are stimulating participation by general surgeons. A course for general surgeons is being developed by the three cooperating universities and the Prosthetic and Sensory Aids Service.

The VA Prosthetics Center began the development of an electrically-powered hook for adult amputees. The hook is compatible with the electric hand and elbow currently being evaluated clinically. Other developments include an ankle orthosis for paralytics which can be used with several pairs of shoes since the device is not permanently attached to the shoe. Fundamental studies were conducted on gait in relation to pathology, and on the control requirements for non-manual operation of electric wheelchairs. Evaluation of a great variety of prosthetic and orthotic devices was undertaken, with current emphasis on electric wheelchairs, environmental controls, and automative aids. Standards and specifications were prepared or revised for numerous devices.

Revision of Orthopaedic Appliances Atlas, Volume I, is in progress. Chapter outlines have been completed and material has been compiled concerning functional descriptions of disabilities in relation to orthotics prescription, design, and fitting requirements, lower-extremity orthotic devices, shoe modifications and orthopedic shoes, wheelchairs, engineering principles, stress analysis, and materials. Manuscript preparation has begun.

Several reading machines for the blind were evaluated. In addition, tests on "compiled" speech, involving assembly of individual prerecorded words from a collection of 7,200 to form the desired text, were completed by Haskins Laboratories with the cooperation of blinded veterans at the VA hospital, West Haven, Conn. This system, while workable for certain restricted types of messages, was found undesirable for routine use. Initial tests of improved synthesized-speech texts were then conducted on a veteran population at the West Haven VA hospital, and plans were

initiated for tests with blind students at the University of Connecticut. Synthesized speech, though sounding less natural at the present stage of development, will allow a much larger vocabulary, permit choice of speed, and facilitate adjustments of stress and inflection for smoother sentences. This work is preliminary to the establishment of a central reading facility, for the blind, where otherwise unprepared inkprint texts chosen by the users will be automatically read and put into audible speech for distribution by tape recording or, perhaps, telephone.

An *ad hoc* National Academy of Sciences panel has substantially completed a plan for trials of the Bionic Instruments Laser Typhlocane. Eight selected blinded veterans will be trained at the rehabilitation centers in Hines, Illinois, and Menlo Park, California, and then allowed to use the canes in their home communities. Some improvements in the canes, suggested by the early work of mobility therapists and of this panel, have already been incorporated into the ten units available, and further refinements are expected to result from analyses during the trials. The safety of the lasers used in the canes has been shown by work at several laboratories where both physical tests and animal experiments were conducted.

Radiology—Radiology continues to be a major supportive and consultative service to other specialties. In fiscal year 1971, a total of 4,300,000 examinations of inpatients and outpatients were performed and approximately 11,500,000 x-ray films were processed, representing about a 5 percent increase over the preceding fiscal year.

To increase the diagnostic capabilities of the service, examinations have increased in sophistication, requiring not only the highest skilled professional support but also the most modern x-ray equipment. The VA has made a continuous effort to up-date radiological facilities to meet increasing demands. A major up-dating was accomplished in fiscal year 1971. Radiological departments in 122 of the 166 VA hospitals were either furnished additional x-ray equipment to expand their facilities or provided with modern replacement units to update their x-ray departments.

Nursing—During fiscal year 1971, the number of nursing personnel was increased by 3,406 positions. Of this number, 1,869 are professional nurses and 1,537 are Licensed Practical Nurses and Nursing Assistants.

As the role of the professional nurse has changed, more nursing services at VA hospitals are using Clinical Specialists and Public Health Coordinators. These

are nurses holding a graduate degree with a major in a clinical nursing specialty. Clinical Specialists are assigned to nursing units (medical, surgical, psychiatric, other specialty units) and function as clinicians, role models, consultants, teachers and researchers to improve patient care and to promote nursing skills of personnel. Public Health Coordinators are involved with both the inpatient and outpatient care programs and work closely with nursing personnel to improve continuity of patient care.

For the first time in the history of the Veterans Administration, all 180 Chief Nurses in the VA System had the opportunity to come together at one time to explore and discuss new developments in the total VA medical program. This took place at the conference for Chiefs of Nursing Service held in Washington, D.C. during March 1971. The conference addressed itself to program priorities related to the improvement in the delivery and management of nursing care, improvement in the utilization of professional nursing skills and the quality of nursing care, and development of an appreciation and understanding of the special needs of the Vietnam veteran patient.

During the fiscal year, approval was given to a Cooperative Study on "The Treatment of Decubitus Ulcers with Oral Zinc Sulphate." This is a collaborative effort between the surgical and nursing services to obtain information useful in dealing with pressure sores, one of the major complications in the care of the chronically ill, the debilitated, and the spinal cord injury patient.

Dietetics—A food service system called the "minimal cooking concept" has been developed as a result of ten years of study and evaluation by the VA dietetic service concerning the use of convenience foods. This system is one which combines the use of convenience foods in various stages of readiness with foods requiring limited on-the-premises processing and preparation. A centrally directed convenience food study at Gainesville, Florida, VA hospital led to the adoption of the concept at that station. Plans call for use of this system at the new VA hospitals in San Diego, California; Tampa, Florida; and Columbia, Missouri. An article describing the genesis of the "minimal cooking concept" has been submitted for publication.

Treatment of long term nutritional problems such as chronic renal disease, diabetes, and other metabolic disturbances, as well as preventive nutrition for the veteran and his family, has become an increasingly greater responsibility of the dietitian charged with the care of patients. A rapid acceleration of activities has

occurred in clinical treatment units, such as hemodialysis, where complexity of dietary treatment demands special instruction in the hospital and follow-up instruction in the patient's home. Many hospitals have added another dimension to the role of the dietitian in caring for the nutritional needs of the veteran patient through increased extended care activity. As these programs have become more "community focused," the full scope of nutritional care is made available to veterans on an outpatient basis as well as in the hospital.

Progress was made in developing an automated dietetic subsistence requirements program to computerize food requisitioning. The general format to input the station planned cycle menus into the system was designed, and many of the required fields for input and output documents were identified. Recipes, which will be used VA-wide in planning the station cycle menus, have been standardized, and are being prepared for publication and distribution.

A food preparation guide, useful in training skilled and semi-skilled food service workers, was prepared. This guide consolidates and up-dates four obsolete guides and expands upon them.

The Veterans Administration has actively participated in the Interagency Committee on Food Items for Federal Hospitals. This year the Committee completed the non-perishable groupings of standard foods for hospital feeding.

During the past year, 142 new food products were sensory-evaluated at the VA Dietetic Laboratory for their acceptability and potential in hospital feeding. The recipe testing program continued, with emphasis on the development of acceptable entree recipes substituting beef flavored, textured vegetable protein for twenty to thirty percent of the beef in the formula. To insure sanitary handling of tube feedings and other potentially hazardous supplementary feedings, space criteria have been revised to provide a separate unit for preparation and handling of these items.

During fiscal year 1971, 110 million meals were served at a cost of \$43.7 million or \$.398 per meal.

Social Work—During fiscal year 1971, special emphasis was given to patient care programs which support the treatment and rehabilitation of the whole person in the context of his medical-social environment. The trend toward greater use of outpatient services and shortened hospital stay has (greatly) increased the demand for social work. The need to mobilize community resources and follow-up services is essential for achieving a comprehensive VA health service program to meet the requirements of the vet-

eran patient population. Effort has been made to enhance the range and quality of services by continuous assessment of the changing demands and needs of the population served, by improving the knowledge and competence of the social work staff, and by helping to develop health care and related resources in the community and within the agency.

"Screening programs" are carried on, directed to the social and psychological needs of young veterans applying to the VA health care system; and the VA "outreach" program includes a social work input directed to those veterans who do not themselves initiate contact with the Veterans Administration for a variety of personal, social, or cultural reasons.

In inpatient programs, the social work input is designed to effect modifications in the hospital environment to better meet the needs of young patients. Among other activities, the efforts along these lines include recruitment of volunteers among young people—including college students—and sponsored sessions on youth and the family for staff, patients, and their families.

A close working relationship has been developed with Army social work staffs at a number of military installations. This relationship has contributed to the beginning of grassroots communications on transfers to the Veterans Administration, improving VA's information to such patients and, most recently, providing a linkage between the Army's and VA's drug programs at operational levels.

The social work program has played a key role in identifying areas of deficiency and suggesting improvements in meeting the health care needs of veterans in the Southwest. Surveys made in Austin and El Paso, Texas, have contributed to planning and developing a model for community health centers. Contributing to the problems are large geographical areas with no Veterans Administration resources and a language barrier which impedes Mexican-American veterans from learning about their entitlement to VA health care benefits. The social work program also has been instrumental in developing direct working relationships at VA hospitals with local chapters of the American GI Forum, an organization made up largely of Mexican-American veterans.

The social work program has continued to refine and develop an extensive range of alternatives for community care patients who no longer require hospital treatment and do not have a suitable home of their own to which to return. During the year, community care utilized a wide range of therapeutically oriented settings such as foster homes, halfway houses, nursing

homes, and other supervised living arrangements. The social work Service was involved in the placement of 23,000 patients from hospitals into community care residences, making a total of almost 39,000 veterans in placement during the year and under social work program supervision.

Pharmacy—During fiscal year 1971 the VA pharmacy program continued, as in past years, to provide professional and administrative pharmaceutical support to the agency's diagnostic, therapeutic, and research activities.

Legislative measures broadening veterans' medical benefits and expanding outpatient treatment programs have increased significantly the number of outpatient prescriptions written by the Veterans Administration and private physicians. In addition to service-connected veterans, prescription service, including refill and mail-out service, is provided to eligible patients through pre-bed and post-hospital care programs, to military retirees, to disabled veterans who are receiving training under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, to veterans having total service connected disability, and to veterans eligible for aid and attendance benefits. The latter three categories account for veterans' total prescribed drug requirements. This activity is reflected in the total VA prescription volume which increased from 12.6 million in fiscal year 1970 to 13.9 million in fiscal year 1971. Cost of drugs issued to VA pharmacies was \$56.8 million during fiscal year 1971, approximately 18 percent higher than the \$48.1 million cost during the prior fiscal year. This increase is due primarily to the Veterans Administration's expanded medical care role, consistent with modern technology, rather than drug price increases.

Emphasis was given during the year to better utilization of space and facilities, more effective drug inventory management, and better utilization of pharmacists in clinical pharmacy areas by delegating, to trained support personnel, such functions as are amenable to delegation.

Veterans of the Vietnam era are causing a significant increase in prescription service. In addition to providing medications while veterans are participating in rehabilitation and training programs or for service-connected disabilities, an increasing number of drug treatment units have been established to provide drug abuse treatment. Prescription service is provided for veterans in this program on both an inpatient and outpatient basis.

The expanding role of prescription drugs is reflected by the pharmacy services required for the in-

creasing number and types of specialized medical programs. Innovations and research continue in clinical pharmacy programs; e.g., direct replenishment of drugs to using services in unit-of-use form, development of improved quality controls on intravenous admixture, and providing unbiased drug information to patients and the professional staff. Drug research is a continuing activity. Investigational drugs are used under controlled regimens to provide needed therapy when other agents have been ineffective. VA investigators, clinicians, pharmacists and other personnel participate in a nationwide drug reaction reporting system in the interest of drug evaluation, use, and safety.

Chaplain Service—The 850 full and part time chaplains form a part of the healing team. The sick and the dying receive the essential religious ministry they require to properly-orient their lives. All denominations are represented to provide continuous service to the ailing veterans.

In an effort to deepen the level of pastoral care, intensive training programs are being developed both for the VA chaplains and the clergy of the nation.

Projected drug abuse programs will include chaplains to instill an appropriate value system in the addicts. Intensive counseling is required to prepare addicts to face a world without drugs. The chaplain is in the unique position of interpreter of the meaning and goals of life.

Volunteer Service—The 25th VAVS Anniversary Observance meeting, March 31, April 1-2, 1971, marked the culmination of a two-year-long study directed toward improving the quality of volunteer service and expanding volunteer assistance in the specialized care and treatment program, with particular emphasis on the needs of Vietnam era patients. During these two years, at each hospital, five separate groups comprised of volunteers and staff sifted their ideas on the future role of all ages of volunteers, recruitment, how staff and volunteers could work together more effectively, new and creative assignments for volunteers, and benefits and recognition of volunteers. The push was to the future in the national recommendations resulting from this nationwide study.

Vice-President Agnew and the Administrator of Veterans Affairs paid high tribute to all volunteers in the VAVS program during the Observance meeting, and special commendations were presented by the Administrator to the heads of the forty-four organizations on the National VAVS Committee.

Hospitals are looking to volunteer service to recruit

younger volunteers to work with Vietnam veterans, and this assistance is expanding as special recreation and resocialization programs get underway. Young people with special skills assist in interviewing Vietnam patients on their likes, dislikes, and recreational needs.

Responsibility for social recreation for all patients, which depends to a major extent on help from volunteers, has been shifted to Voluntary Service in approximately one-fourth of the hospitals. Volunteers consistently continue to provide, with their many services, a wide diversity of assistance. In 1971 a monthly average of 111,575 volunteers gave 9,862,400 hours of service.

Veterans Canteen Service—Veterans in VA hospitals and domiciliaries may purchase at reasonable prices essential merchandise and services for their comfort and well-being. Food service is provided for employees and visitors. The VA canteens include retail stores, cafeterias, snackbars, vending machines, barber shops, and other service activities.

The VA canteen service is operated on an overall self-sustaining basis. Reasonable selling prices for merchandise and fair charges for services are maintained uniformly nationwide. The assortment of merchandise and the purchasing privileges of authorized customers are strictly controlled. Many of the smaller canteens operate at a loss because an attempt is made to provide approximately the same quality and extent of service regardless of where a veteran is hospitalized or domiciled.

The canteen program is integrated with other station programs to assist in maintaining the well-being and morale of the hospitalized veterans. For example, among the many services the program provides are scheduled visits of ward carts to the bedsides of non-ambulatory patients, visits to the canteen by psychiatric patients on a supervised basis, and a location where veterans may meet and visit with relatives and friends in an informal, non-institutionalized atmosphere.

Medical Research

The medical research program of the veterans Administration is an adjunct to the patient care activities, and is a necessary function of VA staff physicians and dentists. VA research seeks to extend the clinical capacity of the medical staff in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases afflicting the veteran population, such as mental illness, heart disease, cancer, cerebral vascular disease (stroke), aging, alcoholism, and other acute and chronic disabilities.

During fiscal year 1971, medical research programs were conducted in 137 VA installations. A total of 4,355 investigators participated in 5,283 research projects and a number of cooperative studies; and also published 4,977 articles in professional and scientific journals.

<i>Research Category</i>	<i>Number of Research Projects Fiscal year 1971</i>
Total	5,283
Cardiovascular-renal	512
Respiratory	227
Allergy & infectious diseases	222
Hematologic	213
Metabolic & endocrine	332
Nutritional	25
Digestive system	242
Musculoskeletal & skin	111
Other (not elsewhere classified)	194
Surgery	828
Neurology, psychiatry, psychology, social work ..	1,359
Physical medicine & rehabilitation	76
Pathology	213
Nuclear medicine	242
Laboratory animal medicine, science & technology	23
Basic science	271
Dental	156
Spinal cord injury	29
Research Support Center Projects	8

A few examples of medical research follow:

Psychiatry—Widespread cooperative drug evaluation programs in the middle and late 1950's made the Veterans Administration the first large organization to place psychiatric chemotherapy on a solid scientific basis. The prompt translation of its progressive research findings into clinical usage now enables the Veterans Administration to treat twice as many psychiatric patients as in years gone by, without an increase in hospital beds. Since the care of psychiatric patients in the Veterans Administration, as in the rest of the Nation, requires about one-half of all hospital beds, the return from this research program is substantial. It has been invaluable, first to veterans and then to other patients in the United States and abroad. These cooperative studies continue to develop improvements in treatment with the result that patients are being returned to their families and communities in a much shorter time, making beds available for new patients.

Cancer—The number of VA patients with cancer continues to increase, with more than 52,000 cancer cases treated this past year. Agency efforts include

evaluation through cooperative studies of various treatment methods employing drugs, surgery, and x-ray therapy, alone or in combination.

The VA Cancer Chemotherapy Cooperative Group program consists of five large, cohesive efforts in a joint VA-National Cancer Institute collaboration. The major advantage which this program offers is a series of well-designed studies utilizing the large population of veteran patients. The VA hospital system maintains, in certain disease categories, large numbers of patients over long periods of time, under active protocol or standard treatment regimens, thereby having adequate survival data besides an easily accessible patient population, conditions conducive for drug studies. Chemotherapy research provides the benefits of advanced research and new drugs for treatment of VA patients.

The Senior Medical Investigator at the VA hospital, Bronx, N.Y. has recently reported the successful immunization of guinea pigs against experimental leukemia. Nearly all of the experimentally leukemic animals prove to be immune to subsequent massive doses of leukemic cells, which would result in fatal leukemia when injected into normal guinea pigs. This experiment is the first time that active, specific immunity against leukemia has been developed in laboratory animals. This result may have major implications for the future control of this disease in man.

Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders—The role of trace elements in disease states is under investigation at the Washington, D.C., VA hospital. Of particular interest is the finding of a lowered serum level and rate of urinary excretion of zinc in patients with dwarfism, hypogonadism, and iron deficiency. Low zinc levels are found in several forms of liver disease common to the United States.

Research at the Seattle, Wash., VA Hospital has provided information on calcium metabolism in the bones of living patients using new non-invasive techniques. The knowledge obtained from studies of this type will provide very accurate characterization of changes in bone diseases such as osteomalacia and rickets, and may eventually lead to basic knowledge regarding the treatment of metabolic bone diseases.

Nuclear Medicine—Nuclear medicine is one of the newer branches of medicine and one that is still rapidly growing. Since 1946, the Veterans Administration has been heavily engaged in research employing radioisotopes. A number of important advances have been made during the last year by some of the 70 VA hospitals presently conducting research in this field. The

Veterans Administration's main efforts have been concentrated in two broad areas: organ imaging or scintigraphy and new in vitro laboratory techniques.

Several compounds have been developed at the Los Angeles, Calif., VA Center. Among them are substances such as Penicillamine-Diamox-99 m_{Tc} for diagnosis of kidney disease, an efficient and economical scanning agent for liver function, and synthesis of a pure dye, Congo red ¹³¹I, of high specific activity and low toxicity, which is used for diagnosis of amyloidosis (an accumulation of an abnormal protein material) in vital organs. Currently this VA Center is involved in developing new radioelements for scanning the pancreas and other hormone-secreting organs in man to determine if these organs are diseased. A new type of labeled albumin is being developed for improving lung scanning.

The detection of bronchial obstructions by scintigraphy has been pioneered at the Houston, Texas, VA hospital. A labeled aerosol produced by an ultrasonic nebulizer is swept into the lung by a stream of oxygen. The distribution of the radioactive particles is limited to the parts of the lung receiving some air flow. This distribution can be recorded for detailed study and for comparison with later records on the same patient.

With the rapidly increasing use of radioisotopes for diagnostic purposes, more consideration is being given to the radiation dose the patient receives from each test. The first comprehensive compilation of the absorbed dose from radionuclides was provided by the Nashville, Tenn., VA hospital.

Neurology—Parkinson's disease is being given considerable attention by VA neurologists, who have attempted to reduce the symptoms of the illness with various drugs and stereotactic brain surgery. When assessing the benefits from any therapy used in a chronically disabling, long-term illness, an essential condition is that the investigator be able to measure the extent of disability and degrees of worsening or improvement quite accurately before, during, and after treatment. The three major disabling features of Parkinson's disease are rigidity, tremor, and skinesia (an inability to initiate voluntary movement). VA neurologists and neurosurgeons at the VA hospitals in Minneapolis Minn. and Durham N. Car. have developed and are improving biophysical methods that permit accurate measurement of the degree of rigidity and the rate and extent of tremor. The capability to measure accurately the severity of two major symptoms of Parkinson's disease, tremor and rigidity, has been of considerable value in assessing the benefits of surgery and of drug therapy for the disease.

The ability to measure accurately and objectively changes in symptomatology may assume even greater importance now that an effective drug for the treatment of Parkinson's disease has been found. The investigation of this drug, L-DOPA is continuing and the collection of reliable data is essential in evaluating trial use of the drug. Several VA hospitals affiliated with university medical centers are collaborating in a nationwide L-DOPA study, with supplementary support from the National Institutes of Health, to test the drug.

There is a continuing study of multiple sclerosis, carried out as part of a program of medical follow-up studies organized by the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, in cooperation with the Veterans Administration, U.S. Public Health Service, and Department of Defense. The fourth part of these studies on the natural history of multiple sclerosis has been completed and published as "Studies on the Natural History of Multiple Sclerosis—Clinical Features of the Onset Bout." A fifth part of the study deals with the immediate predictive features of the early bouts of the disease.

Education and Training

The continuing dedication of the Veterans Administration to high quality medical care for its veteran patients implies a continuing dedication to medical education and training as one of the means of achieving this goal. In 1946, the Agency began a process of affiliation with most of America's medical schools to make possible, through education and training, the recruitment and retention of highly qualified physicians. While this cooperative effort was proving its effectiveness during the past two decades, the Veterans Administration was simultaneously entering into training associations with a variety of educational institutions engaged in producing the broadest spectrum of other types of health service personnel. These combined efforts have produced results which are not only favorable to veterans' medical care, but which are receiving special recognition from the President and the Congress as having contributed to the mitigation of the Nation's health manpower shortages and as possessing the potential for even greater future contributions.

The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs "believes that the Veterans Administration's Department of Medicine and Surgery has a unique capability for the training of health services personnel, a resource which is not available at any other centralized organi-

zation in the United States." (Foreword to *Training of Health Service Personnel in the Veterans Administration*, House Committee Print No. 3, February 22, 1971.)

Within the VA hospital system, clinical training, complementing the academic instruction provided by educational institutions, is now provided in practically every identifiable medical, laboratory, and hospital discipline. Most of this VA training is subject to the standards and accreditation processes of national professional organizations. There are varying compensation arrangements, depending upon specific agreements with the cooperating schools, the custom of the profession, and upon the funds available to the Agency. Thus, some trainees receive a stipend for a minimum number of training hours, some are paid on a part-time basis, and some serve without compensation. Regular staff—from newly assigned personnel to career personnel selected to assume more responsible positions—are also provided inservice training in medical and administrative skills.

Effective cooperation between the Veterans Administration and a growing number of educational institutions was maintained during the year. Faculty members of 82 medical schools served on Deans Committees, representing the active participation of their schools in the guidance of excellent training programs and patient care at 96 affiliated VA hospitals. VA training was conducted in conjunction with 52 dental schools, 91 graduate departments of psychology, 304 nursing schools, 38 occupational therapy schools, 22 pharmacy schools, 35 physical therapy schools, and 75 social work schools; and in other disciplines, with approximately 300 universities, colleges, community colleges, and junior colleges, and 100 technical and other types of schools. The success of these joint efforts was promoted by the faculty status of large numbers of VA staff. During the year, 2,032 VA physicians, 156 VA dentists, and 498 other VA personnel held faculty appointments.

In fiscal year 1971, there were 53,086 health occupation trainees in VA hospitals and clinics. An additional 11,797 enrollees in various Federal economic opportunity and educational assistance programs were provided novice level training and work experience. An index of the Veterans Administration's importance in health services training is the Agency's provision of training to:

- (1) Basic nursing students from 23 percent of the country's nursing schools, including 47 percent of all Baccalaureate degree programs, 22 per-

Full-time VA Hospital Personnel Serving as Faculty in Medical Schools and Other Academic Institutions

Academic Title	Number of Individuals Appointed as of December 31, 1970			
	Total	VA Physicians	VA Dentists	Other VA Categories
Total.....	2,686	2,032	156	498
Professor.....	194	170	4	20
Clinical Professor.....	61	52	5	4
Associate Professor.....	364	311	6	47
Associate Clinical Professor.....	142	108	17	17
Assistant Professor.....	649	544	26	79
Assistant Clinical Professor.....	325	272	18	35
Instructor.....	398	283	19	96
Clinical Instructor.....	261	169	26	66
Adjunct Titles.....	56	8	7	41
Other Titles.....	236	115	28	93

cent of all Associate degree programs, and 11 percent of all diploma programs.

- (2) Eleven percent of all nurses enrolled full-time in graduate study.
- (3) Twenty percent of all clinical social work students in recognized schools of social work.
- (4) Residents in 23 percent of all approved dental residencies, and interns in 27 percent of all approved dental internships.
- (5) Thirty-three percent of all dietetic interns in approved internships.
- (6) Twenty-five percent of all graduating clinical and counseling psychology trainees at the Ph.D. level.
- (7) Twenty-five percent of all hospital pharmacy interns and residents.
- (8) Physicians occupying 12 percent of all filled medical residency positions (in terms of individuals, 23 percent of the Nation's residents receiving training in VA hospitals).
- (9) Fifty percent of all medical school graduates.

The Career Development Program for physicians and dentists consists of a series of positions grading down from Senior Medical Investigator to Clinical Associate. The latter position focuses on advanced specialty training beyond basic residency training, and is essentially educational in substance as compared with the other Career Development positions, which place a greater emphasis on providing research experience. The Clinical Associate programs are organized in such a manner as to encourage VA hospitals to submit training programs, in the various medical specialties, for review by appropriate committees of experts. In fiscal year 1971, there were 67 approved training programs at 35 hospitals, in 13 specialties or sub-specialties of medicine and surgery.

The Veterans Administration is proud of its unique

VA Medical and Dental Residents and Interns Specialty and Subspecialty as of June 30, 1971

Specialty or Subspecialty	Total	Career	All Other
Medical residents, total.....	4,335	154	4,181
Allergy.....	8		8
Anesthesiology.....	117	11	106
Cardiology.....	63		63
Colon and rectal surgery.....	1		1
Dermatology.....	95		95
Gastroenterology.....	40		40
General surgery.....	825		825
Internal medicine.....	1,359		1,359
Neurology.....	130	9	121
Neurosurgery.....	73	1	72
Ophthalmology.....	178		178
Orthopedic surgery.....	217	1	216
Otolaryngology.....	123		123
Pathology.....	181	23	158
Physical medicine.....	50	21	29
Plastic surgery.....	36		36
Psychiatry.....	257	66	191
Pulmonary diseases.....	35		35
Radiology.....	323	22	301
Thoracic surgery.....	40		40
Urology.....	184		184
Dental residents, total.....	124	33	91
Endodontia.....	9	6	3
Oral pathology.....	3	1	2
Oral surgery.....	65	9	56
Periodontia.....	20	7	13
Prosthodontia.....	27	10	17
Medical and dental interns, total.....	720	21	699
Medical.....	638		638
Dental.....	82	21	61

Distinguished Physician staff, established to attract physicians who have made significant contributions to medical science and have attained exceptional professional stature over long and distinguished careers. The distinguished physician serves on a VA-wide basis as a consultant, a lecturer, or in other teaching capacities, thus providing scientific and educational leadership within the system on behalf of veterans medical care. There are now three Distinguished Physicians: Dr. William B. Castle, at VA Hospital West Roxbury, Massachusetts; Dr. Tinsley R. Harrison, at VA Hospital Birmingham, Alabama; and former Chief Medical Director, Dr. William S. Middleton, at VA Hospital Madison, Wisconsin, the latter having been appointed during fiscal year 1971.

Through the various media of continuing education, the Veterans Administration endeavors to reduce the timespan between scientific discovery and its application in patient care. There is increasing use of structured training, comparable to the formal organization of studies represented in graduate training. Non-VA authorities in all medical and hospital disciplines delivered approximately 4,409 lectures to VA staff. Supplementing this lecture activity, 67 visits of several days duration were made by senior medical and dental teachers to peripherally located and other non-affiliated VA hospitals. Approximately 4,608 VA personnel were assigned intramurally to VA hospitals

having staff and facilities especially suited for certain types of instruction, or to VA conferences. About 11,535 VA staff members were detailed at VA expense to extra-VA courses, institutes, workshops, conferences, and meetings, conducted by professional organizations, universities, and medical schools.

The Civil Service Commission, issued a Qualification Standard for Physician's Assistant, in the development of which the Veterans Administration participated significantly. The Commission's announcement of this position officially launched the competitive hiring of physicians' assistants. Negotiations with schools led to ten program affiliations for clinical training to be conducted in seventeen or more VA hospitals. Although the formats of these training programs vary considerably, all will provide students with the broad background of medical knowledge necessary to prepare an assistant to a general practitioner or a ward physician. Some of these programs have already placed students in VA hospitals, and other developing programs will enable students now in clinical training to be employed as physicians' assistants in VA hospitals in the next year.

The Veterans Administration attempts to be responsive to specific, emerging needs for qualified personnel. The training of VA physicians and others, comprising teams, in spinal cord injury treatment, was begun during the year, as was training in alcoholism rehabilitation counseling. Further, a training program in drug abuse counseling has been developed for implementation next year.

The Exchange of Medical Information (EMI) Program has concluded its fourth year of operation, with

the initial legislative authority terminating on June 30, 1971. However, continuing legislation, passed by the 92nd Congress, provides authority for the support of EMI activities through fiscal year 1975. The participation by the Veterans Administration has extended throughout the country, involving every VA hospital as shown by the accompanying chart.

Twenty major EMI projects (sixteen of which are continuing) were conducted during fiscal year 1971. The following are illustrative of the types of interface between the Veterans Administration and the medical community:

- (1) The "Dial Access System" has made available, to all VA physicians located at the 127 VA hospitals served by the Federal Telecommunications System (FTS), a series of over 400 lectures in a wide variety of medical subjects. The Dial Access System is available 24 hours per day, 7 days a week, and is implemented by dialing one number from any FTS location in the United States. The caller merely asks by code number for a lecture listed in the Dial Access Catalog, which has been distributed to all FTS locations.
- (2) A multifaceted program of educational and clinical enrichment at the Muskogee, Oklahoma VA hospital has been developed through an EMI grant to the University of Oklahoma Medical Center, along with initiation of various innovative activities at the Muskogee VA hospital. Through this program, respiratory and coronary care units have been developed at the Muskogee hospital. The Muskogee coronary care unit is monitored on a 24 hour per day basis by personnel at the VA hospital, Oklahoma City - 125 miles away. Educational activities involving computer-assisted programmed instruction and extensive staff exchange between the University Medical Center and Muskogee VA hospital have also been instituted. The Muskogee hospital is thus becoming an academic center for the continuing education of community physicians and the training of medical students and residents from the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine. The other related EMI activities at Muskogee are demonstrating that their implementation can greatly improve professional staff recruitment and improve the quality of medical care provided in hospitals located remote from medical teaching centers.

PARTICIPATION IN EXCHANGE OF MEDICAL INFORMATION PROGRAM



- (3) A collaborative dental program in continuing education is in operation in New England. This program has involved the development of a network of centers of continuing education for dentists at the VA hospitals at Togus, Maine; Manchester, New Hampshire; Providence, Rhode Island; and White River Junction, Vermont. Under the sponsorship of, and in close affiliation with the Harvard University School of Dental Medicine, educational opportunities are offered to dentists on the staffs of these hospitals and to dentists of surrounding communities. The curricula emphasize recent advances in dental treatment and technology, such as four-handed dentistry. VA dentists who are engaged in teaching are receiving Harvard faculty appointments. It is planned to institute training programs for Harvard dental students in the VA hospitals.
- (4) A program is under way at the VA hospital, Los Angeles (Wadsworth) which involves the production of a syllabus and book that will demonstrate the use of simple and progressively difficult mathematical techniques in the solution of actual problems in respiration. Expectations are that the results of this project will assist clinical physiologists and investigators in applying the principles and methods of the physical sciences to their work. Because little material is currently available to the clinical physiologist to systematically demonstrate the principles of mathematics as related to problems in respiration, this work will provide a unique source of information to the medical profession for practical application in patient therapy.

THE SUPPORT

Management and Administration

In support of the Veterans Administration mission of patient care, operations are carefully monitored and administrative improvements effected as needed.

Administrative Changes—The various kinds of discharges from VA facilities have been reduced from 10 to 4, a change that has simplified administrative processing. Also, the 90-day exclusion period following an irregular discharge has been eliminated. Now, a patient may be readmitted when he satisfies the admitting authority that he is willing to conform to expected standards of conduct.

In the past, eight different kinds of absence status

existed in VA facilities. This overabundance was confusing, administratively clumsy, and time consuming. Directives have been changed to provide for only two kinds—authorized and unauthorized. Long term hospital patients (those who have been or will be hospitalized 30 days or longer) may have authorized absences of up to 14 days. All other hospital patients are limited to 96 hours. Nursing home patients and domiciliary patient-members may have authorized absences of up to 90 days. The purpose is to encourage patients to adjust and return to community living.

A Consolidated health record system encompassing all health activities (inpatient, outpatient, nursing home, domiciliary and restoration care) was implemented on May 15, 1971. The system has three objectives:

- (1) to provide a coordinated and comprehensive, consolidated health information file for beneficiaries,
- (2) to provide one place to look for health care information concerning a beneficiary, and
- (3) to provide automatically, or on demand, all health care data pertaining to the patient or patient-member when he is admitted or seen by any member of the professional staff for treatment.

Each VA facility establishes local procedures needed to promote the effective and efficient operation of the consolidated health record system. The system requires orientation and training of concerned personnel, the prompt movement of the consolidated health record from place to place or person to person, and the prompt and accurate filing of medical record documents. This system has been implemented to centralize all health information concerning the patient or patient-member so that it is available to the staff of the medical care team routinely and promptly.

A new application for medical benefits, VAF 10-10, was developed during fiscal year 1971 and will be placed in use at all field stations on July 1, 1971. This form replaces VAF 10-P-10, Application for Hospital Treatment or Domiciliary Care and VAF 10-2827., Application for Outpatient Care. The new form has greatly improved patient processing by eliminating, on readmissions, the collection of information already a matter of record or no longer considered essential. By use of the form the Veterans Administration will save an estimated 109,000 manhours and \$424,000 annually.

Manpower Utilization—Efforts to develop a system of quantitative measurement capable of establishing an equitable relationship between work performed

and manpower required have continued. During fiscal year 1971, a staffing methodology was tested by medical administration field station programs. Modeled on the concept of "standard time data," this methodology attempted to account for individual differences among stations owing to different mixes of patients and variations in services provided. Full implementation of the system, however, has been impeded by the complexity of the medical administration program, encompassing a workforce larger than 12,000 full-time employees, and by the existence of certain restraints imposed by the methodology used. With additional development and further refinement, however, anticipations are that this methodology will be the basis for work measurement and productivity reporting systems supporting future budgetary requirements of the medical administration program.

Operating Costs—The operating costs of VA's medical programs during fiscal year 1971 totalled \$2,007,537,000, an increase of \$232,460,000, or 13.1 percent, over fiscal year 1970.

Costs for medical care alone increased to \$1,941,623,000—\$258,414,000, or 15.4 percent, more than in fiscal year 1970. Legislated salary increases approximating \$76,423,000 comprised a major part of this rise. Other areas of expenditure which increased, when compared with fiscal year 1970, because of rising costs and growing requirements are:

- (1) prosthetics and prosthetic repairs \$ + 3,508,076 (25.3%)
- (2) drugs and medicines + 7,841,010 (14.6%)
- (3) blood and blood products + 473,293 (12.2%)
- (4) medical and dental supplies + 5,768,749 (10.8%)

As shown in the table, per diem costs in all VA inpatient facilities increased. All per diem costs shown are computed from net budgeted costs.

Type of Facility	Fiscal Year		Changes	
	1970	1971	Amount	Percent
All hospitals.....	\$38.42	\$43.41	+\$4.99	+13.0
Medical bed sections..	44.90	50.62	+5.72	+12.7
Surgical bed sections..	53.55	60.33	+15.43	+28.8
Psychiatric bed sections.....	27.44	30.48	+3.04	+11.1
Domiciliaries.....	8.95	9.97	+1.02	+11.4
Restoration centers.....	14.59	16.94	+2.35	+16.1
Nursing home care units.....	25.05	27.26	+2.21	+8.8

In addition, outpatient costs increased 26.9 percent, compared with fiscal year 1970. This situation reflects the continued impact of new treatment modalities within the VA hospital system which reduces hos-

pitalization time and permits outpatient treatment, the expansion of outpatient eligibility resulting from passage of P.L. 91-500; and the Congressional provision through P.L. 91-102, of complete medical service for totally and permanently disabled veterans.

Management Analysis Program—During calendar year 1970, more than 450 major analytical studies were completed by field based management analysts. Many of these studies resulted in cost reductions or methods improvement, or were of a cost avoidance nature. All of them resulted in improving the efficiency and economy of operations at our field stations.

The Veterans Administration has been able to recruit exceptionally well qualified young men and women into the government service, and into the practice of management analysis. All of the management analyst trainees selected to begin training during fiscal year 1972 have been awarded master's degrees in either hospital administration or business administration; are all Vietnam veterans; and all show great promise for growth and development.

Cost Savings—The Management Improvement Program for fiscal year 1971 resulted in cost reduction savings totalling \$16,648,000. A significant volume of savings, reportable in prior years, is excluded because of revised reporting instructions by the Office of Management and Budget. Under the prior reporting system, total savings would have been more than a million dollars greater, or more than \$700,000 over the goal that had been projected for fiscal year 1971.

Some examples of savings accomplished in fiscal year 1971 are:

Laundry consolidations	\$195,000
Prescriptions of fee-basis physicians filled by VA pharmacies	101,000
Depot repair services to stations	743,000
Labor saving equipment (mechanical files, laundry equipment, coultter counters, etc.)	210,000

Facilities

Total Construction Program—Operation of a large health care program requires support from a widespread system of hospitals. Distribution of these facilities is allocated to geographic area according to current veteran population and utilization statistics, and to anticipated migration.

New VA hospitals are constructed, as needed, where none exist or to replace obsolete hospitals. The construction program also includes modernization, alteration, and improvement of existing VA facilities.

In fiscal year 1971, construction was completed on 53 projects at a construction cost of about \$14.4 mil-

Description	Statistical appendix table number	Construction Status							
		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)
Total		241	591.4	53	14.4	118	226.3	70	350.8
Replacement and relocation:									
Hospital	40	14	355.6	0		6	140.1	8	215.5
Modernization	41	25	102.8	2	3.0	11	29.5	12	70.3
Domiciliary ¹	None	1	2.5	0		0		1	2.5
Nursing home care units	42	16	4.0	2	.2	12	3.5	2	.4
Research facilities	43	27	55.4	6	4.5	11	16.8	10	34.0
Other improvements	44	158	71.2	43	6.7	78	36.4	37	28.1
(a) Air conditioning	44-I	18	36.5	1	.2	10	18.0	7	18.3
(b) Hemodialysis units ²	44-II	2	.1	0		2	.1	0	
(c) Intensive Care units ³	44-III	34	9.2	2	.5	19	5.6	13	3.1
(d) Other	44-IV	104	25.4	40	6.0	47	12.7	17	6.7

Note: Because of rounding, details do not necessarily add to totals.

¹ As proposed project for Wood, Wis., is the only project in this category, a separate table was not prepared.

² One Hemodialysis project combined with Intensive Care Unit project

and reported in that category.

³ Lists one project already listed under ICU as a combined Project.

⁴ Lists one project already listed under A/C as a combined Project.

lion. At the end of the fiscal year, 116 projects with a construction cost of about \$226.3 million were under construction, including six projects under the replacement and relocation program which provide 3,601 beds at an estimated cost of \$140.1 million. These are located at Columbia, Mo., Lexington, Ky., Northport, N.Y., San Antonio, Tex., San Diego, Calif., and Tampa, Fla., Eight additional projects have been authorized for this program and are under design but not yet under construction.

In addition to the replacement, relocation and modernization program, the Veterans Administration has been constructing nursing bed care projects, medical research facilities, special care units, and a wide range of other improvement projects such as air-conditioning.

Total obligations incurred in fiscal year 1971 for construction amounted to \$102.8 million, which is 3 times the prior year's obligations.

The accompanying table provides summary data on construction programs.

VA Nursing Home Care—During the fiscal year, two nursing home projects, together having 91 beds, were completed at Palo Alto, Calif., and Tucson, Ariz. Twelve projects, with 848 beds, were under construction; and two more, with 99 beds, were in design.

Medical Research Facilities—During the fiscal year, construction was completed on six medical research facilities. Eleven projects were under construction and ten more moved into various states of pre-construction development.

Education and Training Facilities—A facility for the training of medical assistants and laboratory technicians in affiliation with the medical school of Duke University was completed at the VA hospital, Durham, N.C. during fiscal year 1971. Under construction at VA hospital, Birmingham, Ala., was a facility for training dentists, dental assistants and technicians, in affiliation with the Dental School of the University of Alabama. Additional training facilities at VA hospital, Albany, N.Y., VA hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah, and VA hospital, Seattle, Wash., were in various planning stages, but not under construction by the end of fiscal year 1971. Also, two combined research and educational training facilities are in progress. One, at Jackson, Miss., is in the design stage; and one, at Kansas City, Mo., is under construction.

Special Care Units—Continuing the emphasis on special care units, two surgical, medical and coronary care units were completed: at VA hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., and at VA hospital, Oteen, N.C. Nineteen additional units were under construction, and thirteen were in planning stages. Work on hemodialysis units continued with two under construction at VA hospital, Bronx, N.Y., and at Little Rock, Ark. A pulmonary care unit for treatment of emphysema was completed at VA hospital, Spokane, Wash., while another was under construction at VA hospital, Temple, Tex. Another was in planning for VA hospital, Fayetteville, Ark. Three cobalt therapy units were completed: VA hospital, Allen Park, Mich., VA hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., and VA hospital, Buffalo, N.Y. To

meet the problem of drug addiction among returning veterans, a unit for treatment is under plan for construction at VA hospital, Minneapolis, Minn. Construction of a spinal cord injury unit was completed at VA hospital, Houston, Tex., and construction began on two more spinal cord injury units at VA hospital, Bronx, N.Y., and VA hospital, Hampton, Va.

State Grant Nursing Home Care—Congress appropriated \$5.0 million in fiscal year 1971 for the State Grant Nursing Home Care program. Since the program's inception, 16 states have been given tentative approval for 24 State Home construction projects, involving 2,883 nursing home care beds. Participation by the Veterans Administration approximates \$20.2 million, 45 percent of the \$45.0 million total construction costs.

State Hospital and Domiciliary Care—Congress appropriated \$2.5 million in fiscal year 1971 for the State Hospital/Domiciliary Care program. Since the program's start in August 1970, four states have been given tentative approval to remodel existing hospital/domiciliary facilities. Participation by the Veterans Administration in remodeling of the four facilities concerned amounts to about \$284.0 thousand, 50 percent of the \$568.0 thousand total construction costs.

Construction Research—As a part of the program to provide the most advanced concepts, materials, and techniques in VA hospital design and construction, 15 research and development project studies in building technology were in progress during the year. The majority of these studies are being performed through contracts with private consultants. The reports on these studies are used as the basis for establishing policy and technical criteria in the form of construction standards for the VA hospital program. In addition, the reports are made available to other government agencies and the public.

Several of the more significant construction research projects either in progress or initiated during the year were directed to the systems integration approach to hospital design, to air conditioning of existing VA hospitals, to the computerization of construction specifications; to seismic and wind forces design criteria, and to the VA Master Specifications. The systems integration project is presently in the third phase of development, and at the conclusion of this phase the Veterans Administration will have the necessary information to design and construct a complete hospital based on the principles of systems integration. The study for establishing criteria and standards for the air conditioning of existing VA hospitals was completed.

The principles are being applied to projects presently in the design stage, and a construction standard is in the process of development. The Computer Assisted Specification Preparation System project was completed and is scheduled to be operational in the early part of the current fiscal year. The study of VA Master Specifications was initiated at the end of fiscal year 1971 with the objective of improving Veterans Administration's construction specifications for future facilities and equipment.

Southern California Earthquake—An earthquake struck the VA hospital at San Fernando, Calif. on February 9, 1971. The death toll numbered 30 patients and 10 employees at the stricken hospital. More than 200 patients were evacuated to the Sepulveda VA hospital, about 9 miles away, and nearly 170 other patients were transferred to VA hospitals in Los Angeles.

Hundreds of area volunteers began a day and night search of the wreckage at the San Fernando hospital to extricate possible survivors buried under debris. The search of the ruins resulted in the rescue of two victims still alive, the last a 68 year old employee who had survived with only minor injuries despite being entombed for 58 hours.

The 400 bed hospital had been served by more than 500 employees. An all out effort was made to retain these employees. Except for those who retired or resigned all career employees were relocated, and, to the extent possible, to places of their choice.

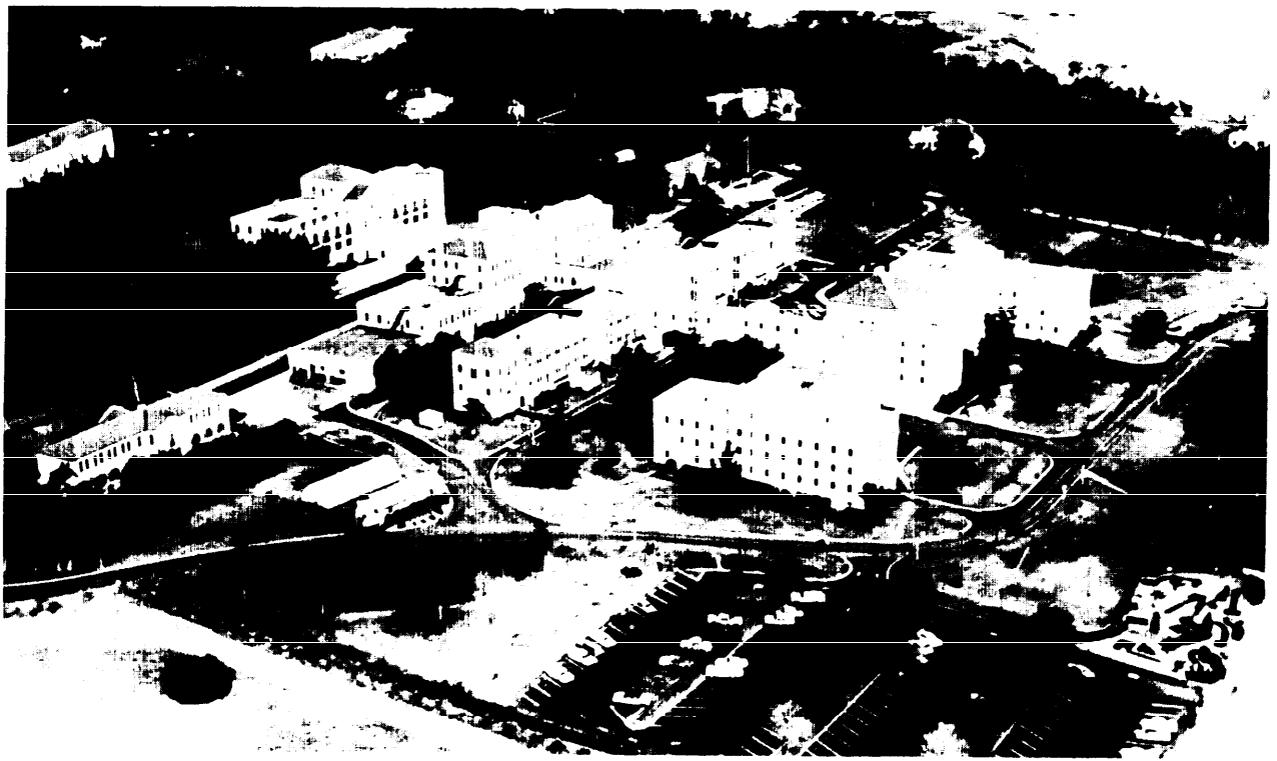
Damage was also sustained in VA hospital, Sepulveda, VA hospital Los Angeles, and VA hospital Long Beach. Because of the earthquake, more than one million dollars had to be provided for emergency repair, salvage, and safety work.

A committee of national experts has been convened to develop new criteria for seismic design, which will be implemented in new construction and applied to the strengthening of existing buildings.

SUPPLY

During fiscal year 1971, the Veterans Administration supply system acquired \$286.8 million worth of supplies and equipment and contracted for services amounting to \$344.3 million.

The Veterans Administration not only supports its own medical and benefits programs but also, through purchase provides other Federal medical programs with a source for drugs, medical supplies and equipment, and nonperishable subsistence items. The Veter-



San Fernando VA Hospital before and after earthquake

ans Administration is the primary source of supply to civil agencies for drugs and chemicals, medical sup-

plies and equipment, and non-perishable subsistence. It provides support to 18 government agencies, involv-

ing other, different government agency customers. This support (supplies and equipment furnished through the supply revolving fund) amounted to approximately \$10.5 million in fiscal year 1971.

Sales of depot stocks through the supply depot procurement program were \$5.9 million; sales from the direct delivery program administered by the VA Marketing Center amounted to \$3.5 million and sales to these agencies from individual VA field stations were \$1.2 million.

Management of the VA Supply Fund continued through its 18th year on an overall break even basis realizing a profit of \$236,000 which represents approximately .017 percent of the total Supply Fund sales. This profit was utilized to offset prior year losses. Cumulative losses carried forward were \$8,300.

To provide Vietnam patients with medical care equal to that available in the better commercial hospitals, a continuing program for replacement and modernization of equipment is necessary. During fiscal year 1971, \$25.9 million was allocated for replacement equipment and \$27.0 million for additional equipment. The replacement funds included \$2.4 million for updated X-ray and an additional \$3.4 million for modern automatic clinical laboratory equipment.

The disastrous earthquake at San Fernando, following the hurricane at Biloxi-Gulfport last year, has clearly demonstrated a need for wireless-type communications for use in disasters. Where power failure or building destruction occurs, permanent installations also usually fail. A plan was devised to meet minimum mobility requirements at each installation. Budgetary support in fiscal year 1973 is being requested, with some implementation anticipated for fiscal year 1972.

The Veterans Administration has been a leader in promoting safety and reliability of medical equipment. In cooperation with professional organizations and industrial leaders, performance and safety requirements were established for electronic medical devices. These are reflected in two new Veterans Administration Specifications, X-1414 for Biomedical Monitoring Equipment and X-1432 for Test Instruments for Biomedical Devices and Monitoring Systems. These specifications have received favorable national and international interest as being a "first" in this field.

In carrying out the provisions of Executive Order 11507 regarding the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution at existing Federal facilities, specification requirements have been developed for package type incinerators for disposal of general and medical waste. The emission standards in the speci-

fication are more stringent than those established by the Environmental Protection Agency. Nine hospitals contracted for incinerators under the new specification in fiscal year 1971, with approximately 90 more to follow in fiscal year 1972.

The Veterans Administration has actively participated with the President's Advisor on Consumer Affairs, other agencies, and industrial and professional organizations, in matters of consumer interests. Agency representatives had memberships on the Consumer Council and the Certification Committee of the American National Standards Institute and on the Interagency Advisory Council on Consumer Product Information. Several publications for dissemination to consumers through the Consumer Product Information Distribution Centers were provided.

The Matsushita Electric Industrial Company, Ltd., donated 5,000 panasonic radios to the Veterans Administration with the hope that they would provide many hours of listening enjoyment to hospitalized veterans. Matsushita has committed these radios to service under warranty until June 30, 1976, requiring only that the Veterans Administration return faulty items to any one of their factory service centers.

Field Stations have individually cataloged and assigned stock numbers to more than 330,000 equipment items. Under centralized cataloging, with a common numbering system, the number has been reduced to 12,000 common line items. This reduction furnishes centralized knowledge of equipment holdings and will provide a potential for improvements in purchasing and contracting for equipment.

Veterans Administration hospitals have been progressively converting their supply of pajamas to a flame retardant material. By 1973 the conversion will be as complete as possible; hospitals always must maintain a minimum supply of cotton pajamas because of static electricity and allergies. The conversion of employee uniforms to durable press fabric has decreased measurably the need for laundry presses and laundry personnel, resulting in savings of approximately \$1.5 million.

VA's Commodity Standardization Program was streamlined to authorize field stations to test and evaluate consumable items without prior approval. Reports to a central clearing point are required. Communications were improved by publishing a quarterly digest, to all field stations, of tests and evaluations of equipment and supplies completed, under way, or planned.

Compensation and Pension

In 1971 the Veterans Administration administered a \$5.8 billion compensation and pension program which benefited almost 5.6 million veterans and dependents of deceased veterans. To show the dramatic increase in this program during the last five years, 1.3 million additional beneficiaries have been added to the rolls, with an increase in total benefit payments of \$1.2 billion. The program continues to account for almost 60 percent of the agency's monetary expenditures.

The number of beneficiaries receiving compensation and pension continued to vary, as in past years, depending upon whether the particular beneficiary group served during the Vietnam era, the Korean conflict, World War II, World War I, or earlier. The beneficiary status of each group is discussed below.

VIETNAM ERA

Compensation continued to accelerate in fiscal year 1971. In 1970, 167,300 veterans had received compensation, while in 1971 the number increased to 244,500. Death benefits were being paid to 80,340 dependents of these deceased veterans at the end of 1970, but by

June 30, 1971, 91,500 dependents were on the rolls. Although the tempo of military involvement in Vietnam wound down in 1971, a continuing increase in the number of compensation beneficiaries is expected for a number of years.

As for pension benefits, Vietnam era veterans and their dependents are only a small segment of the group receiving them. In 1970, only 1,400 Vietnam era veterans and 7,040 dependents of deceased veterans had received pensions. By June 30, 1971, the respective totals had risen to 2,298 and 11,864. Pension is generally paid to elderly or severely non-service disabled veterans in need. The young Vietnam era veteran, with certain exceptions, cannot meet these criteria. However, increasing numbers of such veterans, and their surviving dependents, can be expected to seek benefits as the group grows older.

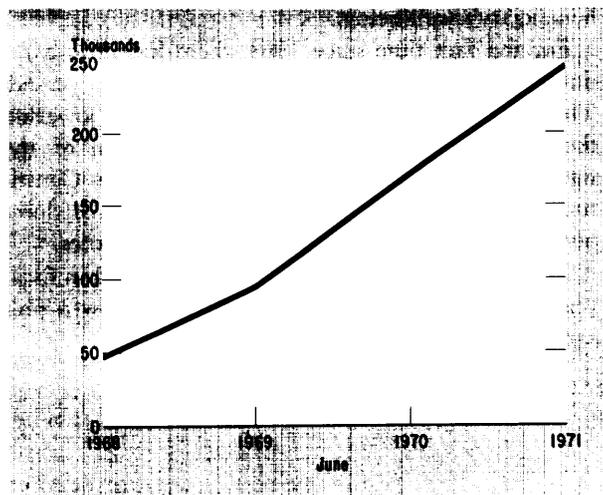
Thus far, the qualifying service eligibility period has extended from August 5, 1964 to date—longer than any qualifying period of service heretofore. In years to come Vietnam era veterans and their survivors will represent an increasingly significant proportion of the compensation and pension recipients.

KOREAN CONFLICT

The number of veterans of the Korean conflict receiving compensation rose again in 1971 over 1970 as it had in 1970 over 1969. On June 30, 1971 the total was 239,606 whereas it had been 238,646 a year earlier. The uptrend appears likely to continue for some years to come. The number of Korean conflict pension beneficiaries also has continued to increase over the years as these veterans become older, although comprising only a small proportion of all pension beneficiaries. On June 30, 1971, only 30,446 Korean conflict veterans were receiving pensions, compared with 1,075,643 total recipients.

The number of dependents of deceased Korean conflict veterans receiving compensation again showed a decline in 1971 as it had in 1970. The rolls showed 56,632 dependents as of June 30, 1971—a decline of 929 from the previous year. However, the

VIETNAM ERA COMPENSATION CASES



number of dependents receiving pensions reflected an opposite trend. Here, there has been an increase each year to date. On June 30, 1971, the total was 196,733 compared with 174,598 on June 30, 1970.

WORLD WAR II

In 1971, this group continued to comprise the largest percentage of all veterans receiving compensation. On June 30, 1971, they represented 65 percent of the 2,146,085 on the compensation rolls; however, their numbers decline with the years. Since 1952, a yearly decrease has been visible. Pension, on the other hand, is an ever-expanding program for this group. The average age of the World War II veteran is now 51.6, and as they grow older the number added to the pension rolls climbs. Present estimates indicate that the peak will be reached about 1990. On June 30, 1971, a total of 415,718 World War II veterans were receiving pension benefits, as compared to 371,000 a year earlier.

In 1971, \$645.3 million in compensation benefits was paid to 256,026 dependents of those World War II veterans who had died of service-related causes. The total number receiving these benefits has been declining over the years, and will continue to drop although past experience has shown that some dependents remain on the compensation rolls up to one-hundred years after the end of the war in which the deceased veteran served. The number of pension payments made to deceased World War II veterans' dependents on the other hand, has sharply increased over the years. For example, in 1966 only 772,359 received benefits, while by June 30, 1971, the number had risen to 932,379. This growth is expected to continue for many years as the mortality rate of World War II veterans increases.

WORLD WAR I

The average age of this group continued to rise, from 75.7 in 1970 to 76.6 in 1971, and the number receiving compensation continued to decline. On June 30, 1971, only about 78 thousand were still alive and receiving compensation benefits. More than fifty years have passed since the end of World War I, and the ranks of these surviving veterans receiving compensation are being depleted at the rate of about 6,000 a

year. The number of World War I veterans receiving pension has declined also. The fiscal year 1971 figure of 623,762 represented 62,103 less than the previous year.

EARLIER PERIODS

The remaining service periods include surviving veterans, and their dependents, from the Civil War, Indian Wars, Spanish-American War, Mexican War and intervening peacetime periods of the various wars. As might be expected, all of these groups show declining numbers of beneficiaries.

GUARDIANSHIP

This program is administered by Chief Attorney Offices located in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. Through the respective American Consular Offices and VA counterparts in the English-speaking countries, supervision and assistance is provided beneficiaries residing in some 90 countries.

To protect the beneficiaries' interests, and to assure that VA benefits payable on behalf of these minors or the mentally ill are administered properly, two types of fiduciaries are utilized: state court-appointed fiduciaries, when the trust powers of a guardian are needed, or federal fiduciaries, responsible solely to the VA.

While the program's mission is essentially protective, the approach in minor beneficiary cases is primarily directed toward assurance of accommodation for immediate needs and continuation of education through and beyond high school. For the mentally ill, closer supervision is given to estate administration, coupled with interim personal contacts to assure the beneficiary's well-being.

For the first time since 1963, there has been a reduction in the total number of beneficiaries served. This is partly attributable to several states lowering the age of majority to 18—in anticipation of the right-to-vote amendment to the United States Constitution—and to the revision of policies and procedures pertaining to supervision of minor beneficiaries.

A total of 770,972 beneficiaries were served in fiscal year 1971. This number is about 15,000 below a year ago.

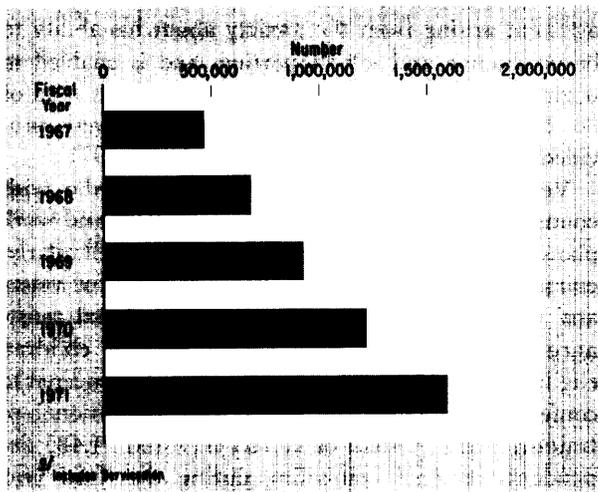
Education Benefits

The benefits of education assistance are authorized under 38 USC, Chapters 34 and 35. Chapter 34 provides for benefits to veterans and servicemen, while Chapter 35 authorizes benefits for certain children, wives, and widows. Prior veteran education programs had been provided under PL 346 for World War II veterans and PL 550 for Korean conflict veterans.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The current program began on June 1, 1966, and each year larger numbers of veterans have taken advantage of the opportunity to further their education or learn a trade under VA sponsorship. For example, 467,883 veterans and servicemen were in training during 1967. In 1968, the total rose to 686,919. In 1971 a new high of 1,584,866 veterans and servicemen received education assistance.

VETERANS IN READJUSTMENT TRAINING ^a



Approved training includes college or university attendance, business and technical schools, high school, and in some cases even schooling below the high school level. Also, assistance may be authorized for on-the-job training, farm training, and correspond-

ence courses. Under certain conditions flight training may be approved.

INCREASED PARTICIPATION

In 1971, particular emphasis was placed on increasing veteran participation in the program. These efforts were aimed especially at the educationally disadvantaged veteran. In prior years such veterans have tended not to seek education benefits. Outreach efforts to date have proven successful, and will be further intensified and expanded, to assure that as many veterans as possible are afforded program information and the opportunity to participate. Outreach activities begin even before a veteran's separation. The Veterans Administration maintains information specialists on-site at various bases throughout Southeast Asia and Okinawa to disseminate information about the available benefits.

Comparing the various types of training, we find that of the 1,095,409 veterans and servicemen in training April 30, 1971, nearly 62 percent had chosen college training. Thirty percent were attending schools below the college level, 18 percent were utilizing correspondence courses, 8 percent were training on-the-job, more than 3 percent were enrolled in flight training, and less than one percent were on the farm. We have now reached the point where the results of the program can be evaluated. Alumni of the current GI Bill have begun to enter the labor market as well as business and the professions. These young men and women, with advantages of education and training they would not have gained in the absence of educational entitlement, may assume positions of greater responsibility. The ability to qualify for better jobs means that they command higher pay than would otherwise be offered. Both World War II and Korean conflict GI Bills were educational investments which have paid dividends over the years. Every indication points to the current educational assistance program providing a similar return in the years ahead.

It is important to point out that previous education

programs were "closed end" programs, while the present program is an "open end" program with no specific ending date for entitlement.

In addition to education assistance for veterans, the program also provides education assistance under 38 USC, Chapter 35 to wives and children of permanently and totally disabled veterans (service connected), as well as to children and widows of deceased veterans whose death was related to service. In December 1970, a new law, PL 91-584, extended education assistance benefits to wives and children of members of the Armed Forces missing in action, captured by a hostile force, or interned by a foreign government or power.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

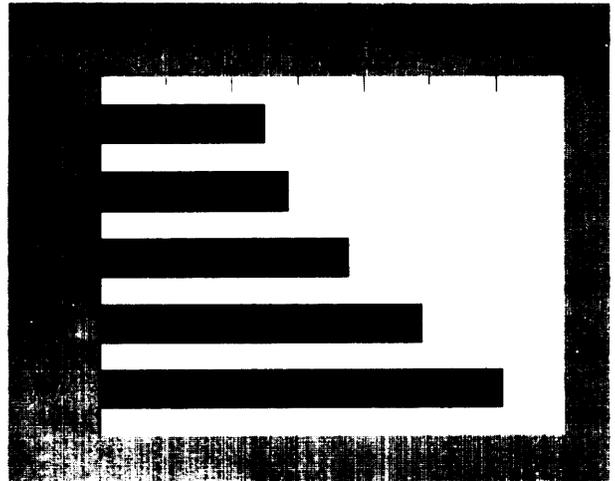
Vocational rehabilitation training for service-disabled veterans and servicemen is authorized by 38 USC, Chapter 31. The benefit differs from the education assistance program, in that a veteran's disability must be considered in selecting a training program and objective, and his training progress is closely supervised throughout the training period. Other fringe benefits are provided in this program. The war in Vietnam has produced more seriously disabled veterans than heretofore, because many would not have survived former wars. Modern evacuation, surgical, and medical techniques have saved these men. Multiple amputations, blindness, burn residuals, and neuropsychiatric disorders are some of the more serious handicaps that must be overcome in the vocational rehabilitation program.

The program grew in proportion to the tempo of involvement in Vietnam. In 1965 only 12,432 veterans were in training, but by 1971 the total had grown to 30,471, an increase of 145 percent. As the Vietnam war winds down, and demobilization accelerates, a further increase in trainees may be expected.

COUNSELING

Educational and vocational counseling is made available to VA beneficiaries to assist them in developing sound educational and vocational plans. Through the counseling process, each disabled veteran in need of vocational rehabilitation is assisted in selecting an

VETERANS IN VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TRAINING



occupational goal compatible with his disability and consonant with the pattern of his particular abilities and interests. He is then helped to plan and pursue the program of education or training to achieve his goal and, as necessary, is assisted in obtaining employment in his chosen field. In cooperation with the Department of Defense, the counseling psychologists of the Veterans Administration initiate counseling services in military hospitals for disabled servicemen awaiting discharge. Through early initiation of constructive planning, the disabled serviceman is helped to avoid or overcome feelings of helplessness and discouragement arising from the anxiety about his ability to be productive and self-supporting, and is enabled to begin training as soon as medically feasible. A total of 38,189 disabled veterans and servicemen were provided counseling services during fiscal year 1971.

Veterans applying for GI bill training who wish counseling assistance in making their school and work plans are provided such services on request. Similarly, counseling is available on an optional basis for veterans' wives and widows under the educational assistance program for dependents. The veterans' children eligible for benefits under this program are required to confer with a counselor about their educational or training plans. A total of 26,765 GI's and 24,485 dependents received counseling during the fiscal year 1971.

Housing Assistance

A YEAR OF ACTION

In the field of housing credit, fiscal year 1971 was a year of extraordinary action. It was a year in which the provisions of the Veterans' Housing Act of 1970 were put into effect. The new law made the program more responsive to veterans' credit needs, and made it permanently available for rendering housing credit assistance.

The most significant provision of the new Act was the removal of delimiting dates applicable to the eligibility of veterans, and the blanket reinstatement of all expired, unused entitlement of World War II and Korean conflict veterans. This caused expansion of the eligible veteran population from 9.5 million to 18 million.

The Act also authorized a new mobile home loan program, with the potential of providing low cost housing shelter for many young veterans.

In addition, the new law expanded VA loan guaranty authority, for loans to refinance existing indebtedness. The law permits refinancing for any worthwhile reason. Millions of veterans, with substantial equities built up in their properties, can now use GI loans to refinance their existing home loans. The VA loan program now, for the first time, affords veterans the opportunity to realize cash by refinancing paid down loans, which will give them the means to make home improvements, to pay for educating their children, and to accomplish other worthwhile purposes.

Other provisions of the Veteran's Housing Act of 1970 included the elimination of the one-half percent funding fee. Since becoming eligible for VA loan benefits in 1966, post-Korean veterans have had to pay this fee to the Veterans Administration for guaranteeing or making a loan.

The new law also expanded the Veterans Administration authority to make direct loans to veterans, qualified for specially adapted housing grants, irrespective of the location of the home. In addition, authority also was provided for the Veterans Administration to guarantee or make direct loans on condominium units.

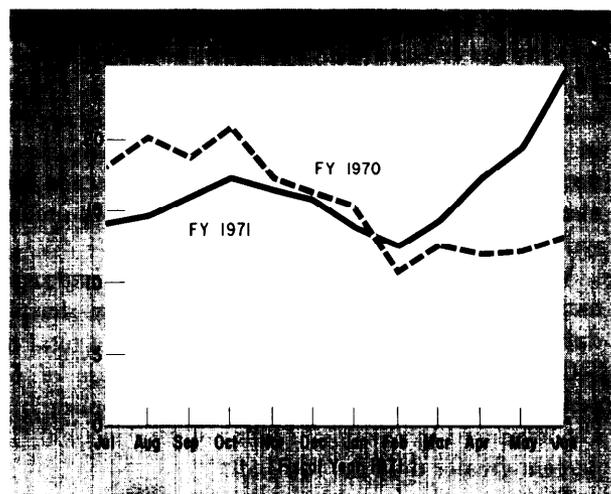
Taken as a whole, the Veterans' Housing Act of 1970 restructures the Loan Guaranty and Direct Loan programs so that these programs can be much more active and dynamic.

VA HOME LOAN ACTIVITY

During fiscal year 1971, the VA Loan Guaranty and Direct Loan programs assisted more than 199,000 veterans to become home owners. Of this total, more than 97 percent obtained guaranteed loans. Cumulatively, the VA guaranty support has encouraged private lenders to extend \$81.4 billion for the purchase or construction of homes, to nearly 7.5 million veterans. In addition, more than 311,000 veterans have bought homes with the assistance of VA direct loans totaling about \$3 billion. These direct loans were made to veterans residing in rural areas where private capital for guaranteed loans was not generally available.

During the first half of fiscal year 1971, VA home loan activity, as well as housing activity in general, was at a relatively low level, reflecting the effects of disrupted capital markets and high interest rates. In addition, VA home loan activity was adversely af-

LOANS GUARANTEED BY VA
Monthly Totals



ected by the expiration of entitlement of all World War II veterans on July 25, 1970. An increase in the availability of funds for mortgages, coupled with the above mentioned removal of delimiting dates and blanket reinstatement of all expired unused World War II and Korean conflict veterans' entitlements, however, raised VA home loan activity to very high levels during the second half of the fiscal year.

During the year, 92 percent of the VA home loans went to post-Korean veterans and servicemen, up from 73 percent the previous year.

About 72 percent of the loans to veterans were to finance the purchase of previously occupied housing. These loans averaged \$19,742, and financed homes with an average purchase price of \$20,276. On newly constructed homes, the average loan was \$24,234, and the average purchase price was \$24,886.

FINANCIAL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

During the first half of fiscal year 1971, the VA guaranteed loan program operated in a credit market environment in which mortgage funds were not overly abundant. During the second half of the fiscal year, however, with monetary policy easier and aggregate economic activity generally sluggish, the supply of mortgage funds became exceptionally large. The easier monetary policy and the exceptionally high rate of personal savings, both in absolute terms and in relation to income, helped lenders to restore their liquidity positions, which had been drastically restricted earlier. Accordingly, mortgage yields during the latter half of the fiscal year dropped precipitously from the historic highs reached earlier. With the monetary conditions improving, the Veterans Administration reduced the VA interest rate ceiling from 8.5 to 8 percent on December 2, 1970. Then, on January 13, 1971, the rate was further reduced to 7.5 percent; and on February 18, to 7 percent. The three reductions of the VA interest rate ceiling, closely paralleling the general drop in other market rates through early February, were not only the first of any size in almost a decade but also the steepest in the history of Government-underwritten mortgages.

VA appraisal requests, as a result of the improved mortgage market conditions, advanced very sharply during the second half of the fiscal year, to a total of 340,500. This figure represented an increase of 66 percent over the first six months. Loan applications also advanced to new high levels, totaling 169,400, 58 percent greater than the first half.

The dramatic drop in mortgage interest rates also

facilitated a large increase in the sale of VA-held mortgages in fiscal year 1971. During the year, the Veterans Administration sold 17,553 direct loans, and vendee accounts mounting to over \$244 million. This was dramatically higher than the loan sales total of \$38 million in fiscal year 1970.

MOBILE HOME LOANS TO VETERANS

On February 9, 1971, the Veterans Administration guaranteed the first mobile home loan. By the end of fiscal year 1971, the Veterans Administration had received 1,409 applications for mobile home loans and had guaranteed 278 of them.

A mobile home is a movable dwelling unit, designed and constructed for year-round occupancy on land by a single family, containing permanent heating, cooking, sleeping and sanitary facilities. To be suitable for a VA loan, a mobile home must be a minimum of 40 feet long and 10 feet wide, having a minimum area of at least 400 square feet.

Of the 278 mobile home loans closed by the Veterans Administration in fiscal year 1971, 201, or 72 percent, were made by savings and loan associations. Other financial institutions which have shown interest in VA mobile home loans include commercial banks and mutual savings banks. All loans were made to purchase new mobile homes. Their average purchase price was \$8,279, and the average loan amount was \$7,954.

The maximum mobile home loan interest rate, established by the Veterans Administration, may vary from time to time as necessary to insure an adequate supply of private capital for such loans. During fiscal year 1971 the maximum permissible interest rate was 10.75 percent.

The occasional shortage of private capital for mortgage investment, and the rising cost of mortgage credit since 1966, has brought about an imbalance in the Nation's housing supply. As a result, the prices of conventionally built houses are now at a point which prices many young veterans out of the housing market. The need for low cost housing has never been greater. During fiscal year 1971, the overall average price for fixed-site homes financed by GI loans was \$21,544. The average price for mobile homes financed by GI loans, on the other hand was only \$8,279. The mobile home loan program should be of substantial aid to the many recently discharged veterans who cannot afford to buy conventionally built homes.

LOAN BENEFITS FOR WIVES OF P.O.W's

Public Law 91-584, approved December 24, 1970,

extended eligibility for VA guaranteed home loans to wives of those servicemen who, for more than 90 days, have been missing in action, captured in the line of duty, or forcibly detained or interned by a foreign government or power. Use of this special benefit by the wife will not affect her husband's GI loan entitlement.

THE DIRECT LOAN REFERRAL SYSTEM

In the interest of substituting private for public credit the Veterans Administration, in March 1971, instituted the VA Direct Loan Referral System. The intent of this program was to maximize the use of private credit to meet veterans' housing needs. It was hoped that by doing all the preliminary work associated with these loans and by indicating in advance that the Veterans Administration would approve the loans for guaranty, private lenders would be more willing to make these loans.

After referring nearly 2,100 cases to private lenders, the Veterans Administration was able to place 30 percent. In most cases in which lenders provided affirmative responses, they were conditioned on veterans making down payments and sellers absorbing discounts.

VA-FHA CLOSING COST STUDY

The Veterans Administration and the Department of Housing and Urban Development were directed by the Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970 to make a study of settlement costs, including existing systems of recording and insuring real estate titles, with a view to reducing and standardizing such costs. High closing costs associated with mortgage transfers often add significantly to the cost of acquiring a home.

The study, now in progress, has three objectives. First, to perform an extensive investigation of existing recording and insuring methods, by compiling and analyzing state and local legislation affecting real estate transactions. Second, recommending alternative—better and faster—procedures to current conveying methods. And finally, to evaluate the effect that proposed alternatives would have on existing institutions in the real estate field.

VA'S ROLE IN DISASTER RELIEF

During the weeks immediately following hurricane Celia on August 3, 1970, the Veterans Administration, through local authorities, provided 27 VA-owned houses to distressed storm victims in the Corpus Christi area at nominal rental rates. Property owners securing VA loans were able to repair their properties

and continue making loan payments without assistance. No requests for financial aid materialized from VA portfolio loan borrowers, nor did GI loan holders request VA approval of extensions or other relief for borrowers in the storm area.

Seven months later, on February 22, 1971, the Veterans Administration gave similar assistance to victims of the Fayetteville, North Carolina tornado.

As a result of recent legislation, the Veterans Administration now works through the Office of Emergency Preparedness to help meet housing needs in disaster areas. P.L. 91-606, approved December 31, 1970, made the Office of Emergency Preparedness the coordinating agency for federal aid within areas designated by the President as disaster areas. That officer is authorized to provide temporary housing or other shelter for persons who, as a result of a major disaster, require it. Such housing is provided to disaster victims, rent-free, for a maximum of 12 consecutive months. The office of Emergency Preparedness compensates the Veterans Administration for out-of-pocket expenses on VA properties being used by victims and, through its local coordinator, designates persons able to qualify for shelter on an emergency basis.

Following a disaster, the Veterans Administration contacts the Regional Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, and indicates the number of VA-owned properties available in the area for disaster victims. Such was the case following the February 9, 1971 earthquake in Los Angeles. The Veterans Administration made 67 homes available, through the Office of Emergency Preparedness, for victims of the disaster.

VA LIQUIDATION AND FUNDING

Since June 22, 1944, nearly 7.5 million veterans have borrowed \$81.4 billion under the GI bill to buy, build, or improve their homes.

Of the more than 28 million living veterans in civil life, about 18 million are eligible for GI home loans. In addition, about 6 million other veterans have some of their eligibility remaining.

In the GI loan program, the VA guaranty is a substitute for the investment protection which lenders, making conventional mortgages, obtain from substantial down payments and relatively shorter terms of loans. The VA can issue guaranties up to \$12,500 or 60 percent of the amount of a loan, whichever is less. Thus, through the GI guaranty, veterans are able to finance the purchase of homes with capital from private lending institutions.

The VA guaranty signifies that, in the event of a fore-

closure on a GI loan, the Veterans Administration stands ready to pay the loan balance due the mortgage holder, up to the amount of the guaranty. The lender then recovers any balance due by putting the property up for sale. In most cases VA acquires the property from the mortgage holder by paying him an additional amount equal to the difference between the claim already paid and the total amount due the lender. In fact, however, the credit record of veterans, since the first GI loan was made back in November 1944, has been excellent.

Claims paid on GI loans amount to only 3.6 percent of the number of loans guaranteed. This record is all the more remarkable considering the frequency of one-hundred percent loans.

GI home loans are not small, as home loans go. Further, the average loan amount has increased steadily over the years, reaching \$20,977 during fiscal year 1971.

The money required to pay guaranty claims and conduct property management operations is provided from a revolving fund established in 1961. This fund has been sufficient to meet all such needs without appropriations, except for small amounts necessary to cover deficiencies in connection with participation certificates.

FAIR HOUSING PROGRAM

In that phase of the program dealing with the sale of acquired properties, the racial data collection system continues to show a high rate of participation by minorities: thirty percent of all sales have been made to Negroes, six percent to Spanish Americans, and one percent to Orientals. The data system itself has been expanded to include the collection of data on American Indians and Orientals.

Because racial data provides information without which fair housing effectiveness cannot be measured, the data program was extended to include applicants for home loan guarantees. The information so obtained will be made part of the existing, automated data management system, and will yield data on minority participation not previously available. To assure that all aspects of the housing assistance program

are administered equitably, efforts have been made to have the fullest possible participation by minorities themselves in those phases of the program involving the private business sector.

Strenuous efforts have been made to involve more minority businessmen in repair and maintenance operations, and to encourage their wider participation as fee appraisers, compliance inspectors, sales brokers, and property management brokers.

Equal housing opportunity requirements were extended to the newly introduced program for the guaranty of loans for mobile home purchases. A program to provide counseling services aimed at reaching the minority veteran interested in buying a house has been introduced. One service is located in Los Angeles, the other in Baltimore. These programs are conducted by regular staff of the Loan Guaranty Service, selected on the basis of their knowledge of problems usually encountered by the typical minority veteran embarking on his first home-ownership venture. Sessions are arranged at locations in, or convenient to, inner city minority population centers; appointments are made for evening hours so as not to interfere with work; and interviews are made either by appointment or on a walk-in basis. Preliminary indications suggest sufficient demand to warrant extension of this approach to other locations.

GRANTS TO DISABLED VETERANS FOR SPECIALLY ADAPTED HOUSING

During fiscal year 1971, 670 paralyzed veterans were declared eligible for grants to buy, build, or modify specially adapted homes. During the year, grants totaling \$8.1 million were made to 666 veterans. Since such grants were first authorized, in 1948, 11,452 veterans have been aided by grants totaling \$113.5 million.

Regardless of where they reside, disabled veterans eligible for grants to help finance specially adapted housing are now eligible for direct loans, to supplement the grants. The Veterans' Housing Act of 1970, approved October 23, 1970, extended direct loan eligibility to paraplegic veterans outside the previously designated areas.

Life Insurance for Servicemen and Veterans

Ranking fourth in size for total ordinary coverage among all U.S. life insurance companies, the Veterans Administration insurance programs for servicemen and veterans are comprised of the following:

Program	Abbreviated reference	Policy prefix letter	Program beginning	Ending date for new issues
U.S. Government Life Insurance.	(USGLI)	K	1- 1-19	4-24-51
National Service Life Insurance.	(NSLI)	V, H	10- 8-40	4-24-51
Veterans Special Life Insurance.	(VSLI)	RS, W	4-25-51	12-31-56
Service-Disabled Life Insurance.	(SDVI)	RH	4-25-51	Open
Veterans Reopened Life Insurance.	(VRI)	J, JR, JS	5- 1-65	5- 2-66
Servicemen's Group Life Insurance.	(SGLI)	-----	9-29-65	Open

These programs, ranging in size from a few hundred thousand policies and insureds (SDVI) to several million of each (NSLI) are an outgrowth of the Nation's effort to fulfill the needs of her fighting forces—at a time when the industry itself could not absorb the additional risks imposed by war. Each program is operated as though it were a separate insurance company, with its own Fund being credited and debited with income earnings and disbursements for various expenses.

The first five programs are totally administered by the Veterans Administration, while the later arrival, Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, represents a new approach for coverage through a Government/Industry contractual relationship.

At the close of fiscal year 1971 the five Government-administered programs represented nearly 5.5 million policies with a face value of \$37.2 billion. The Servicemen's Group Life Insurance represented coverage for more than 4 million servicemen, reservists and those within the 120-day post-separation period for an additional \$47.6 billion.

The Government life insurance programs for servicemen and veterans evolved from the early stages of WWI when only American vessels and cargoes, later their crews, were first insured against the risks of war. Following this stage, a special War Risk Term was authorized for every officer, enlisted man, and nurse of

the Army and Navy, requiring conversion to a permanent plan of insurance within five years after the war. The United States Government Life Insurance Program was begun in 1919 as the program to accommodate this transition from the temporary wartime coverage to the post-service permanent plan life insurance. Much effort was expended toward encouraging both conversion to and retention of the USGLI coverage. The peak year of activity was reached in 1927 when more than 675,000 policies were in force for over \$3.2 billion face value. From that point on, it has been a steady decline, further accelerated by the close of the program to new issues after April 24, 1951. By this date, more than 1,150,000 policies had been issued, of which 185,886 remained in force June 30, 1971 with a face value of \$798 million.

Overlapping its predecessor program was the National Service Life Insurance Program, specially designed to meet the needs of the WWII era, which was established October 8, 1940. The peak year of enrollment in this program was 1944 when nearly 16 million policies were in force with a face value exceeding \$121 billion. Considering only ordinary life insurance, which NSLI represented, the largest life insurance company in the United States today is still several billion dollars smaller than that high figure for NSLI. With its further growth of new issues stopped at the same time as USGLI, after April 24, 1951, the NSLI Program experienced a total issuance of more than 22 million policies. By the end of fiscal year 1971 4.3 million of these remained in force with a face value of \$28.7 billion.

As further issuance of policies was severed for those persons with service in WWI and WWII, two new programs were simultaneously commenced for veterans of the Korean Conflict and later service. Each was available beginning April 25, 1951. The Veterans Special Life Insurance (RS/W) was of comparatively short duration, being closed to new issues December 31, 1956. Applications were required to be submitted within 120 days after separation from service—with only renewable term being available. This insurance

was a means of providing post-service Government life insurance for Korean veterans, as had been true for their WWI and WWII counterparts. Effective January 1, 1959 the authorizing legislation was modified to permit exchange to a lower cost term, non-renewable after age 50, or conversion to one of several permanent plans. More than 800,000 policies were issued in this program, and at the end of FY-1971 more than 614,000 policies remained in force with a face value of nearly \$5.4 billion.

The other program begun on April 25, 1951 was the Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance (RH), which is also the only Government-administered program still open to new issues. An eligible veteran must have a service-connected disability, otherwise be insurable, and apply within one year from the date of notice of rating of disability by the Veterans Administration. Special stress is placed on assuring that these veterans do not overlook this valuable protection, for not only do they receive their initial notice of eligibility, but six months prior to their delimiting date the VA sends him a second notice. For those cases of statutory disability (totally disabled for insurance purposes), the Veterans Administration automatically prepares a policy, obtains a signed application, issues a premium waiver decision, and hands the veteran a \$10,000 premium-free policy (less any existing Government-administered life insurance in force). On June 30, 1971 there were 114,874 RH policies in force for a face value of more than \$1 billion.

The last of the Government-administered life insurance programs was designed to afford the disabled WWII and Korean veterans a measure of protection which they could probably not obtain at all, or only at high rates, because of their disability—and because their delimiting date for Government life insurance for which they were previously eligible, had passed. This one-time program refers to the Veterans Reopened Insurance, available to eligible veterans who applied from May 1, 1965 through May 2, 1966. About 210,000 policies were issued, and at the end of fiscal year 1971 more than 192,000 were in force for \$1.3 billion face value.

While the five Government-administered programs were separate and distinct, they bore both similarities and differences. The WWI USGLI and WWII NSLI Programs are both self-supporting, except for the costs of administration and claims traceable to the extra-hazards of military service which are borne by Government, and are participating (i.e., pay dividends). The Veterans Special Life Insurance is self-supporting except for administrative expense, and is non-partici-

pating. The Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance is not only administered at Government cost, but periodic appropriations are also required to meet claims costs for the reason that medically sub-standard lives are insured at standard premium rates. Since premiums were predetermined to be inadequate, participation was not possible. The Veterans Reopened Insurance Program was the only one which had the cost of administration included in the premium rate structure, paid by the veteran. Additionally, the Administrator was authorized to adjust the premium up or down to meet requirements, at intervals of not less than two years. On this basis, and resulting from increased interest earnings, the premiums for some of the policies within the program were reduced effective October 1, 1970. No dividends are paid under this program.

Leaving the Government-administered programs, a new era for providing life insurance protection to men in service and following separation from active duty, was ushered in with the advent of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance through enactment of PL 89-214 effective September 29, 1965. Protecting more personnel than any other single group plan, the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance represents the first Government/Industry partnership of its kind—SGLI is supervised by the Veterans Administration and is administered by the Prudential Insurance Company under the terms of a contract issued to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs. At the outset, SGLI covered only persons on active duty under orders not specifying 31 days or less, including the first 120-days following separation from service. The group coverage could be converted to an individual policy at any time with one of the nearly 600 participating companies. On June 25, 1970 PL 91-291 amended the original legislation so that coverage was extended to include the Reserve, National Guard and ROTC for specified periods of duty. Conversion to an individual policy was to be effective the 121st day following separation from active duty, except for those totally disabled at time of separation, the period for conversion was one year after separation or when the total disability ceased, whichever occurred first. Under reservist coverage, there is generally no conversion. However, if such a member incurs a disability or aggravation of a pre-existing disability which results in his being uninsurable at standard premium rates, the insurance continues for 90 days and he may convert to an individual policy effective the 91st day following the period of duty during which the disability was incurred or aggravated.

The new law also raised the maximum from \$10,000 so that each member is now automatically insured for \$15,000 unless he elects, in writing, only \$10,000 or \$5,000 or not to be insured at all. Premiums for the SGLI coverage, including administrative costs, are deducted from the members' pay, remitted to the VA by the service departments, from where they are then sent to the Primary Insurer—The Prudential Insurance Company. Persons on extended active duty pay \$3.00 per month for \$15,000 coverage, while the Reserve, National Guard and ROTC members pay \$1.80 per year based on their limited exposure. During the year 571 commercial companies participated in the SGLI Program on a reinsurer/converter basis, while another 26 participated as converters only.

Total disability income provision (TDIP) is an optional rider that an insured may add to his basic policy. It provides a monthly income in case of total disability. The original law granting this provision was modified to permit the insured to surrender his original rider for a new rider that gives him double the monthly income and protects him for an additional five years.

The \$10 rider with coverage to age 65 is the only rider currently available. It may be issued to any insured who can meet the age and good health requirements.

The following table shows the modifications to the law and the current TDIP in-force:

Effective date of modification	Monthly income per \$1,000 of insurance	Coverage to age	In force as of June 30, 1971	
			Number of policies	Amount of insurance
August 1, 1946 (original Act)	\$5.00	50	22,855	\$159,985,728
November 1, 1958	10.00	60	200,272	1,460,821,834
January 1, 1965	10.00	65	541,299	4,333,750,953

A similar provision for USGLI policyholders, first made available in 1928, provides a benefit of \$5.75 per \$1,000 insurance for total disability commencing before the insured's 65th birthday. As of the end of fiscal year 1971, 6,079 riders with a face value of \$45,845,000 were in force.

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

During fiscal year 1971 a total of about \$456.5 million was paid to policyholders. The two participating programs paid dividends from the gains derived from favorable mortality experience, and from interest earnings above reserve requirements. USGLI policyholders received \$19.8 million in dividends and NSLI policyholders received \$249.3 million in dividends. Beneficiaries received a total of \$422.1 million.

About \$24.2 billion has been paid to policyholders and beneficiaries, from the inception of Government-administered programs through fiscal year 1971.

Servicemen's Group Life Insurance claims are paid by the primary insurer. However, in cases where there is some question as to the existence of the coverage, the Veterans Administration makes the final decision. The proceeds of the insurance can be paid either in a lump sum or in 36 equal monthly installments including interest on the unpaid balance. This gives an income of \$447 monthly on \$15,000 of insurance at the rate of interest now being paid. The beneficiary may choose the mode of payment unless the insured by designation, restricts payment to 36 monthly installments. Death claims for fiscal year 1971 were approximately \$137 million, and from inception of the program more than \$892 million has been paid out.

The Veterans Administration administers Article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act which deals specifically with commercial life insurance purchased by service personnel. This insurance had to be purchased and in force on a premium paying basis for 180 days before the insured entered into active duty.

Many servicemen find it difficult, if not impossible, to continue paying premiums on their civilian life insurance because of reduced income. In order that service personnel may continue the protection provided by their commercial insurance policies, the Act provides that premiums becoming due and not paid by the insured shall be treated as a loan by the insurer. The protection under this Act continues for the duration of the insured's military service and for two years thereafter. The Government guarantees to the insurer the repayment of any indebtedness not liquidated by the insured. Any such payment made by the Government then becomes a debt owed to the United States by the insured.

The terms of the Act exclude any form of Government life insurance. They also limit the amount to be protected to a maximum of \$10,000 of life insurance on the life of the serviceman.

As of June 30, 1971 there were 244 policies under protection of the Act totaling \$1,969,975 in face value, involving 77 commercial insurance companies.

Contact and Outreach

Since the passage of legislation, a few years ago, authorizing benefits for veterans of the Vietnam era, the Veterans Administration has continuously sought new ways to reach, and inform regarding available benefits, those who have taken part in what has been termed "the loneliest war" in our nation's history. Through these contact efforts we demonstrate that the nation has not forgotten its young veterans, who have served so nobly.

In these efforts to serve our recently separated veterans eligible for VA benefits, a new posture of service has emerged and its scope has been amplified. The Veterans Administration now takes the initiative in reaching and encouraging the veteran to achieve his greatest potential through the educational assistance available to him from the Federal Government.

In addition, VA personnel throughout the Nation are working closely with representatives of community action groups and other Federal agencies in sponsoring community programs. Job Marts and other coordinated efforts are designed to facilitate recently separated veterans' readjustments to civilian life.

The "Early Word" program, which has been active in Vietnam since 1967, has expanded in scope and functions. Since September, 1970, a VA representative has been stationed in Okinawa to provide information on veterans' benefits to servicemen and women in all of the services. In Vietnam our representatives explain benefits to arriving servicemen during "in-processing," as well as to those men departing for subsequent separation. We are visiting military hospitals in Vietnam and assisting at the drug detoxification centers. In fiscal year 1971, our VA representatives provided group orientation on veterans benefits to 380,182 servicemen, conducted 63,806 personal interviews, and completed advance applications for 36,345 men. Three different tapes were made, for distribution to the Armed Forces Network, specifically pointed to servicemen overseas. As the year ended, plans were being made for extension of "Early Word" activities to Europe and other areas where American troops are stationed.

At approximately 300 points of military separation in this country, VA personnel have provided 585,146 servicemen with orientation on benefits at the time they leave active duty. The service enables the veteran, once he is at home and is considering his future endeavors, to know exactly what assistance he will have forthcoming if he returns to school or enters on-the-job training.

As a counterpart to this service, VA personnel are available also at over 180 military hospitals in the continental United States to provide personal, bedside assistance to servicemen scheduled for separation for reasons of disability. During 1971, 62,521 interviews were conducted with these military patients prior to their leaving service.

The Veterans Administration receives a copy of the separation document on each serviceman released from active duty. From the address on that document, the VA communicates with each veteran, reminding him of benefits and suggesting that he get in touch with the nearest VA installation. With the letter to the veterans goes a post card on which he can request additional information on any benefit, and can also request a telephone call from a VA Representative. The Veterans Administration dispatched 856,389 of these letters, tailored to the veteran's educational background, in fiscal year 1971. Of these letters, 125,494 went to educationally disadvantaged veterans.

The 71 Veterans Assistance Centers (USVACs), established in 1968, have continued their efforts to facilitate the readjustment to civilian life of Vietnam era veterans. There were 345,539 initial interviews conducted during the fiscal year, 51,176 of which were with educationally disadvantaged veterans. USVAC activities resulted in the placement of 14,736 veterans.

The social work program in the USVACs has pursued two major program priorities: reaching and motivating those Vietnam era veterans who lack high school diplomas or equivalent to complete their secondary education, and aggressive community organizing to pull together a network of social/health services

to meet the needs of the veterans being served. Of the more than 17,000 seen by social workers in USVACs during the year, the typical veteran was single, about 22 years of age, lacked a high school diploma, presented serious problems in motivation, housing, finances, and relationships with others, and suffered from the high cost and inadequacy of transportation facilities to or from either USVAC or a job when available.

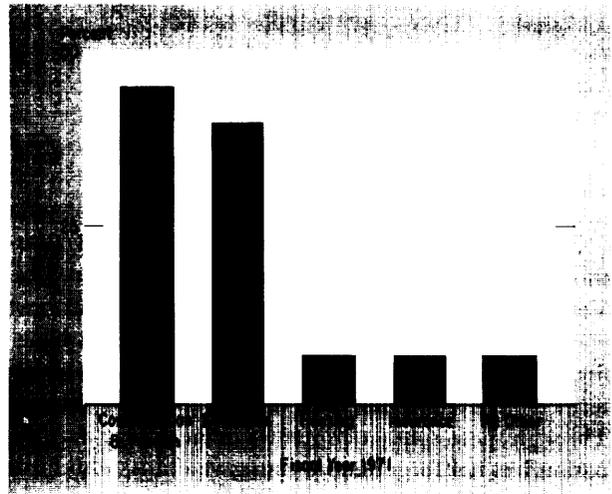
Significant progress has been made in various cities in highlighting the specific problems and needs of Vietnam era veterans with the accent on mobilizing local public and private, new and ongoing programs, to join with the Veterans Administration in expediting and improving the quality and scope of services. The initiatives taken in behalf of the Vietnam veteran have brought forth favorable and cooperative responses and have strengthened community working ties.

Over 3.1 million interviews were conducted by contact personnel during the year, a 9.2 percent increase over the prior fiscal year.

The accompanying chart shows a breakdown of subjects discussed.

As would be expected with the establishment of

SUBJECT AREAS DISCUSSED AT INTERVIEWS



toll-free telephone service, there was a 26.4 percent increase in the number of telephone calls, which totaled over 10.3 million. Correspondence with the veteran public showed a decrease of 18.6 percent down to 588,000 letters.

Administration and Management

The problems and workloads associated with administering and managerially supporting the Veterans Administration, with its approximately \$9.9 billion annual budget, are extraordinarily diversified and complex. The flavor of the effort—its scope and range, and a sampling of the achievements registered in fiscal year 1971—may be gleaned from the discussion which follows.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Employment of Veterans

The Veterans Administration has made intensive efforts to provide in-house employment opportunities to returning veterans. As a result, the Veterans Administration led the Federal Government in the number of Vietnam Era veterans appointed under the Veterans Readjustment Appointment (VRA) authority, placing more than one third of all those appointed. This authority, established by Executive Order, provides for the immediate employment, coupled with the on-the-job training or education, of returning veterans who need assistance in making the transition to civilian employment. During the year ended June 30, 1971, the Veterans Administration appointed 3,411 Vietnam era veterans under this special authority. There were 7,806 Vietnam era veterans employed in the Veterans Administration as of June 30, 1971.

To help meet the unique problems faced by many returning Vietnam era veterans, we have made several agreements with the Civil Service Commission, in staffing our positions, which enable us to give special employment consideration to those applicants, primarily Vietnam era veterans, whose qualifications assure better rapport, empathy, and understanding of the veteran's needs. We can, for example, now employ the former drug or alcoholic patient who has been rehabilitated, for service in our drug and alcoholic treatment centers. We also selectively hire those psychology and social worker applicants whose training or experience have given them an appreciation and understanding of the problems faced by these patients.

More than 45 percent of the Veterans Administration's 182,546 employees on June 30, 1971 had veteran preference. Of male employees, 76.5 percent had veteran preference while, among VA's women employees, 10.7 percent had veteran preference. Vietnam era veterans comprise 9.5 percent of the total veterans preference employees in the Veterans Administration.

Equal Employment Opportunity

Minority group employees continue to account for about 30 percent of VA full-time employment. The number of minority group employees increased by about 1,300 during the year. Negro employment accounted for 70 percent of the increase, with Spanish-surnamed and Oriental employees sharing about equally in the balance. American Indian employment remained about the same. The percentage of minority group employment, by category, was:

Negro	26.1
Spanish-surnamed	2.2
Oriental	0.9
American-Indian	0.2

There was continued improvement in the grade level of minority group employees. The average grade of Negro employees in Classification Act and similar positions, for example, increased by three-tenths of a grade from 4.7 to 5.0. This compares with an increase of one-tenth of a grade for Agency nonminority group employees. Vigorous agency recruitment efforts and positive steps in providing opportunities for upward mobility played a major role in this improvement. Of particular note was the increase of minority group employment in grades GS-15 and higher—from 256 to 296. One additional Negro Hospital Director was appointed during the year, bringing the total number of Negro heads of major field installations to seven. Three others were serving as Assistant Directors, and three as Hospital Chiefs of Staff.

At the other end of the career spectrum, the Agency continued to give attention to opening doors of employment to the disadvantaged and the so-called

“unemployable.” Agency efforts focused on both direct employment and “enrollee” work experience approaches. The Veterans Administration participated in a new program—“Public Service Careers”—designed to facilitate the employment and upgrading of persons with limited education and experience. One hundred-eight new employees were appointed under the program during the year, while 128 present lower-grade employees received upgrade training. In another direct employment area, almost 3,900 needy young persons, the majority of whom were minority group members, were employed under the President’s Summer Employment Program for Youths.

Veterans Administration participation as “host” in the Neighborhood Youth Corps and in similar enrollee programs continued to lead other agencies—with about 1,500 enrollees at any given time throughout the year. Between the inception of these enrollee programs and June 1971, almost 900 former enrollees were placed as regular VA employees.

Increased attention was given during the year to the special problems of providing equal employment opportunity for Spanish-speaking persons. A 16-point program for increased employment of Spanish-speaking people announced by the President, was implemented.

Employment of Women

As of June 30, 1971, women represented 47.7 percent of total VA employment, with 5,167 more women on the rolls than in the previous year.

At the higher grade levels, GS-12 or equivalent and above, 2,484 of the 17,530 positions were occupied by women. This was 191 more women in higher level jobs than in June 1970.

During the year, we appointed the first female Hospital Director in history, Dr. Valerija B. Raulinaitis.

Part-time employment of women continues at a high rate in a wide range of professional, administrative and technical positions in various occupational specialties at many grade levels. As of the end of the year, there were 6,192 women employed on a part-time basis.

Employment advancement opportunities for women in the Veterans Administration continue to increase. Women received slightly over 51 percent of the promotions in GS positions during the year. Although women hold 47.7 percent of VA’s positions they constituted approximately 50 percent of all VA employees who received formal classroom training of 8 hours or more last year.

Employment of Handicapped

At the end of the fiscal year, there were 12,069 handicapped full-time employees on the rolls, or 7.7 percent of the total workforce.

Handicapped employees again demonstrated their performance capabilities with over 2,660 receiving grade promotions and an additional 352 receiving other special salary advancements. Handicapped employees also earned 208 awards for employee suggestions, 800 other awards, and 110 citations and commendations.

Dr. Eugene F. Murphy represented the Veterans Administration as one of the ten finalists in the program for selection of the Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employee of the Year for calendar year 1970. Dr. Murphy is a PhD Research Engineer serving in the Prosthetics and Sensory Aids Service and has overcome the residuals of polio which occurred at age 11.

Staffing

The Veterans Administration’s new and expanding programs place a heavier demand on obtaining, developing, and fully utilizing a highly skilled and productive workforce. During fiscal year 1971 the Veterans Administration hired more than 36,000 full-time employees, and 18,000 more on a part-time or intermittent basis. Manpower requirements of the agency extend to a wide variety of occupations, exceeding 335 in number. The diversity and complexity of the staffing task is illustrated by the following table of occupations with a significant number of employees.

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Approx. No.¹ (June 30, 1971)</i>
Nursing Assistants -----	25,875
Nurse and Nurse Anesthetist -----	19,250
Food Service Worker -----	11,950
Housekeeping Aid -----	8,425
Clerk-Typist -----	8,125
Physician -----	6,900
Medical Technologist, Lab, Machine Technicians, Misc. -----	6,325
Licensed Practical and Vocational Nurse ----	4,925
Secretary -----	4,500
Therapist, Occupational, Physical, etc. -----	3,050
Mail and File Clerk -----	2,975
Clerk-Dictating Machine Transcriber -----	2,950
Clerk-Stenographer -----	2,550
Veteran Claims Examiner -----	2,425
Laundry Worker, Misc. -----	2,300
Cook -----	2,100
Social Worker -----	2,100
Claims Clerk -----	1,525
Supply Clerk -----	1,250

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Approx. No.¹</i> (June 30, 1971)
Plant Operator, Sewage, Steam, Water -----	1,200
Psychologist -----	1,200
Dental Assistant or Technician -----	1,175
Loan and Realty Specialist -----	1,050
Laborer -----	1,050
Warehouseman -----	1,025
Contact Representative -----	950
Dietitian -----	900
Pharmacist -----	850
Dentist -----	800
Telephone Operator -----	750
Attorney -----	725

¹ Excludes intermittent employees, medical and dental residents and interns, and consultants and attendings.

Through accelerated recruitment efforts, the Veterans Administration was able to fill about 8,300 full-time positions in our hospitals during May and June 1971, in addition to the normal recruitment to replace losses. Staffing for VA's medical and professional support occupations continued to require very active recruitment efforts. This was particularly true, in certain metropolitan areas, for such positions as physician, nurse, physical therapist, psychologist, and social worker, and for those in such other health occupations as practical nurse, and inhalation therapy technician. For other positions, however, the generally softening trend in the national labor market facilitated efforts to meet recruitment needs. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1971, the Veterans Administration had 182,546 full and part-time employees, including 3,011 temporary employees hired under the summer aid programs. This compares to 171,947 full and part-time employees for the previous year.

The retention of full-time employees continues to improve with an average loss rate of 15 percent (down from 15.8 percent last year).

Recruitment of candidates at the baccalaureate and graduate levels continued with visits to some 900 of the nation's colleges and universities. This included visits at 31 predominantly Negro schools and at 4 others with large populations of Mexican-American and Indian students.

The Veterans Administration's personnel system for physicians, dentists, and nurses, established by Title 38 United States Code, was improved through enactment of legislation to provide for the employment of graduate nurses for a period of one year pending registration as a nurse in a state, and to authorize the employment of nonlicensed dentists in research or academic posts or where there is no direct responsibility for pa-

tient care. Opportunities for part-time physicians and nurses were made more attractive through improved employee benefits for these professional groups.

Employee Pay

The implementation of the Coordinated Federal Wage System over a two-year period was completed during fiscal year 1971. This system established inter-agency parity in pay for employees in the labor, trades, and crafts occupations. As a result of the new system's attractiveness, the separation rate of the VA's wage board employees dropped from 17 to 13 percent over the two-year period. VA's policy of relating the stipends of house staff to local practices continued to enable the Veterans Administration to keep current with the rapidly changing area of pay of medical residents and interns.

In efforts to obtain the services of specialized employees of superior stature, primarily for medical and medical support activities, the Veterans Administration used special statutory provisions which permit exceptional pay considerations. Authorizations were obtained for six exceptions to the Dual Compensation stature. In each instance the services of a physician, highly qualified in a scarce specialty, were obtained. The six included three pathologists, one radiologist, one orthopedic surgeon, and one psychiatrist.

In some areas, Federal salaries for medical support employees failed to keep pace with private enterprise. To maintain our competitive position it was necessary to obtain authorizations for higher entrance rates, in 13 geographic areas, for certain occupations. These authorizations applied to such employees as nursing assistants, licensed practical nurses, inhalation therapists, medical technologists and medical radiology technicians.

Training and Development

Some 42,000 employees received training of eight hours or more during fiscal year 1971. More than one-half were trained or educated in technical, medical, scientific, engineering, legal, and related professional and technological fields.

On-the-job training programs in the Veterans Administration, under the G.I. Bill, were initiated. Enrollment in this program permits the returning veteran to draw allowance payments, in addition to salary, while taking his training. An on-the-job training program for Nursing Assistants in VA hospitals and clinics has been authorized.

Another cycle—the fourth—in the Graduate Pro-

gram in Public Administration was initiated in the Fall of 1970. Some 22 employees, grades GS-13 and above, were enrolled. Continuation of this program provides for a high-level educational experience, tailored to the Veterans Administration needs and requirements, for employees selected by the Departments and Staff Offices on the basis of current performance and future potential. The cycle will be completed in June 1973.

Executive Development

Planning and administering VA's career and executive development programs received increased emphasis. Improvements were made in information systems for evaluating executive manpower needs and replacement capabilities.

The continuing management education of key personnel throughout the Veterans Administration was fostered by their enrollment in outside institutes, seminars, and workshops. Four of VA's 16 nominees to the Executive Seminar Centers of the Civil Service Commission were women. Thirty-four hospitals and centers conducted local management workshop-seminars. Participants from 58 other stations were included.

Record totals of 22 assistant director trainees and 23 chief of staff trainees were placed in training.

Entry-level career trainee programs were continued in 14 administrative areas. Of the 200 trainees, 16 were Management Interns. Many of these young people took an active part in planning their own training programs.

Labor Relations

The magnitude of the VA Labor Relations Program is evidenced by the fact that approximately 109,000 VA employees, in a wide variety of occupations, professional and non-professional, are represented exclusively by ten national labor organizations and one local independent labor group. VA field stations are covered by 288 local exclusive recognitions, necessitating more than 223 negotiated agreements dealing with personnel policies, practices, and working conditions.

Emphasis has continued on providing labor relations guidance, information, and training to field station management. This has entailed Central Office and field station staff interchanges on such matters as appropriate unit questions; Department of Labor hearings; representation elections; negotiation and administration of agreements; and impasse resolution.

Employee Recognition and Incentives

Three VA employees won national recognition for their achievements during the year. Dr. James D. Finkelstein, Chief, Biochemistry Research Laboratory and Hepatology, was recognized as one of the ten outstanding young men in the Federal Government by the Arthur S. Fleming Awards Commission. Mrs. Essie D. Morgan, Chief, Socio-Economic Rehabilitation and Staff Development, Spinal Cord Injury Service, Department of Medicine and Surgery became the Seventh VA employee to win the Federal Woman's Award. Mr. Rome D. Leandri, Assistant for Office Services, Department of Veterans Benefits, was selected for the Federal Paperwork Management Award.

Quality increases were granted 3,914 employees in recognition of their high level performances. In addition, 4,136 employees received awards for special achievements.

During fiscal year 1971, VA employees submitted 5,606 suggestions, and 2,421, with tangible benefits of \$703,144, were adopted.

Special emphasis was given to honorary recognition for achievements in the area of equal employment opportunity and for acts of public service rendered by private citizens and non-government organizations. As a result, 57 employees received awards for their efforts in advancing equal employment opportunity, and 221 public service awards were presented to private citizens.

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING

The application of automatic data processing (ADP) tools and techniques to VA programs continues to grow as the Veterans Administration uses computers more and more to assist the nation's veterans and their families. The fiscal year 1971 inventory of 66 computers is six more than were in operation in fiscal year 1970. Thirty-eight of these computers (an increase of one over 1970) are in operation at the ten VA data processing centers. Twenty-eight (an increase of five) are in VA hospitals, and are small scientific types used for various medical research tasks. While continuing to make improvements in those automated systems already in operation, the Veterans Administration actively pursues new applications of computer technology that hold promise of providing veterans with better or faster service, or of decreasing administrative costs without sacrificing service.

Automatic Data Processing Systems for Clinical Laboratories

The Veterans Administration achieved, in fiscal year 1971, an important breakthrough in use of computers for the information handling requirements of clinical laboratories. A computer-oriented clinical laboratory data processing system is nearing completion in the Boston, Mass., VA Hospital. Experience with this system has proved that substantial benefits can be gained through automation of clinical laboratory functions. Many of the laboratory tasks can be handled by the computer—receipt and sorting of test requests, preparation of daily specimen collection lists and daily worksheets, data acquisition, monitoring of automated analytical equipment, computation, transcription of test results to patient reports, compilation of data for management reports, and many other, similar activities. Using the computer to perform these clerical tasks frees skilled short supply laboratory personnel for more effective use, provides nurses and physicians with information on the results of patients' laboratory tests much faster, and facilitates treatment without undue delay. Comparative benefit/cost analyses have shown that the economic advantages of implementing such automated systems in larger clinical laboratories are quite favorable. A long-range plan has been developed to install automated systems in additional VA clinical laboratories.

Summary Hospital Information Processing System

An ADP application that creates the basic patient medical record needed during a patient's hospital stay for identification, location, bed census and other related administrative information was tested in four VA hospitals during fiscal year 1971. The test proved successful, and the system will be installed in additional hospitals. It automatically provides the hospital with daily gains and losses reports, bed census reports, ward rosters, seriously ill patient reports, length of stay reports, and other records needed for hospital administration. The test included a data transmission system, involving programable magnetic tape communications terminals in each of the four hospitals, used to transmit data to the master file maintained by a remote-location computer. The data were transmitted over Federal Telecommunications System telephone lines to a central computer, where it was received on a programmed magnetic tape terminal, and processed by the computer system. The processed data was transmitted back to the hospitals, utilizing the same communication lines and terminal facilities. The test proved that

the automated system will reduce error rates in administrative reporting; assist in controlling the reporting of service-connected patients to VA Regional Offices; and reduce the workload of ward, admissions, and other administrative personnel. It promises to be a valuable patient record system, especially for hospitals with 300 or more beds, and to serve as a foundation for other ADP uses.

Beneficiary Identification and Records Locator System

A major effort during fiscal year 1971 was the conversion of the large veterans' index and locator operation, maintained to identify and locate veterans' records, from manual card files (50,000,000) to a computer-oriented system. Currently, these card files are maintained by a sizable clerical workforce. The automated system, nearing completion, will do the work formerly done by the clerks. A direct, on-line, fast-response data transmission system, to service this computer system, was tested at a number of VA Regional Offices during the year. The data transmission system is designed to provide the more than 200 major field locations of the Veterans Administration with on-line access to the central computer, for purposes of veterans' file identification and retrieval, and record locator information. Inquiries originating at the VA stations will be transmitted via GSA's Advanced Records System teletypewriters to the central computer, and responses will be received within approximately one minute. Routine inquiries not requiring a fast response will be transmitted for batch processing, with overnight return to the originating station. This system will greatly facilitate the indexing, storage and retrieval of information on veterans and their families, and will expedite the processing of claims resulting from the death of veterans, the transfer of veterans' records, and many other related actions—all of which will enable the Veterans Administration to provide beneficiaries with more accurate and faster service.

Loan Guaranty

Considerable progress was made in fiscal year 1971 toward completing the conversion of VA's home loan accounting system to computer processing. Completion is scheduled for the last quarter of calendar year 1971. The Veterans Administration has a portfolio of more than 300,000 home loan accounts which require the full range of accounting and loan servicing functions, including monthly billings to borrowers, annual statements of taxes and interest paid, outstanding

principal and escrow balances, collections, deposits, and similar information. The computer will handle all of these accounting and loan servicing functions more efficiently than the former system, and will permit the Veterans Administration to provide better and faster service to its home loan customers.

Compensation, Pension and Education

Legislation enacted during fiscal year 1971 had considerable impact on the automated systems handling the Compensation and Pension Program and the Education Program. Public Law 91-376 required adjustment of rates for disability compensation benefits paid to more than two million beneficiaries; Public Law 91-588 required adjustment of rates for pension to 1,700,000 beneficiaries; and Public Law 91-262 required adjustment of rates for dependency and indemnity compensation to over 30,000 children. With these large programs being handled by computer processing, the Agency was able to automatically implement these changes quickly and accurately, and the rate changes were reflected in benefit payments to beneficiaries without delay.

Preparation of Construction Specifications

When a construction contract is to be awarded, a comprehensive set of specifications must be prepared to serve as the engineering prescription for construction of the hospital. These specifications must be valid as well as comprehensive, because they become legal and binding documents upon the award of contracts. A computer-assisted specifications preparation system was installed during fiscal year 1971 to apply automated text processing techniques to the preparation, maintenance and production of master and project construction specifications. Computerized assistance is provided for preparation of master specifications, development of individual construction specifications related to specific construction projects, and production of these specifications in reproducible form, camera-ready for reproduction.

Short Circuit Analysis

A computer program was installed in fiscal year 1971 to perform the mathematical operations required for the computation of fault currents in three-phase alternating current circuits. The program can summarize, in a very few minutes, up to 125 fault points in an electrical system—a job which would take electrical engineers associated with the construction of VA

medical facilities several man-months to do manually.

Engineering Problems

A set of computer programs was installed to assist VA engineers in solving complex engineering problems. These problem-oriented computer programs are used by the engineers in the design and analysis of structures, roads and other VA physical facilities. The programs have been used extensively in the analysis of VA hospitals located in earthquake fault zones.

COMMUNICATIONS

Requirements for improved communications facilities and systems continue to grow as the Veterans Administration expands its efforts to provide more and better service to veterans and their families.

Several improvements were instituted during fiscal year 1971 to assist in administering the veterans benefits programs and in improving patient care.

Data Transmission

In addition to those systems mentioned under automatic data processing above, a dataphone transmission system was installed between two VA hospitals to permit immediate transmission of electrocardiograms from one hospital to the other. The heart tracings are recorded on paper at both hospitals. After the tracings are interpreted at the recipient hospital, a report and instructions are promptly transmitted back to the originating hospital for use in further treatment of the patient.

Veterans Telephone Service

Installation of special telephone circuits continued, for the benefit of veterans and their families residing in metropolitan areas where local VA contact services are unavailable. These circuits permit veterans or beneficiaries requiring information or other forms of assistance to place a local call and be connected with the nearest VA contact office. To date, a total of seventy-five of these telephone circuits have been established in fifty-six cities throughout the United States. In addition, telephone lines designed to service veterans living outside metropolitan areas were installed in five states during the year, permitting veterans or beneficiaries requiring information or assistance to place long-distance calls from any location in those states to a VA contact office at local call rates.

Closed Circuit Television for VA Hospitals

Forty-four closed circuit television systems were in-

stalled to assist VA hospitals in patient care. Most of these systems are designed to accomplish multiple objectives such as monitoring and diagnosing patients, prescribing treatment, and providing training. They are being used in surgical and coronary intensive care units, psychiatric observation wards, and alcohol and drug abuse centers. Other closed circuit systems are being used to provide tele-consultation service between remote points so that a hospital patient and a medical consultant at a distant location may be brought instantly within sight and sound of each other via television circuitry. This permits the physician to diagnose a patient and prescribe treatment without the need to travel to the patient's bedside.

Intra-Hospital Communications

Forty-nine radio paging systems were installed to meet various communication needs internal to hospital operations. These systems permit key medical and administrative personnel to be reached quickly by any employee of the hospital. Certain hospitals also employ these systems for their intensive care and coronary unit teams so that they may have simultaneous and immediate notice of a patient's needs. In addition, thirty audio-visual nurse call systems were installed in VA hospitals. These systems conserve nurses' time, freeing time for direct patient care.

MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

Internal Audits

During fiscal year 1971 the audit staff was used more frequently in conducting special audits and studies at the request of the Administrator and department heads. There was a thirty-five percent increase in special requests over fiscal year 1970. The major objective of these efforts was to assist management at all levels in evaluating and finding solutions to problems in the management of major and sensitive programs. Primary emphasis has been on improving service to beneficiaries.

Audit effectiveness has been improved through integration of fiscal and management audit activities. This combined capability has made it possible to increase the number of agency-wide program reviews, by forty five percent comparing fiscal year 1971 to 1970. Internal audit capability was further strengthened through the recruitment and improved training of auditors to maintain an adequate and professionally qualified staff. Although the internal audit potential was increased, significant growth of new programs and pas-

sage of legislation extending existing programs has substantially increased the areas where audit coverage, appraisal and financial validation is needed. This has been evidenced by the significant increase in requests for audit service.

Management Improvement

Cost reduction actions taken during the year resulted in savings of more than \$32 million. Using the electronic computer to automatically convert newly enacted benefit payment rates permitted the agency to realize over \$7 million in cost avoidance as well. In addition, a continuing emphasis on automating correspondence operations resulted in manpower savings equivalent to one typist position per automatic type-writer installed.

Laundry service consolidations for VA hospitals in geographical proximity to each other were accomplished, to maximize utilization of laundry facilities and personnel. The total project, completed during the year, resulted in \$1.9 million in savings.

During the year 61 hospitals were brought into consonance with newly established standards of bed spacing, functional alignments, and ward support. This will provide for greater patient comfort and at the same time, more effective employee utilization.

Reports Control

Control of the reporting system is an integral part of the management program. During the past year the Veterans Administration was an active participant in a government-wide study to improve reporting and reduce related paperwork. This subject was one of the common operational areas periodically selected for government-wide study under Bureau of the Budget Circular A-44.

The "A-44 Study to Improve Reporting," as it came to be known, required a comprehensive review of all controlled recurring reports at every level, from the field station to the Administrator's Office staff, and throughout each department and staff office. The review was designed to eliminate marginal reporting, reduce duplicate reporting, and simplify and reduce the frequency and content of reports. The study was completed June 30, 1971. As a result, fifty VA reports were discontinued, combined with other reports, or discarded in favor of improved and generally more abbreviated versions.

In addition to this purge of questionable reports, the costs of reporting were examined. This survey, complete except for mechanization costs, which are to

be provided by January 31, 1972, will put a price tag on each controlled recurring report, a much-needed tool in reports management.

Paperwork Management

During the year the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration conducted an evaluation of the Veterans Administration paperwork management activities. The results of the evaluation were favorable and the report concluded that: "By and large, the Agency has one of the best . . . programs in the Federal Government."

Year-end records holdings total 1,184,600 cubic feet, a decrease of two percent during the year. This is directly attributable to management actions which effected the removal of 145,600 cubic feet of records from agency files either for authorized destruction or for retirement to low-cost, inactive storage in the GSA Federal Records Center. Contributing most significantly to this reduction was:

- (1) A revision of the retention standard for hospital X-ray films. This record series is now the largest in the agency hospital system and has been increased by 3 or 4 percent annually. Disposal actions resulted in a 15 percent reduction during this one report year.
- (2) A new records retirement schedule for inactive insurance folders. With one-third of the retirement project completed, 500 filing cabinets, representing an acquisition value of \$30,000, have already been redistributed to offices having critical requirements for equipment for the records of increasing numbers of veterans claimants.
- (3) Application of revised records retention standards applied after passage of P.L. 91-287, which authorized the Archivist of the United States to approve agency requests for authority to dispose of records.

Vigorous records management actions are currently effecting an annual 10 percent turnover of records holdings. In the last ten years, disposition actions have removed 1,065,000 cubic feet of records from active office space. Had these actions not been taken, the agency would have required an additional \$4.7 million this past year for record maintenance. This figure is computed on the GSA cost standard of \$4.43 per cubic foot of records per year for space, maintenance, and amortized filing equipment.

All 730 standardized VA form letters and all 1,612 local form letters used at regional offices were specially reviewed for continued need and possible improvements in contents and language. As a result, 24 percent of the standardized form letters were revised and 19 percent discontinued; while 9 percent of the regional office form letters were revised and 14 percent discontinued. Since all form letters are used repetitively, these reviews have undoubtedly produced lasting benefits in communications and service.

On June 30, 1971, 10,570 different VA forms and form letters were in use, of which 40 percent were of the standardized type for VA-wide use. During the year, 293 standardized forms and form letters were eliminated as no longer necessary, 244 were created to meet new requirements, and 674 were updated and improved.

Internal Security

In the past few years the problems associated with both minor incidents and major crimes have increased at VA field stations, indicating a need for the development of a more comprehensive program to insure the physical security of VA beneficiaries, employees, and visitors, and to protect VA property. Aggressive steps are being taken to thoroughly up-date physical security at VA installations. In the Department of Medicine and surgery, during fiscal year 1971, a centralized protective organization was established, a uniform crime reporting system for hospitals was developed, and more comprehensive protective policies and procedures for field stations were published. In addition, higher qualification standards were set for protective personnel, and their numbers were increased. The international Association of Chiefs of Police inaugurated training in law enforcement techniques for DM&S protective personnel, and a VA Hospital Police Training Center was established at Little Rock, Arkansas.

LAW AND LEGISLATION

The General Counsel rendered 2,414 written opinions during fiscal year 1971. Some of these opinions directly involved the interpretation of Federal laws and VA regulations relating to compensation, pensions, insurance, vocational rehabilitation and education, and various other veterans' benefits. Other opinions dealt with questions regarding personnel, appropriations, supply contracts, construction contracts, and related problems. A third class of opinions dealt with

the applicability of foreign and state law on diverse matters, such as domestic relations, personal status, title to property, and taxation.

Under the professional guidance of the General Counsel, regional chief attorneys rendered during the fiscal year 16,268 opinions, a majority of them concerned with title to real property.

Pending civil litigation suits of all types numbered 1,178 as of June 30, 1970. During the fiscal year 642 cases were added to this load, and 845 were finally disposed of, leaving 975 cases pending at the year's end.

Tort claims were one of the most active areas in the field of important litigation. Of a total load of 433 claims and suits, 223 were closed, leaving 210 pending at the end of the 1971 fiscal year.

Insurance cases numbered 217, eighty of which were finally closed.

In matters of criminal prosecution, it is the agency's duty to submit evidence of criminal violation which it may discover to the U.S. Attorney or to the Department of Justice. Final determination as to whether the evidence is sufficient to warrant prosecution is the responsibility of the Department of Justice. During the year 34 of these cases were disposed of leaving 51 cases requiring further action as of the end of the fiscal year.

During fiscal year 1971, 16,553 bills and resolutions introduced in Congress were reviewed to determine their relevancy to veterans' programs. A total of 307 reports were prepared, analyzing certain of the proposals at the request of Congressional Committees, the President, and the Office of Management and Budget.

The volumes of activity reflected above represent substantial caseload and performance increases, when compared with fiscal year 1970, in virtually every individual area and in combination.

APPELLATE REVIEW

In fiscal year 1971, 49,311 appeals were filed, an increase of 15 percent over fiscal year 1970. Of the total appeals filed, about one-half were settled in field offices without the necessity for consideration by the Board of Veterans Appeals. The following table shows appellate processing during fiscal year 1971. This table includes certain interim processes (such as cases remanded for further development) which are subject to further consideration and determination.

Pending beginning of year.....		24,215
Undocketed, field office development not completed.....	18,862	.....
Docketed, pending in BVA.....	5,353	.....
Filed during year.....		49,311
Settled in field offices.....		26,223
Allowed on review of appealed action.....	8,852	.....
Closed, failure to respond to statement of case.....	14,394	.....
Withdrawn by appellant.....	2,977	.....
Submitted to BVA.....		25,445
Decided by BVA.....		25,201
Allowed.....	2,976	.....
Remanded for further action.....	3,611	.....
Withdrawn.....	274	.....
Denied or Dismissed.....	18,340	.....
Pending end of year.....		26,291
Undocketed, in field offices.....	20,694	.....
Docketed, in BVA.....	5,597	.....

A summary of final dispositions of appeals in fiscal year 1971, irrespective of whether finally settled in VA field offices or by Board of Veterans Appeals decision follows:

Final Dispositions	47,813
Allowed	24.7%
Closed	30.1%
Withdrawn	6.8%
Denied or Dismissed	38.4%

Service organizations held power of attorney in 74 percent of the cases decided by the Board in fiscal year 1971. Another 2 percent were represented by attorneys and agents. Vigorous and competent representation assists claimants in perfecting appeals, and the Board in reaching equitable decisions.

At the close of fiscal year 1971, 26,291 appeals were pending: 5,597 on the Board's docket and 20,694, in various stages of development, in field offices.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Programs dealing with matters generally referred to as "Civil Rights" are the responsibility of the VA Contract Compliance Service. A background discussion, and a report of fiscal year 1971 activities, follow:

In December 1969, the Administrator designated a Special Assistant for Civil Rights in Veterans' Programs, to assure that all veterans, regardless of race, color, national origin, or other factors, have an equal opportunity to participate in all VA medical and other benefits. Since that time, intensive efforts have been made to develop and maintain liaison with minority group organizations for the purpose of identifying problem areas in the full utilization of VA programs by veterans who are members of minority groups. A new position of Liaison Representative for Spanish speaking veterans was created. Through this liaison, we have been able to establish effective communications with the major organizations representing Spanish-speaking veterans throughout the nation.

Working closely with the United States Commission on Civil Rights, some fifteen complaints regarding benefit and medical programs were successfully resolved.

Minority Business Enterprise

Through its liaison program, the Contract Compliance Service assisted in identifying minority group businessmen and contractors interested in participating in VA procurement and construction activities. In addition the Service developed and sponsored, with the assistance of local minority group organizations nine Minority Group Business Seminars, six for local Negro businessmen and three for local Spanish-speaking businessmen. These seminars were attended by approximately two hundred local minority group contractors who were instructed in procedures for bidding on VA procurement and construction contracts.

Contract Compliance

By delegation from the U.S. Department of Labor, the Veterans Administration is responsible for assuring compliance with Federal Equal Employment Opportunity regulations on the part of all Federal contractors in the pharmaceutical, soap and detergent, cosmetics, and biological products industries. During fiscal year 1971, the equal employment practices and policies of more than 361 Federal contractors' estab-

lishments, in these industries, were reviewed. In addition, 2,312 pre-award clearances of supply contractors were accomplished to determine their ability to comply with Federal Equal Employment Opportunity regulations, and 252 on-site surveys and 1,020 pre-award clearance reviews of VA construction prime and subcontractors were accomplished. These reviews and clearances were part of a continuing effort to assure that Federal contractors fully understand and implement their contractual obligations to take affirmative action in providing equal employment opportunity for all persons regardless of race, religion, color, sex, or national origin.

Title VI Compliance

During fiscal year 1971, a comprehensive program was inaugurated for the review of proprietary vocational training and educational establishments, to assure compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This review program will encompass approximately 10,000 such establishments approved for the training of veterans. The purpose of Title VI is to assure that "no person shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefit of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

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TABLE 1

VETERAN POPULATION

Estimated Number, State, Period of Service—June 30, 1971
(in thousands)

State	Total veterans	War veterans							Service between Korean conflict and Vietnam era only ⁵	
		Total ¹	Vietnam era ²		Korean conflict		World War II ⁴	World War I		Spanish-American War
			Total ³	No service in Korean conflict	Total ^{3*}	No service in World War II				
Total.....	28,288	25,169	5,138	4,837	5,887	4,626	14,294	1,408	4	3,119
State total.....	28,080	24,997	5,079	4,780	5,834	4,582	14,239	1,392	4	3,083
Alabama.....	418	369	80	75	92	71	204	19	*	49
Alaska.....	31	27	7	7	7	5	14	1	*	4
Arizona.....	241	215	43	40	53	40	123	12	*	26
Arkansas.....	220	196	37	35	39	29	116	16	*	24
California.....	3,075	2,748	566	515	726	524	1,572	186	1	327
Colorado.....	298	264	55	52	66	50	148	14	*	34
Connecticut.....	447	402	75	70	97	76	236	20	*	45
Delaware.....	77	68	15	14	16	13	38	3	*	9
District of Columbia.....	122	110	22	20	30	21	61	8	*	12
Florida.....	996	895	169	157	211	151	517	69	1	101
Georgia.....	488	434	90	85	103	79	249	21	*	54
Hawaii.....	70	59	18	17	16	12	28	2	*	11
Idaho.....	99	86	21	20	18	14	47	5	*	13
Illinois.....	1,607	1,438	281	265	323	265	826	31	*	169
Indiana.....	720	636	139	132	148	123	346	35	*	34
Iowa.....	386	342	72	68	77	65	183	26	*	44
Kansas.....	304	272	52	49	62	48	157	18	*	32
Kentucky.....	393	345	75	71	76	61	192	21	*	48
Louisiana.....	441	389	84	80	87	68	221	20	*	52
Maine.....	142	124	28	27	26	21	67	9	*	18
Maryland.....	537	481	95	89	121	92	279	21	*	56
Massachusetts.....	338	273	140	131	174	136	440	46	*	85
Michigan.....	1,203	1,061	232	221	240	202	584	54	*	142
Minnesota.....	537	471	108	103	109	90	247	31	*	65
Mississippi.....	222	199	36	34	44	33	118	14	*	23
Missouri.....	659	587	119	112	136	108	327	40	*	72
Montana.....	99	88	18	17	19	15	50	6	*	11
Nebraska.....	186	165	35	33	40	33	88	11	*	21
Nevada.....	68	61	12	11	17	11	36	3	*	7
New Hampshire.....	106	94	20	19	22	17	53	5	*	12
New Jersey.....	1,085	978	179	168	224	182	579	49	*	107
New Mexico.....	141	124	28	26	32	24	69	5	*	17
New York.....	2,587	2,331	423	398	513	427	1,376	129	1	256
North Carolina.....	549	488	100	94	115	93	278	23	*	61
North Dakota.....	74	63	18	17	14	12	30	4	*	11
Ohio.....	1,576	1,400	293	278	314	259	794	68	1	176
Oklahoma.....	344	305	63	59	71	52	173	21	*	39
Oregon.....	322	284	62	59	60	45	161	19	*	38
Pennsylvania.....	1,821	1,622	322	305	350	282	951	84	*	199
Rhode Island.....	132	119	20	19	28	21	72	7	*	13
South Carolina.....	269	238	50	47	57	44	135	12	*	31
South Dakota.....	85	75	16	15	18	15	39	6	*	10
Tennessee.....	496	439	93	88	101	81	246	24	*	57
Texas.....	1,399	1,246	251	235	291	222	725	64	*	153
Utah.....	134	118	27	25	30	24	64	5	*	16
Vermont.....	59	51	13	12	12	9	27	3	*	8
Virginia.....	557	497	98	91	127	92	291	23	*	60
Washington.....	492	434	96	90	105	77	240	27	*	58
West Virginia.....	269	231	58	56	47	38	123	14	*	38
Wisconsin.....	605	527	126	120	119	100	272	35	*	78
Wyoming.....	54	48	9	9	11	9	27	3	*	6
Outside U. S.—total ⁶	208	172	59	57	53	44	55	16	*	36

Note: These estimates with the exception of the Spanish-American War, which are derived from VA operating statistics, are based on State "benchmark" veteran population statistics as of June 30, 1960, developed from 1960 Census of Population data on veterans' place of residence, extended to June 30, 1971 on the basis of (1) 1955-1960 veteran interstate migration statistics from the 1960 Census; (2) Bureau of the Census estimates of 1960-1969 (provisional for 1968-1969) net civilian migration of the States; "Current Population Reports," Series P-25, No. 436, January 7, 1970; and (3) special unpublished Bureau of the Census data on mobility of the male veteran population, 1966-1967, and mobility of the United States population 1968-1969, "Current Population Reports," Series P-20, No. 193, December 26, 1969. These State veteran population estimates are consistent with the benchmark statistics for June 30, 1960 and all dates since June 30, 1964. They are independent of, and therefore not directly comparable with estimates for December 31, 1960 through December 31, 1968. (War veteran benchmark estimates for each State

have been published in Research Monograph 7, "COUNTY VETERAN POPULATION—JUNE 30, 1960," Research Statistics Service, Office of Controller, Veterans Administration.)

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. Includes 1 Indian Wars veteran.

² Service after August 4, 1964.

³ Includes 301,000 veterans who served in both the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam Era.

⁴ Includes 1,261,000 veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean Conflict.

⁵ Includes former members of the Armed Forces whose only service was on active duty between January 31, 1955 and August 5, 1964.

⁶ Includes Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and outlying areas, and foreign countries.

*Less than 0.5 (thousands).

Estimated Number, Regional Office, Period of Service—June 30, 1971

(in thousands)

Regional office	Total veterans	War veterans								Service between Korean conflict and Vietnam era only ⁵
		Total ¹	Vietnam era ²		Korean conflict		World War II ⁴	World War I	Spanish-American War	
			Total ³	No service in Korean conflict	Total ^{3,4}	No service in World War II				
Total	28,288	25,169	5,138	4,837	5,887	4,626	14,294	1,408	4	3,119
Alabama, Montgomery	418	369	80	75	92	71	204	19	(*)	49
Alaska, Juneau	31	27	7	7	7	5	14	1	(*)	4
Arizona, Phoenix	241	215	43	40	53	40	123	12	(*)	26
Arkansas, Little Rock	223	199	38	36	40	29	118	16	(*)	24
California:										
Los Angeles	1,917	1,718	339	313	465	334	988	82	1	199
San Francisco	1,188	1,057	223	207	269	195	600	55	(*)	131
Colorado, Denver	298	264	55	52	66	50	148	14	(*)	34
Connecticut, Hartford	447	402	75	70	97	76	236	20	(*)	45
Delaware, Wilmington	77	68	15	14	16	13	38	3	(*)	9
Dist. of Col., Washington	494	363	71	66	98	67	244	16	(*)	41
Florida, St. Petersburg	996	895	169	157	211	151	517	69	1	101
Georgia, Atlanta	488	434	90	85	103	79	249	21	(*)	54
Hawaii, Honolulu	70	59	18	17	16	12	28	2	(*)	11
Idaho, Boise	99	86	21	20	18	14	47	5	(*)	13
Illinois, Chicago	1,714	1,593	301	284	345	285	879	85	(*)	181
Indiana, Indianapolis	613	541	119	113	126	104	293	31	(*)	72
Iowa, Des Moines	386	342	72	68	77	65	183	26	(*)	44
Kansas, Wichita	304	272	52	49	62	48	157	18	(*)	32
Kentucky, Louisville	393	345	75	71	76	61	192	21	(*)	48
Louisiana, New Orleans	441	389	84	80	87	68	221	20	(*)	52
Maine, Togus	142	124	28	27	26	21	67	9	(*)	18
Maryland, Baltimore	364	326	64	60	81	64	186	16	(*)	38
Massachusetts, Boston	759	682	127	119	158	124	398	41	(*)	77
Michigan, Detroit	1,203	1,061	232	221	240	202	584	54	(*)	142
Minnesota, St. Paul	503	442	101	96	103	85	232	29	(*)	61
Mississippi, Jackson	222	199	36	34	44	33	118	14	(*)	23
Missouri, St. Louis	659	587	119	112	136	108	327	40	(*)	72
Montana, Ft. Harrison	99	88	18	17	19	15	50	6	(*)	11
Nebraska, Lincoln	186	165	35	33	40	33	88	11	(*)	21
Nevada, Reno	38	34	6	6	9	6	20	2	(*)	4
New Hampshire, Manchester	106	94	20	19	22	17	53	5	(*)	12
New Jersey, Newark	1,085	978	179	168	224	182	579	49	(*)	107
New Mexico, Albuquerque	141	124	28	26	32	24	69	5	(*)	17
New York:										
Buffalo	654	587	110	104	135	111	340	32	(*)	67
New York	1,933	1,744	313	294	378	316	1,036	97	1	189
North Carolina, Winston-Salem	549	488	100	94	115	93	278	23	(*)	61
North Dakota, Fargo	108	92	25	24	20	17	45	6	(*)	16
Ohio, Cleveland	1,576	1,400	293	278	314	259	794	68	1	176
Oklahoma, Muskogee	344	305	63	59	71	52	173	21	(*)	39
Oregon, Portland	322	284	62	59	60	45	161	19	(*)	38
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1,161	1,032	209	198	226	181	599	54	(*)	129
Pittsburgh	690	616	120	113	130	106	366	31	(*)	74
Puerto Rico, San Juan	167	135	53	51	48	42	36	6	(*)	32
Rhode Island, Providence	211	190	33	31	44	33	114	12	(*)	21
South Carolina, Columbia	269	238	50	47	57	44	135	12	(*)	31
South Dakota, Sioux Falls	85	75	16	15	18	15	39	6	(*)	10
Tennessee, Nashville	496	439	93	88	101	81	246	24	(*)	57
Texas:										
Houston	616	549	110	103	131	101	318	27	(*)	67
Waco	780	694	140	131	159	121	405	37	(*)	86
Utah, Salt Lake City	134	118	27	25	30	24	64	5	(*)	16
Vermont, White River Jct.	59	51	13	12	12	9	27	3	(*)	3
Virginia, Roanoke	448	399	80	74	99	74	231	20	(*)	49
Washington, Seattle	492	434	96	90	105	77	240	27	(*)	53
West Virginia, Huntington	239	205	51	50	41	33	109	13	(*)	34
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	605	527	126	120	119	100	272	35	(*)	78
Wyoming, Cheyenne	54	48	9	9	11	9	27	3	(*)	6
Philippines, Manila	18	17	(*)	(*)	2	1	13	3	(*)	1
All other ⁶	23	20	6	6	3	1	6	7	(*)	3

Note: For all regional offices whose jurisdiction includes only part of a state or extends into another state, the estimates of veterans (for all periods of service other than the Spanish-American War) are computed by applying the most recent veteran population ratio factors for the counties or urban places involved, as reported in *Research Monograph 10, "COUNTY VETERAN POPULATION—DECEMBER 31, 1969,"* Reports and

Statistics Service, Office of Controller, Veterans Administration. Refer to general note below table 1.

¹ through ³ Refer to footnotes ¹ through ⁵ at end of table 1.

⁴ Outside Regional Office Areas.

⁵ Less than 0.5 (thousands).

TABLE 3

VETERAN POPULATION

Estimated Age, Period of Service—June 30, 1971

(in thousands)

Age	Total veterans	War veterans								Service between Korean Conflict and Vietnam era only ⁵
		Total ¹	Vietnam era ²		Korean conflict		World War II ⁴	World War I	Spanish-American War	
			Total ³	No service in Korean conflict	Total ³	No service in World War II				
All ages	28,288	25,169	5,138	4,837	5,887	4,626	14,294	1,408	4	3,119
Under 20 yrs	36	36	36	36						
20-24 yrs	1,776	1,773	1,773	1,773						3
25-29 yrs	2,928	2,389	2,389	2,389						539
30-34 yrs	2,371	674	586	584	90	90				1,697
35-39 yrs	2,829	2,016	79	44	1,972	1,972	(*)			813
40-44 yrs	3,802	3,743	117	7	2,635	2,366	1,370			59
45-49 yrs	4,902	4,895	77	3	618	162	4,730			7
50-54 yrs	4,304	4,303	51	1	336	24	4,278			1
55-59 yrs	2,218	2,218	22	(*)	148	11	2,207			
60-64 yrs	1,129	1,129	7		57	1	1,128			
65-69 yrs	408	408	1		22	(*)	407	1		
70-74 yrs	500	500			7	(*)	152	348		
75-79 yrs	820	820			2		17	803		
80-84 yrs	243	243			(*)		4	239	(*)	
85 yrs. and over	22	22			(*)		1	17	4	
Average age ⁶	44.5 yrs.	45.9 yrs.	27.1 yrs.	25.9 yrs.	42.0 yrs.	39.9 yrs.	51.6 yrs.	76.6 yrs.	92.0 yrs.	32.7 yrs.

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. Includes 1 Indian Wars veteran who was 99 years old on his last birthday.

² Service after August 4, 1964.

³ Includes 391,000 veterans who served in both the Korean conflict and the Vietnam era.

⁴ Includes 1,261,000 veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.

⁵ Former members of the Armed Forces whose only service was on active duty between January 31, 1955 and August 5, 1964.

⁶ Computed from data in 1-year age groups.

*Less than 0.5 (thousands).

TABLE 4

HEALTH CARE

Inpatient and Extended Care: Average Daily Census, Average Operating Beds—Fiscal Years 1967-71

Fiscal year	Average Daily Patient and Member Census							
	Total hospital patients, members, restorees, and nursing bed care patients	Patients				Members		
		Total	VA hospitals	Non-VA hospitals	State homes	Total	VA domiciliaries	State homes
1971	115,758	86,319	84,002	1,251	1,066	17,888	12,008	5,880
1970	116,580	87,460	85,547	1,495	418	18,680	11,998	6,682
1969	122,771	93,547	91,878	1,669		19,552	12,412	7,140
1968	128,185	99,450	97,425	2,025		20,058	12,592	7,466
1967	133,466	105,807	103,394	2,413		20,382	12,694	7,688

Fiscal year	Average Daily Restoree and Nursing Bed Care Census					Average operating beds ²			
	Restorees	Nursing bed care				VA hospitals		VA domiciliaries	VA restoration centers
		VA restoration centers	Total	VA hospitals	State homes	Community nursing homes	Patient beds			Nursing beds
1971	677	10,874	4,599	2,898	3,377	98,956	5,052	12,873	759
1970	667	9,773	3,760	2,432	3,581	102,633	4,002	13,200	759
1969	642	9,030	3,700	2,153	3,177	107,013	4,000	13,523	759
1968	610	8,067	3,468	1,795	2,804	112,394	4,000	13,528	754
1967	583	6,694	2,484	1,423	2,787	115,193	2,748	13,664	670

¹ Based on total patient, member, restoree, and nursing-bed days of care during year divided by the number of days in year.

² Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for

13 consecutive months beginning with June of the prior fiscal year and ending with June of the indicated fiscal year.

Inpatient and Extended Care: Applications for Care—Fiscal Year 1971

Applications	Hospitalization	Domiciliary care			State home nursing care
		Total	VA	State home	
Pending beginning of year	4,292	116	86	30	20
Total received during year	1,310,574	25,307	18,512	6,795	1,923
From veteran or his representative ¹	1,272,290	21,344	14,558	6,795	1,923
By transfer	38,284	3,963	3,954	.....	.....
Total dispositions	1,309,553	25,188	18,402	6,786	1,912
Canceled or withdrawn-prior to eligibility determination	57,517	758	724	34	4
By transfer-prior to eligibility determination	32,624	1,799	1,775	24	.....
Eligible and in need of care	746,987	20,488	13,820	6,668	1,878
Not eligible or not in need of care	472,425	2,143	2,083	60	30
Pending end of year	5,313	235	196	39	31

¹ Includes applications reinstated after cancellation.

INPATIENT CARE

TABLE 6

VA, Non-VA and State Home Hospitals; Admissions, Discharges, Remaining—Fiscal Years 1967-71

Fiscal year	Admissions				Discharges			
	Total	Hospitals			Total	Hospitals		
		VA ¹	Non-VA ²	State home		VA ^{1, 2}	Non-VA ^{2, 3}	State home
1971	750,546	723,907	20,952	5,687	765,268	738,594	21,022	5,652
1970	711,289	687,037	20,524	⁴ 3,728	717,022	693,496	20,840	⁵ 2,686
1969	689,459	667,383	22,076	.....	698,926	676,773	22,153	.....
1968	670,600	647,241	23,359	.....	678,506	654,683	23,823	.....
1967	654,474	624,856	29,618	.....	665,153	635,576	29,577	.....
Remaining June 30								
Fiscal year	Total	VA hospitals			Non-VA hospitals			State home hospitals
		VA	Bed occupants	ABO ⁴	VA	Bed occupants	ABO ⁴	Bed occupants
1971	82,207	79,985	78,453	⁴ 1,532	1,146	952	194	1,076
1970	96,040	93,805	81,976	11,829	1,202	1,034	168	1,033
1969	101,541	99,541	85,909	13,632	1,545	1,402	143	.....
1968	109,365	107,743	91,735	16,008	1,622	1,459	163	.....
1967	116,841	114,755	93,894	20,861	2,086	1,924	162	.....

¹ Interhospital transfer data are excluded.
² Includes regular discharges, irregular discharges, and deaths.
³ Includes transfers.
⁴ Denotes absent bed occupants on the hospital rolls who were on leave,

trial visit, etc. for fiscal years 1967-1970; for fiscal year 1971, trial visit data were not available for VA hospitals due to change in reporting procedure.
⁵ Program initiated Dec. 30, 1969.

*VA, Non-VA and State Home Hospitals: Admissions, Discharges,
Remaining; Type of Hospital and Bed Section—Fiscal Year 1971*

Hospital group	All hospitals	Patients by type of bed section				State home hospitals
		Total	Psychiatry	Surgery	Other	
ADMISSIONS ¹						
All hospitals ¹	750,546	744,859	114,636	267,021	363,202	5,687
Total VA hospitals ¹	723,907	723,907	109,222	263,196	351,489	
Psychiatric hospitals.....	66,013	66,013	54,301	2,483	9,229	
General hospitals.....	657,894	657,894	54,921	260,713	342,260	
Total non-VA hospitals.....	20,952	20,952	5,414	3,825	11,713	
Federal Government hospitals.....	7,675	7,675	187	2,621	4,867	
U.S. Army.....	2,328	2,328	101	725	1,502	
U.S. Air Force.....	886	886	65	210	611	
U.S. Navy.....	4,234	4,234	10	1,654	2,570	
U.S. Public Health Service.....	178	178	7	23	148	
Other.....	49	49	4	9	36	
Non-Federal hospitals (VMH Manila).....	1,110	1,110	87	290	733	
State and local government hospitals ²	3,992	3,992	2,679	164	1,149	
Nonpublic hospitals.....	8,175	8,175	2,461	750	4,964	
State home hospitals.....	5,687					5,687
DISCHARGES ¹						
All hospitals ¹	765,268	759,616	128,915	280,504	350,197	5,652
Total VA hospitals ¹	738,594	738,594	123,402	276,580	338,612	
Psychiatric hospitals.....	77,410	77,410	66,201	2,594	8,615	
General hospitals.....	661,184	661,184	57,201	273,986	329,997	
Total non-VA hospitals.....	21,022	21,022	5,513	3,924	11,585	
Federal Government hospitals.....	7,662	7,662	194	2,715	4,753	
U.S. Army.....	2,327	2,327	103	744	1,480	
U.S. Air Force.....	885	885	65	207	613	
U.S. Navy.....	4,213	4,213	9	1,735	2,469	
U.S. Public Health Service.....	173	173	7	19	147	
Other.....	64	64	10	10	44	
Non-Federal hospitals (VMH Manila).....	1,130	1,130	108	310	712	
State and local government hospitals ²	3,963	3,963	2,652	159	1,152	
Nonpublic hospitals.....	8,267	8,267	2,559	740	4,968	
State home hospitals.....	5,652					5,652
REMAINING						
Bed occupants in hospital June 30, 1971:						
All hospitals.....	80,481	79,405	36,146	14,480	28,779	1,076
Total VA hospitals.....	78,453	78,453	35,685	14,331	28,437	
Psychiatric hospitals.....	28,209	28,209	25,910	382	1,917	
General hospitals.....	50,244	50,244	9,775	13,949	26,520	
Total non-VA hospitals.....	952	952	461	149	342	
Federal Government hospitals.....	295	295	4	96	195	
U.S. Army.....	127	127	2	52	73	
U.S. Air Force.....	16	16		5	11	
U.S. Navy.....	138	138		38	100	
U.S. Public Health Service.....	9	9		1	8	
Other.....	5	5	2		3	
Non-Federal hospitals (VMH Manila).....	139	139	27	31	81	
State and local government hospitals ²	150	150	141	7	2	
Nonpublic hospitals.....	368	368	289	15	64	
State home hospitals.....	1,076					1,076
REMAINING						
Absent bed occupants June 30, 1971:						
All hospitals.....	1,726	1,726	1,388	142	196	
Total non-VA hospitals.....	194	194	175	4	15	
Total VA hospitals.....	1,532	1,532	1,213	138	181	
Psychiatric hospitals.....	878	878	857	2	19	
General hospitals.....	654	654	356	136	162	

¹ Exclude interhospital transfers for VA hospitals; include transfers for non-VA hospitals. Discharges include deaths.

² Includes hospitals operated by State, County and Municipal governments.

VA Hospitals: Average Operating Beds, Average Daily Census, Patients Treated—During Fiscal Year 1971

Hospital	Average operating beds ²				Average daily patient census ³				Total number of patients treated
	Total	Bed section ¹			Total	Bed section ¹			
		Psychiatry ⁴	Surgery	Other ⁴		Psychiatry ⁴	Surgery	Other ⁴	
All hospitals	98,956	43,857	19,366	35,733	84,002	37,677	15,755	30,570	⁵ 818,579
Psychiatric hospitals	34,583	31,770	477	2,336	29,851	27,454	378	2,019	⁵ 106,497
General hospitals	64,373	12,087	18,889	33,397	54,151	10,223	15,377	28,551	⁵ 712,082
PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS									
Alabama:									
Tuscaloosa	807	772		35	681	650		31	3,604
Arkansas: North Little Rock	1,205	1,065		140	1,076	944		132	5,461
California:									
Los Angeles (Brentwood)	951	889		62	668	628		40	4,738
Palo Alto	665	646		19	534	519		15	2,587
Colorado: Fort Lyon	600	600			538	538			2,298
Georgia: Augusta	1,005	1,000		5	903	903			3,718
Illinois: Downey	2,234	1,988	42	204	1,913	1,723	26	165	5,952
Indiana: Marion	1,348	1,261	2	85	1,196	1,123		73	3,462
Iowa: Knoxville	1,024	1,024	44		815	815			2,110
Kansas: Topeka	887	524	15	320	745	410	43	292	5,054
Maryland: Perry Point	1,130	1,011	44	104	969	865	10	94	3,829
Massachusetts:									
Bedford	924	854	19	51	824	756	18	50	3,673
Brookton	988	882	21	85	883	798	14	71	2,747
Northampton	829	769	28	42	684	622	24	38	2,135
Michigan: Battle Creek	1,451	1,409		42	1,219	1,181		38	4,111
Minnesota: St. Cloud	1,039	980	14	45	910	860	12	37	2,859
Mississippi: Gulfport	620	620			546	546			2,445
New Jersey: Lyons	1,683	1,469	30	184	1,492	1,291	22	179	3,625
New York:									
Canandaigua	1,258	1,182	27	49	1,040	988	20	31	2,622
Montrose	1,632	1,485	32	115	1,415	1,288	25	102	3,681
Northport	1,090	1,055	15	20	873	837	13	23	3,965
North Carolina: Salisbury	904	809	53	42	828	751	41	36	3,482
Ohio:									
Brecksville	949	828	28	93	826	721	21	85	4,699
Chillicothe	1,630	1,563	25	42	1,465	1,414	18	33	3,832
Oregon: Roseburg	436	380	20	36	373	326	16	31	2,502
Pennsylvania:									
Coatesville	1,509	1,255	25	229	1,349	1,147	20	182	3,841
Pittsburgh	951	831	14	106	843	749	10	85	2,614
South Dakota: Fort Meade	420	360	15	45	385	337	18	30	2,247
Tennessee: Murfreesboro	1,078	1,078			935	935			3,185
Texas: Waco	1,336	1,248		87	1,213	1,129		84	4,114
Washington: American Lake	735	735			613	613			2,126
Wisconsin: Tomah	876	820	8	49	747	698	6	43	2,575
Wyoming: Sheridan	388	388			349	349			1,770
GENERAL HOSPITALS									
Alabama:									
Birmingham	483	41	214	228	410	38	190	182	8,477
Montgomery	253		90	163	204		65	139	3,648
Tuskegee	1,162	762	103	297	1,028	686	83	259	5,216
Arizona:									
Phoenix	207	26	81	100	202	24	77	101	3,715
Prescott	240		40	200	196		32	164	3,420
Tucson	299	32	105	163	236	28	75	132	4,316
Arkansas:									
Fayetteville	230		78	152	199		68	131	4,189
Little Rock	451		231	220	387		200	187	9,745
California:									
Fresno	255	35	107	113	230	31	93	106	4,503
Livermore	379		117	263	301		80	221	3,589
Long Beach	1,604	128	343	1,133	1,469	113	304	1,052	14,987
Los Angeles (Wadsworth) ⁷	1,074	397	677	7913	290		7,623	14,231	
Martinez	491	70	181	210	416	60	138	218	6,847
Palo Alto	889	563	144	182	679	464	111	103	7,145
San Fernando ⁸	256			256	197			197	1,470
San Francisco	349		190	159	245		155	130	5,503
Sepulveda	763	431	119	212	652	372	90	190	6,946
Colorado:									
Denver	393	56	173	164	333	54	141	138	6,805
Grand Junction	103		39	64	86		30	56	1,572
Connecticut:									
Newington	205	25	89	91	166	15	75	76	2,868
West Haven	736	123	179	434	552	86	122	344	5,715
Delaware: Wilmington	337		138	199	257		106	152	4,322
District of Columbia: Washington	694	180	201	313	620	172	179	269	8,192
Florida:									
Bay Pines	660	88	173	399	652	92	158	402	7,643
Gainesville	450	60	192	198	375	59	162	153	8,504
Lake City	425		96	329	324		69	255	4,229
Miami	768	164	231	372	594	156	188	250	10,912

See footnotes at end of table.

*VA Hospitals: Average Operating Beds, Average Daily Census, Patients
Treated—During Fiscal Year 1971*

Hospital	Average operating beds ²				Average daily patient census ¹				Total number of patients treated
	Total	Bed section ¹			Total	Bed section ¹			
		Psychiatry ⁴	Surgery	Other ⁴		Psychiatry ⁴	Surgery	Other ⁴	
Georgia:									
Atlanta	488	40	224	224	418	38	186	195	7,698
Augusta	318		151	167	251		127	124	4,507
Dublin	454		97	357	370		57	313	3,511
Idaho: Boise	172		75	97	148		67	81	2,526
Illinois:									
Chicago (Research)	522	28	232	262	452	26	195	231	7,944
Chicago (West Side)	542	84	192	266	505	79	167	259	7,907
Danville	1,494	1,258	70	166	1,271	1,050	66	156	4,023
Hines	1,408	120	479	809	1,202	104	410	689	14,917
Marion	172		43	111	146		34	112	3,226
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne	178		67	111	157		58	100	2,472
Indianapolis ⁵	643	78	195	370	514	71	159	284	8,267
Iowa:									
Des Moines	358		149	209	312		112	200	5,365
Iowa City	424	50	169	205	325	35	140	151	5,970
Kansas:									
Wadsworth	590	171	126	293	515	147	99	268	4,929
Wichita	200		100	100	172		83	89	2,779
Kentucky:									
Lexington	398	652	81	165	740	524	66	150	6,109
Louisville	476	49	212	215	387	43	171	173	7,045
Louisiana:									
Alexandria	387		125	262	328		96	232	4,509
New Orleans	571	38	236	297	502	36	202	264	8,185
Shreveport	444	62	129	253	395	62	104	230	7,344
Maine: Togus	530	519	109	202	775	508	34	183	4,506
Maryland:									
Baltimore	280		84	196	214		68	146	4,704
Fort Howard	282		67	215	227		39	187	2,138
Massachusetts:									
Boston	849	111	278	461	695	101	216	378	11,294
West Roxbury	286		73	213	230		52	178	2,673
Michigan:									
Allen Park	711		225	486	583		179	403	8,024
Ann Arbor	398	76	162	160	311	63	123	120	5,954
Iron Mountain	228		89	139	183		66	117	2,496
Saginaw	217		88	129	177		72	106	2,505
Minnesota: Minneapolis	942	102	378	461	755	91	305	362	12,627
Mississippi:									
Biloxi	209		34	125	199		73	126	2,851
Jackson	495	70	188	237	420	60	151	209	7,868
Missouri:									
Kansas City	475	63	200	213	406	61	163	181	8,463
Poplar Bluff	177		78	99	143		61	82	2,807
St. Louis ⁶	1,172	560	246	366	944	419	215	309	10,209
Montana:									
Fort Harrison	160		64	96	139		50	88	2,421
Miles City	96		46	50	77		36	41	1,580
Nebraska:									
Grand Island	177		30	147	146		27	119	1,764
Lincoln	196	30	77	89	165	28	61	76	2,336
Omaha	436	84	126	226	367	70	113	184	6,432
Nevada: Reno	167		77	90	147		73	74	2,861
New Hampshire: Manchester	150		56	94	127		40	87	2,592
New Jersey: East Orange	950	110	240	600	804	97	200	507	8,138
New Mexico: Albuquerque	430	48	136	246	360	41	111	209	6,757
New York:									
Albany	871	166	223	483	707	144	170	393	7,352
Batavia	227		40	187	191		24	167	1,857
Bath	208	11	31	166	195	9	29	157	1,410
Bronx	1,025	113	347	565	837	98	275	464	8,898
Brooklyn	1,000	120	315	565	808	101	215	492	10,412
Buffalo	919	110	262	547	793	84	204	505	8,341
Castle Point	258		42	216	228		40	189	1,559
New York	1,129	173	406	550	895	156	305	433	11,230
Syracuse	390	89	164	137	319	78	130	111	4,965
North Carolina:									
Durham	489	81	216	192	413	64	190	159	8,289
Fayetteville	390	39	118	233	322	36	75	211	6,066
Oteen	528	30	150	348	478	26	137	314	5,930
North Dakota: Fargo	224		72	152	177		54	123	2,904
Ohio:									
Cincinnati	429	78	199	152	351	61	164	127	5,766
Cleveland	780	40	295	445	666	33	243	390	8,364
Dayton	726	60	197	469	629	57	163	409	6,733
Oklahoma:									
Muskogee	262		98	164	225		85	140	4,417
Oklahoma City	427	74	158	195	374	68	142	164	7,133
Oregon: Portland	549		197	343	444		179	265	7,989

See footnotes at end of table.

VA Hospitals: Average Operating Beds, Average Daily Census, Patients Treated—During Fiscal Year 1971

Hospital	Average operating beds ¹			Average daily patient census ²			Total number of patients treated	
	Total	Bed section ¹		Total	Bed section ¹			
		Psychiatry ⁴	Surgery		Other ⁴	Psychiatry ⁴		Surgery	Other ^{4}
Pennsylvania:								
Altoona	170		45	125	148	40	108	1,556
Aspinwall	204			204	186		186	530
Butler	353			353	286		286	2,267
Erie	138		43	95	124	36	88	2,336
Lebanon	970	712	54	204	834	642	37	2,709
Philadelphia	490	39	183	268	431	31	166	6,777
Pittsburgh	533	21	310	202	428	16	258	6,815
Wilkes-Barre	495	112	121	262	424	106	100	4,456
Puerto Rico: San Juan	621	222	168	231	567	208	150	7,474
Rhode Island: Providence	344	39	113	192	292	37	82	3,859
South Carolina:								
Charleston	344	40	152	153	282	39	116	5,086
Columbia	371	34	179	158	335	29	154	5,300
South Dakota:								
Hot Springs	235	11	42	182	202	16	36	1,953
Sioux Falls	249	29	90	130	210	25	71	3,823
Tennessee:								
Memphis	924	160	210	563	779	127	170	11,817
Mountain Home	483	33	141	309	435	28	124	6,087
Nashville	466	30	204	232	421	29	184	7,982
Texas:								
Amarillo	130		60	70	105		50	2,332
Big Spring	223	2	107	114	170		77	3,491
Bonham	56		26	30	54		24	1,158
Dallas	733	80	342	311	635	75	278	10,494
Houston	1,219	370	272	577	1,103	343	237	14,186
Kerrville	319		84	226	281		75	3,462
Marlin	222			222	196			1,330
Temple	712	168	183	361	605	111	165	8,673
Utah: Salt Lake City	561	251	145	165	464	212	120	5,461
Vermont: White River Junction	188	15	95	78	144	15	71	3,006
Virginia:								
Hampton	565	99	113	353	474	63	91	4,352
Richmond	874		216	658	739		168	9,262
Salem	1,426	980	80	365	1,027	622	64	6,840
Washington:								
Seattle	310	74	117	120	271	66	93	5,932
Spokane	206		92	114	173		75	2,835
Vancouver	333	26	117	190	269	22	91	4,464
Walla Walla	212		49	163	176		36	1,951
West Virginia:								
Beckley	172		50	122	138		42	3,022
Clarksburg	200	25	86	89	181	25	70	3,270
Huntington	180		70	110	152		57	4,079
Martinsburg	693	40	135	518	571	34	106	5,736
Wisconsin:								
Madison	420	20	147	253	339	15	121	6,341
Wood	876	95	264	518	665	68	213	9,071
Wyoming: Cheyenne	127		49	78	112		44	1,630

¹ Beds are classified according to their intended use and patients occupying them are classified accordingly rather than on a diagnostic basis.

² Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month of 13 consecutive months (June 1970-June 1971). In some instances, the operating beds by type of bed do not add to total because of rounding of figures in computations.

³ Based on total patient-days during fiscal year divided by the number of days in year.

⁴ "Psychiatry" includes data for psychiatric medically infirm. "Other" includes data for neurological, intermediate, spinal cord injury, physical medical and rehabilitation, blind rehabilitation and medicine (consisting of NP-TB, TB, non-TB pulmonary disease, intermediate and other

medical). Separate data are available for these sub-categories.

⁵ Includes data for the two VA general hospitals at Indianapolis, Ind.

⁶ Effective September 20, 1970, the VA Psychiatric hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and the VA General hospital St. Louis Mo., were consolidated under one management; statistical data for these 2 hospitals were also consolidated.

⁷ Data for VAH Los Angeles, Calif. (Wadsworth) includes following Los Angeles domiciliary extended care for hospital inpatients; 227 average operating beds, 274 average daily patient census and 795 patients treated.

⁸ Hospital inoperable due to earthquake disaster February 9, 1971.

⁹ Transfers are excluded in overall total; included in total for individual station.

TABLE 9

INPATIENT CARE

VA, Non-VA Hospitals: Patient Turnover, Type of Hospital—Fiscal Year 1971

Item	All hospitals	VA hospitals			Non-VA hospitals					State home hospitals
		Total	Type of hospital		Total	Type of hospital				
			Psychiatric	General ¹		Federal ²	Non-Federal (VMH Manila)	State and local government ³	Nonpublic	
Average daily patient census, fiscal year 1970.....	87,460	85,547	84,960	50,587	1,495	320	160	254	761	418
Bed occupants and absent bed occupants as of June 30, 1970.....	* 96,054	93,805	* 86,390	* 57,415	* 1,216	* 305	159	288	* 464	1,033
Total bed occupant and absent bed occupant gains during fiscal year 1971.....	915,156	887,850	104,568	733,282	21,235	7,910	1,147	3,993	8,185	6,071
Readmissions within 6 months.....	183,184	183,184	19,341	163,843	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Other admissions ⁴	567,362	540,723	46,672	494,051	20,952	7,675	1,110	3,992	8,175	5,687
Transfers from other hospitals ⁴	27,771	27,771	9,213	18,558	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
From leave of absence.....	384									
Changes in bed section.....	136,455	136,172	29,342	106,830	283	235	37	1	10	384
Total bed occupant and absent bed occupant losses during fiscal year 1971.....	929,003	901,670	111,871	789,799	21,305	7,397	1,167	3,964	8,277	6,028
Deaths-bed occupants.....	43,152	41,825	2,749	39,076	749	411	64	58	2	578
Deaths-absent bed occupants.....	421	421	136	285	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Discharges to post hospital care.....	339,337	339,337	18,507	320,830	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Other discharges ⁴	382,358	357,011	56,018	300,993	20,273	7,251	1,066	3,905		5,074
Transfers to other hospitals ⁴	26,904	26,904	5,119	21,785	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
To leave of absence.....	375									
Changes in bed section.....	136,455	136,172	29,342	106,830	283	235	37	1	10	376
Bed occupants and absent bed occupants as of June 30, 1971.....	82,207	79,985	29,087	50,898	1,146	318	139	317	372	1,076
Bed occupants remaining in hospital June 30, 1971.....	80,481	78,453	28,209	50,244	952	295	139	150	363	1,076
Average daily patient census, fiscal year 1971.....	86,319	84,002	29,351	54,151	1,251	335	140	232	544	1,066
Patients treated.....	847,475	818,579	106,497	712,082	22,168	7,980	1,269	4,280	8,639	6,728
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1971—total.....	¹⁰ 242,125	¹⁰ 241,931	17,563	224,368	194	23		167	4	
Absent bed occupants.....	1,726	* 1,532	878	654	194	23		167	4	
Post-hospital-care status (PHC).....	237,000	237,000	16,647	220,353						
Research followup status.....	¹⁰ 3,399	¹⁰ 3,399	38	3,361						

¹ Since the end of fiscal year 1969, VA does not have any tuberculosis hospitals.

² Includes U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Public Health Service hospitals; hospitals located in Canal Zone area; and St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

³ Includes hospitals operated by State, County and Municipal governments.

⁴ Transfers for non-VA hospitals are included with other admissions and other discharges; such data are not available separately.

⁵ Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.

⁶ Data for non-VA hospitals are not available.

⁷ During fiscal year 1971, data for the VA Psychiatric hospital Jefferson Bks., Mo. were consolidated with the VA General hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

⁸ Data adjusted.

⁹ Data for trail visit were discontinued during fiscal year 1971 due to change in reporting procedure.

¹⁰ Following corrections for fiscal year 1970 data are required:

Patients in extramural status June 30, 1970
Research followup status

All hospitals	VA hospitals
221,805	221,637
3,378	3,378

INPATIENT CARE

TABLE 10

VA, Non-VA and State Home Hospitals: Patient Turnover, Type of Bed Section—Fiscal Year 1971

Item	Type of bed section ¹								State home hospitals
	VA hospitals				Non-VA hospitals				
	Total	Psychiatry	Surgery	Other	Total	Psychiatry	Surgery	Other	
Average daily patient census fiscal year 1970.....	85,547	39,483	15,615	30,448	1,495	748	194	553	418
Bed occupants and absent bed occupants as of June 30, 1970.....	93,805	46,930	16,455	30,420	* 1,216	726	* 167	* 323	1,088
Total bed-occupant and absent bed-occupant gains during fiscal year 1971.....	887,850	146,500	320,502	420,848	21,235	5,426	4,007	11,802	6,071
Readmissions within 6 months.....	183,184	28,819	67,161	87,204	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	5,687
Other admissions ²	540,723	80,403	196,035	264,285	20,952	5,414	3,825	11,700	
Transfers from other hospitals ^{2,3}	27,771	9,793	9,087	8,891	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	384
From leave of absence.....									
Change in bed section.....	136,172	27,485	48,219	60,468	283	12	182	89	
Total bed-occupant and absent bed-occupant losses during fiscal year 1971.....	901,670	156,532	322,488	422,650	21,305	5,516	4,021	11,768	6,028
Deaths-bed occupants.....	41,825	1,271	10,340	30,214	749	17	169	569	578
Deaths-absent bed occupants.....	421	182	138	101	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Discharges to post hospital care.....	339,337	27,729	189,054	122,554	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	
Other discharges ²	357,011	94,220	77,048	185,743	20,273	5,496	3,761	11,016	5,074
Transfers to other hospitals ^{2,3}	26,904	7,257	7,780	11,867	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	376
To leave of absence.....									
Changes in bed section.....	136,172	25,873	38,128	72,171	283	3	97	183	
Bed occupants and absent bed occupants as of June 30, 1971.....	79,985	36,898	14,469	28,618	1,146	636	153	357	1,076
Bed occupants remaining in hospital June 30, 1971.....	78,453	35,635	14,331	28,437	952	461	149	342	1,076
Average daily patient census fiscal year 1971.....	84,002	37,677	15,755	30,571	1,251	585	179	487	1,066
Patients treated.....	818,579	160,300	291,049	367,230	22,168	6,149	4,077	11,942	6,728
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1971—Total.....	⁷ 241,931	87,750	128,751	25,420	194	175	4	15	
Absent bed occupants.....	1,532	1,213	138	181	194	175	4	15	
Post hospital care status (PHC).....	237,000	84,672	127,124	25,204					
Research followup status.....	⁷ 3,399	1,875	1,489	35					

¹ Beds are classified according to their intended use and patients occupying them are classed accordingly, rather than on a diagnostic basis. "Other" bed sections include data for tuberculosis, neurological etc. patients.

² Non-VA hospital transfers are included with other admissions and other discharges.

³ Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.

⁴ Data for non-VA hospitals are not available separately; they are included with admissions and discharges to and from non-VA hospitals.

⁵ Included with deaths of bed-occupants.

⁶ Data adjusted.

⁷ Following corrections for fiscal year 1970 data are required;

	VA hospitals	
	Total	Surgery
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1970.....	221,637	118,226
Research followup status.....	3,378	1,914

INPATIENT CARE

TABLE 11

*VA and Non-VA Hospitals: Patients Remaining, Chronicity, Compensation and Pension Status, Diagnostic Grouping—
October 14, 1970¹*

Diagnostic composition of patients	All patients ²	Treated for SC disabilities	Veterans with compensable SC disabilities but treated for NSC disabilities only	Treated for "chronic" NSC disabilities ³	Treated for presumed "nonchronic" ⁴ NSC disabilities, and			Non-veterans
					In receipt of or filed for VA pension ⁵	Filed claim for VA compensation ⁶	Filed no claim for VA compensation ⁶	
All patients.....	86,558	19,704	10,209	22,328	14,277	451	19,022	567
Tuberculosis.....	2,223	204	261	868	330	20	529	11
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2,021	174	226	830	280	20	480	11
Other tuberculosis.....	202	30	35	38	50		49	
Psychoses.....	28,930	12,130	1,536	11,827	1,408	119	1,810	100
Functional.....	23,281	11,437	911	8,268	1,010	114	1,446	95
Organic.....	5,649	693	625	3,559	398	5	364	5
Other psychiatric.....	13,472	2,302	1,795	4,101	1,525	79	3,604	65
Neurological.....	7,488	1,207	878	2,268	1,430	32	1,568	105
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	2,298	95	343	718	610	10	511	11
Other neurological.....	5,159	1,107	530	1,550	815	22	1,041	94
Neurological diseases of the sense organs.....	31	5	5		5		16	
General medical and surgical.....	34,445	3,861	5,739	3,264	9,584	201	11,511	285
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	712	85	133	34	103	24	308	25
Malignant neoplasms.....	4,538	146	721	533	1,551	25	1,547	15
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	349	21	45	21	100		157	5
Allergic and endocrine system.....	1,603	205	267	21	483	5	458	5
Heart diseases.....	3,466	287	546	438	1,149	19	1,007	20
Vascular diseases.....	2,975	265	436	450	835	16	963	10
Acute respiratory diseases ⁶	664	47	118	26	234	16	700	10
Other respiratory diseases with asthma ⁶	2,725	398	410	316	891	10	700	
Digestive diseases ⁶	5,413	462	1,044	181	1,328	30	2,330	33
Genitourinary diseases ⁶	2,152	198	364	155	747	5	672	11
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,405	236	238	127	322	13	454	15
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ⁶	3,171	756	488	320	607	18	957	25
Accidents, poisonings and violence ⁷	2,942	419	543	294	561	14	1,041	70
All other.....	2,330	336	386	189	673	6	704	36

¹ Based on a 20 percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on October 14, 1970. Figures shown do not necessarily equal the sum of the parts due to rounding.
² Groups are mutually exclusive; patients possessing characteristic of more than 1 group are included in that group having the highest admission priority.
³ This group of "chronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for non-service-connected psychoses or tuberculosis, and for the treatment of other non-service-connected disabilities for 90 or more days.

⁴ This group of presumed "non-chronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for non-service-connected, other psychiatric, neurological and general medical and surgical disabilities for less than 90 days as of the census date.
⁵ For a total estimate of these subgroups regardless of chronicity, see table 12.
⁶ Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately in table 16 in class XVI-a.
⁷ Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

INPATIENT CARE

TABLE 12

VA and Non-VA Hospitals: Patients Remaining, Compensation and Pension Status, Type of Patient—October 14, 1970¹

Hospital group and compensation and pension status	All patients	Type of patient				
		Tuberculous	Psychoses	Other psychiatric	Neurological	General medical and surgical
VA and non-VA hospitals	86,558	2,223	28,930	13,472	7,488	34,445
Received care for a service-connected disability	19,703	204	12,130	2,302	1,206	3,861
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:						
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	10,210	261	1,537	1,795	878	5,739
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	598	20	171	120	57	230
And on VA pension rolls	27,435	679	9,470	3,664	2,595	11,027
And having a claim for VA pension pending	1,554	90	278	363	156	657
And having no claim filed	26,493	958	5,244	5,162	2,491	12,638
Nonveterans	565	11	100	66	105	283
VA hospitals	85,550	2,151	28,563	13,415	7,434	33,987
Received care for a service-connected disability	19,384	192	11,885	2,279	1,206	3,821
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:						
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	10,062	261	1,512	1,786	862	5,642
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	598	20	171	120	57	230
And on VA pension rolls	27,182	655	9,418	3,664	2,565	10,880
And having a claim for VA pension pending	1,516	90	278	363	156	629
And having no claim filed	26,243	922	5,199	5,137	2,483	12,502
Nonveterans	565	11	100	66	105	283

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on October 14, 1970. 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.

TABLE 13

INPATIENT CARE

VA and Non-VA Hospitals: Patients Remaining, Type of Patient, Percent Hospitalized in Reported State of Residence—October 14, 1970¹

Reported state of residence	All patients			Type of patient									
				General medical and surgical		Tuberculous		Psychotic		Other psychiatric		Neurological	
	Total	Hospitalized in same state		Total	Percent hospitalized in same state	Total	Percent hospitalized in same state	Total	Percent hospitalized in same state	Total	Percent hospitalized in same state	Total	Percent hospitalized in same state
Total	86,558	71,400	82.5	34,445	86.8	2,223	80.5	28,930	77.9	13,472	81.7	7,488	82.5
United States	85,401	70,465	82.5	33,995	86.8	2,129	83.2	28,417	77.7	13,401	81.7	7,459	82.6
Alabama	2,025	1,744	86.1	663	86.7	55	90.9	725	82.2	429	89.5	153	90.8
Alaska	104	55	52.9	59	83.1	5	0.0	14	21.4	13	23.1	13	0.0
Arizona	807	622	77.1	502	96.2	15	100.0	126	19.0	125	60.8	39	61.5
Arkansas	1,383	1,182	85.5	538	80.7	27	85.2	399	91.2	330	93.0	89	61.8
California	6,313	6,038	95.6	3,192	96.5	279	98.6	1,373	92.7	854	95.7	615	96.4
Colorado	684	584	85.4	261	92.0	10	100.0	214	83.2	135	72.6	64	92.2

Connecticut	1,138	713	62.7	471	97.9	34	100.0	390	14.6	129	51.2	114	84.2
Delaware	238	115	48.3	112	87.5		0.0	68	0.0	37	0.0	21	81.0
District of Columbia	677	342	50.5	277	72.2	24	62.5	169	29.6	107	29.9	100	45.0
Florida	2,577	1,885	73.1	1,302	93.9	52	82.7	679	26.8	339	74.9	205	90.2
Georgia	1,753	1,288	73.5	736	79.8	37	51.4	551	63.7	297	71.4	132	90.2
Hawaii	134	128	95.5	58	89.7		0.0	57	100.0	13	100.0	6	100.0
Idaho	248	124	50.0	146	57.5	5	0.0	31	19.4	26	42.3	40	55.0
Illinois	5,240	4,691	89.5	1,818	88.8	49	69.4	2,149	89.5	798	95.4	426	84.3
Indiana	2,085	1,612	77.3	609	72.4	20	100.0	785	77.3	573	82.9	98	69.4
Iowa	1,149	960	83.6	481	77.3	19	73.7	441	94.6	98	73.5	110	77.3
Kansas	1,050	840	80.0	458	83.6	5	0.0	268	65.3	203	94.6	116	78.4
Kentucky	1,280	931	72.7	420	59.5	46	89.1	355	75.5	354	86.2	105	64.8
Louisiana	1,429	1,023	71.6	733	92.0	46	78.3	303	10.2	199	71.9	148	93.9
Maine	743	688	92.6	213	93.4	5	100.0	190	94.2	280	94.3	55	74.5
Maryland	1,400	961	68.6	580	64.1	61	60.7	319	79.0	231	77.1	209	58.4
Massachusetts	2,728	2,451	89.9	733	79.3	22	0.0	1,042	96.0	744	94.6	187	89.3
Michigan	2,619	2,388	91.2	912	96.4	63	85.7	1,084	89.1	396	88.1	164	85.4
Minnesota	1,620	1,402	86.5	540	76.7	27	93.0	784	94.9	146	78.1	123	91.9
Mississippi	1,032	755	71.2	524	79.8	14	35.7	266	50.8	158	81.6	70	67.1
Missouri	2,162	1,361	63.0	863	76.9	75	71.1	705	52.9	362	57.9	156	66.0
Montana	402	210	52.2	222	86.0	11	0.0	116	0.0	29	27.6	24	47.8
Nebraska	862	540	62.6	391	89.8	5	100.0	219	12.3	192	62.0	55	67.3
Nevada	194	107	55.2	146	65.1		0.0	22	27.3	14	0.0	12	50.0
New Hampshire	293	86	29.4	128	52.3	5	100.0	86	5.8	52	9.6	22	22.7
New Jersey	2,564	2,077	81.0	582	69.9	109	89.0	1,228	89.7	298	76.2	247	71.3
New Mexico	438	328	74.9	267	91.8	5	100.0	77	23.4	56	64.3	33	72.7
New York	8,360	7,980	95.4	3,108	99.1	203	87.7	3,456	93.4	758	90.8	835	96.0
North Carolina	2,090	1,758	84.1	850	88.5	62	91.9	538	81.2	423	84.6	217	71.0
North Dakota	234	139	48.9	121	87.6		0.0	114	0.0	38	57.9	11	100.0
Ohio	3,786	3,324	87.8	1,248	84.8	57	66.7	1,550	90.4	577	89.3	364	87.9
Oklahoma	947	599	63.3	511	88.8	25	100.0	237	9.3	119	48.7	55	72.7
Oregon	887	662	74.6	483	73.7	21	100.0	179	93.3	130	57.7	74	56.8
Pennsylvania	5,129	4,519	88.1	1,561	89.2	118	91.5	2,290	85.4	588	89.8	572	93.5
Rhode Island	391	218	55.8	158	94.3	21	100.0	106	3.8	79	39.2	27	48.1
South Carolina	1,205	570	47.3	656	61.9	60	50.0	259	8.5	149	45.0	81	54.3
South Dakota	537	435	81.0	214	84.6	11	45.5	115	65.2	153	92.8	44	72.7
Tennessee	2,000	1,842	92.1	748	95.3	61	100.0	786	87.5	264	94.3	141	92.9
Texas	4,818	4,282	88.9	2,236	91.1	199	92.5	1,332	86.8	733	88.1	318	81.1
Utah	418	386	92.3	174	93.7	19	100.0	113	81.4	99	100.0	18	100.0
Vermont	165	104	63.0	87	82.8		0.0	21	0.0	83	39.4	24	79.2
Virginia	2,251	1,834	81.5	843	83.6	126	81.0	517	78.3	444	80.2	321	83.2
Washington	1,340	1,237	92.3	475	92.0		0.0	540	93.9	265	89.8	60	90.0
West Virginia	1,303	632	48.5	574	78.6	5	0.0	387	9.0	212	80.2	125	65.6
Wisconsin	1,906	1,577	82.7	803	84.4	11	100.0	598	77.8	239	88.2	205	82.0
Wyoming	209	156	74.6	105	72.4		0.0	43	90.7	32	68.8	29	69.0
Outside United States	1,161	935	80.5	453	81.7	93	17.2	514	90.1	70	94.3	31	67.7
Canal Zone	5		0.0	5	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Philippines, Republic of													
Puerto Rico	955	935	97.9	370	100.0	16	100.0	477	97.1	66	100.0	26	80.8
Others	201		0.0	78	0.0	77	0.0	37	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining October 14, 1970. 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 Hospitals: Patients Remaining, Chronicity, Compensation and Pension Status, Diagnostic Grouping—October 14, 1970¹

Diagnostic composition of patients	All patients ²	Treated for SC disabilities	Veterans with compensable SC disabilities but treated for NSC disabilities only	Treated for "chronic" NSC disabilities ³	Treated for presumed "non-chronic" ⁴ NSC disabilities, and			Non-veterans
					In receipt of or filed for VA pension ⁵	Filed claim for VA compensation ⁶	Filed no claim for VA compensation ⁶	
All patients.....	85,550	19,386	10,061	22,191	14,057	451	18,837	567
Tuberculosis.....	2,151	192	261	844	318	20	505	11
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1,949	162	226	806	268	20	456	11
Other tuberculosis.....	202	30	35	38	50		49	
Psychoses.....	28,563	11,886	1,511	11,750	1,403	119	1,794	100
Functional.....	22,929	11,193	896	8,196	1,005	114	1,430	95
Organic.....	5,634	693	615	3,554	398	5	364	5
Other psychiatric.....	13,415	2,279	1,786	4,087	1,525	79	3,593	66
Neurological.....	7,434	1,207	861	2,266	1,402	32	1,561	105
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	2,269	95	335	718	589	10	511	11
Other neurological.....	5,134	1,107	521	1,548	808	22	1,034	94
Neurological diseases of the sense organs.....	31	5	5		5		16	
General medical and surgical.....	33,987	3,822	5,642	3,244	9,409	201	11,384	285
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	700	85	133	34	103	24	296	25
Malignant neoplasms.....	4,481	142	721	533	1,510	25	1,535	15
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	341	21	45	21	92		157	5
Allergic and endocrine system.....	1,564	200	267	180	449	5	458	5
Heart diseases.....	3,407	287	529	438	1,132	19	982	20
Vascular diseases.....	2,943	265	427	438	835	16	952	10
Acute respiratory diseases ⁴	653	47	107	26	234	16	213	10
Other respiratory diseases with asthma ⁶	2,681	387	406	316	878	10	684	
Digestive diseases ⁶	5,322	454	1,006	181	1,298	30	2,315	38
Genitourinary diseases ⁶	2,132	198	364	151	741	5	662	11
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	1,401	232	238	127	322	13	454	15
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ⁶	3,149	752	480	316	607	18	951	25
Accidents, poisonings and violence ⁷	2,893	416	533	294	541	14	1,025	70
All other.....	2,320	336	386	139	667	6	700	36

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on October 14, 1970. 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 All groups are mutually exclusive and patients who possess the characteristics of more than 1 group are included only in that group having the highest priority for admission.

³ This group of "chronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for non-service-connected psychoses or tuberculosis, and those hospitalized

for the treatment of other non-service-connected disabilities for 90 or more days as of the census date.

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

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

⁶ Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately in table 16 in class XVI-a.

⁷ Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

TABLE 15

INPATIENT CARE

*VA Hospitals: Patients Remaining, Compensation and Pension Status,
Type of Patient, Age—October 14, 1970¹*

Type of patient and age group	All patients	Service-connected veteran				Non-service-connected			Non-veterans
		Total	More than 10%	Less than 10%	N.S.C. with S.C. ²	Total	Pension	Other	
ALL PATIENTS	85,550	29,445	18,395	997	10,053	55,536	27,177	28,359	569
Under 25	3,747	1,670	1,300	135	235	1,723	44	1,679	354
25-34	5,276	2,275	1,840	90	345	2,965	217	2,748	36
35-44	12,716	4,640	3,341	224	1,075	8,019	3,097	4,922	61
45-54	27,525	10,879	6,776	306	3,797	16,592	6,708	9,884	62
55-64	16,032	5,603	2,821	202	2,550	10,414	4,931	5,483	17
65 and over	20,254	4,383	2,322	40	2,021	15,838	12,190	3,648	39
TUBERCULOSIS	2,151	453	173	19	261	1,689	654	1,035	11
Under 25	34	14	14	—	—	20	—	20	—
25-34	72	11	5	—	—	61	5	56	—
35-44	353	56	31	6	25	297	109	188	5
45-54	882	211	52	8	151	673	186	487	—
55-64	486	121	51	5	65	359	130	229	6
65 and over	319	60	20	—	20	279	224	55	—
PSYCHOTIC	28,563	13,401	11,239	650	1,512	15,069	9,419	5,650	100
Under 25	1,158	682	589	46	47	403	10	393	73
25-34	2,331	1,331	1,219	36	76	990	112	878	10
35-44	5,631	2,647	2,262	191	194	2,987	1,873	1,114	—
45-54	9,330	4,756	4,001	228	527	4,566	3,110	1,456	12
55-64	4,024	1,933	1,483	119	331	2,091	1,327	764	—
65 and over	6,089	2,052	1,685	30	337	4,032	2,987	1,045	5
OTHER PSYCHIATRIC	13,415	4,065	2,187	96	1,782	9,282	3,662	5,620	67
Under 25	592	188	99	15	69	365	8	357	44
25-34	875	222	124	11	87	648	13	632	5
35-44	2,130	581	337	11	233	1,544	290	1,254	5
45-54	4,669	1,827	1,052	24	751	2,831	803	2,028	10
55-64	2,245	823	399	25	399	1,422	701	721	—
65 and over	2,904	429	176	10	243	2,472	1,844	628	3
NEUROLOGICAL	7,434	2,071	1,177	30	864	5,265	2,533	2,699	106
Under 25	439	179	159	5	15	185	10	175	75
25-34	490	183	151	10	22	301	49	252	6
35-44	914	320	211	—	109	576	204	372	20
45-54	2,282	708	407	—	301	1,571	684	887	5
55-64	1,627	474	193	15	266	1,155	500	655	—
65 and over	1,682	207	56	—	151	1,477	1,119	358	—
TYPE	33,987	9,460	3,624	202	5,634	24,246	10,886	13,360	285
Under 25	1,524	612	439	69	104	750	16	734	162
25-34	1,508	528	341	27	160	965	35	930	15
35-44	3,682	1,036	500	22	514	2,615	621	1,994	31
45-54	10,363	3,377	1,264	46	2,067	6,951	1,925	5,026	36
55-64	7,650	2,252	695	38	1,519	5,387	2,273	3,114	11
65 and over	9,260	1,655	385	—	1,270	7,578	6,016	1,662	31

¹ Figures shown are based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on October 14, 1970. 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 Veterans with compensable SC disabilities but treated for non-service-connected disabilities only.

VA Hospitals: Patients Remaining, Period of Service, Age, Diagnostic Category—October 14 1970¹

Diagnostic category, ² and ICDA list No.	All patients	Period of service					Average Age	Age group					
		Korean conflict ³	World War II	World War I	Vietnam era	All Others		Under 35	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
All diseases and conditions	85,550	9,190	47,556	15,218	6,643	6,941	53.6	9,018	12,728	27,533	16,038	8,356	11,891
I. Infective and parasitic diseases	2,886	295	1,785	336	280	190	51.1	318	498	1,059	580	190	241
Pulmonary tuberculosis (011)	1,950	226	1,322	227	75	100	53.0	74	343	792	448	130	162
Tuberculosis, late effects (019)	35		24	11			(*)			10	5	5	5
Tuberculosis, Other (010, 012-018)	128	5	77	15	26	5	48.4	31	10	59	14	5	11
Cardiovascular syphilis (093)	11			5		6	(*)				6	5	
Syphilis of central nervous system (094)	41		13	28			(*)			9	3	10	19
Other forms of late syphilis, latent, or unspecified (095, 096, 097)	3			3			(*)						3
All other venereal diseases (090-092, 098-099)	35	5	5		15	10	(*)						
Infectious hepatitis (070)	122		36		56	30	33.1	20	10	5			
Malaria (084)	31				26	5	(*)	71	36	10	4		
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)	530	59	308	47	82	34	49.1	90	99	169	95	35	41
II. Neoplasms	5,010	256	3,035	1,414	152	153	60.3	154	281	1,485	1,259	749	1,088
Malignancy of buccal cavity and pharynx (140-149)	475	15	386	69		5	58.0		15	214	129	63	54
Malignancy of digestive organs and peritoneum (150-159)	735	26	404	290	5	10	63.5	10	27	175	182	137	205
Malignancy of respiratory system (160, 162-163)	1,022	32	716	254	10	10	60.3		57	314	331	133	187
Malignancy of larynx (161)	255		204	45		6	61.1		6	74	93	46	37
Malignancy of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue (200-209)	498	41	252	112	56	35	56.1	46	69	132	88	76	85
Malignancies of all other systems (170-174, 190-199)	746	53	332	331	9	15	66.4	9	25	109	165	164	268
Neoplasms, benign (210-228)	868	60	502	218	46	42	58.4	46	64	296	189	83	192
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature (230-239)	241	14	153	49	11	14	54.8	22	13	100	52	31	24
	178	15	86	46	15	16	56.3	21	5	71	30	16	36
III. Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	1,597	124	1,090	244	30	109	55.3	67	201	593	369	202	164
Diabetes mellitus (250)	1,044	57	723	178	14	72	56.4	41	93	385	259	153	113
Diseases of thyroid and other endocrine glands (240-246, 251-258)	201	21	138	15	16	11	50.4	11	42	80	49	13	5
Avitaminosis and other nutritional deficiency (260-269)	131	15	82	29		5	59.6		15	48	13	31	24
Obesity not specified as of endocrine origin (277)	62	15	42			5	(*)	5	20	28	9		
Other metabolic diseases (270-276, 278-279)	159	16	105	22		16	53.3	10	31	52	39	5	22
IV. Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	351	36	135	137	15	28	62.0	6	52	66	52	55	118
Anemia, iron deficiency (280)	59	5	35	16	3		(*)						
Pernicious anemia (281.0)	26		10	11		5	(*)		5	13	20	5	16
Anemia, other (281.1-285)	220	26	76	95	6	17	61.4		47	39	22	41	70
All other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs (286-289)	46	5	14	15	6	6	(*)	6		9	5	4	21

V. Mental disorders	41,894	5,512	22,082	6,831	3,308	4,161	52.0	4,932	7,767	13,964	6,268	3,801	5,168
Psychoses not attributed to physical conditions (295-299)	22,927	3,679	11,588	2,728	2,013	2,919	48.9	3,352	5,285	7,997	2,779	1,660	1,855
Alcoholic psychosis (291)	1,550	94	1,295	118	22	21	56.4	23	74	608	558	235	53
Psychoses with organic brain syndrome, except syphilitic (290, 292.2-294)	3,536	219	1,561	1,491	84	181	64.0	112	272	659	597	619	1,278
Psychoses associated with syphilis (292.0, 292.1)	550	5	174	351		20	69.4		5	70	89	141	244
Alcoholism (303)	3,918	642	2,669	41	184	382	48.4	266	919	1,849	728	117	41
Mental disorders, not specified as psychotic, associated with physical conditions (309.0, 309.13-309.8)	3,593	227	1,472	1,647	117	130	64.6	100	286	619	555	708	1,326
Psychoneurotic, personality and behavioral disorders (excluding alcoholism) (300-302, 304-306.9, 307.3, 307.4)	4,829	594	2,792	115	860	468	45.5	1,046	860	1,926	776	132	90
Mental retardation (310-315)	991	52	531	340	28	40	62.3	33	66	236	186	189	281
VI. Diseases of nervous system and sense organs	4,216	434	2,373	661	381	367	52.9	475	591	1,434	847	378	494
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system (320-324)	54	8	37		9		(*)	5	13	24	14		
Epilepsy (345)	191	22	90	11	20	48	47.1	52	16	72	30	11	11
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (348.0)	86		60	16	10		(*)		5	40	20	16	5
Paraplegia, cerebral or spinal (344.2, 349.3)	339	41	138	5	84	71	41.1	121	73	95	46		5
Quadriplegia, cerebral or spinal (344.3, 349.4)	304	28	142	10	94	30	41.7	115	47	99	23	10	10
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)	1,932	213	1,214	318	56	131	55.2	62	259	738	441	229	202
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia (350-358)	393	51	246	36	25	35	50.8	40	71	136	100	21	25
Inflammatory diseases of the eye and other diseases and conditions of the eye, except blindness (360-69, 370-78)	686	51	338	249	26	22	62.7	21	41	165	149	91	220
Blindness (379)	115		60		45	10	39.1	36	37	36	5		
Disease of ear and mastoid process (380-389)	116	20	48	16	12	20	48.2	23	29	29	19		16
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system	8,643	442	5,218	2,430	200	353	60.8	180	592	2,324	2,340	1,170	2,038
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-98)	219	15	170	29		5	56.6		25	81	68	14	30
Hypertensive heart disease, exclusive of ischemic heart disease (400.1, 402, 404)	45		31	9		5	(*)			26	5	5	8
Hypertensive disease without heart involvement (400.0, 400.2, 400.3, 400.9, 401, 403)	495	57	354	53	16	15	53.7	20	69	194	136	50	26
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	401	11	310	67	3	10	57.6	5	10	172	122	43	48
Chronic ischemic heart disease (412)	2,007	65	1,055	766	20	101	65.0		107	384	510	315	692
Other ischemic heart disease, with or without hypertensive disease (411, 413, 414)	119	5	86	15	5	8	53.2		20	65	19		15
Other forms of heart disease (391, 392.0, 420-429)	612	44	364	143	31	30	56.9	42	46	198	153	68	104
Cerebral hemorrhage (431)	98		73	10	10	5	(*)	5	11	41	32		10
Cerebral thrombosis (433)	810	15	486	285	5	19	65.1	15	15	115	274	139	253
Cerebral embolism (434)	38		34	4			(*)			5	24	5	4
Generalized ischemic cerebrovascular disease (437)	403	10	154	225	5	9	69.6			61	75	72	196
All other cerebrovascular disease (430, 432, 435, 436, 438)	918	54	591	244	10	19	60.7	10	59	228	289	175	157
Atherosclerosis (440)	727	13	388	307	5	14	67.0		23	117	175	114	298
All other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (441-448)	664	43	403	151	31	36	58.0	30	67	178	187	91	110
Varicose veins, lower extremities (454)	245	24	165	46	4	6	57.7	4	10	89	91	25	26
Hemorrhoids (453)	304	30	170	30	33	41	50.2	28	64	130	43	9	30
All other diseases of veins and lymphatics, and other diseases of circulatory system (390, 392.9, 450-53, 4526-58)	538	56	384	46	22	30	53.5	21	66	240	137	45	31

See footnotes at end of table.

VA Hospitals: Patients Remaining, Period of Service, Age, Diagnostic Category¹—October 14, 1970¹

Diagnostic category, ² and ICDA list No.	All patients	Period of service					Average Age	Age group					
		Korean conflict ³	World War II	World War I	Vietnam era	All Others		Under 35	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	3,166	158	1,880	810	168	150	58.7	169	266	841	815	450	624
Acute respiratory infections including influenza (460-466, 470-474).....	132	20	50	17	20	25	48.0	30	25	40	10	9	17
Pneumonia (480-486).....	509	18	297	158	21	15	60.0	26	46	116	126	83	112
Bronchitis, unqualified and chronic (490-491).....	427	15	293	104	5	10	61.6	5	26	82	166	55	93
Emphysema (492).....	1,093	33	650	359	11	40	62.7	5	36	299	251	197	274
Asthma (493).....	194	10	114	16	35	19	48.6	30	35	80	29	11	10
All other diseases of upper respiratory tract and respiratory system (500-508, 510-519).....	811	62	476	156	76	41	55.4	73	98	224	203	95	118
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....	5,066	574	3,178	655	353	306	53.0	424	702	1,904	1,095	450	489
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaws (520-529).....	112	5	48	40	19	-----	58.0	19	5	18	26	14	30
Ulcers digestive system (stomach, duodenum, peptic, gastrojejunal) (531-534). All other diseases esophagus, stomach and duodenum (except ulcers) (530, 535-537).....	873	99	556	92	75	51	52.1	84	107	350	199	71	62
Hernia of abdominal cavity (550-553).....	319	52	178	70	15	4	54.8	16	44	140	40	27	52
Other diseases of intestine and peritoneum (540-543, 560-569).....	1,041	85	656	212	59	29	56.5	55	90	378	233	138	145
Cirrhosis of liver (571).....	872	91	465	107	115	94	51.1	143	121	268	168	102	71
Other diseases of liver, gall bladder and pancreas (570, 572-577).....	1,136	166	852	30	20	68	50.3	47	211	532	291	28	25
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	713	76	423	104	50	60	54.1	60	124	218	138	70	103
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system.....	1,987	142	1,039	576	109	121	59.3	128	199	504	386	277	496
Nephritis and nephrosis (580-584).....	212	49	101	24	27	11	47.9	24	69	77	19	5	19
Other diseases of urinary system (590-599).....	807	84	487	134	41	61	54.6	56	105	289	177	78	103
Diseases of the prostate (600-602).....	721	9	337	354	5	16	69.7	5	-----	68	161	159	329
Other diseases of male genital organs (603-607).....	213	-----	104	54	27	28	54.2	34	20	70	19	30	40
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions (610-616, 620-629).....	34	-----	10	10	9	5	(*)	9	5	-----	10	5	5
XII. Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	1,403	189	766	148	186	114	49.9	220	258	453	234	118	118
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-686, 694-698).....	689	78	394	56	121	40	47.9	120	127	260	104	38	39
All other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue (690-693, 700-709).....	714	111	372	92	65	74	51.8	100	131	193	130	80	79
XIII. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue.....	3,268	335	1,937	380	360	256	51.1	484	469	1,069	720	215	312
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever (710-718).....	1,614	124	1,107	269	48	66	55.9	77	192	534	449	147	217
Displacement of intervertebral disc (725).....	324	60	170	5	42	47	45.6	57	71	132	59	-----	5
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint (720-724, 726-729).....	869	101	411	86	184	87	46.8	228	140	264	113	43	80
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system (730-738).....	461	50	249	20	86	56	45.9	122	66	139	99	25	10
XVI. Congenital deformities.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Congenital deformities (740-759).....	142	9	90	10	18	15	51.4	18	21	49	36	9	10

XVI.a Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1,376	154	797	182	122	121	51.5	169	212	491	283	77	145
Senility without mention of psychosis (794)	25			22		3	(4)						25
Symptoms and all other ill-defined conditions (780-792, 795-796)	1,351	154	797	160	122	118	51.0	169	212	491	283	77	120
XVI.b Observation and examination cases, follow-up and special admissions	648	52	375	81	85	55	51.7	93	88	235	109	34	89
Tuberculosis (Y03.01, Y10.61-Y10.63)	39		39				(4)		5	19	14		
Mental (793.0, Y00.1, Y03.4), (316, 318, AFA Code)	84		46	10	18	10	(4)	22		39		12	10
Malignancy (793.1, Y03.3)	83		70	13			(4)			31	35	8	10
All other admissions (793.8, 793.9, Y00.0, Y00.2-Y01, Y03.9, Y04, Y06, Y10.64-Y10.69, Y11, Y12, Y20-Y29)	428	47	216	58	62	45	51.1	66	78	142	60	14	69
Diagnosis deferred, mental observation (319.0 APA Code)	14	5	4		5		(4)	5	5	4			
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and nature of injury	3,895	478	1,776	323	876	442	46.1	1,181	531	1,062	645	181	297
Fracture of skull and facial bones (800-804)	155	16	72		41	26	42.4	62	27	35	31		
Fracture of skull and facial bones, late effects (800-804)													
Fracture of spine and trunk (805-809)	316	49	118	23	86	40	46.1	118	33	66	42	25	33
Fracture of spine and trunk, late effects (805-809)	327	53	158	5	75	36	42.7	100	58	107	56		5
Fracture of upper limb (810-819)	172	29	66	28	38	11	47.6	53	20	40	25	10	23
Fracture of upper limb, late effects (810-819)													
Fracture of lower limb (820-829)	1,007	115	484	180	136	92	52.6	202	125	214	213	80	174
Fracture of lower limb, late effects (820-829)													
Dislocation without fracture (830-839, 840-848)	292	31	147		82	32	42.1	99	46	105	34	9	
Dislocation without fracture, late effects (830-839, 840-848)													
Intracranial injury—without skull fracture (850-854)	325	36	109	11	88	81	40.2	139	41	99	34	5	6
Intracranial injury—without skull fracture, late effects (850-854)	69	6	10	5	35	13	(4)	47	11	5			5
Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis (860-869)	33		5	5	23		(4)	23		5			5
Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis, late effects (860-869)													
Traumatic amputation of arm and hand—complete/partial (887)													
Traumatic amputation of arm and hand—complete/partial, late effects (887)													
Traumatic amputation of foot and leg(s)—complete/partial (896-897)	33		33				(4)			21	6	5	
Traumatic amputation of foot and leg(s)—complete/partial, late effects (896-897)	5				5		(4)	5					
Burns (940-949)	133	28	56	15	15	19	49.0	25	40	14	41	5	10
Burns, late effects (940-949)	6				6		(4)	6					
Injury to nerves and spinal cord (950-959)	125	15	45	5	45	15	41.3	40	31	40	15		
Injury to nerves and spinal cord, late effects (950-959)	15	5	5		5		(4)	10		5			
Adverse effect of medicinal agents and other complications of surgical and medical care (960-979, 997-999)	425	42	246	23	69	45	46.0	99	59	180	55	20	18
All other accidents, poisonings and violence (870-879, 880-886, 890-895, 900-907, 910-918, 920-929, 980-996, 930-939)	452	53	217	23	127	32	45.3	153	40	126	88	22	28
All other accidents, poisonings and violence, late effects, (870-879, 880-886, 890-895, 900-907, 910-918, 920-929, 980-996, 930-939)	5		5				(4)				5		

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on October 14, 1970. 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 "In-

ternational Classification of Diseases Adapted for Indexing of Hospital Records", USPHS Pub. 1693. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification. Category XI, "Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium", in which no cases occurred, are not included in this table.

³ Service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955.

⁴ Average age not calculated for totals less than 100 cases.

VA Hospitals: Patients Remaining, Percent by Attained Stay, Diagnostic Grouping—October 14, 1970¹

Diagnostic composition of patients	Number of patients	Percent in each diagnostic category for specified length of stay on October 14, 1970						
		Less than 90 days	90 days or more	Inpatient stay more than (years)				
				1	2	5	10	20
All patients	85,550	58.3	41.7	27.1	22.3	15.3	10.5	5.8
Tuberculosis	2,151	51.5	48.5	6.5	3.3	1.3	0.5	0.0
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1,949	49.9	50.1	6.9	3.7	1.5	0.6	0.0
Other tuberculosis	202	66.3	33.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Psychoses	28,563	23.4	76.6	59.3	51.9	38.3	28.5	16.4
Functional	22,929	24.7	75.3	58.7	52.5	40.9	31.9	18.5
Organic	5,634	17.9	82.1	61.6	49.7	27.7	14.6	8.0
Other psychiatric	13,415	59.4	40.6	24.2	17.2	7.5	3.2	1.3
Neurological	7,434	56.7	43.3	23.3	16.4	8.6	4.5	0.4
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	2,269	60.4	39.6	14.2	8.8	3.1	0.9	0.0
Other neurological	5,134	54.8	45.2	27.5	19.8	11.1	6.2	0.6
Neurological diseases of the sense organs	31	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General medical and surgical	33,987	88.1	11.9	3.3	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.1
Infective and parasitic diseases	701	90.6	9.4	2.4	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.4
Malignant neoplasms	4,479	86.5	13.5	2.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.2
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	341	93.5	6.5	2.9	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Allergic and endocrine system	1,565	85.4	14.6	4.0	3.4	1.5	0.9	0.7
Heart diseases	3,407	85.8	14.2	7.1	5.0	1.4	0.4	0.1
Vascular diseases	2,943	82.6	17.4	5.2	3.2	1.1	0.3	0.1
Acute respiratory diseases ²	654	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other respiratory diseases with asthma ²	2,681	84.7	15.3	5.4	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.0
Digestive diseases ²	5,321	95.6	4.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Genitourinary diseases ²	2,132	92.4	7.6	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	1,402	87.4	12.6	3.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ²	3,147	85.6	14.4	4.6	3.1	1.7	0.6	0.1
Accidents, poisonings and violence ³	2,894	85.1	14.9	3.0	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
All other	2,320	89.6	10.4	2.5	0.4	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 October 14, 1970. 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.

² Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified on table 16 in class XVI-a.

³ Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

INPATIENT CARE

VA Hospitals: Patients Remaining, Age, Diagnostic Grouping—October 14, 1970¹

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	85,550	100.0	49,269	57.6	16,034	18.7	8,357	9.8	11,890	13.9
Tuberculosis	2,151	100.0	1,347	62.6	486	22.6	140	6.5	178	8.3
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1,949	100.0	1,209	62.0	448	23.0	130	6.7	162	8.3
Other tuberculosis	202	100.0	138	68.3	38	18.8	10	5.0	16	7.9
Psychoses	28,563	100.0	18,456	64.6	4,023	14.1	2,654	9.3	3,429	12.0
Functional	22,929	100.0	16,634	72.6	2,779	12.1	1,660	7.2	1,855	8.1
Organic	5,634	100.0	1,822	32.4	1,244	22.1	994	17.6	1,574	27.9
Other psychiatric	13,415	100.0	8,265	61.7	2,244	16.7	1,157	8.6	1,747	13.0
Neurological	7,434	100.0	4,123	55.4	1,628	21.9	735	9.9	948	12.8
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	2,268	100.0	563	24.8	693	30.6	391	17.2	621	27.4
Other neurological	5,135	100.0	3,529	68.7	935	18.2	344	6.7	327	6.4
Neurological diseases of the sense organs	31	100.0	31	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General medical and surgical	33,987	100.0	17,076	50.3	7,653	22.5	3,671	10.8	5,588	16.4
Infective and parasitic diseases	700	100.0	523	74.5	100	14.3	39	5.6	39	5.6
Malignant neoplasms	4,481	100.0	1,596	35.7	1,171	26.1	686	15.3	1,028	22.9
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	341	100.0	173	50.7	77	22.6	36	10.6	55	16.1
Allergic and endocrine system	1,564	100.0	845	54.1	354	22.6	202	12.9	163	10.4
Heart diseases	3,407	100.0	1,187	34.8	877	25.7	445	13.1	898	26.4
Vascular diseases	2,943	100.0	1,340	45.5	753	25.6	335	11.4	516	17.5
Acute respiratory diseases ²	653	100.0	283	43.4	148	22.7	92	14.1	129	19.8
Other respiratory diseases with asthma ²	2,681	100.0	1,093	40.7	713	26.6	374	14.0	501	18.7
Digestive diseases ²	5,322	100.0	3,174	59.7	1,155	21.7	469	8.8	524	9.8
Genitourinary diseases ²	2,132	100.0	889	41.7	414	19.4	300	14.1	528	24.8
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	1,401	100.0	931	66.4	234	16.7	119	8.5	118	8.4
Diseases of bone and organs of movement ²	3,149	100.0	1,926	61.2	700	22.2	215	6.8	307	9.8
Accidents, poisonings and violence ³	2,893	100.0	1,912	66.0	535	18.5	170	5.9	277	9.6
All other	2,320	100.0	1,204	51.9	422	18.2	189	8.1	505	21.8

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on October 14, 1970. 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 Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group which are classified separately on table 16 in class XVI-a.

³ Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

INPATIENT CARE

TABLE 19

VA and Non-VA Hospitals: Patients Discharged, Age, Marital Status, Diagnostic Grouping—Fiscal Year 1971¹

Diagnostic composition of patients	Total patients ²	Age group					Marital status					
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 plus	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Unknown
All patients.....	759,144	224,400	238,038	148,652	62,815	85,189	139,243	419,003	44,081	46,570	107,971	2,276
Tuberculosis.....	9,069	2,072	3,638	2,007	638	714	1,595	4,311	782	609	1,753	19
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	6,175	1,421	2,609	1,307	401	437	1,078	2,857	548	415	1,264	13
Other tuberculosis.....	2,894	651	1,029	700	237	277	517	1,454	234	194	489	6
Psychoses.....	69,560	35,916	21,325	7,324	2,286	2,709	29,224	22,515	4,660	1,917	10,756	488
Functional.....	58,758	33,461	17,858	5,170	1,216	1,053	27,104	17,950	3,789	1,006	8,453	456
Organic.....	10,802	2,455	3,467	2,154	1,070	1,656	2,120	4,565	871	911	2,303	32
Other psychiatric.....	101,462	39,935	39,629	14,672	3,347	3,879	17,130	49,456	8,264	4,441	21,918	253
Neurological.....	46,523	13,278	14,297	9,159	4,235	5,554	7,239	28,093	2,376	2,841	5,799	175
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	13,250	659	2,839	3,611	2,403	3,688	1,379	8,405	494	1,486	1,439	47
Other neurological.....	32,554	12,390	11,157	5,407	1,781	1,819	5,762	19,192	1,843	1,332	4,297	128
Neurological diseases of the sense organs.....	719	229	251	141	51	47	98	496	39	23	63	-----
General medical and surgical.....	532,530	133,199	159,199	115,490	52,309	72,333	84,055	314,628	27,999	36,762	67,745	1,341
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	12,773	8,203	2,166	1,173	494	737	4,926	5,601	652	380	1,134	80
Malignant neoplasms.....	50,234	4,650	12,364	14,213	7,797	11,210	6,244	31,808	2,092	4,526	5,702	62
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	5,980	1,477	1,837	1,280	615	721	943	3,677	328	364	664	4
Allergic and endocrine system.....	23,362	4,687	8,564	5,619	2,080	2,412	3,174	14,327	1,330	1,636	2,826	69
Heart diseases.....	60,478	5,712	18,468	15,976	7,976	12,346	6,003	39,533	2,590	5,538	6,511	303
Vascular diseases.....	34,644	7,060	11,639	8,157	3,241	4,547	4,747	20,563	2,069	2,437	4,667	61
Acute respiratory diseases ³	17,153	4,124	4,417	3,359	1,927	3,326	3,017	8,808	1,111	1,636	2,528	53
Other respiratory diseases with asthma ³	41,925	8,036	12,330	11,017	5,133	5,409	5,767	24,736	2,177	3,231	5,883	131
Digestive diseases ³	84,002	22,756	28,968	17,930	6,384	7,964	12,674	48,929	5,039	5,058	12,096	206
Genitourinary diseases ³	41,202	9,988	10,104	8,021	4,989	8,100	6,265	26,020	1,733	3,118	3,982	84
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	22,252	9,047	6,594	3,502	1,409	1,700	5,340	11,188	1,436	1,013	3,251	24
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ³	37,614	12,420	13,172	7,412	2,192	2,418	5,365	24,521	1,720	1,673	4,259	76
Accidents, poisonings and violence ⁴	49,339	21,861	13,998	7,440	2,624	3,416	11,645	23,430	3,347	2,545	8,248	124
All other.....	51,572	13,178	14,528	10,391	5,448	8,027	7,945	31,587	2,375	3,607	5,994	64

¹ Patient treatment file.

² This figure is based on completed records. In addition, there were 18,737 incomplete discharge records in file at the time the table was prepared.

³ Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group.

⁴ Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

VA Hospitals: Patients Discharged, Age, Diagnostic Category—Fiscal Year 1971¹

Diagnostic category and ICDA codes ²	Total diagnoses ³	Prin. diagnosis ⁴	Assoc. diagnosis ⁵	Average age	Age group of principal diagnosis					
					Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
All diseases and conditions	1,848,003	742,853	1,105,150	51.6	109,513	109,165	233,072	145,773	61,589	83,741
I. Infective and parasitic diseases	40,791	19,331	21,460	44.1	7,044	2,584	4,894	2,584	944	1,281
Pulmonary tuberculosis (011)	7,725	5,683	2,042	51.6	353	1,031	2,382	1,181	344	392
Tuberculosis, late effects (019)	823	191	632	54.5	5	29	77	41	22	17
Tuberculosis, other (010, 012-018)	2,302	854	1,448	52.2	123	132	246	171	71	111
Cardiovascular syphilis (093)	346	115	231	69.0		6	10	22	23	54
Syphilis of central nervous system (094)	490	135	355	60.9	4		8	35	34	25
Other forms of late syphilis, latent, or unspecified (095, 096, 097)	3,073	89	2,984	(⁶) 11	11	11	23	16	9	19
All other venereal diseases (090-092, 098-099)	2,367	1,120	1,247	33.4	790	102	153	52	5	18
Infectious hepatitis (070)	2,220	1,999	221	30.5	1,617	189	124	45	11	13
Malaria (084)	1,920	1,773	147	26.7	1,756	6	7		1	3
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)	19,525	7,372	12,153	45.7	2,385	1,070	1,837	1,022	433	625
II. Neoplasms	102,431	56,813	45,618	59.7	2,559	3,837	14,574	15,603	8,392	11,848
Malignancy of buccal cavity and pharynx (140-149)	5,352	4,033	1,319	58.8	30	172	1,340	1,484	516	491
Malignancy of digestive organs and peritoneum (150-159)	9,310	7,424	1,885	62.4	76	314	1,805	2,199	1,187	1,843
Malignancy of respiratory system (160, 162-163)	13,828	11,700	2,128	59.8	54	624	3,505	3,946	1,843	1,728
Malignancy of larynx (161)	2,081	1,655	425	59.4	8	62	505	649	225	206
Malignancy of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue (200-209)	8,850	6,501	2,349	53.6	911	770	1,750	1,492	666	912
Malignancy of genito-urinary organs (180-189)	13,660	9,310	4,350	67.8	188	224	1,045	1,934	1,978	3,941
Malignancies of all other systems (170-174, 190-199)	33,397	9,611	23,785	59.1	452	810	2,532	2,505	1,330	1,982
Neoplasms, benign (210-228)	13,524	5,406	8,118	52.0	748	719	1,766	1,121	498	554
Neoplasms, of unspecified nature (230-239)	2,429	1,173	1,255	56.2	92	142	326	273	149	191
III. Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	104,953	23,182	81,771	54.0	1,350	3,298	8,516	5,578	2,056	2,384
Diabetes mellitus (250)	58,721	15,404	43,317	54.8	659	2,155	5,597	3,851	1,449	1,693
Diseases of thyroid and other endocrine glands (240-246, 251-258)	7,091	2,553	4,533	50.3	356	400	915	521	172	189
Avitaminosis and other nutritional deficiency (260-269)	6,818	1,025	5,793	57.0	44	102	354	247	112	166
Obesity not specified as of endocrine origin (277)	17,952	1,413	16,539	50.4	115	229	641	290	78	60
Other metabolic diseases (270-276, 278-279)	14,371	2,787	11,584	53.7	176	412	1,009	669	245	276
IV. Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	25,645	3,981	21,664	56.2	457	421	1,012	839	461	791
Anemia, iron deficiency (280)	7,784	1,093	6,691	60.5	28	107	281	251	152	274
Pernicious anemia (281.0)	782	253	529	64.7	4	10	58	54	30	97
Anemia, other (281.1-285)	12,464	1,756	10,708	55.6	236	202	421	327	229	341
All other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs (286-289)	4,615	879	3,735	49.6	189	102	252	207	50	79
V. Mental disorders	262,335	166,274	95,061	45.5	34,734	38,305	59,542	21,592	5,561	6,540
Psychoses not attributed to physical conditions (295-299)	63,527	55,893	7,629	41.8	17,090	14,418	17,142	5,008	1,199	1,041
Alcoholic psychosis (291)	8,911	6,102	2,809	49.7	330	1,307	2,701	1,413	259	92
Psychoses with organic brain syndrome, except syphilitic (290, 292.2-294)	6,447	4,354	2,093	61.5	401	375	690	698	737	1,453
Psychoses associated with syphilis (292.0, 292.1)	256	225	31	70.1	2	1	26	26	67	103
Alcoholism (303)	82,197	43,967	38,230	47.4	3,280	11,785	20,326	7,244	1,034	298
Mental disorders, not specified as psychotic, associated with physical conditions (309.0, 309.13-309.8)	17,697	10,410	7,287	60.3	635	1,065	2,451	1,790	1,430	3,039
Psychoneurotic, personality and behavioral disorders (excluding alcoholism) (300-302, 304-306.9, 307.3, 307.4)	82,621	45,158	37,463	42.7	12,973	9,323	16,141	5,386	827	508
Mental Retardation (310-315)	679	160	519	48.1	23	31	65	27	8	6
VI. Diseases of nervous system and sense organs	107,014	37,412	69,602	53.2	4,721	5,174	11,426	7,460	3,625	5,006
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system (320-324)	1,070	493	577	47.3	89	101	174	88	15	26
Epilepsy (315)	9,088	3,443	5,645	44.3	814	812	1,208	423	97	89
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (348.0)	538	422	116	54.1	8	51	173	136	35	19
Paraplegia, cerebral or spinal (344.2, 349.3)	3,257	969	2,288	42.1	307	231	290	93	20	28
Quadriplegia, cerebral or spinal (344.3, 349.4)	1,778	577	1,201	40.7	207	144	149	53	13	11

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)	23,323	8,125	15,198	52.7	790	1,283	2,732	1,748	752	820
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia (350-358)	13,330	4,340	8,990	49.3	618	712	1,685	830	266	229
Inflammatory diseases of the eye and other diseases and conditions of the eye, except blindness (360-369, 370-378)	38,800	14,340	24,460	59.9	980	990	3,400	3,305	2,132	3,583
Blindness (379)	2,305	318	1,987	49.4	67	47	100	48	19	37
Diseases of ear and mastoid process (380-389)	13,525	4,385	9,140	47.7	841	803	1,515	736	276	214
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system	302,529	105,279	197,250	58.6	3,384	9,676	32,024	26,875	13,214	20,106
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	8,054	3,788	4,266	52.0	190	614	1,648	905	203	228
Hypertensive heart disease, exclusive of ischemic heart disease (400.1, 402, 404)	2,309	1,275	1,034	54.2	32	186	525	313	105	114
Hypertensive disease without heart involvement (400.0, 400.2, 400.3, 400.9, 401, 403)	25,229	7,263	17,966	50.9	459	1,373	3,076	1,617	403	335
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	10,517	7,682	2,835	58.7	39	611	2,632	2,265	911	1,224
Chronic ischemic heart disease (412)	83,861	34,574	49,287	62.0	131	2,001	9,478	9,149	5,208	8,607
Other ischemic heart disease, with or without hypertensive disease (411, 413, 414)	9,899	1,784	8,115	54.8	22	239	753	469	143	158
Other forms of heart disease (391, 392.0, 420-429)	56,926	9,096	47,830	57.8	468	889	2,696	2,233	1,120	1,690
Cerebral hemorrhage (431)	1,245	762	483	58.1	10	79	262	188	98	125
Cerebral thrombosis (433)	6,755	3,901	2,854	63.7	16	134	816	1,169	754	1,012
Cerebral embolism (434)	457	115	342	57.2	2	10	43	32	13	15
Generalized ischemic cerebrovascular disease (437)	9,552	2,367	7,185	69.2	3	28	271	481	532	1,052
All other cerebrovascular disease (430, 432, 435, 436, 438)	12,497	5,842	6,655	62.2	75	284	1,432	1,668	970	1,413
Arteriosclerosis (440)	21,392	5,215	16,177	65.5	6	152	1,005	1,379	888	1,785
All other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (441-448)	14,002	5,371	8,631	59.1	204	403	1,487	1,543	734	1,000
Varicose veins lower extremities (454)	8,217	3,585	4,632	53.7	229	464	1,365	915	270	342
Hemorrhoids (455)	12,183	5,809	6,374	47.4	920	1,222	2,226	987	238	216
All other diseases of veins and lymphatics, and other diseases of circulatory system (390, 392.3, 450-453, 456-458)	19,434	6,850	12,584	53.7	578	987	2,309	1,562	624	790
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	148,449	53,424	95,025	55.6	5,874	4,909	14,699	13,141	6,597	8,204
Acute respiratory infections including influenza (460-466, 470-474)	11,515	5,100	6,415	47.9	1,512	615	1,167	855	424	527
Pneumonia (480-486)	26,732	11,044	15,688	59.0	680	1,085	2,937	2,250	1,419	2,673
Bronchitis, unqualified and chronic (490-491)	26,989	8,921	18,068	59.3	227	556	2,551	2,807	1,347	1,433
Emphysema (492)	36,938	10,024	26,914	61.8	39	395	2,500	3,306	1,864	1,920
Asthma (493)	5,727	2,896	2,831	49.6	358	512	1,108	612	172	134
All other diseases of upper respiratory tract and respiratory system (500-508, 510-519)	40,548	15,439	25,109	50.7	3,058	1,746	4,436	3,311	1,371	1,517
IX. Diseases of the digestive system	256,689	77,353	179,336	51.9	8,809	11,728	26,826	16,728	5,905	7,357
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaws (520-529)	101,943	3,683	98,260	47.9	847	529	1,167	659	209	272
Ulcers digestive system (stomach, duodenum, peptic, gastrojejunal) (531-534)	24,109	14,338	9,771	51.3	1,526	2,298	5,225	3,242	969	1,078
All other diseases esophagus, stomach, and duodenum (except ulcers) (530, 535-537)	15,788	6,174	9,614	51.8	678	1,020	2,127	1,277	500	572
Hernia of abdominal cavity (550-553)	35,102	18,472	16,630	54.7	1,813	1,954	5,806	4,498	1,899	2,502
Other diseases of intestine and peritoneum (540-543, 560-569)	34,383	15,741	18,642	51.4	2,677	2,192	4,656	2,961	1,313	1,942
Cirrhosis of liver (571)	26,186	9,825	16,361	50.7	322	1,828	4,677	2,409	414	175
Other diseases of liver, gall bladder and pancreas (570, 572-577)	19,178	9,120	10,058	50.9	946	1,907	3,168	1,682	601	816
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system	103,589	37,534	66,055	55.8	4,946	4,014	9,171	7,336	4,619	7,448
Nephritis and nephrosis (580-584)	6,184	3,717	2,467	46.4	584	925	1,422	562	106	118
Other diseases of urinary system (590-599)	55,115	16,287	38,828	54.4	2,152	2,042	4,497	3,017	1,741	2,838
Diseases of the prostate (600-602)	28,241	10,994	17,247	65.6	376	307	1,468	2,663	2,295	3,885
Other diseases of male genital organs (603-607)	11,576	5,315	6,261	47.8	1,542	586	1,358	917	409	503
Diseases of breast, gynecological conditions (610-616, 620-629)	2,473	1,221	1,252	47.9	292	154	426	177	68	104
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	42	22	20	(*)	19	3				
Diseases and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (630-678)	42	22	20	(*)	19	3				
XII. Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	54,771	21,960	32,811	47.2	5,714	3,214	6,519	3,458	1,381	1,674
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-686, 694-698)	22,265	10,662	11,603	45.4	3,136	1,606	3,222	1,555	548	595
All other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue (690-693, 700-709)	32,506	11,298	21,208	49.5	2,578	1,608	3,297	1,903	833	1,079
XIII. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	38,637	37,933	50,604	48.9	6,492	6,057	13,448	7,439	2,133	2,364
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever (710-718)	43,874	16,022	27,852	54.3	936	1,999	5,866	4,181	1,390	1,650
Displacement of intervertebral disc (725)	5,770	4,283	1,487	45.5	657	1,066	1,830	630	62	38
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint (720-724, 726-729)	21,282	10,573	10,709	44.2	2,983	1,980	3,494	1,394	324	398
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system (730-738)	17,611	7,055	10,566	45.8	1,916	1,012	2,258	1,234	357	278

See footnotes at end of table.

INPATIENT CARE

TABLE 20—CONTINUED

VA Hospitals: Patients Discharged, Age, Diagnostic Category—Fiscal Year 1971

Diagnostic category and ICDA codes ²	Total diagnoses ¹	Prin. diagnosis ⁴	Assoc. diagnosis ⁵	Average age	Age group of principal diagnosis					
					Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
XIV. Congenital deformities	8,868	3,354	5,514	45.9	769	580	1,263	468	137	137
Congenital deformities (740-759)	8,868	3,354	5,514	45.9	769	580	1,263	468	137	137
XVI.a Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	67,902	24,458	43,444	50.4	4,010	3,917	7,841	4,423	1,828	2,439
Senility without mention of psychosis (794)	955	140	815	76.9				3	30	107
Symptoms and all other ill-defined conditions (780-792, 795-796)	66,947	24,318	42,629	50.3	4,010	3,917	7,841	4,420	1,798	2,332
XVI.b Observation and examination cases, follow-up and special admissions	61,354	20,941	40,413	52.8	2,976	2,735	6,163	4,395	2,006	2,666
Tuberculosis (Y03.01, Y10.61-Y10.63)	*	1,863	*	53.5	93	276	708	492	147	147
Mental (793.0, Y00.1, Y03.4), (316, 318, APA Code)	*	491	*	39.4	213	94	130	31	14	9
Malignancy (793.1, Y03.3)	*	5,679	*	62.7	115	301	1,255	1,493	978	1,537
All other admissions (793.8, 793.9, Y00.0, Y00.2-Y01, Y03.9, Y04-Y06, Y10.64-Y10.69, Y11, Y12, Y20-Y29)	*	12,684	*	49.0	2,424	2,028	4,038	2,358	865	971
Diagnosis deferred, Mental observation (319.0 APA Code)	*	224	*	35.8	131	36	32	21	2	2
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and nature of injury	112,104	53,602	58,502	45.6	15,655	8,713	15,154	7,854	2,730	3,496
Fracture of skull and facial bones (800-804)	4,864	2,787	2,077	40.9	1,047	577	732	320	61	50
Fracture of skull and facial bones, late effects (800-804)	9	9		(⁶)	8			1		
Fracture of spine and trunk (805-809)	8,119	3,020	5,099	50.5	576	401	894	583	244	322
Fracture of spine and trunk, late effects (805-809)	1,150	1,150		41.1	412	270	295	118	29	26
Fracture of upper limb (810-819)	7,940	4,621	3,319	46.4	1,331	633	1,292	779	278	308
Fracture of upper limb, late effects (810-819)	1	1		(⁶)	1					
Fracture of lower limb (820-829)	14,171	9,461	4,710	49.8	2,061	1,341	2,637	1,604	666	1,152
Fracture of lower limb, late effects (820-829)	3	3		(⁶)	1			1		
Dislocation without fracture (830-839, 840-848)	8,947	5,902	3,045	42.9	1,903	1,157	1,766	715	177	184
Dislocation without fracture, late effects (830-839, 840-848)	16	16		(⁶)	3		9	1	1	
Intracranial injury—without skull fracture (850-854)	4,562	2,263	2,299	43.4	765	390	630	281	103	94
Intracranial injury—without skull fracture, late effects (850-854)	381	381		37.4	191	71	84	26	4	5
Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis (860-869)	1,638	655	983	41.8	250	112	167	89	19	18
Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis, late effects (860-869)	8	8		(⁶)	6		2			
Traumatic amputation of arm and hand—complete/partial (887)	52	13	39	(⁶)	10	1	1	1		
Traumatic amputation of arm and hand—complete/partial, late effects (887)	18	18		(⁶)	10	5	1	2		
Traumatic amputation of foot and leg(s)—complete/partial (896-897)	241	64	177	(⁶)	35	12	12	5		
Traumatic amputation of foot and leg(s)—complete/partial, late effects (896-897)	94	94		(⁶)	62	8	12	8		4
Burns (940-949)	3,020	1,834	1,186	46.9	408	336	594	294	97	105
Burns, late effects (940-949)	6	6		(⁶)	2	3		1		
Injury to nerves and spinal cord (950-959)	2,461	917	1,544	39.6	383	177	248	85	11	13
Injury to nerves and spinal cord, late effects (950-959)	125	125		36.3	73	11	29	10	2	
Adverse effect of medicinal agents and other complications of surgical and medical care (960-979, 997-999)	29,171	9,023	20,148	47.6	2,251	1,361	2,604	1,542	545	720
All other accidents, poisonings and violence (870-879, 880-886, 890-895, 900-907, 910-918, 920-929, 980-996, 930-939)	25,071	11,195	13,876	43.4	3,847	1,836	3,140	1,384	493	495
All other accidents, poisonings and violence, late effects (870-879, 880-886, 890-895, 900-907, 910-918, 920-929, 980-996, 930-939)	36	36		(⁶)	19	9	4	4		

¹ Patient treatment file.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 Perinatal Morbidity and Mortality", in which no cases occurred, is not included in this table.³ This figure is based on completed records. In addition, there were 18,737 incomplete discharge

records in the file at the time the table was prepared, September, 1971.

⁴ Principal diagnosis is that diagnosis designated by the treating physician as responsible for the major portion of the patient's length of stay.⁵ Associated diagnoses are established diagnoses for which treatment was given, other than the principal diagnosis.⁶ Average age not calculated for totals of less than 100 cases.

*Not available for these diagnoses.

INPATIENT CARE

TABLE 21

VA Hospitals: Patients Discharged, Marital Status, Manner of Disposition, Diagnostic Grouping—Fiscal Year 1971¹

Type of patient	Total	Marital status			Discharge status						
		Single	Married	All other	Regular MHB	Regular ADM	Irregular	Deaths			Transfers to further VA patient care
								Total	With autopsy	Without autopsy	
All patients.....	742,853	136,408	409,899	196,546	639,514	6,788	31,884	40,791	20,872	19,919	23,876
Tuberculosis.....	8,563	1,574	3,876	3,113	6,522	109	855	349	185	164	698
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	5,683	1,058	2,432	2,193	3,934	90	761	276	146	130	622
Other tuberculosis.....	2,880	516	1,444	920	2,618	19	94	73	39	34	76
Psychoses.....	66,603	28,124	21,457	17,022	48,368	4,140	6,972	1,848	871	977	5,275
Functional.....	55,898	26,021	16,926	12,951	40,810	3,676	6,257	800	395	405	4,355
Organic.....	10,705	2,103	4,531	4,071	7,558	464	715	1,048	476	572	920
Other psychiatric.....	100,186	16,920	48,791	34,475	82,481	1,214	12,098	1,488	729	759	2,905
Neurological.....	45,561	7,130	27,546	10,885	37,807	215	997	3,980	1,950	2,030	2,562
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	12,987	1,366	8,241	3,380	9,670	52	124	2,618	1,220	1,398	523
Other neurological.....	31,866	5,666	18,816	7,384	27,479	160	861	1,361	730	631	2,005
Neurological diseases of the sense organs.....	708	98	489	121	658	3	12	1	-----	1	34
General medical and surgical.....	521,940	82,660	308,229	131,051	464,306	1,110	10,962	33,126	17,137	15,989	12,436
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	12,343	4,742	5,459	2,142	11,344	82	416	396	212	184	105
Malignant neoplasms.....	49,663	6,173	31,235	12,555	34,191	55	520	12,233	6,075	6,158	2,664
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	5,892	929	3,621	1,342	5,445	9	86	85	47	38	267
Allergic and endocrine system.....	22,772	3,097	13,977	5,698	21,076	40	553	748	424	324	355
Heart diseases.....	58,389	5,889	38,133	14,367	49,079	98	1,190	6,685	3,303	3,382	1,337
Vascular diseases.....	34,009	4,678	20,245	9,086	30,493	61	654	1,955	1,113	842	846
Acute respiratory diseases ²	16,772	2,983	8,558	5,231	13,632	38	350	2,608	1,362	1,246	144
Other respiratory diseases with asthma ³	41,032	5,681	24,194	11,157	37,421	67	896	1,964	1,038	926	684
Digestive diseases ³	82,128	12,430	47,827	21,871	75,207	109	2,216	3,544	2,088	1,456	1,052
Genitourinary diseases ³	40,386	6,166	25,480	8,740	37,908	70	543	932	481	451	933
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	21,960	5,264	11,035	5,661	21,044	40	487	110	60	50	279
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ³	37,154	5,295	24,249	7,610	35,444	70	629	230	140	90	781
Accidents, poisonings and violence ⁴	48,535	11,472	23,057	14,006	44,925	239	1,288	704	351	353	1,379
All other.....	50,905	7,861	31,159	11,885	47,097	132	1,134	932	443	489	1,610

¹ Patient treatment file.

² This figure is based on completed records. In addition, there were 18,737 incomplete discharge records in file at the time the table was prepared.

³ Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group.

⁴ Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

INPATIENT CARE

VA Hospitals: Patients Discharged¹, Age, Selected Period of Service, Diagnostic Grouping—Fiscal Year 1971

Diagnostic composition of patients	World War II					Korean conflict					Vietnam era							
	Total patients ²	Age distribution				Total patients ²	Age distribution				Total patients ²	Age distribution						
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65 plus		Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64		65 plus	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 plus
All patients.....	401,374	23,897	207,069	136,026	34,382	80,492	1,901	59,355	14,143	4,095	998	93,328	46,969	34,858	5,907	4,162	1,136	296
Tuberculosis.....	5,564	388	3,073	1,766	337	1,061	18	796	202	44	1	393	145	170	37	26	15	-----
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3,751	282	2,141	1,111	217	757	15	563	147	31	1	230	76	102	23	21	8	-----
Other tuberculosis.....	1,813	106	932	655	120	304	3	233	55	13	-----	69	68	14	5	7	-----	
Psychoses.....	28,868	2,906	18,237	6,560	1,163	11,427	380	9,372	1,421	214	40	12,747	6,408	5,560	541	170	34	34
Functional.....	22,821	2,485	15,191	4,581	564	10,147	352	8,433	1,208	139	15	12,144	6,180	5,332	463	117	21	31
Organic.....	6,047	421	3,046	1,979	601	1,280	28	939	213	75	25	603	228	228	78	53	13	3
Other psychiatric.....	54,921	5,086	34,260	13,484	2,091	15,886	409	12,081	2,826	492	78	14,301	6,784	5,348	1,331	683	109	46
Neurological.....	24,583	1,453	12,463	8,399	2,286	4,800	147	3,505	815	258	75	5,048	2,383	1,929	389	262	70	15
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	7,278	158	2,558	3,318	1,244	525	3	273	119	90	40	187	40	36	29	49	27	6
Other neurological.....	16,906	1,250	9,683	4,958	1,015	4,193	143	3,179	684	156	31	4,769	2,308	1,856	345	210	43	7
Neurological diseases of the sense organs.....	399	27	222	123	27	82	1	53	12	12	4	92	35	37	15	3	-----	2
General medical and surgical.....	287,438	14,082	139,036	105,817	28,503	47,318	947	33,601	8,879	3,087	804	60,839	31,249	21,851	3,409	3,021	908	201
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	3,431	254	1,842	1,062	273	956	28	746	130	39	13	5,801	3,950	1,698	84	48	11	10
Malignant neoplasms.....	29,302	731	11,151	13,229	4,191	2,583	26	1,452	593	397	115	1,743	577	657	205	190	99	15
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.....	3,291	137	1,650	1,167	337	563	6	415	109	28	5	715	336	266	37	53	21	2
Allergic and endocrine system.....	14,504	747	7,406	5,151	1,200	2,517	39	1,772	523	147	36	1,229	391	483	164	147	38	6
Heart diseases.....	35,547	1,358	15,788	14,280	4,121	3,755	47	2,214	939	440	115	1,476	258	317	344	415	127	15
Vascular diseases.....	20,568	1,051	10,221	7,500	1,796	3,472	57	2,473	679	210	53	2,295	815	943	269	198	59	11
Acute respiratory diseases ³	8,344	423	3,809	3,075	1,037	1,393	23	968	279	95	28	2,004	1,160	642	84	86	25	7
Other respiratory diseases with asthma ³	24,569	917	10,785	10,114	2,753	3,092	57	2,038	686	236	75	3,748	1,882	1,367	205	200	77	17
Digestive diseases ³	48,054	2,760	25,236	16,459	3,599	9,245	178	6,823	1,675	472	97	8,851	3,931	3,554	693	517	133	23
Genitourinary diseases ³	19,572	854	8,790	7,830	2,598	3,137	72	2,294	500	206	65	4,868	2,246	1,881	345	294	85	17
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	10,543	718	5,814	3,207	804	2,394	66	1,761	405	128	34	5,159	3,020	1,839	160	105	24	11
Diseases of bones and organs of movement ³	20,959	1,170	11,608	6,839	1,342	4,263	100	3,168	735	226	34	5,698	2,957	2,079	342	240	61	19
Accidents, poisonings and violence ⁴	22,083	1,668	12,125	6,787	1,503	5,501	150	4,251	843	211	46	11,155	6,533	3,965	349	227	60	21
All other.....	26,671	1,294	12,811	9,617	2,949	4,447	98	3,226	783	252	88	6,097	3,193	2,160	328	301	88	27

¹ Patient treatment file.

² This figure is based on completed records. In addition, there were 18,737 incomplete discharge records in file at the time the table was prepared.

³ Includes ill-defined conditions of the specified disease group.

⁴ Excludes accidents resulting in neurological conditions.

Note: If a veteran served in two or more war periods, he was coded to the latest war for a service-connected condition incurred in a prior war period.

*VA, Non-VA Hospitals: Patients Discharged, Compensation and Pension
Status, Type of Patient—Fiscal Year 1971*¹

Hospital group and compensation and pension status	Total discharges	Type of patient				
		Tuberculous	Psychoses	Psychiatric	Neurological	General medical and surgical
VA and non-VA hospitals	759,144	9,069	69,560	101,462	45,523	532,530
Received care for a service-connected disability	119,420	1,254	31,997	17,873	7,269	61,027
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:						
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	119,400	1,117	4,585	15,441	6,665	91,592
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	7,960	117	824	1,326	491	5,292
And on VA pension rolls	188,517	2,552	12,649	14,718	12,936	145,682
And having a claim for VA pension pending	16,168	469	1,128	2,248	1,307	11,016
And having no claim filed	298,556	3,444	17,759	48,913	17,228	211,212
Nonveterans	9,123	116	618	943	627	6,819
VA hospitals	742,853	8,563	66,603	100,186	45,561	521,940
Received care for a service-connected disability	111,803	1,165	29,450	16,915	6,828	57,445
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:						
And having a service-connected compensable disability which did not require medical care	117,459	1,050	4,531	15,369	6,558	89,951
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	7,776	99	803	1,311	486	5,077
And on VA pension rolls	186,349	2,478	12,596	14,674	12,793	143,808
And having a claim for VA pension pending	16,003	467	1,125	2,234	1,299	10,878
And having no claim filed	294,398	3,188	17,498	48,748	16,977	207,987
Nonveterans	9,065	116	600	935	620	6,794

¹ Patient treatment file.

VA Hospitals: Patients Discharged, Compensation and Pension Status,
Type of Patient, Age—Fiscal Year 1971¹

Type of patients and age group	Total all patients	Service-connected veterans				Non-service-connected			Non-veterans
		Total	10% or more	Less Than 10%	NSC with SC ²	Total	Pension	Other	
All patients	742,853	229,262	106,802	5,001	117,459	504,526	186,349	318,177	9,065
Under 25	53,058	20,600	14,548	1,674	4,378	28,217	534	27,683	4,241
25-34	56,455	19,783	14,087	769	4,927	35,480	1,211	34,269	1,192
35-44	109,165	33,029	18,876	714	13,439	75,080	13,789	61,291	1,056
45-54	233,072	82,536	36,237	1,137	45,162	149,300	39,973	109,327	1,236
55-64	145,773	48,207	16,609	537	31,061	96,663	37,916	58,747	903
65 and over	145,330	25,107	6,445	170	18,492	119,786	92,926	26,860	437
Tuberculosis	8,563	2,215	1,103	62	1,050	6,232	2,478	3,754	116
Under 25	257	93	73	8	12	121	4	117	43
25-34	313	92	74	4	14	207	5	202	14
35-44	1,464	331	186	9	136	1,112	269	843	21
45-54	3,404	930	401	27	502	2,453	789	1,664	21
55-64	1,878	520	231	8	281	1,345	619	726	13
65 and over	1,247	249	138	6	105	994	792	202	4
Psychoses	66,603	33,981	28,222	1,228	4,531	32,022	12,596	19,426	600
Under 25	7,440	4,618	3,898	473	247	2,362	106	2,256	460
25-34	10,383	5,892	5,338	182	372	4,423	319	4,104	68
35-44	16,102	7,680	6,503	295	882	8,393	3,363	5,030	29
45-54	20,568	10,607	8,655	197	1,755	9,933	4,574	5,359	28
55-64	7,151	3,679	2,767	63	849	3,464	1,734	1,730	8
65 and over	4,959	1,505	1,061	18	426	3,447	2,500	947	7
Psychiatric	100,186	32,284	16,164	751	15,369	66,967	14,674	52,293	935
Under 25	7,592	2,193	1,253	234	706	4,777	87	4,690	622
25-34	9,532	2,293	1,324	93	876	7,140	170	6,970	99
35-44	22,298	5,576	2,677	106	2,793	16,640	1,905	14,735	82
45-54	39,113	15,324	7,923	211	7,190	23,719	4,897	18,822	70
55-64	14,478	5,477	2,494	89	2,894	8,954	3,261	5,693	47
65 and over	7,173	1,421	493	18	910	5,737	4,354	1,383	15
Neurological	45,561	13,386	6,665	163	6,558	31,555	12,793	18,762	620
Under 25	2,943	1,480	1,249	34	197	1,203	60	1,143	260
25-34	3,374	1,342	1,054	26	262	1,948	171	1,777	84
35-44	6,651	2,001	1,205	23	773	4,562	1,207	3,355	88
45-54	13,969	4,467	1,956	54	2,457	9,411	2,931	6,480	91
55-64	9,004	2,644	883	17	1,744	6,289	2,442	3,847	71
65 and over	9,620	1,452	318	9	1,125	8,142	5,982	2,160	26
General medical and surgical	521,940	147,396	54,648	2,797	89,951	367,750	143,808	223,942	6,794
Under 25	34,826	12,216	8,075	925	3,216	19,754	277	19,477	2,856
25-34	32,853	10,164	6,297	464	3,403	21,762	546	21,216	927
35-44	62,650	17,441	8,305	281	8,855	44,373	7,045	37,328	836
45-54	156,018	51,208	17,302	648	33,258	103,784	26,782	77,002	1,026
55-64	113,262	35,887	10,234	360	25,293	76,611	29,860	46,751	764
65 and over	122,331	20,480	4,435	119	15,926	101,466	79,298	22,168	385

¹ Patient treatment file.

² Veterans with compensable service-connected disabilities but treated for non-service-connected disabilities only.

INPATIENT CARE

TABLE 25

VA Hospitals: Patients Discharged, Type of Patient, Age, Length of Stay—Fiscal Year 1971

Type of patient and age group	Total patients ¹	Average days	Length of stay distribution (days)													Total days
			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	
All patients.....	742,853	69.1	49,256	63,437	91,701	152,364	100,850	83,996	109,783	36,439	30,577	8,093	3,706	4,726	7,925	51,343,590
Under 20.....	1,936	19.5	259	312	382	370	161	126	197	62	50	9	4	3	1	37,745
20-24.....	51,122	23.4	5,601	6,825	10,062	10,281	4,872	3,723	5,121	1,994	1,918	409	153	136	27	1,195,925
25-29.....	34,608	30.6	3,604	4,216	6,045	7,052	3,405	2,733	3,752	1,496	1,412	412	165	193	103	1,060,448
30-34.....	21,847	45.6	1,917	2,212	3,158	4,147	2,450	2,041	2,984	1,072	1,070	286	154	166	190	985,328
35-39.....	41,042	59.8	3,180	3,788	5,457	8,191	4,960	4,248	5,551	2,095	1,930	562	272	325	483	2,454,988
40-44.....	68,123	64.6	4,605	6,014	8,578	13,883	8,975	7,372	9,914	3,457	2,926	823	334	478	764	4,399,254
45-49.....	114,842	72.1	7,212	9,638	14,059	23,542	15,618	13,101	16,958	5,854	4,793	1,289	576	749	1,393	8,277,502
50-54.....	118,220	67.6	7,131	9,365	13,666	24,546	16,671	14,156	18,202	5,929	4,825	1,268	614	667	1,199	7,986,809
55-59.....	84,915	63.5	4,753	6,269	9,119	17,914	12,507	10,563	13,473	4,317	3,425	913	375	494	793	5,392,138
60-64.....	60,858	60.4	3,268	4,402	6,451	12,745	9,251	7,614	9,913	3,006	2,434	606	283	334	551	3,675,915
65-69.....	23,921	78.1	1,269	1,732	2,502	4,909	3,571	2,963	3,894	1,196	979	251	135	171	319	1,868,784
70-74.....	37,698	116.7	2,045	2,741	3,791	7,850	5,731	4,629	5,985	1,920	1,470	391	188	280	647	4,394,701
75-79.....	58,498	113.8	3,010	4,104	5,847	12,009	8,896	7,505	9,689	2,808	2,289	574	302	476	989	6,659,225
80-84.....	21,115	118.9	1,133	1,538	2,030	4,116	3,158	2,695	3,518	1,057	879	251	133	201	406	2,511,359
85 and over.....	4,128	105.0	239	281	514	809	624	437	632	206	176	49	18	53	0	433,469
Tuberculous.....	8,563	94.3	568	375	510	785	610	604	1,319	836	1,663	771	284	179	59	807,177
Under 20.....	9	17.4	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	157
20-24.....	248	41.0	23	17	34	33	11	11	34	45	17	27	5	2	1	10,164
25-29.....	164	70.7	8	9	20	16	8	10	20	10	40	9	3	1	1	11,597
30-34.....	149	71.8	4	11	15	16	9	13	9	25	12	14	3	1	1	10,702
35-39.....	433	90.7	23	17	16	38	33	33	60	44	104	45	11	7	2	39,255
40-44.....	1,031	84.0	70	55	61	95	70	53	156	123	202	103	32	10	1	86,625
45-49.....	1,692	83.0	104	84	97	175	99	116	259	173	352	173	49	23	8	150,567
50-54.....	1,712	94.9	118	90	84	131	119	130	253	178	333	167	70	41	8	162,524
55-59.....	1,126	96.5	77	40	53	90	86	82	174	109	230	113	37	29	6	108,678
60-64.....	752	101.2	77	35	39	72	61	35	107	62	142	56	37	19	10	76,071
65-69.....	285	101.4	8	13	13	17	27	29	50	43	20	13	11	2	2	26,867
70-74.....	316	150.1	19	19	24	29	35	26	42	19	49	18	13	14	9	47,433
75-79.....	499	113.9	24	11	39	54	31	27	88	46	84	27	10	19	9	53,418
80-84.....	174	122.9	12	4	7	15	14	17	35	10	30	19	4	3	4	21,393
85 and over.....	23	75.0	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1,726
Psychotic.....	66,603	447.4	1,972	2,903	3,770	6,035	5,094	6,049	12,879	6,720	8,126	2,850	1,560	2,485	6,160	29,801,010
Under 20.....	290	46.0	15	17	25	43	21	29	71	36	26	4	1	1	1	13,328
20-24.....	7,150	57.0	360	349	576	720	588	687	1,673	902	946	208	71	82	18	407,209
25-29.....	5,884	85.4	246	256	408	648	449	550	1,252	704	779	265	108	135	84	502,679
30-34.....	4,499	131.7	162	188	302	450	379	433	918	489	588	178	108	127	177	592,401
35-39.....	7,088	221.9	224	326	449	677	583	685	1,334	714	899	336	187	239	435	1,572,870
40-44.....	9,014	310.2	268	376	532	852	751	870	1,786	1,129	1,065	377	196	360	692	2,796,142
45-49.....	11,690	447.0	285	527	586	1,017	933	1,112	2,312	1,129	1,367	491	292	455	1,184	5,225,959
50-54.....	8,878	521.3	222	381	448	784	673	812	1,686	848	1,036	396	231	357	1,004	4,628,259
55-59.....	4,633	611.6	95	211	193	379	312	387	849	439	573	226	118	240	611	2,833,763
60-64.....	2,518	686.2	43	116	100	165	160	205	467	232	307	119	71	137	396	1,727,824
65-69.....	955	1,053.7	20	40	44	63	49	47	125	77	114	50	39	58	229	1,006,245
70-74.....	1,310	2,078.1	10	45	32	81	63	68	139	88	145	69	39	103	428	2,722,291
75-79.....	1,845	2,251.4	12	51	49	104	82	107	176	108	199	87	71	160	639	4,153,856
80-84.....	676	2,104.7	7	15	16	41	34	46	69	42	67	35	24	57	223	1,422,810
85 and over.....	173	1,129.3	3	5	10	11	17	11	22	13	15	9	4	14	39	195,374
Other psychiatric.....	100,186	57.2	5,418	7,801	11,783	16,595	11,785	11,474	18,038	7,554	5,887	1,432	646	854	919	5,732,808
Under 20.....	383	22.8	45	42	73	75	37	28	57	13	9	2	1	1	1	8,741
20-24.....	7,209	27.5	753	708	1,058	1,281	757	703	1,134	406	321	46	19	22	1	198,377
25-29.....	5,275	32.5	506	471	718	853	649	531	929	352	264	48	24	25	5	171,472
30-34.....	4,257	33.2	309	382	600	670	468	496	742	284	229	37	17	18	5	141,349
35-39.....	8,581	37.6	561	748	1,077	1,446	964	1,021	1,464	651	463	85	38	27	32	322,416
40-44.....	13,717	38.1	730	1,115	1,644	2,368	1,711	1,605	2,487	1,055	723	137	50	51	41	522,643
45-49.....	21,275	44.1	1,023	1,712	2,508	3,543	2,523	2,485	3,969	1,687	1,162	291	102	144	96	939,051

See footnotes at end of table.

VA Hospitals: Patients Discharged, Type of Patient, Age, Length of Stay—Fiscal Year 1971¹

Type of patient and age group	Total patients ²	Average days	Length of stay distribution (days)												Total days	
			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
50-54.....	17,838	51.7	715	1,309	1,958	2,948	2,166	2,108	3,359	1,456	1,157	291	132	129	110	921,630
55-59.....	9,580	60.6	397	651	1,061	1,556	1,113	1,139	1,836	767	602	168	76	105	109	580,433
60-64.....	4,898	83.9	168	313	495	854	617	610	853	339	321	103	54	68	103	410,726
65-69.....	1,570	111.2	67	107	150	235	208	184	272	106	111	38	15	27	50	174,511
70-74.....	1,743	231.5	49	91	153	260	203	167	285	151	143	44	35	63	99	403,564
75-79.....	2,561	223.4	61	66	198	352	310	267	440	187	229	96	58	101	166	572,163
80-84.....	1,013	296.8	26	42	61	115	125	100	166	79	101	38	23	50	87	300,636
85 and over.....	286	227.8	8	14	29	39	34	30	45	21	22	8	2	14	20	65,156
Neurological.....	45,561	50.2	2,432	3,196	4,508	8,551	6,420	5,553	7,777	2,844	2,673	752	336	432	287	2,286,111
Under 20.....	112	22.2	18	18	23	17	12	6	9	2	4	2	1	1	1	2,481
20-24.....	2,831	43.4	227	278	404	577	306	253	291	149	192	74	28	44	8	122,745
25-29.....	2,002	41.9	147	206	286	395	258	198	234	77	101	48	14	27	11	83,864
30-34.....	1,372	41.1	88	137	166	285	180	142	202	61	49	26	18	14	4	56,363
35-39.....	2,589	42.1	154	220	321	511	383	296	345	117	117	31	14	26	14	109,098
40-44.....	4,062	40.7	269	346	437	806	620	487	605	192	183	50	17	35	15	165,430
45-49.....	6,716	50.2	372	535	675	1,259	1,011	830	1,072	398	325	90	43	60	46	337,315
50-54.....	7,253	47.8	391	484	667	1,310	1,049	953	1,329	450	391	92	45	49	43	346,689
55-59.....	5,138	53.1	227	276	414	906	720	719	972	373	331	92	37	36	35	273,070
60-64.....	3,866	45.7	161	218	316	639	549	470	785	286	285	91	25	28	13	176,574
65-69.....	1,588	52.9	81	72	122	305	195	169	331	130	112	29	16	19	7	84,055
70-74.....	2,571	65.7	108	129	200	429	341	333	502	208	195	39	25	31	31	168,868
75-79.....	3,895	62.4	136	188	339	644	579	505	743	292	295	66	34	34	40	243,196
80-84.....	1,334	74.7	43	70	112	222	195	173	288	95	83	19	17	20	17	99,659
85 and over.....	232	72.0	10	19	26	46	22	19	49	14	10	3	3	3	3	16,704
General medical and surgical.....	521,940	24.4	38,866	49,162	71,130	120,598	76,941	60,316	69,770	18,485	12,228	2,288	880	776	500	12,716,484
Under 20.....	1,142	11.4	180	235	256	234	91	63	59	10	11	1	2	2	1	13,038
20-24.....	33,684	13.6	4,238	5,473	7,990	7,670	3,210	2,046	1,978	520	432	76	33	18	5	457,430
25-29.....	21,283	13.7	2,697	3,274	4,663	5,140	2,141	1,444	1,317	313	228	42	16	5	3	230,836
30-34.....	11,570	16.8	1,354	1,494	2,075	2,726	1,410	1,444	961	1,047	226	31	8	6	4	194,513
35-39.....	22,351	18.4	2,218	2,477	3,594	5,519	2,997	2,213	2,308	569	347	65	22	17	5	411,349
40-44.....	40,299	20.6	3,268	4,122	5,904	9,762	5,823	4,357	4,880	1,188	753	156	39	32	15	828,414
45-49.....	73,469	22.1	5,428	6,800	10,193	17,548	11,052	8,648	9,346	2,467	1,557	244	90	67	29	1,624,610
50-54.....	82,549	23.4	5,685	7,111	10,499	19,373	12,664	10,153	11,575	2,997	1,909	322	136	91	34	1,927,707
55-59.....	64,438	24.8	3,957	5,091	7,398	14,983	10,276	8,236	9,642	2,629	1,689	314	107	84	32	1,596,194
60-64.....	48,824	26.3	2,819	3,720	5,501	11,015	7,864	6,294	7,701	2,087	1,379	237	96	82	29	1,284,720
65-69.....	19,543	29.5	1,123	1,500	2,173	4,289	3,092	2,531	3,116	864	599	114	52	56	31	577,106
70-74.....	31,728	33.2	1,859	2,457	3,382	7,051	5,089	4,000	5,017	1,454	938	224	76	69	80	1,052,545
75-79.....	49,728	32.9	2,777	3,758	5,222	10,855	7,894	6,100	8,242	2,175	1,482	298	129	162	135	1,636,652
80-84.....	17,918	37.2	1,045	1,407	1,834	3,723	2,790	2,350	2,980	831	598	140	65	71	75	666,861
85 and over.....	3,414	45.3	218	243	446	710	548	374	512	155	128	27	9	16	28	154,509

¹ Patient treatment file.² This figure is based on completed records. In addition, there were 18,737 incomplete discharge records in file at the time the table was prepared.

INPATIENT CARE

TABLE 26

VA and Non-VA Hospitals: Patients Discharged, Type of Patient, Percent Hospitalized in Reported State of Residence—Fiscal Year 1971

	All patients				Type of patient ¹									
	Total ²	Discharge rate per 1,000 living veterans	Hospitalized in same state		General medical and surgical		Tuberculous		Psychotic		Other psychiatric		Neurological	
			Number	Percent	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
Total	759,144	26.8	656,643	86.5	532,530	87.7	9,069	85.0	69,560	82.8	101,462	83.6	46,523	85.4
United States	747,997	26.6	646,354	86.4	525,116	87.6	8,523	85.2	67,322	82.4	100,986	83.5	46,050	85.3
Alabama	17,486	41.8	15,647	89.6	11,206	90.8	210	87.6	1,725	85.7	3,299	88.2	1,026	87.9
Alaska	223	7.2	27	12.1	118	11.9	4	0.0	33	6.1	43	20.9	25	8.0
Arizona	10,910	45.3	10,114	92.7	8,285	95.3	121	90.1	729	72.6	1,125	87.7	650	90.9
Arkansas	17,616	80.1	14,941	84.8	12,741	83.2	231	85.7	913	91.7	2,760	91.5	971	80.0
California	66,785	21.7	64,892	97.2	47,876	97.6	794	98.7	6,416	95.7	7,624	95.6	4,055	97.6
Colorado	8,405	28.2	7,775	92.5	5,958	94.2	33	90.9	719	88.2	1,193	86.7	502	93.0
Connecticut	8,222	18.4	7,538	91.7	6,104	97.9	76	97.4	613	47.3	813	76.8	616	93.7
Delaware	2,313	30.0	2,068	89.4	1,701	95.8	20	65.0	105	45.7	307	69.1	180	92.2
District of Columbia	5,174	42.4	3,922	75.8	3,547	77.8	83	80.7	459	69.7	659	69.0	426	75.4
Florida	31,703	31.8	29,054	91.6	23,267	95.0	305	87.9	2,525	71.0	3,595	83.9	2,011	93.2
Georgia	17,013	34.9	13,506	79.4	12,035	82.2	183	72.7	1,120	60.3	2,447	73.6	1,228	81.9
Hawaii	40	0.6	8	20.0	22	22.7	0	0.0	10	10.0	7	28.6	1	0.0
Idaho	3,639	36.8	2,163	59.4	2,795	63.0	15	40.0	165	16.4	418	50.2	246	64.6
Illinois	39,359	24.5	33,991	86.4	27,351	85.1	428	84.1	4,293	90.3	4,935	91.3	2,352	84.3
Indiana	15,023	20.9	10,811	72.0	9,810	70.4	425	89.4	1,401	70.0	2,546	77.3	841	68.4
Iowa	12,328	31.9	9,574	77.7	9,301	77.0	99	73.7	937	84.0	1,191	77.7	800	78.0
Kansas	10,176	33.5	7,881	77.4	6,662	75.1	58	58.6	828	80.3	1,929	88.8	699	66.8
Kentucky	14,024	35.7	9,892	70.5	9,460	67.3	140	45.7	1,153	80.7	2,448	80.8	823	67.0
Louisiana	17,401	39.5	15,637	89.3	13,273	94.4	177	94.9	1,067	48.0	1,776	73.6	1,108	91.6
Maine	3,912	27.5	3,126	92.5	2,176	91.4	18	83.3	397	93.7	1,060	96.7	261	82.8
Maryland	11,747	21.9	7,676	65.3	8,260	65.1	216	72.2	730	67.0	1,689	66.4	852	62.4
Massachusetts	16,625	19.8	14,636	88.0	9,833	85.2	107	51.4	2,121	93.8	3,486	93.0	1,078	90.4
Michigan	20,561	17.1	19,405	94.4	13,718	95.5	186	94.1	2,466	90.5	2,894	93.0	1,297	92.8
Minnesota	14,138	26.3	11,829	83.7	9,675	81.8	103	87.4	1,418	91.0	1,914	86.3	1,028	86.0
Mississippi	12,395	55.8	9,476	76.5	9,029	77.8	127	75.6	804	67.7	1,630	73.4	805	76.3
Missouri	20,661	31.4	15,549	75.3	14,747	80.2	214	80.8	1,603	64.5	2,746	51.7	1,351	81.0
Montana	4,717	47.6	3,450	73.1	3,234	84.2	31	67.7	333	14.1	773	50.8	346	76.9
Nebraska	9,040	48.6	7,728	85.5	6,417	89.8	90	96.7	579	55.3	1,457	76.8	497	88.1
Nevada	3,069	45.1	2,014	65.6	2,426	70.5	28	21.4	165	26.1	311	55.0	139	60.4
New Hampshire	3,609	34.0	1,954	54.1	2,647	58.6	15	40.0	228	26.3	504	46.8	215	46.5
New Jersey	12,651	11.7	9,247	73.1	7,631	68.6	298	88.9	2,195	83.1	1,784	80.0	743	66.6
New Mexico	6,517	46.2	5,825	89.4	4,925	91.5	51	98.0	359	68.5	791	84.8	391	90.0
New York	51,919	20.1	50,861	98.0	36,408	98.7	548	96.5	6,862	95.9	5,342	96.1	2,759	97.1
North Carolina	20,351	37.1	18,121	89.0	14,815	89.6	227	88.5	1,466	87.9	2,647	88.6	1,196	84.9
North Dakota	2,358	31.9	1,645	69.8	1,648	82.6	8	62.5	185	7.0	389	44.5	128	71.9
Ohio	25,609	16.2	21,863	85.4	16,329	83.6	285	73.3	3,315	92.0	4,037	88.0	1,643	85.4

See footnotes at end of table.

VA and Non-VA Hospitals: Patients Discharged, Type of Patient, Percent Hospitalized in Reported State of Residence—Fiscal Year 1971

	All patients				Type of patient ¹									
	Total ²	Discharge rate per 1,000 living veterans	Hospitalized in same state		General medical and surgical		Tuberculous		Psychotic		Other psychiatric		Neurological	
			Number	Percent	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
Oklahoma	12,012	34.9	10,273	85.5	8,960	90.9	165	95.2	716	47.1	1,410	67.2	761	90.7
Oregon	11,377	35.3	8,386	73.7	8,115	77.1	157	96.2	766	74.5	1,585	56.2	754	68.7
Pennsylvania	27,293	15.0	24,861	91.1	18,635	91.4	530	85.8	3,022	89.1	3,471	92.3	1,635	90.3
Rhode Island	3,279	24.8	2,739	83.5	2,299	93.5	28	96.4	291	36.1	464	68.1	197	72.1
South Carolina	12,959	48.2	8,884	68.6	9,801	73.3	176	78.4	737	43.4	1,520	48.7	725	68.8
South Dakota	5,363	63.1	4,755	88.7	3,516	87.7	30	66.7	398	87.7	1,101	95.1	318	80.8
Tennessee	18,494	37.3	17,669	95.5	13,146	96.5	202	83.2	1,333	90.7	2,616	94.2	1,197	95.1
Texas	48,536	34.7	44,388	91.5	35,332	92.9	682	91.2	3,858	88.2	5,870	86.4	2,794	88.4
Utah	3,945	29.4	3,791	96.1	2,768	96.1	18	94.4	277	94.6	640	96.3	242	97.1
Vermont	1,964	33.3	1,791	91.2	1,499	95.2	12	66.7	93	54.8	239	82.8	121	88.4
Virginia	20,351	36.5	16,373	80.5	13,850	80.3	277	80.1	1,712	84.6	3,285	80.4	1,227	76.6
Washington	12,896	26.2	11,922	92.4	9,111	92.3	61	36.1	1,136	94.4	1,831	93.4	757	93.5
West Virginia	12,780	47.5	9,963	78.0	9,194	85.8	131	67.9	862	26.8	1,870	63.9	723	77.0
Wisconsin	16,934	28.0	14,792	87.4	12,106	86.5	87	90.8	1,531	89.5	2,046	90.5	1,164	87.2
Wyoming	2,135	39.5	1,530	71.7	1,354	66.6	13	46.2	153	84.3	469	85.7	146	62.3
Outside United States	11,147	53.6	10,289	92.3	7,414	92.7	545	80.6	2,238	95.1	476	91.8	473	86.3
Canal Zone	50		42	84.0	36	88.9	0	0.0	2	50.0	1	100.0	11	72.7
Guam														
Philippines, Republic of	1,649		1,645	99.8	1,139	99.7	364	100.0	53	100.0	18	100.0	65	98.5
Puerto Rico	8,648		8,602	99.5	5,729	99.6	76	100.0	2,074	99.5	427	97.9	342	98.2
Others	800		0	0.0	510	0.0	105	0.0	99	0.0	30	0.0	55	0.0

¹ Patient treatment file.² This figure is based on completed records. In addition, there were 18,737 incomplete discharge records in the file at the time the table was prepared.

INPATIENT CARE

TABLE 27

VA Hospitals: Patients Discharged, Compensation and Pension Status, Type of Hospital, Type of Patient, Sex—Fiscal Year 1971¹

Compensation and pension status	All patients						Female						Male					
	Total ²	Tuber- culosis	Psy- choses	Psychi- atric	Neuro.	G M & S	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psy- choses	Psychi- atric	Neuro.	G M & S	Total	Tuber- culosis	Psy- choses	Psychi- atric	Neuro.	G M & S
VA hospitals—total	742,853	8,563	66,603	100,186	45,561	521,940	10,165	34	1,587	1,397	579	6,568	732,688	8,529	65,016	98,789	44,982	515,372
Service-connected	111,803	1,165	29,450	16,915	6,828	57,445	1,538	6	543	203	101	685	110,265	1,159	28,907	16,712	6,727	56,760
10% or more	106,802	1,103	28,222	16,164	6,665	54,648	1,463	5	507	196	100	655	105,339	1,098	27,715	15,968	6,565	53,993
Less than 10%	5,001	62	1,228	751	163	2,797	75	1	36	7	1	30	4,926	61	1,192	744	162	2,767
Non-service-connected with SC	117,459	1,050	4,531	15,369	6,558	89,951	1,372	2	72	164	84	1,050	116,087	1,048	4,459	15,205	6,474	88,901
NSC with compensation pending	7,776	99	803	1,311	485	5,077	124	1	15	20	9	80	7,652	99	788	1,291	477	4,997
NSC with pension	186,349	2,478	12,596	14,674	12,793	143,808	2,016	7	437	248	101	1,223	184,333	2,471	12,759	14,426	12,692	142,585
NSC with pension pending	16,003	467	1,125	2,234	1,299	10,878	217	1	38	40	18	121	15,786	467	1,087	2,194	1,281	10,757
NSC no claim pending	294,398	3,188	17,498	48,748	16,977	207,987	4,268	6	480	700	218	2,864	290,130	3,182	17,018	48,048	16,759	205,123
Non-veterans	9,065	116	600	935	620	6,794	630	13	2	22	48	545	8,435	103	595	913	572	6,249
Psychiatric hospitals—total	82,050	152	36,985	34,168	1,520	9,225	1,678	-----	1,017	487	24	150	80,372	152	35,968	33,681	1,496	9,075
Service-connected	26,939	31	17,764	7,229	375	1,540	462	-----	346	89	4	23	25,477	31	17,418	7,140	371	1,517
10% or more	25,758	29	17,048	6,873	361	1,447	432	-----	323	85	4	20	25,326	29	16,725	6,788	357	1,427
Less than 10%	1,181	2	716	356	14	93	30	-----	23	4	-----	3	1,151	2	693	352	14	90
Non-service-connected with SC	8,575	20	2,080	4,742	181	1,552	105	-----	35	43	3	24	8,470	20	2,045	4,699	178	1,528
NSC with compensation pending	962	-----	321	437	34	170	20	-----	9	9	1	942	-----	312	428	33	169	
NSC with pension	15,129	38	8,131	4,128	358	2,474	431	-----	320	85	3	23	14,698	38	7,811	4,043	355	2,451
NSC with pension pending	1,543	1	604	790	26	122	45	-----	24	18	1	2	1,498	1	580	772	25	120
NSC no claim pending	28,391	62	7,974	16,593	533	3,229	571	-----	282	236	10	43	27,820	62	7,692	16,357	523	3,186
Non-veterans	511	-----	111	249	13	138	44	-----	1	7	2	34	467	-----	110	242	11	104
General hospitals—total	660,803	8,411	29,618	66,018	44,041	512,715	8,487	34	570	910	555	6,418	652,316	8,377	29,048	65,108	43,486	506,297
Service-connected	84,864	1,134	11,636	9,686	6,453	55,905	1,076	6	197	114	97	662	83,788	1,128	11,489	9,572	6,356	55,243
10% or more	81,044	1,074	11,174	9,291	6,304	53,201	1,031	5	184	111	96	635	80,013	1,069	10,990	9,180	6,208	52,566
Less than 10%	3,820	60	512	395	149	2,704	45	1	13	3	1	27	3,775	59	499	392	148	2,677
Non-service-connected with SC	108,884	1,030	2,451	10,627	6,377	88,399	1,267	2	37	121	81	1,026	107,617	1,028	2,414	10,506	6,296	87,373
NSC with compensation pending	6,814	99	432	874	452	4,907	104	-----	6	11	8	79	6,710	99	476	863	444	4,828
NSC with pension	171,220	2,440	4,465	10,546	12,435	141,334	1,585	7	117	163	98	1,200	169,635	2,433	4,348	10,383	12,337	140,134
NSC with pension pending	14,460	466	521	1,444	1,273	10,756	172	-----	14	22	17	119	14,288	466	507	1,422	1,256	10,637
NSC no claim pending	266,007	3,126	9,524	32,155	16,444	204,758	3,697	6	198	464	208	2,821	262,310	3,120	9,326	31,691	16,236	201,937
Non-veterans	8,554	116	439	686	607	6,656	586	13	1	15	46	511	7,968	103	488	671	561	6,145

¹ Patient treatment file.

² This figure is based on completed records. In addition, there were 18,737 incomplete records in the file at the time the table was prepared, September, 1971.

INPATIENT CARE

TABLE 28

Cost of Operation of Medical Inpatient Facilities—Fiscal Year 1971
(in thousands)

	Hospital care				Nursing care	Domiciliaries	Restoration centers
	Total	Medical bed sec.	Surgical bed sec.	Psych. bed sec.			
Total costs :	1,333,530	566,045	347,646	419,839	45,786	43,750	4,189
Professional & ancillary:							
Medical services ¹	306,169	140,000	89,620	76,549	5,123	7,013	920
Nursing service	410,583	168,795	109,747	132,041	16,315	1,292	336
Chaplain service	7,190	2,820	1,487	2,883	372	672	43
Dietetic service	137,528	54,820	28,620	54,088	7,387	13,669	900
Dental	16,195	6,784	3,672	5,739	338	1,268	97
Audiology & speech pathology	913	700	157	56	50	28	6
Direct care—total	878,575	373,917	233,303	271,355	29,585	23,943	2,302
Administrative support	173,102	73,557	45,829	53,716	4,888	7,624	969
Engineering	136,557	51,948	31,097	53,512	6,712	8,856	582
Building management ²	77,898	31,701	18,285	27,912	3,234	2,073	191
Research support	22,001	12,909	5,805	3,287	13	68	23
Asset acquisitions	45,397	22,014	13,326	10,057	1,354	1,185	122
Support—total	454,955	192,129	114,342	148,484	16,201	19,806	1,887

¹ Professional medical services include laboratory, pharmacy, blind rehabilitation, clinical, radioisotope, physical medicine and rehabilitation, social service, clinical psychology, radiology, medical illustration and

library.

² Includes operation of laundry.

³ Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

EXTENDED CARE

TABLE 29

VA Domiciliaries and Restoration Centers, State Domiciliaries: Turnover During Fiscal Year 1971

Item ¹	VA facilities			State domiciliaries (homes)
	Total	Domiciliaries	Restoration centers	
Average daily member census fiscal 1970	12,665	11,998	667	6,632
Members remaining June 30, 1970	12,700	12,036	664	5,962
Total gains during fiscal year 1971	30,240	27,599	2,641	15,244
Admissions from hospitals, domiciliaries, nursing and restoration care	6,389	4,939	1,450	1,576
Other admissions	7,238	7,033	205	3,396
Transfers from other VA domiciliaries	67	67		
From extramural status	16,546	15,560	986	10,272
Total losses during fiscal year 1971	30,265	27,658	2,607	15,475
Deaths—bed occupants	161	155	6	316
Discharges to hospitals, domiciliaries, nursing and restoration care	1,175	893	342	2,108
Other regular discharges	3,521	2,923	598	2,974
Irregular discharges	2,569	2,343	226	(²)
Transfers to other VA domiciliaries	57	56	1	
To extramural status	22,782	21,348	1,434	10,077
Members remaining June 30, 1971	12,675	11,977	698	5,731
Average daily member census, fiscal year 1971	12,685	12,008	677	5,880
Discharges while on extramural status	6,093	5,648	445	(²)
Deaths while in extramural status	304	290	14	(²)
Members in extramural status June 30, 1971	1,635	1,497	138	(²)
Absent (in hospital status)	399	372	27	(²)
Absent (other)	1,236	1,125	111	(²)
Members treated	28,133	25,666	2,467	11,129

¹ In addition to member care, restoree care is also implied in each line item.

² Data not reported.

TABLE 30

EXTENDED CARE

*VA and State Domiciliaries and VA Restoration Centers: Average Daily
Census, Average Operating Beds—Fiscal Year 1971*

VA and state domiciliaries and VA restoration centers	Domiciliary		Restoration center	
	Average daily member census ¹	Average operating beds ²	Average daily restoree census ¹	Average operating beds ²
Total—VA and State domiciliaries	17,888			
Total—VA restoration centers			677	759
California: Los Angeles			172	175
Florida: Bay Pines			24	25
Illinois: Hines			96	120
New Jersey: East Orange			169	199
Ohio: Dayton			122	140
Wisconsin: Wood			94	100
Total—VA domiciliaries	12,008	12,873		
Arizona: Prescott	232	240		
California: Los Angeles	1,926	2,074		
Florida: Bay Pines	357	375		
Georgia: Dublin	450	460		
Kansas: Wadsworth	823	975		
Mississippi: Biloxi	670	723		
New York: Bath	766	800		
Ohio: Dayton	1,254	1,325		
Oregon: White City	1,078	1,098		
South Dakota: Hot Springs	530	550		
Tennessee: Mountain Home	1,221	1,280		
Texas:				
Bonham	286	293		
Temple	372	392		
Virginia: Hampton	744	830		
West Virginia: Martinsburg	505	530		
Wisconsin: Wood	795	928		
Total—state homes (domiciliaries)	5,880			
California: Napa County	534			
Colorado: Homelake	89			
Connecticut: Rocky Hill	561			
Georgia: Milledgeville	455			
Idaho: Boise	112			
Illinois: Quincy	301			
Indiana: Lafayette	126			
Iowa: Marshalltown	195			
Kansas: Fort Dodge	88			
Louisiana: Jackson	112			
Massachusetts:				
Chelsea	264			
Holyoke	35			
Michigan: Grand Rapids	216			
Minnesota: Minneapolis	298			
Missouri: St. James	56			
Montana: Columbia Falls	55			
Nebraska: Grand Island	193			
New Hampshire: Tilton	22			
New Jersey:				
Menlo Park	114			
Vineland	90			
New York: Oxford	21			
North Dakota: Lisbon	105			
Ohio: Erie County	644			
Oklahoma:				
Ardmore	131			
Norman	221			
Sulphur	43			
Pennsylvania: Erie	135			
Rhode Island: Bristol	111			
South Dakota: Hot Springs	98			
Vermont: Bennington	19			
Washington:				
Orting	85			
Retsil	159			
Wisconsin: King	155			
Wyoming: Buffalo	37			

¹ Based on total member days during year divided by number of days in year.

² Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13 consecutive months (June 1970–June 1971).

VA, State and Community Nursing Homes: Average Operating Beds, Average Daily Census—Fiscal Year 1971

Location	Fiscal year 1971		Location	Fiscal year 1971	
	Average operating beds	Average daily nursing census		Average operating beds	Average daily nursing census
Total-all		10,874	Utah: Salt Lake City	46	43
Total-VA nursing care stations	5,052	4,599	Virginia:		
Alabama: Tuskegee	61	53	Hampton	41	40
Arizona: Tucson ¹	36	15	Salem ¹	92	95
Arkansas: N. Little Rock	100	97	Washington: American Lake	76	71
California:			West Virginia: Beckley	42	39
Livermore	36	34	Wisconsin:		
Los Angeles	222	209	Tomah	53	51
Palo Alto	96	98	Wood	130	126
San Fernando	22	21	Wyoming: Cheyenne	47	46
Sepulveda	77	68	Total-State homes nursing care		2,898
Colorado:			California: Napa County		351
Fort Lyon	37	34	Colorado: Homelake ¹		4
Grand Junction	42	42	Georgia: Augusta		105
Connecticut: West Haven ¹	42	31	Illinois: Quincy		235
Florida: Miami ¹	111	46	Indiana: Lafayette		92
Georgia:			Iowa: Marshalltown		64
Augusta	40	39	Kansas: Fort Dodge ¹		14
Dublin	56	54	Massachusetts:		
Illinois:			Chelsea		50
Danville	60	59	Holyoke		63
Downey	87	82	Michigan: Grand Rapids		426
Indiana:			Missouri: St. James		46
Fort Wayne ¹	37	28	Nebraska: Grand Island		113
Indianapolis	46	45	New Hampshire: Tilton		26
Marion	69	66	New Jersey:		
Iowa: Knoxville	109	107	Menlo Park		107
Kansas:			Vineland		96
Topeka ¹	73	24	New York: Oxford		11
Wadsworth	45	45	Oklahoma:		
Kentucky: Lexington	51	48	Ardmore		77
Louisiana: Alexandria	95	91	Norman ¹		41
Maine: Togus	60	59	Sulphur		116
Maryland: Fort Howard	46	45	Pennsylvania: Erie		65
Massachusetts:			Rhode Island: Bristol		154
Bedford	156	140	South Carolina: Columbia		108
Brockton	51	47	South Dakota: Hot Springs		31
Michigan:			Vermont: Bennington		52
Allen Park	69	57	Washington:		
Battle Creek	65	63	Orting		73
Minnesota: St. Cloud	44	43	Retsil		79
Mississippi: Biloxi	71	67	Wisconsin: King		299
Missouri:			Total-Community nursing home care by VA Hospital ¹		3,377
Poplar Bluff	49	47	Alabama:		
St. Louis ²	58	55	Birmingham		17
Nebraska: Grand Island ¹	37	20	Montgomery		3
Nevada: Reno	43	30	Tuscaloosa		6
New Hampshire: Manchester	38	37	Tuskegee		7
New Jersey: Lyons ¹	50	48	Alaska: Juneau (RO)		4
New York:			Arizona:		
Albany	67	53	Phoenix		51
Bath	40	39	Prescott		11
Bronx ¹	65	40	Tucson		37
Buffalo	36	35	Arkansas:		
Canandaigua	47	45	Fayetteville		8
Castle Point	96	92	Little Rock		43
Montrose	65	55	California:		
North Carolina:			Fresno		8
Fayetteville	39	39	Livermore		8
Oteen ¹	43	44	Long Beach		89
Salisbury	93	89	Los Angeles (Wadsworth)		45
North Dakota: Fargo	50	48	Los Angeles (Brentwood)		33
Ohio:			Martinez		8
Brecksville	50	49	Palo Alto		19
Chillicothe	99	98	San Fernando		9
Cincinnati	205	180	San Francisco		31
Dayton	84	82	Sepulveda		27
Oregon: Roseburg	45	44	Colorado:		
Pennsylvania:			Denver		30
Aspinwall	208	196	Fort Lyon		16
Butler	64	62	Grand Junction		9
Coatesville ¹	46	41	Connecticut:		
Erie ¹	37	23	Newington		28
Lebanon	37	36	West Haven		19
South Carolina: Columbia	72	68	Delaware: Wilmington		39
South Dakota: Sioux Falls	75	72	District of Columbia: Washington		59
Tennessee:			Florida:		
Mountain Home	58	56	Bay Pines		123
Murfreesboro	48	48	Gainesville		28
Texas:					
Big Spring ¹	23	22			
Bonham	38	36			
Houston	78	74			
Kerrville	36	35			
Waco	84	81			

See footnotes at end of table.

VA, State and Community Nursing Homes: Average Operating Beds,
Average Daily Census—Fiscal Year 1971

Location	Fiscal year 1971		Location	Fiscal year 1971	
	Average operating beds	Average daily nursing census		Average operating beds	Average daily nursing census
Lake City		14	North Carolina:		
Miami		72	Durham		13
Georgia:			Fayetteville		6
Atlanta		34	Oteen		16
Augusta		40	Salisbury		11
Dublin		7	North Dakota: Fargo		20
Hawaii: Honolulu (RO)		5	Ohio:		
Idaho: Boise		11	Brecksville		5
Illinois:			Chillicothe		27
Chicago (Research)		42	Cincinnati		42
Chicago (West Side)		46	Cleveland		61
Danville		18	Dayton		19
Downey		15	Oklahoma:		
Hines		77	Muskogee		32
Marion		46	Oklahoma City		44
Indiana:			Oregon:		
Fort Wayne		11	Portland		39
Indianapolis		29	Roseburg		7
Marion		2	Pennsylvania:		
Iowa:			Altoona		3
Des Moines		21	Butler		3
Iowa City		31	Coatesville		55
Knoxville		25	Erie		2
Kansas:			Lebanon		17
Topeka		34	Philadelphia		71
Wadsworth		20	Pittsburgh (General)		16
Wichita		6	Pittsburgh (Psychiatric)		10
Kentucky:			Wilkes-Barre		24
Lexington		23	Puerto Rico: San Juan		16
Louisville		29	Rhode Island: Providence		23
Louisiana:			South Carolina:		
Alexandria		4	Charleston		13
New Orleans		27	Columbia		10
Shreveport		23	South Dakota:		
Maine: Togus		22	Fort Meade		7
Maryland:			Hot Springs		3
Baltimore		14	Sioux Falls		8
Fort Howard		4	Tennessee:		
Perry Point		15	Memphis		14
Massachusetts:			Mountain Home		79
Bedford		21	Murfreesboro		2
Boston		58	Nashville		39
Brockton		7	Texas:		
Northampton		30	Amarillo		4
West Roxbury		6	Big Spring		7
Michigan:			Bonham		11
Allen Park		14	Dallas		55
Ann Arbor		9	Houston		50
Battle Creek		2	Kerrville		27
Iron Mountain		5	Marlin		7
Saginaw		1	Temple		45
Minnesota:			Waco		26
Minneapolis		76	Utah: Salt Lake City		6
St. Cloud		10	Virginia:		
Mississippi:			Hampton		4
Biloxi		15	Richmond		11
Jackson		12	Salem		39
Missouri:			Washington:		
Kansas City		36	American Lake		6
Poplar Bluff		10	Seattle		52
St. Louis ²		51	Spokane		9
Montana:			Vancouver		28
Fort Harrison		11	Walla Walla		9
Miles City		5	West Virginia:		
Nebraska:			Beckley		2
Grand Island		4	Clarksburg		5
Lincoln		7	Huntington		16
Omaha		25	Martinsburg		13
Nevada: Reno		1	Wisconsin:		
New Hampshire: Manchester		7	Madison		17
New Jersey:			Tomah		3
East Orange		42	Wood		68
Lyons		2	Wyoming:		
New Mexico: Albuquerque		32	Cheyenne		1
New York:			Sheridan		4
Albany		4			
Bronx		8			
Brooklyn		9			
Brooklyn		5			
Castle Point		1			
Montrose		1			
New York		1			
Northport		2			
Syracuse		6			

¹ Program activated at station during fiscal year 1971.

² Includes data for VAH Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

¹ VA hospitals (RO Honolulu and RO Juneau are the only exception) individually authorize care.

Community Nursing Homes: Patients Placed by VA Hospitals, Average Daily Nursing Census, Remaining During—Fiscal Year 1971

Hospital	Patients placed	Average daily nursing census ¹	Remaining in nursing home, June 30, 1971	Hospital	Patients placed	Average daily nursing census ¹	Remaining in nursing home, June 30, 1971
Total	9,219	3,377	3,759				
Alabama:				Massachusetts:			
Birmingham	62	17	17	Bedford ¹	24	21	31
Montgomery	15	3	6	Boston	164	58	55
Tuscaloosa	10	6	7	Brockton ¹	14	7	8
Tuskegee ¹	6	7	1	Northampton	43	30	27
Alaska:				West Roxbury	24	6	6
Juneau	12	4	6	Michigan:			
Arizona:				Allen Park ¹	23	14	10
Phoenix	164	51	61	Ann Arbor	31	9	7
Prescott	31	11	12	Battle Creek ¹	1	2	1
Tucson ¹	84	37	32	Iron Mountain	10	5	6
Arkansas:				Saginaw	4	1	
Fayetteville	19	8	5	Minnesota:			
Little Rock ¹	125	43	59	Minneapolis	209	76	69
California:				St. Cloud ¹	15	10	13
Fresno	32	8	11	Mississippi:			
Livermore ¹	20	8	10	Biloxi ¹	46	15	11
Long Beach	271	89	109	Jackson	36	12	19
Los Angeles (General)	111	45	51	Missouri:			
Los Angeles (Psychiatric)	58	33	34	Kansas City	121	36	42
Martinez	30	8	14	Poplar Bluff ¹	28	10	10
Palo Alto (General) ¹	54	19	14	St. Louis ¹	140	51	50
San Fernando ¹	28	9		Montana:			
San Francisco	150	31	33	Fort Harrison	36	11	14
Sepulveda ¹	65	27	32	Miles City	14	5	3
Colorado:				Nebraska:			
Denver	93	30	32	Grand Island ¹	8	4	2
Fort Lyon ¹	33	16	24	Lincoln	17	7	8
Grand Junction ¹	26	9	5	Omaha	110	25	28
Connecticut:				Nevada: Reno ¹	2	1	1
Newington	76	28	27	New Hampshire: Manchester ¹	32	7	8
West Haven ¹	50	19	20	New Jersey:			
Delaware:				East Orange	90	42	54
Wilmington	124	39	62	Lyons ¹	5	2	2
District of Columbia:				New Mexico:			
Washington	149	59	61	Albuquerque	70	32	36
Florida:				New York:			
Bay Pines	265	123	157	Albany ¹	8	4	3
Gainesville	74	28	38	Batavia			
Lake City	40	14	22	Bronx	23	8	6
Miami ¹	188	72	70	Brooklyn	9	9	5
Georgia:				Buffalo ¹	2		
Atlanta	103	34	36	Castle Point ¹	16	5	5
Augusta ¹	76	40	62	Montrose ¹	2	1	2
Dublin ¹	15	7	5	New York	5	1	
Hawaii:				Northport	4	2	2
Honolulu	20	5	8	Syracuse	11	6	4
Idaho:				North Carolina:			
Boise	35	11	10	Durham	32	13	10
Illinois:				Fayetteville ¹	20	6	8
Chicago (West Side)	104	46	44	Oteen ¹	38	16	17
Chicago (Research)	130	42	46	Salisbury ¹	21	11	10
Danville ¹	38	18	18	North Dakota:			
Downey ¹	2	15	15	Fargo ¹	55	20	20
Hines	226	77	86	Ohio:			
Marion	144	46	51	Brecksville ¹	13	5	4
Indiana:				Chillicothe ¹	50	27	37
Fort Wayne ¹	22	11	12	Cincinnati ¹	165	42	40
Indianapolis ¹	71	29	39	Cleveland	181	61	78
Marion ¹	3	2	1	Dayton ¹	64	19	29
Iowa:				Oklahoma:			
Des Moines	77	21	26	Muskogee	119	32	37
Iowa City	77	31	35	Oklahoma City	148	44	29
Knoxville ¹	2	2	3	Oregon:			
Kansas:				Portland	107	39	42
Topeka ¹	26	34	22	Roseburg ¹	23	7	9
Wadsworth ¹	57	20	23	Pennsylvania:			
Wichita	14	6	4	Altoona	12	3	9
Kentucky:				Butler ¹	4	3	2
Lexington ¹	58	23	29	Coatesville ¹	24	55	57
Louisville	101	29	28	Erie ¹	10	2	5
Louisiana:				Lebanon ¹	35	17	21
Alexandria ¹	14	4	6	Philadelphia	205	71	80
New Orleans	101	27	28	Pittsburgh (General) ¹	49	16	21
Shreveport	80	23	25	Pittsburgh (Psychiatric)	2	10	10
Maine:				Wilkes-Barre	59	24	33
Togus ¹	68	22	26	Puerto Rico:			
Maryland:				San Juan	52	16	13
Baltimore	70	14	21	Rhode Island:			
Fort Howard ¹	17	4	3	Providence	79	23	34
Perry Point	17	15	14	South Carolina:			
				Charleston	39	13	12
				Columbia ¹	28	10	13

See footnotes at end of table.

Community Nursing Homes: Patients Placed by VA Hospitals, Average Daily Nursing Census, Remaining During—Fiscal Year 1971—Continued

Hospital	Patients placed	Average daily nursing census ¹	Remaining in nursing home, June 30, 1971	Hospital	Patients placed	Average daily nursing census ²	Remaining in nursing home, June 30, 1971
South Dakota:				Virginia:			
Fort Meade	19	7	11	Hampton ¹	13	4	5
Hot Springs	10	3	2	Richmond	29	11	20
Sioux Falls ¹	43	8	11	Salem ¹	91	39	47
Tennessee:				Washington:			
Memphis	49	14	27	American Lake ¹	8	6	10
Mountain Home ¹	134	79	59	Seattle	196	52	55
Murfreesboro ¹	5	2	3	Spokane	46	9	7
Nashville	132	39	39	Vancouver	48	28	18
Texas:				Walla Walla	31	9	8
Amarillo	17	4	5	West Virginia:			
Big Spring ¹	13	7	6	Beckley ¹	5	2	4
Bonham ¹	37	11	16	Clarksburg	20	5	8
Dallas	158	55	57	Huntington	52	16	20
Houston ¹	172	50	72	Martinsburg	42	13	18
Kerrville ¹	80	27	45	Wisconsin:			
Marlin	21	7	8	Madison	65	17	26
Temple	140	45	55	Tomah ¹	4	3	3
Waco ¹	67	26	30	Wood ¹	181	68	66
Utah:				Wyoming:			
Salt Lake City ¹	18	6	6	Cheyenne ¹	5	1	1
Vermont:				Sheridan	3	4	4
White River Junction	1		1				

¹ Indicates hospitals having a VA nursing bed unit in operation.
² Based on total patient days of care during fiscal year divided by the number of days in year.

³ Data were less than one for the fiscal year.

TABLE 33

EXTENDED CARE

VA Nursing Home Care Units: Patient Turnover—During Fiscal Year 1971

Item	Total
Patients remaining, June 30, 1970	3,743
Total gains during fiscal year 1971	5,875
Direct admission	3,549
From VA hospitals and other	3,422
From VA domiciliaries	127
From extramural status	2,210
Transfers in	116
Total losses during fiscal year 1970	4,843
Deaths-Bed occupants	350
Maximum benefit discharges	935
To VA domiciliaries and restoration centers	61
Irregular discharges	86
To extramural status	3,328
Transfers out	83
Patients remaining, June 30, 1971	4,775
Average daily nursing census, fiscal year 1971	4,599
Discharges while on extramural status	708
Deaths while in extramural status	313
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1971	161
Absent (in hospital status)	86
Absent (Other)	75
Patients treated	7,389

TABLE 34

EXTENDED CARE

State Nursing Homes: Patient Turnover—During Fiscal Year 1971

Item	Total
Patients remaining, June 30, 1970	2,591
Total gains during fiscal year 1971	5,286
Direct admissions	1,360
Admissions from State Home domiciliary care	1,495
From leave of absence	2,431
Total losses during fiscal year 1971	4,730
Deaths	473
Other discharges	736
Discharges to State Home domiciliary care	1,057
To leave of absence	2,464
Patients remaining, June 30, 1971	3,147
Average daily patient census, fiscal year 1971	2,898
Patients treated	5,413

EXTENDED CARE

TABLE 35

EXTENDED CARE

TABLE 36

*Community Nursing Homes: Patient Turnover
—Fiscal Year 1971*

*Outpatient Medical Care: Purpose of Visit,
Staff, Fee—Fiscal Year 1971*

Item	Total
Patients remaining, June 30, 1970	3,839
Total gains during fiscal year 1971	10,271
Direct admissions	8,407
Readmissions after temporary rehospitalization	812
Transfers from other community nursing homes	242
From leave of absence	810
Total losses during fiscal year 1971	10,351
Deaths—Bed occupants	1,444
Maximum benefit discharges	953
Irregular discharges	255
Nursing home benefits expired	4,659
Readmitted to VA hospital or domiciliary or restoration center	575
Moved to another private nursing home	207
Remained at same private nursing home	2,355
All other	1,522
Transfers to other community nursing homes	238
Absent (in hospital status)	2,699
Absent (other)	103
Patients remaining, June 30, 1971	3,759
Average daily patient census, fiscal year 1971	3,377
Discharges while on extramural status	1,273
Deaths while in extramural status	371
Patients in extramural status June 30, 1971:	
Absent (in hospital status)	82
Absent (other)	7
Patients treated	12,803

Purpose of visit	Total	Staff	Fee
Total	8,064,092	6,798,146	1,265,946
Compensation or pension	456,302	369,911	86,391
Determine need for hospital or domiciliary care	1,373,368	1,371,340	2,028
Outpatient treatment	3,857,659	2,688,262	1,169,397
Insurance	9,703	9,046	657
Aid and attendance	26,111	21,229	4,882
Prebed care	114,629	114,629	-----
Post hospital care	1,595,452	1,595,452	-----
Trial visit	92,583	92,583	-----
Other ¹	538,285	535,694	2,591

¹ Includes medical care for veterans receiving vocational rehabilitation training; beneficiaries of certain foreign countries and other Federal agencies; employees engaged incertain types of medical care; and first aid to employees, when treated by a physician.

EXTENDED CARE

TABLE 37

Outpatient Dental Care: Applications, Staff, Fee—Fiscal Years 1967-71

Applications	Fiscal year				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Total received during year	78,999	104,930	180,015	248,485	301,501
Total dispositions during year	78,178	83,575	151,904	229,924	304,955
Treatment authorized	36,930	48,066	86,955	171,165	261,390
Treatment not authorized ¹	41,248	35,509	64,949	58,759	43,565
Pending authorization for treatment, end of year ²	9,219	21,355	49,466	68,027	64,573

¹ Legally ineligible, treatment not indicated, applications cancelled or withdrawn.

² Includes applications in the following categories; eligibility not de-

termined, eligibility determined but examination not authorized, examination authorized but not completed, examination completed but treatment not authorized.

EXTENDED CARE

TABLE 38

*Outpatient Dental Care: Examinations and Treatment Cases Completed,
Staff, Fee—Fiscal Years 1967-71*

Fiscal year	Examination cases completed			Treatment cases completed		
	Total	By VA staff dentists	By fee-basis dentists	Total	By VA staff dentists	By fee-basis dentists
1971	239,354	147,794	91,560	228,388	82,724	145,664
1970	180,890	131,542	49,348	135,790	81,110	54,680
1969	121,508	102,593	18,915	92,712	71,162	21,550
1968	79,143	71,856	7,287	66,507	56,972	9,535
1967	69,217	65,135	4,082	58,625	51,130	7,495

¹ Includes prebed care cases.

² Includes patients whose dental treatment was completed in post-hospital (PHC) status.

Prescriptions Filled for VA Patients by VA and Community Pharmacies as Written by VA Staff, Fee or Other Physicians—Fiscal Year 1971

Patient category	Prescriptions filled as written by physician category			
	Total	Staff	Fee	Other ¹
Total.....	13,919,794	10,774,613	1,900,281	1,244,900
Inpatients—total.....	2,274,389	2,274,389		
Hospital inpatients.....	1,629,811	1,629,811		
Domiciliary members.....	571,909	571,909		
Patients in nursing home care.....	44,725	44,725		
Restorees.....	27,944	27,944		
Outpatients—total.....	11,645,405	8,500,224	1,900,281	1,244,900
Patients in post-hospital care status.....	2,604,977	2,604,977		
Military retirees.....	37,078	37,078		
Veterans receiving aid and attendance benefits.....	1,244,900			1,244,900
Veterans in community nursing homes.....	43,350	43,350		
Employees.....	109,340	109,340		
All other outpatients.....	7,605,760	5,705,479	1,900,281	
Prescriptions filled by community pharmacies ²	430,285		430,285	

¹ Prescribed by patient's personal physician.

² Not included in total.

TABLE 40

CONSTRUCTION

Hospital Replacement and Relocation Projects—Fiscal Year 1971

Location	Total number of beds and hospital type ¹	Estimated construction cost ²	Value of work in place	Percent complete ³	Date construction completed (C) ⁴ or contract awarded (A)
Total.....	14 projects 7747	\$355,605,059	\$87,512,784	25	
A. Projects competed ⁵ in fiscal year 1971, total.....	0 projects 0	0	0	0	
B. Projects under construction ⁶ 6/30/71, total.....	6 projects 3607	\$140,066,159	\$87,512,784	62	
California: San Diego.....	811 Gen	36,290,836	31,976,572	88	March 1969 (A)
Florida: Tampa.....	720 Gen	21,015,323	17,170,040	82	October 1968 (A)
Kentucky: Lexington.....	370 Gen	15,210,000	7,019,097	46	June 1969 (A)
Missouri: Columbia.....	470 Gen	14,948,000	13,918,598	93	June 1967 (A)
New York: Northport.....	476 Gen	18,279,000	14,923,630	82	June 1967 (A)
Texas: San Antonio.....	760 Gen	34,323,000	2,504,847	7	October 1970 (A)
C. Projects authorized ⁶ not under construction 6/30/71, total.....	8 projects 4140	\$215,538,900			
California: San Francisco.....	460 Gen				
Florida: Bay Pines.....	720 Gen				
Georgia: Augusta.....	440 Gen				
Illinois: Chicago (South Side).....	500 Gen				
Maryland: Baltimore.....	450 Gen				
New York: Stony Brook.....	500 Gen				
Virginia: Richmond.....	820 Gen				
Washington: Seattle.....	250 Gen				

¹ Includes receiving, recovery and Nursing Home Care Beds.
² Construction anticipated, issued or awarded, including contingencies.
³ Based on general construction only.
⁴ Major general construction contract completed. Minor construction and landscaping may remain to be accomplished.
⁵ Under construction when major general construction contract has been awarded.
⁶ Authorized when funds are appropriated for construction, technical services, or site acquisition.

Modernization Projects¹—Fiscal Year 1971

Location	Description	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place	Percent complete	Date construction completed (C) or contract awarded (A) ²
Total	25 projects	\$102,775,134	\$17,232,524	17	
A. Projects completed, total	2 projects	3,019,169	3,019,169	100	
Kentucky: Lexington	Modernize bldg. #3	419,917	(?)	100	June 1971 (C)
Massachusetts: Bedford	PH VIII remodel bldgs. 2, 19, 62, 70, & sewage treatment plant	2,599,252	(?)	100	May 1971 (C)
B. Projects under construction, total	11 projects	\$29,497,032	\$14,213,355	48	
Alabama: Tuskegee	Air conditioning, & alts. of various bldgs	4,621,000	1,697,960	37	July 1970 (A)
Illinois: Marion	Replace elevator P1 & P2 in bldgs #1, 2, 4	103,500	53,500	52	April 1970 (A)
Marion	Air conditioning and alterations to bldgs. nos. 1 and 2	2,977,772	18,581	6	April 1971 (A)
Missouri: St. Louis	Phase I; modernization and miscellaneous alterations to bldg. #1 & convert laundry bldg. #7 to research	679,000	164,229	24	December 1970 (A)
Oklahoma: Muskogee	Modernization & air conditioning	2,126,600	1,085,181	51	May 1970 (A)
Texas: Dallas	Modernization and expansion of facilities	11,214,000	8,458,537	75	January 1969 (A)
Waco	Modernization	5,365,000	2,574,898	48	June 1970 (A)
Vermont: White River Jct. B	Structural steel & erection	659,000	0	0	March 1971 (A)
White River Jct. C	Excavation & foundation	663,500	139,648	21	May 1971 (A)
Virginia: Hampton	Modernization heating plant replacement	968,500	20,821	21	December 1970 (A)
Hampton	Connecting corridor bldgs. #110 and #137	119,160	0	0	April 1971 (A)
C. Projects not under construction, total	12 projects	\$70,258,933			
Arizona: Phoenix	328 bed addition	15,002,400			
California: Los Angeles (Brent)	Alters to bldg 256-257 to provide facils. for pilot psychiatric health care research program	6,500,000			
Los Angeles (Wads)	Refurbish wing A bldg. 165	1,943,000			
Idaho: Boise	New addition to bldg. 67 & modernization	3,841,400			
Illinois: Hines	Modernize buildings #1, 2, and 9	16,787,000			
Indiana: Indianapolis (TSD)	Air conditioning, clinic consolidation, 178 bed addition and additional research	16,665,700			
Iowa: Des Moines	Phase III; modernization & alterations to bldgs Nos. 2 and 4	573,400			
Missouri: St. Louis A	Consolidation psy serv. & day hospital ph III	391,824			
St. Louis B	Central tray service & dishwashing area; Relocate canteen & medl admin. serv. ph II	331,100			
Vermont: White River Junction	Phase III; modernization	4,850,000			
White River Junction	Modification of boiler plant	333,100			
Virginia: Hampton	Modernization (phase IV)	3,040,009			

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.

Nursing Home Care Unit Projects ¹—Fiscal Year 1971

Location	Number of nursing home care beds	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place	Percent complete	Date construction completed (C) or contract awarded (A) ³
Total (16 projects)	1,038	\$4,021,513	\$430,608	11	
A. Projects completed, total (2 projects)	91	163,357	163,357	100	
Arizona: Tucson	41	52,386	(²)	100	April, 1971 (C)
California: Palo Alto (Menlo)	50	110,971	(²)	100	May, 1971 (C)
B. Projects under construction, total (12 projects)	848	3,497,356	267,251	8	
Projects over \$300,000 (2 projects)	310	2,005,210			
Projects \$300,000 or under (10 projects)	538	1,492,146	267,251	18	
C. Projects not under construction, total (2 projects)	99	360,800			
Projects \$300,000 or under (2 projects)	99	360,800			

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 43

Research Facilities Projects ¹—Fiscal Year 1971

Location	Type	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place	Percent complete	Date construction completed (C) or contract awarded (A) ³
Total	27 projects	\$55,358,668	\$8,506,510	17	
A. Projects Completed, Total	6 projects	4,510,916	4,510,916	100	
Illinois: Chicago (W.S.)	Research wing	614,941	(²)	100	July 1970 (C)
Iowa: Iowa City	Alterations to bldg. #1 for research	437,922	(²)	100	December 1970 (C)
Massachusetts: Boston	Additions & alterations for research	2,975,911	(²)	100	April 1971 (C)
Minnesota: Minneapolis	Animal research facilities	127,896	(²)	100	February 1971 (C)
New York: Albany	Research addition	227,231	(²)	100	April 1971 (C)
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia	Alteration for research bldg. #5	127,015	(²)	100	October 1970 (C)
B. Projects under construction, total	11 projects	\$16,828,752	\$3,995,594	20	
Projects over \$300,000, total	9 projects	\$16,534,052	\$3,995,594	24	
District of Columbia: Washington	Research addition	2,447,000	1,422,403	58	July 1970 (A)
Delaware: Wilmington	Research addition	1,095,800	0	0	June 1971 (A)
Colorado: Denver	Addition for research	1,099,300	1,048,535	95	March 1969 (A)
Michigan: Ann Arbor	Addition for research	934,000	0	0	June 1971 (A)
Missouri: Kansas City	Research & education training facs	4,801,125	0	0	June 1971 (A)
New York: New York	Research & alterations in bldg. #1	1,976,700	0	0	June 1971 (A)
Ohio: Cincinnati	Research wing	1,316,867	192,836	20	February 1971 (A)
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City	Research addition	2,106,460	631,716	30	August 1970 (A)
Wisconsin: Madison	Addition for research	756,800	700,104	92	March 1970 (A)
Projects \$300,000 or under, total	2 projects	\$ 294,700	0	0	
C. Projects not under construction, total	10 projects	\$34,019,000			
Projects over \$300,000, total	10 projects	\$34,019,000			
California: Long Beach	Addition research & education	7,151,100			
Florida: Miami	Addition	1,860,000			
Illinois: Chicago (Research)	Addition	3,039,900			
Louisiana: New Orleans	Addition	2,279,200			
Massachusetts: West Roxbury	Addition	4,163,400			
Mississippi: Jackson	Addition research & education	4,197,600			
Nebraska: Omaha	Addition	3,402,300			
New Mexico: Albuquerque	New animal res bldg & a/c bldg #10	620,000			
Ohio: Cleveland	Addition	3,920,000			
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia	Addition	3,385,500			

¹ Projects included in table if approved for development by Administrator's Office or if there has been an appropriation of funds 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 1971—
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) ²
i. Air conditioning projects					
Total	18 projects	\$36,506,026	\$7,101,277	19	
A. Projects completed, total	1 project	\$ 162,129	162,129	100	
California: Martinez		162,129	0	100	January 1971 (C)
B. Projects under construction, total	10 projects	\$18,019,091	\$6,939,148	39	
Alabama: Montgomery		430,050	0	0	June 1971 (A)
California: Long Beach		614,600	439,510	72	December 1970 (A)
Florida: Bay Pines		519,000	0	0	June 1971 (A)
Indiana: Fort Wayne		803,441	8,823	1	March 1971 (A)
Kentucky: Louisville		3,907,700	0	0	June 1971 (A)
Michigan: Allen Park		339,700	81,985	24	December 1970 (A)
Mississippi: Biloxi (BD)		865,700	0	0	June 1971 (A)
New York: Brooklyn		6,683,000	6,398,830	96	September 1967 (A)
New York: Buffalo		445,900	0	0	May 1971 (A)
North Carolina: Durham		3,410,000	10,000	0	May 1971 (A)
C. Projects not under construction, total	7 projects	\$18,324,806			
California:					
Long Beach		1,722,200			
Sepulveda		5,120,400			
Iowa:					
Iowa City		3,590,706			
Iowa City		616,800			
Kansas: Wadsworth		3,656,100			
Massachusetts: W. Roxbury		336,300			
Nebraska: Omaha		3,282,300			
ii. Hemodialysis unit projects					
Total	2 projects	\$ 111,797	\$ 109,902	98	
A. Projects completed, total	0 projects				
B. Projects under construction, total	2 projects	111,797	109,902	98	
Arkansas: Little Rock Div		111,797	109,902	0	December 1970 (A)
New York: Bronx		This project is reported here and	combined with reported there.	3 ICU pro-	January 1971 (A)
C. Projects not under construction total	0 projects				
iii. Intensive care unit projects					
Total	34 projects	438	\$9,221,434	\$2,273,936	25%
A. Projects completed, total	2 projects	45	487,697	487,697	100
Indiana: Indianapolis (TSD)	10 surgical, 10 medical & 8 coronary	28	284,023	(²)	100
North Carolina: Oteen	9 surgical, 4 medical & 4 coronary	17	205,674	(²)	100
B. Projects under construction, total	19 projects	274	\$5,636,713	\$1,786,239	32
Projects over \$300,000, total	10 projects	193	\$4,282,391	\$1,658,384	39
Delaware: Wilmington	6 surgical, 4 medical & 3 coronary	13	327,185	158,485	48
Florida: Bay Pines	8 surgical, 12 medical & coronary	20	404,800	0	0
Georgia: Atlanta	8 surgical, 8 medical & 4 coronary	20	314,972	0	0
Iowa: Iowa City	12 surgical, 8 medical & 6 coronary	26	476,034	252,428	53
Louisiana: Shreveport	8 surgical, 10 medical & 4 coronary	22	338,500	306,018	90
Michigan: Allen Park	8 medical & 5 coronary	13	374,600	0	0
Missouri: St. Louis	9 surgical, 8 medical & 4 coronary	21	444,300	285,933	64
New York: Bronx*	10 surgical, 10 medical & 6 coronary and hemodialysis unit	26	912,300	495,150	54
Buffalo	7 surgical, 6 medical & 4 coronary	17	375,500	0	0
Rhode Island: Providence	6 surgical, 5 medical & 4 coronary	15	314,200	160,370	51
Projects \$300,000 or under, total	9 projects	81	\$1,354,322	\$ 127,855	9
California:					
Los Angeles (Wads)		9	243,292	0	0
Martinez		16	153,560	0	0
Florida: Miami		5	106,370	0	0
Main: Togus		10	205,400	117,500	57
Michigan: Iron Mountain		7	155,400	0	0
Mississippi: Biloxi Div		7		0	0
Nebraska: Lincoln		8	150,800	0	0
Texas: Temple		7	135,500	0	0
West Virginia: Clarksburg		12	204,000	10,355	5

Other Improvement Construction Projects,¹ Fiscal Year 1971—
Completions and Year End Status

Location	Description	Beds	Estimated construction cost	Value of work in place	Percent complete	Date construction completed (C) or contract awarded (A) ²
C. Projects not under construction, total						
	13 projects	119	\$3,907,024			
Projects over \$300,000						
Arkansas: Fayetteville	3 projects	47	1,711,530			
New York: Brooklyn	ICU & 4 bed recovery unit	10	349,400			
Wisconsin: Madison	ICU including 7 bed recovery room	29	395,700			
	ICU, 4 bed recovery & emerg. room	8	756,800			
	10 projects	72	1,385,124			
Projects \$300,000 or under, total						
IV. OTHER IMPROVEMENT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS						
Total	104 projects		\$25,372,779	\$10,067,205	40	
A. Projects completed, total						
	40 projects		\$ 6,032,986	\$ 6,032,986	100	
Arizona: Tucson	Install elevator in bldg #30		52,386	(2)	100	February 1971 (C)
California:						
Long Beach	Earthquake damage - elevators		7,700	(2)	100	April 1971 (C)
Los Angeles (Wads)	Improve electrical system bldg 14		28,325	(2)	100	October 1970 (C)
San Fernando	Remodel main kitchen		51,325	(2)	100	August 1970 (C)
San Francisco	Relocation mental health clinic & day care center bldg #8		48,679	(2)	100	July 1970 (C)
Colorado: Denver	Emergency generator		61,454	(2)	100	January 1971 (C)
Delaware: Wilmington						
	Convert n. p. ward 7W to medical nursing unit		87,997	(2)	100	January 1971 (C)
D.C.: Washington	Additional steam supply		60,720	(2)	100	November 1970 (C)
Illinois: Hines						
	New steam line		53,314	(2)	100	March 1971 (C)
Indiana: Marion	Secondary sewage treatment		180,850	(2)	100	October 1970 (C)
Iowa: Iowa City	Addition to bldg 1 for laboratory		188,769	(2)	100	December 1970 (C)
Louisiana: Alexandria	Sewage connection & treatment		217,650	(2)	100	October 1970 (C)
Michigan:						
Allen Park	Centralized tray service		171,236	(2)	100	December 1970 (C)
Allen Park	Cobalt therapy unit		115,845	(2)	100	May 1971 (C)
Minnesota:						
Minneapolis	Radiology expansion bldg #43		49,929	(2)	100	September 1970 (C)
St. Cloud	Install elevator in existing shaft		51,940	(2)	100	June 1971 (C)
Mississippi:						
Biloxi Div	New canteen bldg		84,206	(2)	100	June 1971 (C)
Biloxi (Gulfport Div)	Restore hurricane damage		263,923	(2)	100	June 1971 (C)
Nebraska: Omaha	X-ray revision bldg #1		35,598	(2)	100	June 1971 (C)
New Jersey: Lyons	Fire damage		257,325	(2)	100	March 1971 (C)
New York:						
Bath	Sewer connection charge		200,000	(2)	100	January 1971 (C)
Bath	Sanitary sewer outfall & village conn		46,748	(2)	100	December 1970 (C)
Bronx	Install betatron		55,947	(2)	100	April 1971 (C)
Brooklyn	Cobalt therapy unit		132,722	(2)	100	January 1971 (C)
Buffalo	Cobalt therapy unit		201,561	(2)	100	October 1970 (C)
Recheater	Alteration o.p. clinic - new fed. bldg		15,000	(2)	100	November 1970 (C)
North Carolina:						
Durham	Expansion of education & training facilities bldg #16		530,953	(2)	100	June 1971 (C)
Durham	Sitework, relocate utilities & road & construction parking lot		168,000	(2)	100	January 1971 (C)
North Dakota: Fargo	Replace heating system controls - bldg #9		59,770	(2)	100	December 1970 (C)
Ohio:						
Chillicothe	Replace boiler		873,015	(2)	100	October 1970 (C)
Cleveland	Day care & mental hygiene clinic		140,571	(2)	100	May 1971 (C)
Cleveland	90 ton a/c compressor chiller for surgery		46,000	(2)	100	December 1970 (C)
Pennsylvania: Pittsburgh (GM)	Central tray service		142,713	(2)	100	April 1971 (C)
Puerto Rico: San Juan	Fire damage		154,447	(2)	100	May 1971 (C)
Tennessee: Mt. Home	Replace boiler plant		724,239	(2)	100	May 1971 (C)
Texas:						
Houston	Alteration & addition to ear, eye, nose & throat clinic		51,325	(2)	100	August 1970 (C)
Houston	Spinal cord injury unit 24 beds		127,968	(2)	100	April 1971 (C)
Washington: Spokane	Pulmonary emphysema unit		69,990	(2)	100	March 1971 (C)
West Virginia: Huntington	Separate storm & sanitary sewers		108,425	(2)	100	September 1970 (C)
Wisconsin: Madison	Cardiac catheterization unit		114,421	(2)	100	December 1970 (C)
B. Projects under construction total						
	47 projects		\$12,657,093	\$ 4,034,219	32	
Projects over \$300,000, total						
Alabama: Birmingham	Education & training facilities		\$ 8,345,077	2,576,793	31	
California:						
San Fernando	Education & training facilities		1,597,000	1,370	1	June 1971 (A)
San Fernando						
	Earthquake damage		328,000	253,945	77	March 1971 (A)
Sepulveda	Earthquake damage		633,784	157,470	25	June 1971 (A)
Connecticut: West Haven	New exterior wall surface		697,152	0	0	June 1971 (A)
Delaware: Wilmington	Relocation VA regional office		506,200	0	0	June 1971 (A)
Florida: Bay Pines	Laundry addition & alteration		584,400	0	0	June 1971 (A)
Maine: Togus	New Warehouse		316,400	278,459	88	June 1970 (A)
Mississippi:						
Biloxi (Gulfport Div.)	Rebuild special activities, bldg #119		951,300	849,087	89	June 1970 (A)
Biloxi (Gulfport Div.)	Restore hurricane damage		978,400	898,961	99	December 1969 (A)

Other Improvement Construction Projects,¹ Fiscal Year 1971—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) ²
New York:					
Bronx	Auxillary electrical power	392,000	0	0	April 1971 (A)
Buffalo	Piped medical gas system	319,100	0	0	May 1971 (A)
North Carolina: Fayetteville	Tornado damage	493,500	137,501	34	February 1971 (A)
Ohio: Cincinnati	Auxiliary electric power	331,700	0	0	May 1971 (A)
Tennessee: Murfreesboro	Provide prim elec svc	306,141	0	0	June 1971 (A)
Projects \$300,000 or under, total	33 projects	\$ 4,212,016	1,457,426	34	
C. Projects not under construction, total	17 projects	\$ 6,682,700			
Projects over \$300,000, total	10 projects	\$ 5,951,000			
Iowa: Iowa City	Central tray service & conversion of dumbwaiters to floor leveling	327,900			
Massachusetts: Boston	Modernize elevator system	664,200			
New Jersey: East Orange	Consol out patient dental clinic with hospital	340,200			
New York:					
Albany	Education & training facilities ph II	780,000			
Albany	Education & training facilities ph I	314,000			
Brooklyn	Emergency generator	609,200			
New York	Hospital out-patient clinic consol	410,900			
Northport	Sewage treatment plant	939,500			
Pennsylvania: Pittsburgh	Out patient clinic consolidation	602,400			
Washington: Seattle	Educational & out patient facilities	962,700			
Projects \$300,000 or under, total	7 projects	\$ 731,700			

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 Combined with Biloxi, Mississippi air conditioning project.

⁴ Also includes Hemodialysis Unit.

⁵ For Purchase & Hire Project; the date the station reports construction started.

TABLE 45

COMPENSATION AND PENSION

Disability, Death: Number of Cases, Amount, Period of Service

Item	Average amount paid (at end of each fiscal year)		Number (June 30, 1971)	Expenditures (000 omitted)	
	1971	1970		Fiscal year 1971	Total to June 30, 1971 ¹
Grand total	\$1,195.68	\$1,107.60	4,806,561	\$5,726,458	\$100,149,618
Living veterans	1,274.88	1,159.44	3,222,394	4,117,482	
Deceased veterans	1,034.64	1,000.44	1,584,167	1,608,976	
Indian Wars	954.48	919.44	156	150	118,226
Living veterans	1,620.00	1,626.00	1	2	60,423
Deceased veterans	950.28	911.64	155	148	57,804
Civil War	1,133.88	1,084.80	744	857	8,218,793
Deceased veterans	1,133.88	1,084.80	744	857	8,218,793
Spanish-American War	1,025.88	1,011.12	41,100	43,076	5,004,791
Living veterans	1,702.56	1,634.16	3,347	6,158	3,353,613
Deceased veterans	965.88	946.92	37,753	36,888	1,651,179
World War II	1,171.80	1,079.52	2,511,898	2,927,511	43,111,057
Living veterans, total	1,222.44	1,100.64	1,811,632	2,212,504	32,959,549
Service-connected	1,177.68	1,055.64	1,395,911	1,647,422	28,813,717
Reserve officers' retirement	4,616.04	4,176.00	3	13	325,637
Nonservice-connected	1,372.80	1,272.48	415,718	555,299	3,691,679
Deceased veterans, total	1,040.76	1,023.60	700,266	714,917	10,151,507
Service-connected	1,558.80	1,501.56	207,252	305,231	7,009,013
Nonservice-connected	822.96	806.76	493,014	409,686	3,142,494
Regular Establishment	1,346.64	1,243.56	236,394	318,741	3,678,908
Living veterans	1,141.20	1,022.40	187,797	214,592	2,413,164
Deceased veterans	2,140.80	2,094.72	48,597	104,148	1,265,745
World War I	1,089.12	1,029.96	1,344,225	1,463,580	33,541,866
Living veterans, total	1,315.32	1,228.08	702,600	937,807	24,768,831
Service-connected	1,950.60	1,774.56	78,261	157,055	9,000,343
Emergency officers' retirement	3,258.96	2,971.56	577	1,872	175,118
Nonservice-connected	1,233.84	1,159.08	623,762	778,880	15,593,370
Deceased veterans, total	841.44	788.88	641,625	525,773	8,773,035
Service-connected	2,109.36	2,096.28	37,068	78,296	2,489,276
Nonservice-connected	763.68	706.80	604,557	447,477	6,283,759
Korean conflict	1,366.92	1,265.88	379,506	519,317	5,296,375
Living veterans, total	1,430.40	1,284.24	270,052	387,513	3,981,795
Service-connected	1,430.28	1,279.08	239,606	344,843	3,728,846
Nonservice-connected	1,431.24	1,331.16	30,446	42,671	252,949
Deceased veterans, total	1,210.20	1,217.88	109,454	131,803	1,314,580
Service-connected	1,691.40	1,642.32	39,471	66,856	958,049
Nonservice-connected	938.76	945.72	69,983	64,947	356,531
Vietnam era	1,571.64	1,556.40	292,393	453,136	985,001
Living veterans, total	1,471.32	1,411.32	246,865	358,763	746,440
Service-connected	1,470.60	1,410.96	244,567	355,347	739,575
Nonservice-connected	1,539.36	1,457.04	2,298	3,416	6,866
Deceased veterans, total	2,115.72	45,528	45,528	94,423	238,560
Service-connected	2,292.72	2,326.08	39,972	89,943	230,645
Nonservice-connected	841.92	836.52	5,556	4,480	7,915
Mexican Border Service	933.84		145	70	70
Living veterans, total	1,069.32		100	52	52
Nonservice-connected	1,060.32		100	52	52
Deceased veterans, total	652.80		45	18	18
Nonservice-connected	652.80		45	18	18

¹ Includes \$194,531,000 expended for War of 1812, Mexican War and undeclared.

Disability, Age Group, Period of Service—June 1971

Age group	Total	World War II		World War I		Korean conflict		Vietnam era		Regular Estab-lishment	Span-ish-American War	Indian wars	Mexi-can Border ser-vice
		Service-connected ¹	Non-service-connected	Service-connected ²	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected				
Average age.	55.5	52.8	58.2	76.6	77.1	43.4	40.8	28.3	26.9	42.2	92.2	99.0	77.7
Total veterans	3,222,394	1,395,914	415,718	78,838	623,762	239,606	30,446	244,567	2,298	187,797	3,347	1	100
Under 20	337							336	1				
20 to 24	101,759							101,153	561	45			
25 to 29	107,592							91,717	1,349	14,526			
30 to 34	58,372							14,867	345	42,219			
35 to 39	115,083							537	404	5,008			
40 to 44	217,797	30,778	11,957			57,694	10,772	10,923	31	41,578			
45 to 49	536,955	426,045	59,820			120,066	16,456	10,923	7	27,610			
50 to 54	599,982	476,420	81,437			26,951	1,968	8,049	2	14,120			
55 to 59	364,587	264,958	74,993			16,561	418	7,551	1	17,594			
60 to 64	231,446	141,345	76,939			9,082	238	3,823	1	11,492			
65 to 69	118,842	41,105	68,654	109	1,266	4,845	112	944		7,261			
70 to 74	188,896	11,742	39,834	19,726	112,410	2,223	57	175		5,253			
75 to 79	427,370	2,758	1,791	45,744	375,472	1,077	13	19		4,040			35
80 to 84	137,305	626	251	11,852	123,863	496	7	2		1,058			42
85 to 89	12,141	105	28	1,217	9,919	69	1			622	5		16
90 to 94	3,092	23	12	157	700	5				316	544		7
95 and over	838	9	2	33	132					55	2,145	1	
									8	653			

¹ Includes reserve officers in receipt of retirement pay under Public Law 262, 77th Congress.

² Includes emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers in receipt of retirement pay.

COMPENSATION AND PENSION

TABLE 47

Terminations of Awards, Disability, Death—Fiscal Year 1971

Reasons for terminations	Total	World War II		World War I		Korean Conflict		Vietnam era		Regular establishment	Spanish-American War	Civil War	Indian Wars	Mexican Border Service
		Service connected	Non-service-connected											
Compensation or pension disability awards														
Total.....	175,595	20,483	45,700	6,491	82,427	2,866	3,246	9,096	370	3,903	1,012		1	
Death of veteran.....	122,439	18,831	29,545	6,425	59,543	2,092	1,315	1,256	90	2,358	983		1	
Disability less than 10 percent and total.....	6,741	636	3	1	4	294	3	5,115		689				
Estate in excess of \$1,500.....	1,211		898	1	4		272		36					
Excessive corpus of estate.....	782	190	215	35	123	52	30	53	3	72	9			
Failure to cooperate.....	347	7	83		251		4	1			1			
Income provision.....	2,134	86	650	1	382	70	111	539	20	275				
Person entitled is incarcerated.....	33,852	3	12,169	1	20,333		1,151	6	176		13			
Veteran on active duty or in receipt of retirement pay.....	106		79		6		17	1	3					
Failure to return questionnaire.....	1,390	96	7		1	92	9	1,055	1	129				
Miscellaneous.....	2,831		1,330		1,267		208	1	24		1			
	3,762	634	721	27	517	266	126	1,069	17	380	5			
Compensation dependency and indemnity compensation or pension														
Total.....	211,808	18,212	113,239	2,028	44,740	5,067	6,598	5,648	732	5,302	10,076	139	26	1
Dependency not established or discontinued	94,257	2,815	78,406	58	3,145	2,206	2,932	725	61	2,001	1,908			
Payee incarcerated.....	62		30		4		4	1			23			
Death of payee.....	50,344	12,118	3,396	1,759	23,321	1,542	136	565	2	1,409	5,930	139	26	1
Income provisions.....	32,609	354	16,020	5	12,312	155	1,591	1,020	320	322	510			
Excess corpus of estate.....	521	30	120		349		3	10	1	2	4			
Widow remarried.....	18,573	856	10,161	85	2,117	341	1,365	2,578	241	598	231			
Failure to return questionnaire.....	3,395	110	1,247	1	1,684	30	81	125	18	43	56			
Miscellaneous.....	12,047	1,929	3,859	120	1,803	790	479	632	89	927	1,414			

¹ Includes temporary terminations.

Disability, Degree of Impairment, Type of Major Disability, Period of Service—June 1971

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.....	2,146,085	100.0	\$226,113,336	\$105.36	65,541	100.0	3.1	\$121.46	466,987	100.0	21.8	\$174.95	1,613,557	100.0	75.1	\$84.57
No disability.....	29,211	1.4	1,889,154	64.67	27,289	41.6	93.4	66.04	117,660	31.6	17.4	24.84	1,922	1	6.6	45.73
10 percent.....	846,834	39.5	21,135,993	24.96	1,187	1.8	.1	57.47	117,660	31.6	17.4	24.84	697,987	43.3	82.5	24.93
20 percent.....	332,651	15.5	15,421,774	46.36	9,113	13.9	2.7	65.45	26,221	5.6	7.9	46.82	297,317	18.4	89.4	45.71
30 percent.....	307,508	14.3	21,628,837	70.34	12,500	19.1	4.1	68.33	80,915	17.3	26.3	69.33	211,093	13.3	69.6	70.83
40 percent.....	173,405	8.1	17,036,678	98.25	1,690	2.6	1.0	98.49	25,877	5.6	14.9	96.74	145,838	9.0	84.1	98.51
50 percent.....	110,399	5.1	17,326,556	156.94	3,118	4.8	2.8	153.57	40,254	8.6	36.5	152.50	67,027	4.2	60.7	159.77
60 percent.....	107,507	5.0	27,420,311	255.06	1,698	2.6	1.6	242.57	18,241	3.9	17.0	233.69	87,508	5.4	81.4	261.83
70 percent.....	65,152	3.0	20,490,279	314.50	1,362	2.1	2.1	247.90	30,669	6.6	47.1	334.26	33,121	2.1	50.8	298.94
80 percent.....	34,001	1.6	11,649,669	342.63	2,092	3.2	6.2	286.51	9,029	1.9	26.6	349.91	22,880	1.4	67.2	344.76
90 percent.....	11,634	.5	4,525,436	388.98	151	.2	1.3	372.13	3,013	.7	25.9	365.07	8,470	.5	72.8	387.12
100 percent.....	127,783	6.0	67,588,619	528.93	5,341	8.1	4.2	406.73	85,108	18.2	66.6	515.49	37,334	2.3	29.2	566.14

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.....	78,261	100.0	\$12,721,608	\$162.55	12,100	100.0	15.5	\$124.89	16,032	100.0	20.5	\$242.00	50,129	100.0	64.0	\$146.24
No disability.....	967	1.2	56,829	58.77	569	4.7	58.8	67.00	774	4.8	6.6	31.88	398	.8	41.2	47.60
10 percent.....	11,715	15.0	362,808	30.98	34	.3	.3	59.74	774	4.8	6.6	31.88	10,907	21.8	93.1	30.82
20 percent.....	18,670	23.9	1,125,686	60.29	8,486	70.1	45.5	65.38	2,146	13.4	11.5	59.94	8,038	16.0	43.0	53.96
30 percent.....	10,106	12.9	777,502	76.93	738	6.1	7.3	89.07	1,842	11.5	18.2	77.81	7,526	15.0	74.5	76.41
40 percent.....	7,774	9.9	818,488	105.29	420	3.5	5.4	107.69	1,315	8.2	16.9	107.48	6,039	12.0	77.7	104.64
50 percent.....	6,709	8.6	1,020,380	152.09	125	1.0	1.9	151.32	2,373	14.8	35.4	152.19	4,211	8.4	62.7	152.06
60 percent.....	6,677	8.5	1,840,332	275.62	141	1.2	2.1	349.13	1,065	6.7	16.0	202.05	5,471	10.9	81.9	288.28
70 percent.....	3,053	3.9	898,062	293.30	49	.4	1.6	270.53	1,093	6.8	35.7	294.33	1,921	3.8	62.7	293.13
80 percent.....	1,876	2.4	608,583	324.40	23	.2	1.2	320.70	519	3.2	27.7	291.05	1,334	2.7	71.1	337.42
90 percent.....	411	.5	156,434	380.62	10	.1	2.4	322.70	51	.3	12.4	369.29	350	.7	85.2	383.95
100 percent.....	10,293	13.2	5,056,504	491.26	1,505	12.4	11.6	473.53	4,854	30.3	47.2	489.06	3,934	7.9	38.2	500.75

COMPENSATION

TABLE 48—CONTINUED

Disability, Degree of Impairment, Type of Major Disability, Period of Service—June 1971

Degree of impairment World War II	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	1,395,911	100.0	\$136,989,397	\$98.14	33,920	100.0	2.4	\$124.17	317,650	100.0	22.8	\$154.29	1,044,341	100.0	74.8	\$80.21
No disability	18,194	1.3	1,202,110	66.07	17,349	51.1	95.4	67.00					845	.1	4.6	47.00
10 percent	577,561	41.4	14,598,216	25.28	749	2.2	.1	59.10	115,148	36.3	20.0	25.10	461,661	44.3	79.9	25.27
20 percent	210,107	15.0	9,727,147	46.30	425	1.3	.2	66.70	17,882	5.6	8.5	46.18	191,800	18.4	91.3	46.26
30 percent	206,164	14.8	14,675,855	71.19	7,039	20.8	3.4	70.14	58,781	18.6	28.5	70.15	140,344	13.5	68.1	71.67
40 percent	114,401	8.2	11,307,261	98.84	807	2.4	.7	98.20	18,268	5.8	16.0	96.88	95,326	9.1	83.3	99.22
50 percent	70,076	5.0	11,213,598	160.02	1,274	3.7	1.8	163.22	25,515	8.0	36.4	155.96	43,287	4.1	61.8	162.32
60 percent	68,276	4.9	17,601,093	257.79	1,098	3.2	1.6	242.26	11,580	3.6	17.0	222.72	55,598	5.3	81.4	265.41
70 percent	40,166	2.9	12,973,079	322.99	1,104	3.3	2.7	248.32	18,784	5.9	46.8	352.78	20,278	1.9	50.5	299.45
80 percent	21,431	1.5	7,265,946	339.04	1,880	5.5	8.8	289.06	5,162	1.7	25.5	350.99	14,089	1.3	65.7	341.08
90 percent	6,801	.5	2,600,169	382.32	126	.4	1.9	377.77	1,606	.5	23.6	386.35	5,069	.5	74.5	381.16
100 percent	62,734	4.5	33,824,923	539.18	2,069	6.1	3.3	514.62	41,624	14.0	71.1	530.64	16,041	1.5	25.6	566.11

Degree of impairment Korean conflict	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	239,606	100.0	\$28,559,686	\$119.19	11,452	100.0	4.8	\$87.91	45,345	100.0	18.9	\$258.63	182,809	100.0	76.3	\$89.40
No disability	7,552	3.2	499,890	66.19	7,248	63.3	96.0	67.00					394	.2	4.0	47.00
10 percent	86,703	36.2	2,223,330	25.64	244	2.1	.3	64.16	10,521	23.2	12.1	25.35	75,938	41.4	87.6	25.56
20 percent	37,186	15.5	1,728,389	46.48	102	.9	.3	66.43	2,063	4.5	5.5	46.35	35,021	19.1	94.2	46.43
30 percent	33,101	13.8	2,377,708	71.83	2,530	22.1	7.6	70.16	6,519	14.4	19.7	70.31	24,052	13.2	72.7	72.42
40 percent	20,215	8.4	2,017,876	99.82	278	2.4	1.4	96.85	2,371	5.2	11.7	98.01	17,566	9.6	86.9	100.11
50 percent	11,732	4.9	1,955,616	166.69	398	3.5	3.4	160.63	3,746	8.3	31.9	163.35	7,588	4.2	64.7	168.66
60 percent	12,656	5.3	3,362,586	265.69	211	1.8	1.7	228.43	2,171	4.8	17.2	248.48	10,274	5.6	81.1	270.09
70 percent	8,416	3.5	2,838,129	337.23	105	.9	1.2	270.00	3,924	8.7	46.7	356.28	4,387	2.4	52.1	321.80
80 percent	4,046	1.7	1,518,384	375.28	78	.7	1.9	320.36	1,104	2.4	27.3	389.67	2,864	1.6	70.8	371.23
90 percent	1,497	.6	610,617	407.89	7	.1	.5	423.00	428	.9	28.6	416.46	1,062	.6	70.9	404.34
100 percent	16,502	6.9	9,427,161	571.27	251	2.2	1.5	501.38	12,498	27.6	75.7	560.02	3,753	2.1	22.8	613.42

Disability, Degree of Impairment, Type of Major Disability, Period of Service—June 1971

Degree of impairment Vietnam era	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	244,567	100.0	\$29,972,703	\$122.55	2,095	100.0	.9	\$297.81	48,391	100.0	19.8	\$204.00	194,081	100.0	79.3	\$100.35
No disability	121	.0	5,807	47.99	6	.3	2.5	67.00					115	.1	95.0	47.00
10 percent	94,223	38.5	2,382,511	25.29	56	2.7	.1	25.00	11,612	24.0	12.3	25.13	82,555	42.5	87.6	25.31
20 percent	38,305	15.7	1,773,985	46.31	10	.5	.0	46.00	2,634	5.4	6.9	46.20	35,661	18.4	93.1	46.32
30 percent	30,736	12.6	2,196,534	71.46	42	2.0	.1	70.00	7,626	15.8	24.9	70.42	23,068	11.9	75.1	71.81
40 percent	18,722	7.7	1,882,220	100.54	30	1.4	.2	96.00	2,529	5.2	13.5	98.71	16,163	8.3	86.3	100.83
50 percent	14,511	5.9	2,190,883	150.98	854	40.8	5.9	151.75	5,142	10.6	35.4	146.05	8,515	4.4	58.7	153.88
60 percent	11,194	4.6	2,642,153	236.03	103	4.9	.9	195.84	2,197	4.5	19.6	219.53	8,894	4.6	79.5	240.58
70 percent	8,082	3.3	2,347,979	290.52	30	1.4	.4	234.10	3,524	7.3	43.6	286.80	4,528	2.3	56.0	293.78
80 percent	4,450	1.8	1,594,460	358.31	11	.5	.3	325.18	1,296	2.7	29.1	356.20	3,143	1.6	70.6	359.29
90 percent	2,275	.9	938,307	412.44	1	.0	.0	243.00	752	1.6	33.1	417.65	1,522	.8	66.9	409.95
100 percent	21,948	9.0	12,017,864	547.56	952	45.5	4.3	478.11	11,079	22.9	50.5	510.17	9,917	5.1	45.2	596.00

Degree of impairment Regular Establishment	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	187,712	100.0	\$17,857,906	\$95.13	5,973	100.0	3.2	\$101.49	39,564	100.0	21.1	\$195.29	142,175	100.0	75.7	\$67.00
No disability	2,377	1.3	124,518	52.38	2,117	35.5	89.1	54.23					260	.2	10.9	37.60
10 percent	76,631	40.9	1,569,013	20.47	104	1.8	.1	46.78	9,605	24.4	12.5	20.23	66,922	47.1	87.4	20.47
20 percent	28,383	15.1	1,066,567	37.58	90	1.5	.3	52.82	1,496	3.8	5.3	37.36	26,797	18.8	94.4	37.54
30 percent	27,401	14.6	1,601,237	58.44	2,151	36.0	7.9	56.20	6,147	15.5	22.4	56.52	19,103	13.4	69.7	59.31
40 percent	12,293	6.5	1,010,834	82.23	155	2.6	1.3	78.47	1,394	3.5	11.3	79.16	10,744	7.6	87.4	82.68
50 percent	7,369	3.9	945,795	128.35	467	7.8	6.3	125.14	3,478	8.8	47.2	125.18	3,424	2.4	46.5	132.00
60 percent	8,701	4.6	1,973,085	226.77	145	2.4	1.7	203.75	1,228	3.1	14.1	215.31	7,328	5.2	84.2	229.14
70 percent	5,423	2.9	1,432,578	264.17	74	1.2	1.4	200.96	3,343	8.4	61.6	267.46	2,066	1.4	37.0	261.02
80 percent	2,196	1.2	661,554	301.25	100	1.7	4.6	228.71	648	1.6	29.5	307.62	1,448	1.0	65.9	303.42
90 percent	650	.3	219,909	338.32	7	.1	1.1	301.71	176	.4	27.1	333.59	467	.3	71.8	340.66
100 percent	16,288	8.7	7,252,816	445.29	563	9.4	3.5	392.45	12,049	30.5	74.0	428.78	3,676	2.6	22.5	507.47

COMPENSATION

TABLE 48—CONTINUED

Disability, Degree of Impairment, Type of Major Disability, Period of Service—June 1971

Degree of impairment Spanish American War	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.....	28	100.0	\$11,946	\$426.64	1	100.0	3.6	\$478.00	5	100.0	17.9	\$413.80	22	100.0	78.5	\$427.23
No disability.....	1	3.6	25	25.00									1	4.5	100.0	25.00
10 percent.....																
20 percent.....																
30 percent.....																
40 percent.....																
50 percent.....	2	7.1	284	142.00									2	9.1	100.0	142.00
60 percent.....	3	10.7	1,063	354.33									3	13.6	100.0	354.33
70 percent.....	2	7.1	453	226.50					1	20.0	50.0	213.00	1	4.5	50.0	240.00
80 percent.....	2	7.1	742	371.00									2	9.1	100.0	371.00
90 percent.....																
100 percent.....	18	64.4	9,379	521.06	1	100.0	5.6	478.00	4	80.0	22.2	464.00	13	59.2	72.2	541.92

COMPENSATION

Disability: Class of Dependent, Period of Service—June 1971

Class of dependent	Total			World War II		World War I		Korean conflict		Vietnam era		Regular Establishment		Spanish-American War	
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	2,146,085	\$226,113,336	\$105.36	1,395,911	\$98.14	78,261	\$162.55	239,606	\$119.19	244,567	\$122.55	187,712	\$95.13	28	\$426.54
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	1,687,955	76,913,137	45.57	1,126,426	45.73	47,578	61.82	184,758	47.89	182,108	45.26	147,084	36.52	1	25.00
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	458,130	149,200,199	325.67	269,485	317.19	30,683	318.76	54,848	359.41	62,459	347.92	40,628	307.32	27	441.52
Without dependents.....	121,869	39,490,265	324.04	57,431	322.40	11,993	304.50	10,843	353.89	29,367	332.34	12,220	304.34	15	441.73
With dependents.....	336,261	109,709,934	326.26	212,054	315.78	18,690	327.91	44,005	360.76	33,092	361.75	28,408	308.60	12	441.25
Wife only.....	135,742	43,250,093	318.62	89,691	312.82	18,093	327.00	8,624	354.93	10,928	341.16	8,394	295.68	12	441.25
Wife, child or children.....	168,173	54,086,024	321.61	103,918	307.98	474	354.67	28,803	350.50	19,049	365.51	15,929	304.77		
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	4,038	1,731,854	428.89	2,422	409.14	1	784.00	956	477.90	282	448.33	377	416.00		
Wife, parent or parents.....	1,857	768,535	413.86	1,344	406.19	5	316.80	218	453.96	175	432.05	115	404.00		
Child or children only.....	16,523	5,529,482	334.65	8,942	320.95	104	344.91	3,456	360.92	1,734	383.57	2,287	311.03		
Child or children and parent or parents.....	680	302,390	444.69	325	428.86			193	485.54	63	469.81	99	401.01		
Parent or parents only.....	9,248	4,041,556	437.02	5,412	434.97	13	462.46	1,755	468.40	861	445.42	1,207	394.32		
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid.....	759,968			457,482		19,391		137,822		71,788		73,473		12	
Wives.....	309,810			197,375		18,573		38,601		30,434		24,815		12	
Children.....	431,971			249,589		799		95,532		39,518		46,533			
Parents.....	18,187			10,518		19		3,689		1,836		2,125			

Death: Total, Class of Beneficiary, Period of Service—June 1971

Class of Beneficiary	Total			World War II		World War I		Korean conflict	
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value
Total cases	372,729	\$55,376,410	\$148.57	207,252	\$129.90	37,068	\$175.78	39,471	\$140.95
Compensation	125,788	9,553,423	75.95	100,787	75.86	1,283	79.58	18,090	76.65
Dependency and indemnity compensation	240,590	44,262,253	183.97	101,942	177.96	35,759	179.18	20,050	192.54
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation	6,351	1,560,734	245.75	4,523	250.51	26	243.85	1,331	237.97
Widow alone	131,749	25,890,224	196.51	62,681	197.09	34,995	177.91	9,874	221.55
Widow and children	33,620	8,583,351	255.30	9,009	234.15	562	257.05	3,305	257.37
Widow, children and mother	3,433	1,165,002	339.35	481	323.29			254	322.89
Widow, children and father	473	156,965	331.85	60	317.27			45	319.91
Widow, children, mother and father	1,211	433,692	358.13	76	336.17			73	333.05
Widow and mother	7,859	1,954,002	248.63	5,207	262.16	41	256.54	900	276.01
Widow and father	1,352	351,225	257.78	995	259.59	2	257.50	112	266.08
Widow, mother and father	1,576	441,051	279.85	878	277.09			207	271.30
Children alone	22,966	2,573,280	112.05	4,568	115.70	499	118.37	2,862	113.04
Children and mother	2,703	526,137	194.65	358	181.51			367	182.96
Children and father	394	76,687	194.64	50	203.88			54	182.20
Children, mother and father	1,120	237,906	212.42	55	213.78			147	193.64
Mother alone	115,144	8,768,084	76.15	88,389	77.95	920	77.73	13,964	77.00
Father alone	18,541	1,443,407	77.85	14,825	79.31	45	77.80	2,017	75.62
Mother and father	30,588	2,775,397	90.73	19,620	89.70	4	94.25	5,290	86.50
Total dependents	525,948			256,206		37,833		56,646	
Widows	181,273			79,387		35,600		14,770	
Children	125,785			25,195		1,217		12,729	
Mothers	163,635			115,065		965		21,202	
Fathers	55,255			36,559		51		7,945	

	Vietnam era		Regular Establishment		Spanish-American War		Civil War		Indian Wars	
	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value
Total cases	39,972	\$191.06	48,581	\$178.46	363	\$180.93	20	\$152.75	2	\$143.50
Compensation	230	152.02	5,394	71.09	4	87.00				
Dependency and indemnity compensation	39,738	191.28	42,720	191.54	359	181.97	20	152.75	2	143.50
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation	4	270.25	467	221.61						
Widow alone	6,309	205.84	17,536	214.39	343	182.36	10	185.50	1	167.00
Widow and children	12,680	268.99	8,060	256.44	4	301.50				
Widow, children and mother	1,729	350.39	969	331.95						
Widow, children and father	252	336.45	116	334.03						
Widow, children, mother and father	788	364.80	274	351.69						
Widow and mother	708	268.42	1,003	287.35						
Widow and father	108	268.19	135	269.63						
Widow, mother and father	318	288.97	173	287.36						
Children alone	6,704	120.59	8,306	117.11	16	120.00	10	120.00	1	120.00
Children and mother	852	205.04	1,126	194.77						
Children and father	139	200.78	151	190.36						
Children, mother and father	515	218.45	403	211.36						
Mother alone	4,862	75.78	7,009	75.14						
Father alone	680	65.83	974	68.63						
Mother and father	3,328	102.62	2,346	92.03						
Total dependents	91,659		83,213		369		20		2	
Widows	22,892		28,266		347		10		1	
Children	49,539		37,072		22		10		1	
Mothers	13,100		13,303							
Fathers	6,128		4,572							

Disability: Total, Period of Service, Type of Major Disability—June 1971

Type of pension and disability	Total				World War II			World War I		
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Average monthly value
Total	1,075,643	100.0	\$116,087,138	\$107.92	415,718	100.0	\$114.40	623,762	100.0	\$102.82
Service pensions	12,375	.2	258,931	109.02						
Nonservice-connected disabilities	1,073,268	99.8	115,828,207	107.92	415,718	100.0	114.40	623,762	100.0	102.82
Tuberculosis (lung and pleura)	16,759	1.6	1,855,189	110.70	11,058	2.7	111.49	4,518	.7	108.06
Psychiatric and neurological diseases	199,292	18.5	26,214,169	131.54	117,115	28.1	126.94	62,807	10.1	143.99
Psychoses	52,983	4.9	5,967,109	112.62	35,498	8.5	110.69	6,681	1.1	131.28
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases	146,309	13.6	20,247,060	138.39	81,617	19.6	134.01	56,126	9.0	145.50
General medical and surgical conditions	794,809	73.9	82,254,471	103.49	256,825	61.8	111.52	525,475	84.2	99.04
No disability shown	62,408	5.8	5,504,378	88.20	30,720	7.4	91.64	30,962	5.0	82.58

	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	30,446	100.0	\$119.27	2,298	100.0	\$128.28	3,318	100.0	\$139.51	100	100.0	\$88.36
Service pensions							2,374	71.5	109.01			
Nonservice-connected disabilities	30,446	100.0	119.27	2,298	100.0	128.28	944	28.5	216.22	100	100.0	88.36
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)	1,164	3.8	113.37	19	.8	113.74						
Psychiatric and neurological diseases	17,792	58.5	118.00	1,409	61.3	119.52	166	5.0	216.30	3	3.0	185.67
Psychoses	10,051	33.0	107.41	752	32.7	107.80	1		222.00			
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases	7,741	25.5	131.76	657	28.6	132.95	165	5.0	216.27	3	3.0	185.67
General medical and surgical conditions	11,389	37.4	121.97	859	37.4	142.90	257	7.8	216.31	4	4.0	128.50
No disability shown	101	.3	106.05	11	.5	132.82	521	15.7	216.15	93	93.0	83.49

¹ Includes one Indian War pension; average monthly value \$135.00.

Death: Total, Class of Beneficiary, Period of Service—June 1971

Class of beneficiary	Total			World War II		World War I		Korean conflict		Vietnam era	
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value
Total cases	1,211,381	\$81,203,560	\$67.03	493,014	\$68.58	604,557	\$63.64	69,983	\$78.23	5,556	\$70.16
Widow alone	753,135	48,938,639	64.98	135,811	68.86	577,847	63.11	2,709	68.96	230	66.0
Widow and children	148,729	15,530,780	104.42	113,384	102.41	14,291	102.69	18,571	118.81	2,140	98.63
Children alone	309,517	16,734,141	54.07	243,819	52.70	12,419	43.34	48,703	63.28	3,186	51.34
Total dependents	1,808,155			932,379		628,347		196,733		11,864	
Widows	901,864			249,195		592,138		21,280		2,370	
Children	906,291			683,184		36,209		175,453		9,494	

Class of beneficiary	Spanish-American War		Civil War		Indian Wars		Mexican Border Service	
	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value
Total cases	37,375	\$79.54	700	\$94.90	151	\$78.84	45	\$54.40
Widow alone	35,954	79.53	408	110.15	131	79.19	45	54.40
Widow and children	338	100.38	4	105.30	1	142.00		
Children alone	1,083	73.35	288	73.16	19	73.11		
Total dependents	37,923		711		153		45	
Widows	36,292		412		132		45	
Children	1,631		299		21			

TABLE 53

Death: Special Acts, Class of Beneficiary, Period of Service—June 1971

Class of beneficiary	Total			Regular establishment		Spanish-American War		Civil War		Indian Wars	
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value	Number	Average monthly value
Total cases	57	\$1,409	\$24.72	16	\$14.13	15	\$19.00	24	\$34.00	2	\$41.00
Widow alone	29	739	25.48	16	14.13	8	20.13	3	90.00	2	41.00
Widow and children											
Children alone	28	670	23.93			7	17.71	21	26.00		
Total dependents	59			16		15		26		2	
Widows	29			16		8		3		2	
Children	30					7		23			

TABLE 54

Incompetent and Minor Beneficiaries Served—Fiscal Years 1967-71

Fiscal year	Total	Incompetent adults			Minors		
		Total	By type of fiduciary		Total	By type of fiduciary	
			State court appointed fiduciaries	Federal fiduciaries		State court appointed fiduciaries	Federal fiduciaries
1971	700,972	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
1969	746,806	112,206	70,433	41,773	634,600	71,334	563,266
1968	689,545	111,133	71,217	39,916	578,412	74,798	503,614
1967	647,805	109,203	72,074	37,129	538,602	77,860	460,742

Program, Period of Service

Program	Fiscal year			
	1971	1970	1969	1968
Post Korean educational assistance program				
In training during year— total	1,584,866	1,210,731	925,013	686,919
Institutions of higher learning	917,389	677,240	528,515	413,714
Schools below college level	521,873	416,658	330,000	254,576
On-job training	145,604	116,833	66,498	18,629
Children's educational assistance program				
In training during year— total	50,724	45,391	43,269	40,480
Institutions of higher learning	45,383	40,695	38,436	36,043
Schools below college level	5,282	4,638	4,788	4,395
Special restorative training	59	58	45	42
Period of service of deceased or totally disabled veteran				
World War I	480	512	576	648
World War II	30,250	27,930	27,316	24,988
Korean conflict	8,474	7,587	7,123	6,363
Other	11,520	9,362	8,254	8,481
Wives and Widows educational assistance program				
In training during year— total	8,796	7,071	2,819	
Institutions of higher learning	5,326	3,884	1,447	
Schools below college level	3,459	3,187	1,372	
Other	11			
Period of service of deceased or totally disabled veteran				
World War I	111	102	41	
World War II	2,981	2,631	1,146	
Korean conflict	949	697	235	
Other	4,755	3,641	1,397	
Vocational rehabilitation program for disabled veterans				
In training during year— total	30,471	24,457	18,969	14,373
Institutions of higher learning	20,116	14,928	10,390	6,490
Schools below college level	8,550	7,934	7,333	6,851
Job training	1,625	1,418	1,132	898
Institutional on farm	180	177	114	134
Period of service of veteran				
World War II	681	812	878	945
Korean conflict	809	891	1,133	1,678
Peacetime	28,981	22,754	16,958	11,750

Post-Korean Veterans and Servicemen Training Program, Individuals Trained

Training programs	During FY-1971	Cumulative through June 1971			
		Total	Graduate	Undergraduate	Non-degree
Total all types of training	1,584,866	2,580,130			
College level					
Total	917,389	1,395,443	256,016	1,118,143	21,284
Academic degrees - field not specified - total	481,356	692,456	66,780	625,676	
Associate in arts	157,521	219,456		219,456	
Associate in science	17,554	26,395		26,395	
Associate degree, n.e.c. ¹	59,418	80,140		80,140	
Bachelor of arts	55,573	78,904		78,904	
Bachelor of science	40,715	60,460		60,460	
Bachelor's degree, n.e.c. ¹	110,555	160,321		160,321	
Master of arts	8,872	15,040	15,040		
Master of science	5,299	9,317	9,317		
Master's degree, n.e.c. ¹	17,305	29,003	29,003		
Doctor of philosophy	7,210	11,132	11,132		
Doctor's degree, n.e.c. ¹	1,282	2,194	2,194		
Post doctoral, n.e.c. ¹	52	94	94		
Business and commerce	139,367	225,309	44,907	180,402	
Education	57,511	94,868	43,985	50,883	
Engineering	37,774	65,626	8,696	56,930	
English and journalism	5,034	8,546	2,947	5,599	
Fine and applied arts	11,299	18,127	3,621	14,506	
Foreign languages	1,495	2,635	1,298	1,337	
Law	16,646	25,766	20,636	5,130	
Liberal arts (major not specified)	27,041	38,145	903	37,242	
Life sciences - total	35,903	57,898	32,135	25,763	
Agricultural sciences	5,671	9,371	1,778	7,593	
Biological sciences	7,451	11,040	3,065	7,975	
Medical and health sciences	22,781	37,487	27,292	10,195	
Mathematics	3,931	6,910	1,827	5,083	
Physical sciences	6,771	11,348	3,793	7,555	
Social sciences	31,705	51,841	19,149	32,692	
Theology	3,850	7,180	2,917	4,263	
Technician courses - total	47,350	73,427		52,143	21,284
Business and commerce	6,502	12,227		5,493	6,734
Engineering and related	2,104	3,339		2,820	519
Medical and related	2,912	4,412		1,883	2,529
Other technician courses	35,832	53,449		41,947	11,502
All other academic fields	10,416	15,361	2,422	12,939	
Below college					
	During FY-1971	Total below college	Vocational or technical post high school	Other vocational or technical	High school
Total	521,873	986,651	216,429	721,795	48,427
Arts	40,898	85,169	22,326	62,843	
Business	108,773	237,198	75,301	161,897	
Services	36,853	69,106	17,269	51,837	
Technical courses - total	70,332	150,639	43,992	106,647	
Electronic	54,464	99,820	33,371	66,449	
Engineering	8,417	33,345	4,514	28,831	
Legal	3,039	5,745	2,153	3,592	
Medical and related	2,409	4,207	1,864	2,343	
Other technical, n.e.c.	2,003	7,522	2,090	5,432	
Trade and industrial - total	171,307	298,740	52,841	245,899	
Air conditioning	24,022	38,124	5,628	32,496	
Construction	6,024	10,313	1,617	8,696	
Electrical and electronic	52,860	100,315	19,519	80,796	
Mechanical	48,329	81,822	13,101	68,721	
Metalwork	14,458	29,828	6,833	22,995	
Other trade and industrial	25,614	38,338	6,143	32,195	
Other institutional	40,883	70,190	4,700	65,490	48,427
Flight training - total	52,827	75,609		75,609	

See footnote at end of table.

Post-Korean Veterans and Servicemen Training Program, Individuals Trained

Major occupational objective job training	During FY-1971	Cumulative through June 1971		
		Total job	Apprentice	Other on job
Total	145,604	198,036	119,945	78,091
Technical and managerial	10,622	12,813	1,652	11,161
Clerical and sales	2,035	2,654	634	2,020
Service occupations	22,273	33,082	3,407	29,675
Farming, fishery, forestry occupations	744	1,159	169	990
Trade and industrial total	103,622	139,871	108,353	31,518
Processing occupations	3,623	4,950	3,910	1,040
Machine trades occupations	25,943	34,977	29,750	5,227
Benchwork occupations	3,914	6,034	4,743	1,291
Structural work occupations	70,142	93,910	69,950	23,960
Miscellaneous occupations	6,308	8,457	5,730	2,727

1 Not elsewhere classified.

Sons, Daughters, Wives and Widows Training Programs

Training programs	During FY-1971	Individuals trained cumulative thru June 1971				
		All trainees				
		Total	Sons	Daughters	Widows	Wives
Total all types of training	59,520	179,285	86,329	81,265	9,331	2,360
College level						
Total	50,709	143,254	73,097	63,292	5,543	1,322
Academic degrees, field not specified—total	27,220	62,980	32,379	27,063	2,858	680
Associate in arts	5,945	9,178	4,393	3,569	973	243
Associate in science	572	1,033	480	404	114	35
Associate degree, n.e.c. ¹	2,005	6,995	3,847	2,747	307	94
Bachelor of arts	5,323	8,401	3,907	4,074	348	72
Bachelor of science	2,557	4,326	2,533	1,598	162	33
Bachelor's degree, n.e.c. ¹	9,816	30,552	16,098	13,628	669	157
Master of arts	369	635	195	336	94	10
Master of science	86	157	81	48	23	5
Master's degree, n.e.c. ¹	450	1,438	673	606	134	25
Doctor of philosophy	81	148	87	34	21	6
Doctor's degree, n.e.c. ¹	16	117	85	19	13	0
Business and Commerce	4,542	15,090	9,629	4,984	397	80
Education	6,522	18,196	5,147	11,604	1,175	270
Engineering	1,415	5,193	5,014	173	3	3
English and journalism	473	1,941	693	1,185	53	10
Fine and applied arts	820	3,366	1,727	1,570	58	11
Foreign languages	106	463	123	319	18	3
Home economics	288	1,133	29	1,056	40	8
Law	398	1,231	1,083	124	22	2
Liberal arts (major not specified)	2,013	10,441	5,260	5,001	141	39
Life sciences—total	2,566	9,405	3,955	5,099	261	90
Agricultural sciences	232	1,066	976	88	1	1
Biological sciences	574	2,085	1,407	658	18	2
Medical and health sciences	1,760	6,254	1,572	4,353	242	87
Mathematics	223	906	618	279	8	1
Physical sciences	266	1,566	1,280	281	3	2
Social sciences	1,815	6,129	3,346	2,544	194	45
Theology	97	467	350	110	6	1
Technician courses total	1,725	3,853	2,098	1,464	226	65
Business and commerce	281	463	126	223	90	24
Engineering and related	39	69	66	2	1	0
Medical and related	592	1,236	190	948	71	27
Other technical courses	813	2,085	1,716	291	64	14
All other academic fields	220	894	366	436	80	12
Below college level						
Total	8,811	36,031	13,232	17,973	3,788	1,038
Arts	345	1,620	1,167	381	55	17
Business	2,309	12,263	2,469	8,354	1,097	343
Services	2,883	9,982	1,160	6,754	1,586	482
Technical courses total	465	1,547	966	503	60	18
Electronic	186	564	554	8	1	1
Engineering	49	179	174	5	0	0
Medical and related	172	582	102	417	53	10
Other technical, n.e.c.	58	222	136	73	6	7
Trades and industrial—total	2,685	9,842	7,017	1,709	949	167
Construction	43	288	282	3	2	1
Dressmaking	1,483	3,607	1,079	1,503	892	133
Electrical and electronic	271	1,476	1,403	60	9	4
Mechanical	554	2,898	2,826	64	5	3
Metalwork	137	824	798	20	2	4
Other trade and industrial	197	749	629	59	39	22
Other institutional	124	777	453	272	41	11

¹ Not elsewhere classified.

Guaranteed or Insured Loans, Direct Loans, Property Management

Item	Cumulative through June 30, 1971	Fiscal year 1971	Fiscal year 1970
Guaranteed or insured loans			
Number of loans, total	7,781,837	197,884	186,209
Home	7,481,441	197,853	186,187
Farm	71,147	19	14
Business	229,249	12	8
Amount of loans (\$000), total	\$82,380,601	\$4,112,014	\$3,682,644
Home	81,444,832	4,111,578	3,682,340
Farm	283,712	334	206
Business	652,057	102	98
Amount of guaranty and insurance (\$000), total	\$42,868,712	2,133,214	\$1,971,439
Home	42,563,741	2,133,014	1,971,309
Farm	120,036	168	104
Business	184,935	32	26
Defaults and claims:			
Defaults reported	1,956,102	83,023	82,659
Loans in default - end of period	36,266	36,266	39,589
Defaults disposed of, total	1,919,836	80,346	82,412
Cured or withdrawn	1,643,454	69,950	71,991
Percent	85.6	87.1	87.4
Claims vouchered for payment	276,382	10,396	10,421
Rate per 1,000 loans outstanding		2.91	2.95
Average number of loans outstanding		3,576,723	3,535,465
Direct loans			
Number of loans fully dispersed	11,778	6,056	8,530
Amount of loans fully dispersed (\$000)	\$3,123,367	\$82,677	\$113,682
Property management			
Number acquired	298,103	13,893	14,490
Number sold	285,226	13,800	15,636
Number redeemed	2,748	383	313
Number on hand - end of period	10,129	10,129	10,419

INSURANCE

TABLE 59

Appropriations, Other Receipts, Expenditures, Cumulative Through June 30, 1971

	United States Government life insurance fund	National service life insurance fund	Veterans reopened insurance fund	Veterans special term insurance fund	Service-disabled veterans insurance fund	Servicemen's group life insurance fund
Appropriations and other receipts:						
Appropriations	\$ 4,229,033,959	\$ 26,279,185,765	\$ 259,929,446	\$ 559,145,178	\$ 4,250,000	\$ 953,595,184
Receipts other than appropriations					150,547,119	
Total	4,229,033,959	26,279,185,765	259,929,446	559,145,178	154,797,119	953,595,184
Expenditures:						
Fiscal year 1971	95,896,118	804,809,302	11,822,235	22,886,547	18,817,411	157,701,974
Cumulative to June 30, 1971	3,385,723,383	19,005,228,709	62,743,509	239,082,987	139,292,481	953,594,184
Covered into U.S. Treasury				4,250,000		
Investments, loans and liens	839,276,008	7,330,551,841	197,990,339	321,506,275	17,870,354	
Balance	4,034,568	(56,594,785)	(804,402)	(5,694,084)	(2,365,716)	1,000

TABLE 60

INSURANCE

Summary of Operations (Accrual Basis)

(in thousands)

	U.S. Government life insurance		National service life insurance		Veterans special life insurance		Service-disabled veterans insurance		Veterans reopened insurance	
	Fiscal year 1971	Cumulative totals from origin January 1919 to June 30, 1971	Fiscal year 1971	Cumulative totals from origin October 1940 to June 30, 1971	Fiscal year 1971	Cumulative totals from origin April 1951 to June 30, 1971	Fiscal year 1971	Cumulative totals from origin April 1951 to June 30, 1971	Fiscal year 1971	Cumulative totals from origin May 1965 to June 30, 1971
Income										
Premiums	\$9,704	\$2,016,456	\$513,104	\$14,792,082	\$38,566	\$456,488	\$12,886	\$97,607	\$34,097	\$219,343
Policy proceeds left to be paid in installments	7,610	736,070	44,002	5,049,270	1,349	24,952	1,110	16,192	907	5,122
Dividends left on credit or deposit	2,635	45,590	50,158	903,022						
Investment income	34,550	1,818,534	303,445	5,165,165	13,468	77,806	440	2,381	11,950	32,331
Extra hazard contributions from the U. S. Government	49	141,998	3,000	4,791,281						
Total	54,548	4,758,648	913,709	30,700,820	53,383	559,246	14,436	116,180	46,954	256,796
Disposition of income										
Death benefits	40,412	1,120,084	234,915	7,258,645	11,191	122,330	13,234	102,313	8,815	41,552
Matured endowments	1,625	491,034	49,549	354,097	18	95	2	26	62	101
Surrender benefits	3,791	293,818	37,827	498,624	2,352	14,189	711	4,934	872	3,669
Disability benefits	2,542	373,951	26,165	389,613	790	5,004	3,694	24,528	775	2,215
Payments from policy proceeds left to be paid in installments	24,676	856,183	149,312	6,453,366	1,536	19,841	1,176	11,619	812	3,187
Dividends withdrawn	2,546	38,746	43,704	727,750						
Net deposits for policy reserves	-38,817	771,475	97,563	6,587,914	32,335	309,416	8,126	69,492	32,155	182,900
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit	691	16,044	17,638	285,151						
Administrative costs									485	11,914
Total	37,466	3,961,335	656,673	22,555,160	48,222	470,875	26,943	212,912	43,976	245,538
Net gain (+) or loss (-) from operations before dividends and transfers	17,082	797,313	257,036	8,145,660	5,161	88,371	-12,507	-96,732	2,978	11,258
Dividends to policyholders	20,297	775,543	263,270	8,054,223		*48,999				
Transfers to U.S. Government					7,000	39,113				
Gain (+) or loss (-) after dividends and transfers	-3,215	21,770	-6,234	91,437	-1,839	259	-12,507	-96,732	2,978	11,258

*Special dividend authorized by legislation.

In Force—Fiscal Year 1971

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	196,459	\$847,489	4,428,623	\$29,227,491	619,546	\$5,431,536	96,146	\$ 849,402	194,424	\$1,357,996
Insurance issued during year							23,587	223,450		
Insurance reinstated during year	8	38	5,098	33,418	431	4,033	323	3,140	129	639
Insurance terminated during year by:										
Death	8,659	40,321	36,268	233,227	1,289	11,083	1,432	12,879	1,305	8,776
Maturity as endowment	329	1,633	11,904	49,804	3	18	1	3	15	62
Permanent total disability	282	1,626								
Lapse, expiry, and net changes	138	600	30,402	261,367	3,534	33,945	3,384	33,320	485	4,444
Cash surrender	1,173	4,890	12,733	64,670	830	6,209	365	2,951	447	3,101
Total terminated	10,581	49,070	91,307	609,068	5,656	51,255	5,182	49,153	2,252	16,383
In force at end of year	185,886	798,457	4,342,414	28,651,841	614,321	5,384,314	114,874	1,026,839	192,301	1,342,252
Selected year end items:										
In force on 5-year term plan	1,555	10,003	1,927,395	14,882,407	430,861	3,942,361	61,452	585,027		
In force on all other plans	184,331	788,454	2,415,019	13,769,434	183,460	1,441,953	53,422	441,812	192,301	1,342,252
In force with disability income rider	6,079	45,845	639,333	4,849,672	110,885	1,009,845			13,089	97,247
In force under disability premium waiver	176	1,160	98,881	679,764	3,022	25,783	23,273	218,589	2,369	16,113

TABLE 62

PERSONNEL

Employment: Full and Part-Time by Organization

Organization	June 30	
	1971	1970
Total	182,546	171,947
Departmental-Central Office	3,669	3,637
Field	178,877	168,310
Staff Offices	2,243	2,209
Departmental-Central Office	1,949	1,909
Field	294	300
Department of Veterans Benefits	16,946	17,094
Departmental-Central Office	520	521
Field	16,426	16,573
Department of Data Management	1,688	1,664
Departmental-Central Office	365	347
Field	1,323	1,317
Department of Medicine and Surgery	161,669	150,980
Departmental-Central Office	835	860
Field	160,834	150,120

TABLE 63

PERSONNEL

Employment: Full and Part-Time by Installation

Installation	June 30	
	1971	1970
Total	182,546	171,947
Central Office	3,669	3,637
Field	178,877	168,310
Hospitals (separate)	136,047	124,326
Domiciliary and hospital centers	15,854	17,601
Regional offices (separate)	12,518	12,404
Regional office and hospital centers	7,677	7,192
Regional offices with insurance activities	2,115	2,215
Outpatient clinics (separate)	1,387	1,309
Data processing centers	1,241	1,242
Supply depots	457	469
Veterans Benefits Office (Wash D.C.)	436	415
Foreign (Manila P.I.)	294	293
Domiciliary (separate)	261	241
Miscellaneous ¹	590	603

¹ Includes Veterans Canteen Service field offices, prosthetic center and record processing center.

TABLE 67

Employment: Minority Group, Grade—May 31, 1971¹

Grade or salary levels	Total employment	Percent minority employment	Negro	Spanish surnamed	American Indian	Oriental
GS and similar:						
GS-1 through 4	40,644	36.9	13,848	897	104	133
GS-5 through 8	37,945	27.7	9,390	727	80	332
GS-9 through 11	23,849	12.6	2,351	253	28	371
GS-12 and above	15,219	7.3	460	291	17	346
Wage systems:						
WG-1 through WG-3	15,464	56.6	8,059	583	48	68
WG-4 through WG-10	10,021	36.0	3,232	301	28	50
WG-11 and above	866	8.0	53	10	3	3
WL	1,735	41.3	647	61	7	2
WS	3,218	32.6	969	62	6	12

¹ Date of latest census.

TABLE 64

PERSONNEL

Employment: Full and Part-Time by Pay System

Pay System	June 30	
	1971	1970
Total	182,546	171,947
General Schedule	104,240	98,001
Title 38 USC ch. 73	35,906	32,895
Wage System	35,897	34,470
Canteen	3,052	2,945
Nationals (Manila)	263	263
Other ¹	3,188	3,373

¹ Includes temporary summer, purchase and hire employees.

TABLE 65

PERSONNEL

Employment: Full and Part-Time by Category

Category	June 30	
	1971	1970
Total	182,546	171,947
Competitive Service	135,069	130,109
Excepted Service	47,477	41,838
Title 38	35,850	32,836
Canteen	3,052	2,945
VRA	3,070	268
Other ¹	5,505	5,789

¹ Includes summer aids, purchase and hire, nationals (Manila), chaplains, attorneys and others.

TABLE 66

PERSONNEL

Employment: Total, Negro

June 30 ¹	Total employment reported	Negro employment	Percent
1971 ²	151,730	39,651	26.1
1970 ³	149,257	38,827	26.0
1967 ⁴	150,463	39,109	26.0
1966	147,431	36,915	25.0
1965	149,090	36,811	24.7
1964	149,551	36,242	24.2
1963	150,144	35,981	24.0
1962	150,881	35,281	23.4

¹ The frequency and method by which minority group data are obtained have been changed by Civil Service Commission instructions since August 1967.

² May 31, 1971 date of latest census.

³ November 30, 1970.

⁴ November 30, 1967.

PERSONNEL

Employment: Sex, Veterans Preference—June 30, 1971

Eligibility	All employees		Male employees		Female employees	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
With veterans preference.....	82,338	45.1	73,054	76.5	9,284	10.7
Without veterans preference.....	100,208	54.9	22,396	23.5	77,812	89.3
Total.....	182,546	100.0	95,450	100.0	87,096	100.0

APPEALS **TABLE 69**
Appeals to Board of Veterans Appeals

Item	Number of cases	
	Fiscal year 1970	Fiscal year 1971
Pending beginning of year.....	19,896	24,215
Undocketed, field office development not completed.....	16,513	18,862
Docketed, pending in BVA.....	3,383	5,353
Filed during year.....	42,898	49,311
Settled in field offices.....	21,671	26,223
Allowed on review of appealed action.....	7,923	8,852
Closed, failure to respond to statement of case.....	11,248	14,394
Withdrawn by appellant.....	2,500	2,977
Submitted to Board of Veterans Appeals.....	22,779	25,445
Decided by Board of Veterans Appeals.....	20,809	25,201
Allowed.....	2,848	2,976
Remanded for further action.....	2,975	3,611
Withdrawn.....	252	274
Denied or dismissed.....	14,734	18,340
Pending end of year.....	24,215	26,291
Undocketed, field office development not completed.....	18,862	20,694
Docketed, pending in BVA.....	5,353	5,597
Summary:		
Appeals filed.....	42,898	49,311
Final dispositions.....	39,505	47,813
Allowed.....	27.3%	24.7%
Closed.....	28.5%	30.1%
Withdrawn.....	7.0%	6.8%
Denied or dismissed.....	37.2%	38.4%
Pending end of year.....	24,215	26,291

APPEALS **TABLE 70**
Advisory Opinions Requested by the Board of Veterans Appeals from Outside Medical Experts

Medical specialty	Number of advisory opinions requested	
	Fiscal year 1970	Fiscal year 1971
All specialties.....	259	249
Number requested in connection with:		
Appellate consideration.....	231	228
Reconsideration.....	28	21
Internal medicine:		
General.....	23	12
Cardiovascular.....	36	26
Gastroenterology.....	11	16
Pulmonary diseases.....	19	15
Surgery:		
General.....	6	2
Orthopedic.....	9	7
Thoracic.....	1	1
Otolaryngology & ophthalmology.....	13	9
Psychiatry.....	53	64
Neurology—medical and/or surgical.....	22	27
Pathology—medical and/or surgical.....	58	60
Other.....	8	10

APPEALS

TABLE 71

*Analysis of Cases Decided by Board of Veterans Appeals
Fiscal Year 1971*

Benefits involved	Cases				
	Total	Allowed	Denied	Remanded	Withdrawn and dismissed
Total.....	25,201	2,976	18,340	3,611	274
Disability.....	20,560	2,376	15,013	2,955	216
Death.....	2,197	331	1,535	313	18
Insurance and indemnity.....	291	21	241	24	5
Education and training.....	706	71	561	67	7
Loan guaranty, waiver of indebtedness.....	578	70	394	107	7
Waivers and forfeitures.....	466	62	313	88	3
Medical treatment and reimbursement.....	403	45	283	57	18
Period of service	Cases				
	Total	Allowed	Denied	Remanded	Withdrawn and dismissed
Total.....	25,201	2,976	18,340	3,611	274
WW I.....	787	81	590	107	9
WW II.....	13,235	1,375	10,045	1,712	153
Korean conflict.....	3,564	392	2,659	476	37
Vietnam era.....	6,100	973	3,961	1,107	59
Regular establishment.....	1,458	153	1,080	209	16
Other.....	7	2	5	0	0

Appropriations, Expenditures and Balances—Cash Basis

	Appropriations	Expenditures		Nonexpenditure transfers	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments	Cash balance
		Fiscal year 1971	Cumulative through June 30, 1971				
General and special funds:							
Compensation and pensions	85,956,802.000	5,799,956.623	85,414,922.335				541,879,665
Readjustment benefits	28,416,904.404	1,619,533.542	28,288,027.447				128,876,957
Veterans insurance and indemnities	311,690.036	12,260.776	343,581.120	33,000,000			1,108,916
Medical care, 1971	1,941,623.000	1,740,293.734	1,740,293.734		214,116		201,115,150
Medical care, 1954-1970	17,659,020.872	130,276.922	17,587,412.152		68,952,523		2,656,197
Medical and prosthetic research	407,876.131	60,899.644	397,451,028				10,425,103
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1971	20,161.000	17,624.312	17,624.312		115,868		2,420,820
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954-70	337,130.904	2,011.319	328,368.476		7,809,909		952,519
General operating expenses, 1971	258,117.960	239,648.452	239,648.452		244,692		18,224,816
General operating expenses, 1954-1970	2,978,170.302	17,712.319	2,948,926.075		29,046,122		198,105
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities	948,974.863	80,221.520	802,708.776				146,266,087
Grants for construction of state extended care facilities, 1971-73	7,500.000						7,500,000
Grants for construction of state extended care facilities, 1966-1972	18,500.000	2,928.092	10,116.519		484		8,382,997
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines	500.000	15,763	467,606				32,394
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines, 1971	2,000.000	1,430.645	1,430.645		369,494		199,861
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines, 1950-70	32,246.231	124,597	20,829,067		11,416,640		524
Construction, Corregidor—Bataan Memorial	1,500.000	764	1,458,077		3,626		38,297
Loan guaranty revolving fund	17,314.261	* 86,826,761	644,757,268	1,175,130,989			547,687,982
Direct loans to veterans and reserves	1,733,055.599	*81,511,458	275,221,655	*791,777,147			666,056,797
Canteen service revolving fund	4,965.000	*230,466	*11,968,077		12,068,086		4,864,991
Rental, maintenance and repair of quarters		1,815	*115,439		93,515		21,924
Service-disabled veterans insurance	14,500.000	*2,267,631	*1,500,663				6,000,663
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief	3,528.000	7,640	2,007,005		1,500,000		20,995
Veterans reopened insurance fund		*32,157,326	*189,531,819			188,990,000	532,819
Veterans special life insurance fund	250.000	*33,086,198	*332,584,485	*34,650,000	4,250,000	293,030,000	904,485
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund	2,000.000	9,367	149,203		1,600,000		250,797
Servicemen's group life insurance fund			*1,000				1,000
Supply fund		5,445.971	*22,441,526	*71,400	15,677,579		6,692,547
Consolidated working fund		153,234	*100,786				100,786
Total: appropriations and funds	141,064,330,563	9,494,477,211	138,507,157,157	381,632,442	153,362,654	482,029,000	2,303,414,194
Deduct: proprietary receipts from the public		2,274,206					
Total: federal funds	141,064,330,563	9,492,203,005	138,507,157,157	381,632,442	153,362,654	482,029,000	2,303,414,194

See footnote at end of table.

Appropriations, Expenditures and Balances—Cash Basis

	Appropriations	Expenditures		Nonexpenditure transfers	Covered into U.S. Treasury or restored	Investments	Cash balance
		Fiscal year 1971	Cumulative through June 30, 1971				
Trust funds:							
General post fund, national homes	43,264,649	2,487,425	38,923,851		387	1,430,000	2,910,411
National service life insurance fund	23,779,588,365	661,140,408	17,356,319,761		89	6,402,890,000	20,378,515
U.S. government life insurance fund	3,586,956,749	82,053,051	2,824,030,259		1,811,199	758,218,000	2,897,291
Sub-total: trust funds	27,409,809,763	745,680,884	20,219,273,871		1,811,675	7,162,538,000	26,186,217
Deduct: proprietary receipts from the public		479,189,223					
Total: trust funds	27,409,809,763	266,491,661	20,219,273,871		1,811,675	7,162,538,000	26,186,217
Deduct: intragovernmental transactions		3,086,383					
Total: Veterans Administration	168,474,140,326	9,755,608,283	158,726,431,028	381,632,442	155,174,329	7,644,567,000	2,329,600,411
Appropriations and funds not included above:							
National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health (Transfer to Veterans Administration), 1957-1970	11,866,900	128,434	11,471,419		392,400		3,081
Personal funds of patients		1,453,017	*49,011,018				49,011,018
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries		230,983	*245,596				245,596
Miscellaneous administrative and construction expenses	10,853,583,789		10,474,607,118		378,976,671		
Miscellaneous benefit and insurance expenses	25,110,301,012		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	26,768,096		19,795,261		6,972,835		
Total: other appropriations and funds	40,703,362,190	1,812,434	39,736,979,495		917,123,000		49,259,695

*Indicates credit

† Appropriation column increased and expenditures cumulative through June 30, 1971 decreased by \$250,000 to correctly reflect this amount as an appropriation.

VA Gross Expenditures ¹—Fiscal Years 1962–1971

Fiscal year	Grand total	Medical and administrative expenses					Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs)	Compensation and pension	
		Total	General operating expenses	Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses	Medical care	Medical and prosthetic research		Total	Compensation and pensions
1971	\$11,622,023,722	\$2,256,979,848	\$260,146,750	\$20,185,893	\$1,913,508,523	\$63,138,682	\$80,919,238	\$5,839,390,281	\$5,726,457,889
1970	10,259,746,879	2,007,783,909	243,024,802	17,781,534	1,687,622,806	59,354,767	71,153,768	5,357,407,811	5,253,839,611
1969	9,158,983,042	1,735,043,428	206,239,450	14,322,334	1,464,103,543	50,378,100	46,102,621	4,939,409,724	4,848,851,703
1968	8,552,577,453	1,620,046,513	189,640,831	12,762,188	1,372,300,914	45,342,579	47,993,173	4,611,180,743	4,519,304,373
1967	8,121,543,326	1,518,199,132	178,939,727	14,000,224	1,281,231,866	44,027,313	59,957,224	4,494,130,947	4,392,834,057
1966	7,473,628,178	1,406,409,126	164,338,764	13,142,466	1,190,450,963	38,476,932	83,464,488	4,391,943,302	4,305,367,750
1965	7,139,296,223	1,358,051,155	162,763,754	14,137,422	1,144,011,420	37,138,557	76,996,460	4,107,721,051	4,042,143,926
1964	7,051,816,611	1,291,692,430	157,844,659	14,295,645	1,087,847,711	31,704,413	68,576,499	3,959,187,575	3,900,202,888
1963	7,003,948,556	1,246,129,768	158,932,634	15,984,135	1,043,762,387	27,450,611	66,170,410	3,868,465,720	3,814,748,740
1962	6,708,694,009	1,195,892,170	161,001,055	14,854,473	994,036,541	(²)	53,008,051	3,707,536,447	3,652,598,228

Compensation and pension—continued									
Fiscal year	Statutory burial awards	Special allowance (sec. 412, title 38, U.S.C.)	Death gratuities (ch. 19, title 38, U.S.C.)	Subsistence allowance (ch. 31, title 38, U.S.C.)	Invalid lifts, devices, etc. (sec. 617, title 38, U.S.C.)	Burial flags (sec. 901, title 38, U.S.C.)	Tort claim settlements (sec. 517, title 38, U.S.C.)	Other ¹	Grants for construction of State extended care facilities
1971	\$69,644,373	\$603,653	\$7,622	\$39,561,067	\$2,541,021	\$2,005,881	\$92,616	*\$1,523,841	\$4,168,114
1970	73,385,181	572,948	*15,534	27,866,405	1,459,708	1,542,930	172,400	1,415,838	3,451,576
1969	66,949,861	477,137	69,764	20,042,537	783,728	1,650,080	90,950	493,960	1,769,335
1968	63,798,148	388,030	5,214,641	15,622,758	419,877	1,463,611	215,085	4,754,216	1,890,043
1967	61,425,288	314,128	19,941,263	13,495,763	175,866	1,119,286	103,500	4,731,792	77,471
1966	58,486,893	248,406	10,972,412	12,055,219	157,874	1,060,419	82,750	3,511,577	
1965	56,727,747	138,534		8,936,869	43,575	561,725	272,715	*1,104,043	
1964	50,169,202	127,817		7,507,674	22,304			1,157,688	
1963	48,072,010	112,269		5,904,839	19,746			*391,884	
1962	42,513,123	121,152		6,817,171	27,549			5,459,222	

See footnotes at end of table.

VA Gross Expenditures¹—Fiscal Years 1962–1971

Fiscal year	National Cancer Institute Public Health Service (transfer to Veterans Administration)	Grants to the Republic of the Philippines	Servicemen's group life insurance fund	Veterans reopened insurance fund	Veterans special term insurance	Service-disabled veterans insurance	Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief	Military and naval insurance	U.S. Government life insurance
1971	\$27,379	\$1,652,300	\$163,988,014	\$14,710,802	\$22,063,259	\$17,590,247	\$10,318	\$1,352,490	\$101,057,270
1970	1,020,531	1,454,083	135,216,033	13,586,911	21,910,442	23,847,187	2,539	1,519,693	106,955,265
1969	800,750	1,369,022	194,788,657	10,073,725	16,480,391	17,126,352	334	1,741,466	96,385,699
1968	964,936	1,309,692	229,532,406	8,549,402	14,011,961	13,312,743	5,827	1,867,140	94,509,559
1967	990,312	445,809	150,449,931	9,054,310	19,844,577	13,828,964	2,796	2,016,259	97,216,854
1966	938,419	326,408	79,619,142	9,380,355	17,509,232	12,793,723	7,873	2,262,913	94,861,296
1965	1,007,250	360,303	-----	2,987,212	11,426,839	11,521,826	23,945	2,198,332	97,273,775
1964	1,160,261	258,345	-----	-----	19,590,061	10,836,011	22,831	2,372,239	108,642,189
1963	1,145,315	300,621	-----	-----	11,139,733	10,099,824	22,513	2,398,392	111,079,430
1962	927,489	351,596	-----	-----	44,208,822	8,066,915	17,266	3,052,818	-----

Fiscal year	National service life insurance	Servicemens' indemnities	Readjustment benefits						
			Total	Vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans	Post-Korean conflict veterans educational assistance	Sons and daughters & wives & widows educational assistance	Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans	Specially adapted housing for disabled veterans	Education and training prior laws and other miscellaneous expenditures
1971	\$859,289,985	\$743	\$1,631,738,617	\$19,168,047	\$1,521,699,607	\$70,644,290	\$6,642,228	\$8,016,871	\$5,567,574
1970	877,780,135	16,443	1,018,861,723	13,776,262	938,775,099	51,927,780	5,856,799	7,785,818	739,965
1969	741,623,221	7,641	678,903,395	9,922,707	614,736,833	40,320,423	4,931,648	4,952,552	4,039,230
1968	728,478,286	40,920	461,506,628	7,132,409	407,047,466	37,104,563	3,467,763	4,416,178	*406,084
1967	755,190,356	564,136	297,601,152	5,690,558	251,651,864	34,322,084	827,998	4,485,431	*78,635
1966	654,392,770	4,724,313	42,097,184	5,371,195	-----	31,112,561	929,755	4,817,823	11,488
1965	655,721,331	9,967,695	49,392,151	5,596,588	-----	25,570,005	1,144,004	5,208,088	11,858,470
1964	691,018,072	14,913,868	68,827,750	4,249,633	-----	24,805,193	1,287,528	4,723,825	33,935,761
1963	782,559,854	22,035,789	95,565,684	3,338,169	-----	25,704,209	1,017,823	3,458,959	62,462,857
1962	695,044,732	29,167,759	150,504,739	3,518,654	-----	21,366,117	668,837	3,894,915	121,172,197

Fiscal year	Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund	Direct loans to veterans	Loan guaranty revolving fund	Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial	Rental, maintenance and repair of quarters	Supply fund	General post fund	Personal funds of patients	All others
1971	\$351,056	\$147,134,261	\$268,240,129	\$761	\$142,653	\$150,744,832	\$2,480,062	\$57,341,699	\$649,364
1970	302,370	180,403,169	248,961,391	76,138	101,842	125,888,435	2,393,790	59,051,086	600,609
1969	6,346	208,546,050	282,955,331	776,153	107,681	123,347,400	2,228,408	59,188,589	201,315
1968	14,111	208,381,593	328,089,576	519,956	114,530	120,172,974	2,242,756	57,837,277	4,700
1967	637	161,659,592	368,873,003	7,681	113,325	109,073,031	2,442,812	59,803,006	-----
1966	*1,132	92,431,897	378,027,450	65,911	114,177	140,047,826	1,910,989	56,857,989	3,442,467
1965	*1,908	171,394,327	363,925,896	11,474	118,621	162,858,651	1,410,320	53,796,342	233,167
1964	30,547	237,279,600	355,313,428	-----	93,119	176,816,043	1,600,343	54,290,727	376,702
1963	4,660	246,331,764	309,519,859	-----	90,983	179,872,023	1,571,759	50,774,333	1,057,355
1962	*14,076	252,827,007	234,992,484	-----	87,539	171,241,209	1,609,314	48,581,951	510,339

¹ Data for FY's 1970-71 are on an accrued expenditures basis. Prior year data based on a non-accrual basis.

² Expenditures for medical and prosthetic research prior to 1963 contained in medical administration and miscellaneous operating expense.

³ Expenditures for yellow fever experiments, adjusted service and dependent pay, adjusted service certificates for WWI, change in receivables, etc.

*Credit.

Note.—Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Estimated Selected Expenditures by State—Fiscal Year 1971

State	Total expenditures ¹	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits including certain retirement pay as of June 1971, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1971							
		Total living and deceased veterans						Living veterans	
		Total		Service connected		Non-service connected		Total	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total	\$10,747,725,005	4,806,561	\$5,726,457,889	2,519,394	\$3,376,458,304	2,287,167	\$2,349,999,585	3,222,394	\$4,117,482,362
Foreign countries	111,155,203	74,094	89,727,728	47,598	55,921,286	26,496	33,806,442	29,866	42,099,884
U.S. possessions and associated areas	106,918,209	35,080	67,383,599	18,703	45,389,831	16,377	21,993,768	25,499	55,521,364
Puerto Rico	104,457,029	33,774	65,763,278	17,832	44,195,120	15,942	21,568,158	24,701	54,613,813
All others	2,461,180	1,306	1,620,321	871	1,194,711	435	425,610	798	907,551
Total U.S.	10,529,651,593	4,697,387	5,569,346,562	2,453,093	3,275,147,187	2,244,294	2,294,199,375	3,167,029	4,019,861,114
Alabama	203,787,283	89,973	111,174,936	44,625	61,641,733	45,348	49,533,203	57,045	76,127,058
Alaska	11,162,136	3,211	3,391,088	2,296	2,509,601	915	881,487	2,509	2,635,636
Arizona	120,299,002	44,997	61,983,287	25,815	42,041,220	19,182	19,942,067	32,068	47,293,199
Arkansas	151,908,878	64,460	91,623,939	28,609	50,330,107	35,851	41,293,832	43,473	69,902,459
California	1,100,695,815	492,017	478,698,483	224,434	304,886,531	177,583	173,811,952	273,232	338,101,001
Colorado	132,071,074	49,762	63,887,941	29,835	43,537,562	19,927	20,350,379	35,348	47,697,327
Connecticut	124,912,291	59,125	62,876,343	35,975	41,114,483	23,150	21,761,860	42,367	46,703,095
Delaware	25,231,328	10,444	11,727,678	5,731	7,142,588	4,713	4,585,090	7,932	8,242,146
District of Columbia	201,172,466	20,348	27,723,701	11,781	18,661,945	8,567	9,061,756	13,597	18,482,913
Florida	446,056,816	196,967	250,683,088	101,101	160,659,751	95,866	99,023,337	135,831	192,343,289
Georgia	235,863,311	104,308	132,691,824	52,086	76,212,756	52,222	56,479,068	65,401	90,046,525
Hawaii	26,410,857	9,958	12,128,486	6,883	9,051,759	3,075	3,075,727	7,052	8,529,054
Idaho	41,082,329	17,017	21,090,921	8,447	12,145,346	8,570	8,945,575	12,149	16,427,860
Illinois	453,700,452	198,073	299,647,592	92,300	107,120,516	105,683	102,527,076	129,837	145,906,659
Indiana	201,213,954	102,954	113,608,222	48,902	61,548,344	54,052	52,059,878	66,330	79,615,122
Iowa	141,397,858	62,240	73,727,443	27,412	38,339,370	34,828	35,388,073	41,479	54,546,001
Kansas	127,870,392	52,597	61,757,361	24,047	33,091,318	28,550	28,666,043	34,343	43,855,508
Kentucky	171,794,718	88,902	108,979,648	41,917	57,223,968	46,985	51,755,680	57,664	76,811,073
Louisiana	185,998,433	87,680	110,425,660	39,919	57,357,079	47,761	53,068,581	55,655	76,775,563
Maine	356,114,204	28,878	37,668,241	14,145	21,884,651	14,733	15,783,500	19,436	28,014,379
Maryland	160,600,558	74,190	85,673,090	41,416	54,110,252	32,774	31,562,838	48,152	57,709,546
Massachusetts	344,128,799	175,010	197,364,940	113,224	136,752,807	61,786	60,612,133	128,082	149,714,105
Michigan	247,679,542	175,611	198,546,476	97,258	122,237,803	78,353	76,308,673	121,873	148,492,922
Minnesota	221,834,670	96,230	111,685,776	49,247	62,560,568	46,983	49,125,208	68,394	85,399,766
Mississippi	129,115,495	62,141	81,087,161	28,117	41,456,926	34,024	39,630,235	39,595	56,813,021
Missouri	247,679,542	116,532	137,107,100	51,878	69,861,056	64,654	67,246,050	75,826	97,938,881
Montana	39,785,903	16,960	20,005,045	8,456	11,334,061	8,504	8,670,984	11,758	15,026,486
Nebraska	74,446,836	30,531	37,216,626	14,803	20,763,769	15,728	16,452,857	21,041	27,407,033
Nevada	23,282,429	11,056	12,456,584	6,544	8,017,286	4,512	4,439,298	8,162	9,518,915
New Hampshire	38,838,933	19,797	24,136,099	10,765	14,961,769	9,032	9,174,330	13,700	17,862,686
New Jersey	278,133,118	158,642	162,060,030	93,025	100,468,179	65,617	61,591,851	110,564	116,690,145
New Mexico	71,666,856	27,748	39,723,312	16,310	26,769,391	11,438	12,953,921	20,012	30,854,277
New York	824,792,022	404,945	440,616,336	230,308	272,466,699	174,637	168,149,637	283,076	325,690,769
North Carolina	246,121,251	112,856	145,367,501	54,076	81,329,906	58,780	64,037,595	71,050	101,251,780
North Dakota	128,427,950	55,121	65,587,545	6,294	7,428,524	5,625	6,032,243	8,494	10,159,406
Ohio	459,038,767	233,815	261,097,593	124,964	153,849,781	108,851	107,247,812	159,694	191,250,697
Oklahoma	174,354,669	79,404	103,592,431	38,097	57,389,407	41,307	46,203,024	53,965	77,414,945
Oregon	128,427,950	55,121	65,587,545	24,346	34,224,310	30,775	31,363,235	38,356	49,908,588
Pennsylvania	569,775,525	294,839	325,917,548	154,005	188,545,575	140,834	137,371,973	194,654	229,557,076
Rhode Island	54,069,119	27,229	31,222,582	15,792	19,987,083	11,437	11,235,499	19,173	23,224,730
South Carolina	121,687,548	57,911	72,343,870	25,761	37,064,646	32,150	35,279,224	34,188	46,749,081
South Dakota	46,411,174	16,977	20,651,672	6,940	9,884,985	10,037	10,766,687	11,600	15,512,631
Tennessee	230,082,268	98,991	122,663,712	44,478	63,498,051	54,513	59,165,661	62,198	85,108,988
Texas	616,037,598	268,997	343,524,431	142,241	205,952,982	126,756	137,571,449	180,612	247,458,881
Utah	59,546,082	19,346	22,090,188	10,894	13,833,408	8,452	8,256,780	13,523	16,300,121
Vermont	23,751,913	10,251	13,325,436	5,176	8,079,132	5,075	5,246,304	6,836	9,826,592
Virginia	293,499,296	102,753	133,597,705	53,735	82,860,822	49,018	50,736,883	65,873	91,252,991
Washington	203,684,798	79,611	99,633,699	42,917	62,195,243	36,694	37,438,456	55,845	74,889,132
West Virginia	119,879,472	58,474	73,098,242	24,984	36,376,993	33,490	36,721,249	38,069	52,826,917
Wisconsin	214,205,160	97,920	110,831,106	46,924	59,235,437	50,996	51,595,669	68,048	83,343,814
Wyoming	24,679,910	7,669	9,166,077	3,768	5,149,714	3,901	4,016,363	5,413	6,965,742

Estimated Selected Expenditures by State—Fiscal Year 1971

State	Living veterans				Deceased veterans					
	Service connected		Non-service connected		Total		Service connected		Non-service connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total	2,146,665	\$2,731,139,090	1,075,729	\$1,386,343,272	1,584,167	\$1,608,975,527	372,729	\$645,319,214	1,211,438	\$963,656,313
Foreign countries	17,786	22,712,532	12,080	19,387,352	44,228	47,627,844	29,812	33,208,754	14,416	14,419,090
U.S. possessions and associated areas	16,063	40,500,576	9,436	15,020,788	9,581	11,862,235	2,640	4,889,255	6,941	6,972,980
Puerto Rico	15,400	39,757,219	9,301	14,856,594	9,073	11,149,465	2,432	4,437,901	6,641	6,711,564
All others	663	743,357	135	164,194	508	712,770	308	451,354	300	261,416
Total U.S.	2,112,816	2,667,925,982	1,054,213	1,351,935,132	1,530,358	1,549,485,448	340,277	607,221,205	1,190,081	942,264,243
Alabama	36,380	47,522,075	20,665	28,604,983	32,928	35,047,878	8,245	14,119,658	24,683	20,928,220
Alaska	2,152	2,215,596	357	420,040	702	755,452	144	294,005	558	461,447
Arizona	21,913	34,436,897	10,155	12,856,602	12,929	14,689,788	3,302	7,604,323	9,027	7,085,465
Arkansas	23,148	41,550,597	20,325	28,351,862	20,987	21,721,480	5,461	8,779,510	15,526	12,941,970
California	191,022	236,468,166	82,210	101,632,835	128,785	140,597,482	33,412	68,418,365	95,373	72,179,117
Colorado	25,553	35,214,206	9,795	12,483,121	14,414	16,190,614	4,282	8,323,356	10,132	7,867,258
Connecticut	32,665	35,097,398	9,702	11,605,697	16,758	16,173,248	3,310	6,017,085	13,448	10,156,163
Delaware	5,058	5,817,897	1,974	2,424,249	3,412	3,485,532	673	1,324,691	2,739	2,160,841
District of Columbia	9,741	13,306,389	3,856	5,176,524	6,751	9,240,788	2,040	5,355,556	4,711	3,885,232
Florida	84,841	128,080,878	50,990	64,262,411	61,136	67,339,799	16,260	32,578,873	44,876	34,760,926
Georgia	41,625	57,118,681	23,776	32,927,844	38,907	42,645,299	10,461	19,094,075	28,446	23,551,224
Hawaii	5,751	6,852,384	1,301	1,667,670	2,906	3,608,432	1,132	2,199,375	1,774	1,409,057
Idaho	7,381	10,445,698	4,768	5,982,162	4,868	4,663,061	1,066	1,699,648	3,802	2,963,413
Illinois	80,789	88,116,610	46,068	56,890,049	71,236	64,640,933	11,621	19,003,906	59,615	45,637,027
Indiana	42,222	50,672,011	24,108	28,973,411	36,624	33,962,800	6,680	10,876,333	29,944	23,086,467
Iowa	23,430	32,055,150	18,409	22,490,851	20,761	19,181,442	3,982	6,284,220	16,779	12,897,222
Kansas	19,781	25,950,930	14,562	17,904,576	18,254	17,401,855	4,266	7,140,388	13,988	10,761,467
Kentucky	33,913	44,621,789	23,751	32,222,284	31,238	32,135,575	8,004	12,602,179	23,234	19,533,396
Louisiana	32,990	45,436,259	22,665	31,339,304	32,025	33,650,097	6,929	11,920,820	25,096	21,729,277
Maine	11,881	18,035,744	7,555	9,978,635	9,442	9,653,862	2,264	3,648,907	7,178	5,804,955
Maryland	35,678	41,996,012	12,474	15,713,534	26,038	27,963,544	5,738	12,114,240	20,300	15,849,304
Massachusetts	102,645	117,346,434	25,437	32,367,671	46,928	47,650,835	10,579	19,406,373	36,349	28,244,462
Michigan	87,957	106,898,164	33,916	41,594,758	53,738	50,053,554	9,301	15,369,639	44,437	34,713,915
Minnesota	43,700	53,654,743	24,694	31,745,023	27,836	26,286,010	5,547	8,905,825	22,289	17,380,185
Mississippi	22,258	31,484,218	17,692	25,358,803	22,191	24,244,140	5,859	9,972,708	16,332	14,271,432
Missouri	43,535	56,193,741	32,291	41,755,105	40,706	39,168,254	8,343	13,677,309	32,363	25,490,945
Montana	7,473	9,724,617	4,285	5,301,869	5,202	4,978,559	983	1,609,444	4,219	3,369,115
Nebraska	12,633	17,119,304	8,408	10,787,729	9,490	9,309,593	2,170	3,644,465	7,320	5,665,128
Nevada	5,916	6,793,410	2,246	2,725,505	2,894	2,937,669	628	1,223,876	2,266	1,713,793
New Hampshire	9,385	12,331,501	4,315	5,531,185	6,097	6,273,413	1,380	2,630,268	4,717	3,643,145
New Jersey	84,776	85,547,625	25,788	31,142,520	48,078	45,369,885	8,249	14,920,554	39,829	30,449,331
New Mexico	13,811	22,328,564	6,201	8,525,713	7,736	8,869,035	2,499	4,440,827	5,237	4,428,208
New York	208,774	234,982,844	74,302	90,617,925	121,869	115,015,567	21,534	37,483,855	100,335	77,531,712
North Carolina	43,915	63,516,823	27,135	37,734,957	41,806	44,115,721	10,161	17,813,083	31,645	26,302,638
North Dakota	5,529	6,323,718	2,965	3,835,688	3,425	3,301,361	765	1,104,806	2,660	2,196,555
Ohio	111,741	131,711,219	47,953	59,539,478	74,121	69,846,896	13,223	22,138,562	60,898	47,708,334
Oklahoma	31,354	46,316,628	22,611	31,098,317	25,439	26,177,486	6,743	11,072,779	18,696	15,104,707
Oregon	21,149	28,734,793	17,207	21,173,795	16,765	15,678,957	3,197	5,489,517	13,568	10,189,440
Pennsylvania	134,987	156,850,521	59,667	72,706,555	100,185	96,360,472	19,018	31,695,054	81,167	64,665,418
Rhode Island	14,161	16,964,787	5,012	6,259,933	8,056	7,997,862	1,631	3,022,296	6,425	4,975,566
South Carolina	20,196	26,951,793	13,992	19,797,288	23,723	25,594,789	5,565	10,112,853	18,158	15,481,936
South Dakota	5,921	8,309,579	5,679	7,203,052	5,377	5,139,041	1,019	1,575,406	4,358	3,563,635
Tennessee	35,620	49,185,240	26,578	35,923,748	36,793	37,554,724	8,858	14,312,811	27,935	23,241,913
Texas	118,140	162,352,571	62,472	85,106,310	88,385	96,065,550	24,101	43,600,411	64,284	52,465,139
Utah	9,575	11,570,868	3,948	4,789,253	5,823	5,730,067	1,319	2,262,540	4,504	3,467,527
Vermont	4,383	6,666,630	2,453	3,159,962	3,415	3,498,844	793	1,412,502	2,622	2,086,342
Virginia	43,650	62,294,985	22,223	28,958,006	36,880	42,344,714	10,085	20,565,837	26,795	21,778,877
Washington	37,057	50,962,972	18,788	23,926,160	23,766	24,744,567	5,860	11,232,271	17,906	13,512,296
West Virginia	20,196	29,189,027	17,873	23,637,920	20,405	20,271,295	4,788	7,187,966	15,617	13,083,329
Wisconsin	41,157	50,212,582	26,891	33,131,232	29,872	27,487,292	5,767	9,022,855	24,105	18,464,437
Wyoming	3,328	4,404,714	2,085	2,591,028	2,256	2,170,335	440	745,000	1,816	1,425,335

Estimated Selected Expenditures by State—Fiscal Year 1971

State	World War II									
	Living veterans								Deceased veterans	
	Total		Service connected		Non-service connected		Reserve officers		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total	1,811,632	\$2,212,593,981	1,395,911	\$1,657,282,031	415,718	\$555,299,025	3	\$12,925	700,266	\$714,916,791
Foreign countries	16,850	19,700,680	14,227	15,861,822	2,623	3,838,858			29,086	28,083,228
U.S. possessions and associated areas	7,663	16,177,685	4,383	11,079,323	3,280	5,098,362			2,613	3,280,145
Puerto Rico	7,300	15,811,681	4,091	10,806,681	3,209	5,005,000			2,413	3,048,556
All others	363	366,004	292	272,642	71	93,362			200	231,589
Total U.S.	1,787,119	2,176,715,616	1,377,301	1,630,340,886	409,815	546,361,805	3	12,925	668,567	683,553,418
Alabama	32,636	41,211,575	23,878	29,029,062	8,758	12,182,513			14,402	14,824,308
Alaska	1,430	1,444,475	1,248	1,225,868	182	218,607			400	379,243
Arizona	17,300	25,423,080	13,107	19,838,286	4,193	5,584,794			5,806	6,202,555
Arkansas	23,634	37,537,094	14,935	25,369,802	8,699	12,167,292			8,286	8,631,358
California	147,779	171,679,160	115,740	130,845,337	32,039	40,833,823			55,749	58,379,449
Colorado	18,320	23,396,801	14,893	18,755,701	3,427	4,641,100			5,957	6,112,616
Connecticut	25,569	26,297,685	22,269	22,052,950	3,300	4,244,735			7,717	7,764,870
Delaware	4,049	4,580,976	3,183	3,470,750	866	1,110,226			1,617	1,616,859
District of Columbia	7,207	9,230,427	5,190	6,452,781	2,017	2,777,646			2,948	4,046,183
Florida	67,712	97,360,808	51,095	75,045,040	16,617	22,315,768			24,435	26,740,687
Georgia	37,537	49,370,050	25,509	32,804,632	12,028	16,565,418			17,355	17,982,477
Hawaii	2,992	3,580,478	2,574	3,031,584	418	548,894			1,279	1,342,647
Idaho	6,525	8,886,445	4,890	6,766,793	1,635	2,119,652			2,097	2,004,692
Illinois	71,867	77,934,597	55,496	56,660,340	16,371	21,274,257			31,441	29,781,939
Indiana	35,211	39,887,932	27,712	30,611,092	7,499	9,276,840			14,983	14,395,919
Iowa	20,958	26,649,890	15,676	19,912,198	5,282	6,737,692			8,191	8,092,678
Kansas	17,887	21,841,330	13,379	16,130,131	4,508	5,711,199			7,433	7,494,809
Kentucky	33,945	43,406,602	23,197	28,471,705	10,748	14,934,897			13,268	13,816,185
Louisiana	32,400	42,870,122	21,521	27,820,048	10,879	15,050,074			14,687	15,503,912
Maine	10,502	14,961,409	7,503	10,929,740	2,999	4,031,669			3,856	4,090,039
Maryland	27,215	31,269,893	22,281	24,723,574	4,933	6,542,455	1	3,864	11,443	12,071,847
Massachusetts	78,860	89,206,365	69,633	76,579,486	9,227	12,626,879			20,091	21,703,231
Michigan	70,045	82,189,340	58,584	67,176,810	11,461	15,012,530			24,489	23,969,226
Minnesota	36,043	42,956,392	28,149	32,270,117	7,894	10,686,275			11,537	11,440,671
Mississippi	23,237	31,507,808	14,606	19,317,359	8,631	12,190,449			9,565	10,399,493
Missouri	39,329	48,512,548	28,405	33,914,917	10,924	14,597,631			15,881	15,856,633
Montana	6,434	7,993,426	4,840	5,954,969	1,594	2,038,457			2,458	2,382,120
Nebraska	11,001	14,450,507	8,367	10,880,269	2,634	3,570,238			3,838	3,907,933
Nevada	4,652	5,300,451	3,684	4,064,993	968	1,235,458			1,388	1,279,860
New Hampshire	7,400	9,393,543	5,708	7,099,043	1,692	2,294,500			2,563	2,681,058
New Jersey	68,773	68,458,216	59,991	57,085,021	8,782	11,373,195			22,059	21,891,672
New Mexico	11,075	17,375,356	8,028	13,079,476	3,047	4,295,880			3,582	3,989,515
New York	175,618	194,952,000	146,134	156,999,090	29,484	37,952,910			57,525	57,694,699
North Carolina	39,630	54,522,037	27,367	37,210,391	12,263	17,311,646			18,826	19,286,524
North Dakota	4,759	5,376,390	3,788	4,085,988	971	1,290,372			1,502	1,497,166
Ohio	95,297	107,696,694	76,990	83,635,993	18,307	24,060,701			34,067	33,123,861
Oklahoma	28,899	40,469,961	19,380	27,305,135	9,519	13,164,826			10,147	10,414,094
Oregon	19,707	24,938,279	13,254	16,811,111	6,453	8,127,168			6,871	6,557,084
Pennsylvania	116,809	132,935,950	94,115	103,567,771	22,694	29,368,179			46,395	47,171,035
Rhode Island	11,684	13,829,292	9,971	11,530,506	1,713	2,298,786			3,365	3,503,792
South Carolina	18,500	24,618,806	11,819	15,162,052	6,681	9,456,754			10,148	10,565,244
South Dakota	5,471	7,090,465	3,618	4,738,333	1,853	2,352,132			1,993	2,020,635
Tennessee	35,777	45,994,555	23,954	30,070,969	11,823	15,923,586			15,765	16,014,147
Texas	102,439	135,935,737	75,021	97,945,167	27,416	37,981,509	2	9,061	39,068	41,281,013
Utah	7,388	8,684,278	6,168	7,051,467	1,220	1,632,811			2,619	2,565,264
Vermont	3,740	5,379,850	2,850	4,179,985	890	1,199,865			1,395	1,496,339
Virginia	35,258	46,697,402	25,360	33,589,737	9,898	13,107,665			15,817	17,217,715
Washington	28,033	36,404,972	21,548	27,613,720	6,485	8,791,252			9,606	9,740,223
West Virginia	22,456	30,727,598	13,569	18,617,396	8,887	12,110,202			9,423	9,755,498
Wisconsin	33,263	40,655,465	24,983	30,168,900	8,280	10,486,565			12,292	11,955,687
Wyoming	2,867	3,641,134	2,141	2,687,301	726	953,833			942	916,714

See footnotes at end of table.

Estimated Selected Expenditures by State—Fiscal Year 1971

State	World War II				World War I					
	Deceased veterans				Living veterans					
	Service connected		Non-service connected		Total		Service connected		Non-service connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total	207,252	\$305,230,708	493,014	\$409,686,083	702,400	\$937,807,327	78,261	\$157,054,874	623,762	\$778,880,196
Foreign countries	26,107	24,995,100	2,979	3,088,128	9,678	16,299,990	434	1,225,681	9,243	15,071,514
U.S. possessions and associated areas	651	1,193,655	1,962	2,086,400	4,789	7,927,391	89	364,398	4,700	7,562,993
Puerto Rico	591	1,091,664	1,822	1,956,892	4,734	7,867,521	81	354,051	4,653	7,513,470
All others	60	101,991	140	129,508	55	59,870	8	10,347	47	49,523
Total U.S.	180,494	279,041,953	488,073	404,511,465	688,133	913,579,946	77,738	155,464,795	609,819	756,245,689
Alabama	4,105	5,822,002	10,297	9,002,306	12,456	17,994,863	1,305	2,641,150	11,142	15,322,897
Alaska	44	75,003	356	304,240	173	204,704	10	20,051	163	184,653
Arizona	1,678	2,807,649	4,128	3,394,906	7,040	10,140,159	1,338	3,239,166	5,689	6,860,625
Arkansas	2,911	3,972,030	5,375	4,659,328	12,324	18,586,637	1,259	3,206,838	11,055	15,351,282
California	15,205	27,315,612	40,544	31,063,837	56,192	74,396,867	8,703	17,337,762	47,403	56,771,911
Colorado	1,746	2,754,600	4,211	3,358,016	7,404	10,577,273	1,338	3,170,229	6,054	7,364,361
Connecticut	1,958	3,177,366	5,759	4,587,504	7,277	9,116,113	1,203	2,212,044	6,067	6,883,779
Delaware	322	545,528	1,295	1,071,331	1,098	1,340,069	81	144,000	1,015	1,189,193
District of Columbia	886	2,304,514	2,062	1,741,669	1,969	2,772,295	424	773,864	1,537	1,971,666
Florida	7,455	13,022,190	16,980	13,718,497	37,904	49,589,636	4,728	9,366,488	33,121	40,043,141
Georgia	4,825	7,458,253	12,530	10,524,224	12,053	17,831,326	1,385	2,938,273	10,645	14,818,688
Hawaii	414	656,590	865	686,057	857	1,134,411	45	109,832	812	1,024,579
Idaho	569	777,538	1,528	1,227,154	3,317	4,337,301	284	625,703	3,032	3,709,055
Illinois	6,842	10,074,097	24,599	19,707,842	31,066	38,069,908	2,773	4,285,829	28,276	33,735,598
Indiana	3,667	5,201,956	11,316	9,193,963	17,742	21,837,851	1,889	3,108,408	15,843	18,697,025
Iowa	2,447	3,405,609	5,744	4,686,979	13,517	17,658,824	1,114	2,399,682	12,401	15,253,773
Kansas	2,441	3,433,827	4,992	4,060,982	10,610	13,363,231	893	1,643,453	9,713	11,706,145
Kentucky	4,321	5,824,591	8,947	7,991,594	13,979	19,366,113	1,769	3,261,766	12,201	16,074,194
Louisiana	3,502	5,329,037	1,185	10,174,875	11,861	17,362,309	899	2,256,035	10,957	15,091,376
Maine	1,290	1,905,399	2,566	2,184,640	4,718	6,586,891	411	1,000,878	4,304	5,576,840
Maryland	2,647	4,921,626	8,796	7,150,221	8,264	10,758,393	1,174	2,178,911	7,075	8,525,355
Massachusetts	6,210	10,171,378	13,881	11,531,853	18,834	25,602,398	3,584	7,148,655	15,231	18,394,264
Michigan	5,583	8,225,218	18,906	15,744,008	23,459	28,619,867	2,230	3,718,706	21,225	24,885,937
Minnesota	3,198	4,503,690	8,339	6,937,011	18,657	25,770,947	2,474	5,635,024	16,175	20,111,090
Mississippi	2,934	4,230,558	6,631	6,168,935	9,948	15,311,746	1,419	2,927,896	8,524	12,367,530
Missouri	4,626	6,536,831	11,255	9,319,802	22,666	30,130,147	2,071	4,091,427	20,574	25,975,152
Montana	536	760,813	1,922	1,631,307	3,090	4,100,487	485	973,481	2,603	3,120,529
Nebraska	1,282	1,852,228	2,556	2,055,705	6,151	8,149,520	568	1,201,416	5,582	6,945,135
Nevada	252	428,770	1,136	851,090	1,414	1,774,766	194	377,332	1,220	1,397,434
New Hampshire	714	1,186,722	1,849	1,494,336	2,796	3,735,584	333	733,439	2,461	2,996,922
New Jersey	5,065	8,179,395	16,994	13,712,277	17,854	21,487,086	1,673	2,776,761	16,168	18,663,253
New Mexico	1,236	1,888,025	2,316	2,101,490	3,404	5,144,907	548	1,367,183	2,854	3,771,533
New York	13,839	22,219,260	43,686	35,475,439	47,071	58,336,607	5,040	9,419,476	41,993	48,803,118
North Carolina	5,120	7,544,429	13,706	11,742,095	15,125	21,938,844	1,234	2,925,030	13,882	18,978,792
North Dakota	429	543,075	1,073	954,091	2,189	3,009,031	287	571,879	1,921	2,434,325
Ohio	7,518	11,202,268	26,549	21,921,593	31,661	39,871,435	3,795	6,848,508	27,844	32,952,823
Oklahoma	3,642	4,989,117	6,505	5,424,977	13,680	19,782,530	1,270	2,861,714	12,406	16,907,897
Oregon	1,710	2,553,672	5,161	4,003,412	11,372	14,651,351	1,058	2,256,688	10,308	12,373,646
Pennsylvania	11,821	17,663,960	34,574	29,507,075	39,384	48,903,698	4,263	8,053,024	35,088	40,746,012
Rhode Island	947	1,535,395	2,418	1,968,397	3,514	4,496,944	351	715,487	3,161	3,775,236
South Carolina	2,482	3,810,044	7,666	6,755,200	7,357	10,638,815	611	1,126,568	6,732	9,464,223
South Dakota	568	747,002	1,425	1,273,633	3,979	5,266,226	366	694,193	3,613	4,572,033
Tennessee	4,617	6,359,614	11,148	9,654,533	15,321	21,756,304	1,467	3,074,954	13,841	18,642,003
Texas	12,183	18,611,825	26,885	22,669,188	37,033	53,022,624	3,690	8,354,556	33,319	44,583,822
Utah	671	983,049	1,948	1,582,215	2,993	3,744,921	351	721,749	2,642	3,023,172
Vermont	431	681,246	964	815,093	1,724	2,400,012	227	541,094	1,496	1,855,949
Virginia	4,435	7,647,593	11,382	9,570,122	12,525	16,877,476	1,166	2,371,432	11,339	14,443,648
Washington	2,690	4,405,650	6,916	5,334,573	13,038	17,151,811	1,324	2,889,323	11,705	14,230,690
West Virginia	2,841	3,847,993	6,582	5,907,505	8,856	11,765,204	631	1,359,954	8,221	10,393,319
Wisconsin	3,425	4,641,262	8,867	7,314,425	19,754	25,240,639	1,856	3,479,049	17,891	21,737,973
Wyoming	214	316,794	728	599,920	1,463	1,872,845	167	327,835	1,295	1,542,183

See footnotes at end of table.

Estimated Selected Expenditures by State—Fiscal Year 1971

State	World War I								Korean conflict	
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans						Living veterans	
	Emergency officers retirement pay		Total		Service connected		Non-service connected		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total	577	\$1,872,257	641,625	\$525,772,689	37,068	\$78,295,612	604,557	\$447,477,077	270,052	\$387,513,467
Foreign countries	1	2,795	10,098	10,560,459	588	1,245,446	9,510	9,315,013	935	1,798,687
U.S. possessions and associated areas			4,047	3,982,908	163	338,259	3,884	3,644,649	6,616	15,584,918
Puerto Rico			3,943	3,899,868	158	328,767	3,785	3,571,101	6,454	15,399,628
All others			104	83,040	5	9,492	99	73,548	162	185,290
Total U.S.	576	1,869,462	627,480	511,229,322	36,317	76,711,907	591,163	434,517,415	262,501	370,129,862
Alabama	9	30,816	12,897	11,299,684	724	1,476,214	12,173	9,823,470	5,000	7,462,107
Alaska			91	73,998		9,412	86	64,586		314
Arizona	13	40,368	4,422	4,026,591	616	1,321,683	3,806	2,704,908	2,854	4,949,826
Arkansas	10	28,517	9,656	8,591,732	729	1,478,129	8,927	7,113,603	2,824	5,654,585
California	86	287,194	45,964	38,065,894	3,780	8,233,788	42,184	29,832,166	26,447	37,062,619
Colorado	12	42,683	5,208	4,695,127	637	1,357,428	4,631	3,337,699	3,490	5,155,572
Connecticut	7	20,290	7,013	5,502,916	463	994,276	6,550	4,508,640	3,436	4,044,390
Delaware	2	6,276	1,224	856,226	55	123,250	1,169	833,976	683	943,359
District of Columbia	8	26,765	2,205	2,070,543	254	587,947	1,951	1,482,596	1,717	2,707,793
Florida	55	180,007	24,805	20,243,089	1,608	3,449,895	23,197	16,793,194	10,724	18,270,640
Georgia	23	74,365	14,148	12,591,825	1,010	2,093,899	13,138	10,497,926	5,605	8,717,347
Hawaii			660	540,789	23	50,439	637	490,350	1,213	1,675,033
Idaho	1	2,543	1,907	1,495,112	97	199,584	1,810	1,295,528	875	1,268,499
Illinois	17	48,481	31,053	23,711,755	1,215	2,542,164	29,838	21,169,591	9,253	11,421,937
Indiana	10	32,418	16,448	12,751,460	836	1,729,215	15,612	11,022,245	4,966	6,493,046
Iowa	2	5,369	10,143	7,875,103	463	949,877	9,680	6,925,226	2,670	3,913,363
Kansas	4	13,633	7,964	6,161,029	358	774,405	7,006	5,386,624	2,340	3,750,624
Kentucky	9	30,153	12,876	11,175,189	882	1,826,107	11,994	9,349,082	4,078	5,883,807
Louisiana	5	14,898	12,735	11,283,085	770	1,602,308	11,965	9,680,777	4,820	7,392,864
Maine	3	9,173	4,176	3,426,022	190	425,856	3,986	3,000,166	1,613	2,549,556
Maryland	15	54,127	10,024	8,068,934	565	1,259,970	9,459	6,808,964	4,774	6,254,967
Massachusetts	19	59,479	21,488	17,695,504	1,569	3,421,035	19,919	14,274,469	13,914	16,082,345
Michigan	4	15,324	23,216	16,831,271	876	1,837,740	21,340	14,993,531	9,840	13,775,213
Minnesota	8	24,833	13,015	10,564,971	892	1,876,065	12,123	8,688,906	5,089	6,690,870
Mississippi	5	16,320	9,449	8,954,744	961	2,001,317	8,488	6,953,427	2,851	4,461,168
Missouri	21	63,568	19,134	15,475,580	972	2,013,784	18,162	13,461,796	5,407	8,013,556
Montana	2	6,477	1,915	1,518,044	108	232,593	1,807	1,285,451	840	1,122,383
Nebraska	1	2,969	4,219	3,348,322	227	475,306	3,992	2,873,016	1,676	2,424,308
Nevada			882	708,372	60	123,301	822	585,071	750	947,593
New Hampshire	2	5,213	2,612	2,125,912	176	375,840	2,436	1,750,072	1,173	1,662,540
New Jersey	13	47,072	20,552	15,555,698	783	1,691,214	19,769	13,861,484	9,568	10,681,930
New Mexico	2	6,191	2,523	2,352,712	312	668,042	2,211	1,684,670	1,992	3,470,325
New York	38	114,013	51,413	39,882,328	2,295	4,908,932	49,118	34,973,396	22,707	28,893,239
North Carolina	9	35,022	15,925	13,599,634	771	1,603,390	15,154	11,996,244	6,051	9,417,850
North Dakota	1	2,827	1,374	1,082,005	67	134,171	1,307	947,834	580	763,031
Ohio	22	70,104	30,256	23,761,488	1,596	3,333,673	28,660	20,427,815	12,786	16,734,743
Oklahoma	4	12,919	11,098	9,343,869	588	1,202,548	10,510	8,141,321	4,119	6,669,258
Oregon	6	21,017	7,262	5,643,364	409	861,064	6,853	4,782,300	2,372	3,614,310
Pennsylvania	33	104,662	42,691	33,720,140	1,924	4,089,222	40,767	29,630,918	15,000	19,303,123
Rhode Island	2	6,221	3,702	2,873,577	143	304,024	3,559	2,569,553	1,479	1,872,637
South Carolina	14	48,024	9,375	8,253,842	537	1,117,979	8,838	7,135,863	2,972	4,665,192
South Dakota			2,624	2,087,077	114	230,561	2,510	1,856,516	915	1,408,563
Tennessee	13	39,347	14,978	12,967,980	924	1,897,771	14,054	11,070,209	4,332	6,740,759
Texas	24	84,246	33,480	28,472,244	2,062	4,260,432	31,418	24,211,812	14,426	22,374,458
Utah			2,180	677,989	139	284,519	2,041	1,393,470	1,177	1,631,049
Vermont	1	2,969	1,527	1,291,661	122	261,923	1,405	1,029,738	562	897,481
Virginia	20	62,396	13,533	11,356,049	728	1,551,210	12,805	9,804,839	6,415	10,130,114
Washington	9	31,798	9,233	7,188,585	525	1,088,820	8,708	6,099,765	5,070	7,677,067
West Virginia	4	11,931	8,134	6,640,917	327	665,396	7,807	5,975,521	3,013	4,829,647
Wisconsin	7	23,617	14,088	10,916,265	768	1,592,657	13,320	9,323,008	5,345	6,712,766
Wyoming	1	2,827	923	733,075	62	119,532	861	613,543	414	594,694

See footnotes at end of table.

Estimated Selected Expenditures by State—Fiscal Year 1971

State	Korean conflict									
	Living veterans				Deceased veterans					
	Service connected		Non-service connected		Total		Service connected		Non-service connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total	239,606	\$344,842,706	30,446	\$42,670,761	109,454	\$131,803,193	39,471	\$66,856,156	69,983	\$64,947,037
Foreign countries	862	1,675,259	73	123,428	863	1,358,989	480	1,002,065	383	356,924
U.S. possessions and associated areas	5,248	13,376,461	1,368	2,208,457	1,775	2,493,716	951	1,505,346	824	988,370
Puerto Rico	5,101	13,210,522	1,353	2,189,106	1,706	2,393,847	920	1,450,843	786	943,004
All others	147	165,939	15	19,351	69	99,869	31	54,503	38	45,366
Total U.S.	233,496	329,790,986	29,005	40,338,876	106,816	127,950,488	38,040	64,348,745	68,776	63,601,743
Alabama	4,313	6,486,216	687	975,891	2,677	3,197,856	1,065	1,694,032	1,612	1,503,824
Alaska	307	316,084	7	9,632	106	95,914	8	17,712	98	78,202
Arizona	2,623	4,609,986	231	339,840	1,161	1,486,196	432	824,965	729	661,231
Arkansas	2,348	4,988,513	476	666,072	1,328	1,587,388	619	926,949	709	660,439
California	24,350	34,170,242	2,097	2,892,377	10,616	13,879,149	3,938	8,057,061	6,878	5,822,088
Colorado	3,211	4,791,012	249	364,500	1,271	1,571,405	446	829,908	825	741,497
Connecticut	3,153	3,651,490	283	392,900	1,041	1,225,063	288	521,198	753	703,865
Delaware	604	834,430	79	108,929	243	280,928	64	117,666	179	163,262
District of Columbia	1,482	2,379,742	235	328,051	581	978,480	261	677,405	320	301,075
Florida	9,800	16,938,529	924	1,332,111	4,406	6,265,923	2,026	4,185,669	2,380	2,080,254
Georgia	4,596	7,313,485	1,009	1,403,862	3,108	3,743,625	1,224	2,058,851	1,884	1,684,774
Hawaii	1,148	1,590,057	65	84,976	446	545,076	228	357,527	218	187,549
Idaho	792	1,144,599	83	123,900	420	480,309	118	188,524	302	291,785
Illinois	8,053	9,872,382	1,200	1,549,555	4,660	4,904,278	1,262	1,817,243	3,398	3,087,035
Indiana	4,362	5,756,838	604	736,208	2,493	2,725,842	714	1,057,431	1,779	1,668,411
Iowa	2,380	3,525,109	290	388,254	1,232	1,344,617	414	578,851	818	765,766
Kansas	2,081	3,386,883	259	363,741	1,201	1,388,619	462	719,300	739	669,319
Kentucky	3,414	4,905,487	664	978,320	2,183	2,484,204	947	1,301,087	1,236	1,183,117
Louisiana	4,070	6,327,498	750	1,065,366	2,259	2,719,897	885	1,379,851	1,374	1,340,046
Maine	1,401	2,244,712	212	304,844	648	772,329	264	396,246	384	376,083
Maryland	4,372	5,712,140	402	542,827	1,958	2,621,908	669	1,419,139	1,289	1,202,769
Massachusetts	13,083	14,963,802	831	1,118,543	2,526	3,187,800	963	1,685,159	1,563	1,502,641
Michigan	8,803	12,397,101	1,037	1,378,112	3,856	4,244,304	940	1,449,750	2,916	2,794,554
Minnesota	4,576	5,911,209	513	749,661	1,754	1,967,846	553	801,806	1,204	1,166,040
Mississippi	2,357	3,747,705	494	713,463	1,522	1,864,063	680	1,070,948	842	793,115
Missouri	4,735	7,052,723	672	960,833	2,729	3,031,002	975	1,441,073	1,754	1,589,929
Montana	768	1,011,561	72	110,822	404	436,626	102	158,817	302	277,809
Nebraska	1,533	2,223,116	143	201,192	680	750,580	207	316,644	473	433,936
Nevada	700	870,804	50	76,789	295	336,655	72	143,811	223	192,844
New Hampshire	1,046	1,473,912	127	188,628	432	523,120	147	270,100	285	253,020
New Jersey	8,875	9,779,616	693	902,314	2,758	3,245,861	773	1,379,242	1,985	1,866,619
New Mexico	1,728	3,065,090	264	405,235	772	941,209	266	449,662	506	491,547
New York	20,244	25,556,931	2,463	3,336,308	6,813	7,772,122	1,940	3,184,245	4,873	4,587,877
North Carolina	5,157	8,112,319	894	1,305,531	3,090	3,560,354	1,168	1,824,725	1,922	1,735,629
North Dakota	517	668,137	63	94,894	317	349,800	99	122,403	218	227,397
Ohio	11,305	14,724,388	1,481	2,010,355	4,928	5,349,101	1,378	2,031,418	3,550	3,317,683
Oklahoma	3,528	5,809,850	591	859,408	1,818	2,149,245	798	1,238,168	1,020	911,077
Oregon	2,036	3,135,455	336	478,855	1,110	1,243,190	320	544,408	790	698,782
Pennsylvania	13,410	17,154,648	1,590	2,148,475	5,831	6,657,616	1,942	2,947,103	3,889	3,710,513
Rhode Island	1,359	1,714,239	120	158,398	427	538,296	158	277,061	269	261,235
South Carolina	2,445	3,868,505	527	796,687	1,877	2,294,268	726	1,192,915	1,151	1,101,353
South Dakota	724	1,160,652	191	247,911	410	488,571	109	170,726	301	317,845
Tennessee	3,568	5,626,345	764	1,114,414	2,627	2,879,461	1,053	1,451,856	1,574	1,427,605
Texas	12,917	20,197,836	1,509	2,176,622	6,576	8,474,166	2,729	4,916,574	3,847	3,557,592
Utah	1,114	1,532,018	63	99,031	501	552,062	119	194,278	382	357,784
Vermont	503	810,644	59	86,837	212	253,919	78	122,012	134	131,907
Virginia	5,546	8,920,693	869	1,209,421	2,979	4,065,612	1,346	2,579,177	1,633	1,486,435
Washington	4,641	7,040,442	429	636,625	1,927	2,444,419	713	1,374,075	1,214	1,070,344
West Virginia	2,305	3,806,235	708	1,023,412	1,506	1,691,911	679	886,194	827	805,717
Wisconsin	4,754	5,990,771	591	721,995	1,908	2,140,372	625	913,138	1,283	1,227,234
Wyoming	359	518,805	55	75,889	193	217,931	48	84,642	145	133,289

See footnotes at end of table.

Estimated Selected Expenditures by State—Fiscal Year 1971

State	Viet Nam Conflict									
	Living veterans						Deceased veterans			
	Total		Service connected		Non-service connected		Total		Service connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total	246,865	\$358,762,837	244,567	\$355,347,182	2,298	\$3,415,655	45,528	\$94,423,300	39,972	\$89,943,277
Foreign countries	657	1,371,819	650	1,363,191	7	8,628	1,017	2,357,584	955	2,296,413
U.S. possessions and associated areas	3,938	11,016,565	3,877	10,918,444	61	98,121	538	1,051,321	503	1,020,061
Puerto Rico	3,818	10,809,306	3,758	10,713,143	60	96,163	481	911,140	447	880,114
All others	120	207,259	119	205,301	1	1,958	57	104,181	56	139,947
Total U.S.	242,270	346,374,453	240,040	343,065,547	2,230	3,308,906	43,973	91,014,485	38,514	86,626,803
Alabama	3,662	5,518,842	3,609	5,441,553	53	77,289	1,230	2,592,364	1,114	2,499,956
Alaska	323	421,625	320	417,466	3	4,159	62	125,396	51	116,883
Arizona	2,544	3,651,007	2,531	3,630,421	13	20,586	576	1,243,138	514	1,192,867
Arkansas	2,431	4,486,596	2,384	4,420,102	47	66,494	628	1,221,019	558	1,159,825
California	22,162	31,497,048	22,009	31,260,562	153	236,486	4,699	10,404,015	4,180	10,001,629
Colorado	3,160	4,991,702	3,139	4,950,947	21	40,755	760	1,748,156	686	1,688,460
Connecticut	3,385	4,683,152	3,369	4,654,315	16	28,837	278	573,979	236	543,059
Delaware	710	835,291	705	829,900	5	5,391	134	303,264	117	288,574
District of Columbia	1,335	1,881,679	1,329	1,870,292	6	11,387	192	421,631	171	406,404
Florida	10,499	15,555,968	10,418	15,438,043	81	117,925	2,231	4,896,547	2,031	4,732,680
Georgia	5,904	8,883,644	5,855	8,818,083	49	65,561	1,903	4,130,108	1,740	4,011,889
Hawaii	1,143	1,360,856	1,139	1,354,960	4	5,896	249	621,495	232	607,372
Idaho	754	1,145,184	750	1,139,918	4	5,266	129	245,503	106	227,478
Illinois	8,803	11,587,936	8,696	11,455,427	107	132,509	1,384	2,473,491	1,140	2,287,193
Indiana	5,034	7,706,420	4,986	7,633,579	48	72,841	861	1,566,597	708	1,437,665
Iowa	2,713	4,174,249	2,682	4,131,159	31	43,090	366	693,150	301	648,477
Kansas	1,882	2,800,229	1,862	2,776,101	20	24,128	533	1,132,323	445	1,059,465
Kentucky	3,050	4,852,496	3,016	4,784,863	34	67,633	1,031	1,992,578	931	1,908,725
Louisiana	3,420	5,296,614	3,370	5,218,665	50	77,949	992	1,912,823	862	1,808,727
Maine	1,462	2,508,089	1,439	2,468,357	23	39,732	266	561,936	229	530,377
Maryland	4,084	5,550,388	4,060	5,515,086	24	35,302	868	2,018,955	783	1,956,551
Massachusetts	8,252	11,238,565	8,198	11,169,607	54	68,958	765	1,650,402	682	1,586,416
Michigan	11,918	16,655,126	11,812	16,505,189	106	149,937	1,227	2,223,555	982	2,041,828
Minnesota	5,382	6,697,960	5,320	6,594,931	62	103,029	495	869,719	408	802,645
Mississippi	2,056	3,101,815	2,035	3,061,533	21	40,282	663	1,307,947	590	1,248,425
Missouri	4,836	6,879,359	4,801	6,813,482	35	65,877	958	1,892,428	811	1,778,330
Montana	753	1,100,714	747	1,085,091	6	15,623	143	242,627	109	216,627
Nebraska	1,156	1,517,742	1,142	1,505,545	14	12,197	218	453,286	179	424,681
Nevada	682	813,740	679	809,658	3	4,082	129	268,712	113	251,798
New Hampshire	1,396	1,997,065	1,383	1,973,188	13	23,877	164	375,259	152	360,068
New Jersey	8,012	10,573,334	7,964	10,517,403	48	55,931	831	1,788,696	725	1,702,532
New Mexico	2,181	3,215,710	2,160	3,185,454	21	30,256	359	710,473	316	679,316
New York	22,393	27,826,214	22,212	27,581,528	181	244,686	1,864	3,473,262	1,570	3,221,753
North Carolina	5,920	9,635,672	5,868	9,567,241	52	68,431	1,800	3,957,813	1,627	3,802,377
North Dakota	587	596,499	582	587,689	5	8,810	94	177,547	79	158,100
Ohio	11,947	17,992,552	11,795	17,765,246	152	227,306	1,739	3,240,100	1,400	2,968,147
Oklahoma	4,166	6,662,627	4,108	6,563,529	58	99,098	899	1,874,057	818	1,804,482
Oregon	2,698	4,015,447	2,650	3,936,421	48	79,026	421	752,658	338	694,550
Pennsylvania	13,270	17,305,197	13,151	17,137,675	119	167,522	1,716	3,342,256	1,476	3,154,316
Rhode Island	1,398	1,867,493	1,393	1,860,857	5	6,636	161	372,200	140	354,073
South Carolina	3,090	4,208,970	3,062	4,164,355	28	44,615	1,008	2,170,662	911	2,086,058
South Dakota	763	1,129,290	750	1,113,139	13	16,151	132	250,191	114	238,034
Tennessee	3,780	6,451,653	3,729	6,370,346	51	81,307	1,240	2,460,303	1,091	2,338,803
Texas	15,602	22,790,912	15,489	22,626,304	113	164,608	3,582	7,615,235	3,211	7,320,920
Utah	1,067	1,381,934	1,058	1,373,059	9	8,875	205	429,310	182	412,990
Vermont	420	676,041	416	668,360	4	7,681	81	152,399	67	141,509
Virginia	6,685	11,439,043	6,640	11,365,270	45	73,773	1,714	4,140,576	1,579	4,028,309
Washington	5,398	8,542,296	5,323	8,437,958	75	104,338	891	1,948,068	788	1,860,436
West Virginia	2,010	3,396,350	1,978	3,331,091	32	65,259	518	955,955	450	896,376
Wisconsin	5,600	6,745,258	5,539	6,662,173	61	83,085	512	908,899	398	815,345
Wyoming	392	530,860	388	522,426	4	8,434	72	131,482	63	123,303

See footnotes at end of table.

Estimated Selected Expenditures by State—Fiscal Year 1971

State	Viet Nam conflict		Mexican Border period							
	Deceased veterans		Living veterans				Deceased veterans			
	Non-service connected		Total		Service connected		Non-service connected		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total	5,556	\$4,480,113	100	\$52,320		\$	100	\$52,320	45	\$17,959
Foreign countries	62	61,171								
U.S. possessions and associated areas	35	31,260								
Puerto Rico	34	31,026								
All others	1	234								
Total U.S.	5,459	4,387,682	100	52,320			100	52,320	45	17,959
Alabama	116	92,408	1	632			1	632		
Alaska	11	8,513								
Arizona	62	50,271	1	461			1	461		
Arkansas	70	61,194	4	2,003			4	2,003		
California	519	402,386	3	1,802			3	1,802	2	690
Colorado	74	59,696								
Connecticut	42	30,920	1	408			1	408		
Delaware	17	14,690	1	550			1	550		
District of Columbia	21	15,227								
Florida	200	163,867	3	1,058			3	1,058	2	425
Georgia	163	118,219	2	1,749			2	1,749	1	271
Hawaii	17	14,123								
Idaho	23	18,025	1	668			1	668		
Illinois	244	186,298	2	1,005			2	1,005		
Indiana	153	128,932	5	3,297			5	3,297	6	2,472
Iowa	65	44,673	6	2,653			6	2,653	4	1,577
Kansas	88	72,858	1	650			1	650	1	572
Kentucky	100	83,853	3	1,678			3	1,678		
Louisiana	130	104,096								
Maine	27	31,559	1	632			1	632		
Maryland	85	62,404							1	470
Massachusetts	83	63,986							1	470
Michigan	245	181,727								
Minnesota	87	67,074	6	2,600			6	2,600	8	3,219
Mississippi	73	59,522	1	1,235			1	1,235		
Missouri	147	114,098	2	1,010			2	1,010	1	374
Montana	34	26,000								
Nebraska	39	28,605	5	2,310			5	2,310	2	1,313
Nevada	16	16,914								
New Hampshire	12	15,191	6	3,776			6	3,776		
New Jersey	106	86,164	1	248			1	248		
New Mexico	43	31,157	2	632			2	632	1	448
New York	294	251,509	2	780			2	780		
North Carolina	173	155,436	5	2,730			5	2,730	1	301
North Dakota	15	19,417							1	448
Ohio	339	271,953	1	715			1	715		
Oklahoma	81	69,575	3	1,595			3	1,595		
Oregon	83	58,108	2	1,010			2	1,010	1	330
Pennsylvania	240	187,940	4	2,033			4	2,033	1	213
Rhode Island	21	18,127								
South Carolina	97	84,604	2	833			2	833		
South Dakota	18	12,157	2	1,182			2	1,182		
Tennessee	149	121,500	3	1,814			3	1,814	3	1,475
Texas	371	294,315	3	1,901			3	1,901	2	778
Utah	23	16,320								
Vermont	14	10,890							1	448
Virginia	135	112,267	3	1,395			3	1,395		
Washington	103	87,572	1	520			1	520	1	374
West Virginia	68	59,579								
Wisconsin	114	93,554	11	5,055			11	5,055	4	1,291
Wyoming	9	8,179								

See footnotes at end of table.

Estimated Selected Expenditures by State—Fiscal Year 1971

State	Mexican Border period				Regular establishment					
	Deceased veterans				Living veterans					
	Service connected		Non service connected		Total		Service connected		Special acts	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total		\$	45	\$17.95	187,797	\$214,592,463	187,712	\$214,576,292	85	\$16,171
Foreign countries					1,612	2,583,784	1,612	2,583,784		
U.S. possessions and associated areas					2,466	4,761,950	2,466	4,761,950		
Puerto Rico					2,369	4,672,822	2,369	4,672,822		
All others					97	89,128	97	89,128		
Total U.S.			45	17.95	183,719	\$207,246,729	183,634	\$207,230,558	85	\$16,171
Alabama					3,265	3,887,907	3,265	3,887,907		
Alaska					267	236,127	267	236,127		
Arizona					2,301	3,070,808	2,300	3,070,669	1	139
Arkansas					2,215	3,537,382	2,212	3,536,825	3	557
California			2	600	20,134	22,546,563	20,131	22,546,116	3	417
Colorado					2,991	3,501,065	2,990	3,503,634	1	431
Connecticut					2,665	2,506,402	2,664	2,506,309	1	93
Delaware					484	532,080	483	531,941	1	139
District of Columbia					1,310	1,803,293	1,308	1,802,945	2	348
Florida			2	425	8,744	11,100,892	8,743	11,100,718	1	174
Georgia			1	271	4,262	5,171,028	4,257	5,169,843	5	1,185
Hawaii					845	765,951	845	765,951		
Idaho					664	766,142	664	766,142		
Illinois					5,736	5,787,926	5,733	5,787,409	3	457
Indiana			6	2,472	3,268	3,514,202	3,260	3,512,217	8	1,985
Iowa			4	1,577	1,577	2,080,772	1,576	2,080,656	1	116
Kansas			1	572	1,562	1,996,774	1,562	1,996,774		
Kentucky					2,525	3,163,444	2,507	3,160,327	18	3,117
Louisiana					3,125	3,799,115	3,125	3,799,115		
Maine					1,125	1,383,023	1,124	1,382,884	1	139
Maryland			1	470	3,776	3,808,658	3,775	3,808,310	1	348
Massachusetts			1	470	8,127	7,420,034	8,127	7,420,031		
Michigan					6,524	7,082,959	6,524	7,082,959		
Minnesota			8	3,219	3,173	3,218,629	3,173	3,218,629		
Mississippi					1,836	2,406,520	1,835	2,406,381	1	139
Missouri			1	374	3,502	4,247,214	3,501	4,247,075	1	139
Montana					631	693,156	631	693,038		118
Nebraska			2	1,313	1,022	1,305,796	1,021	1,305,657	1	139
Nevada					659	670,623	659	670,623		
New Hampshire					913	1,046,706	913	1,046,706		
New Jersey					6,260	5,341,752	6,260	5,341,752		
New Mexico			1	448	1,345	1,625,170	1,345	1,625,170		
New York					15,108	15,300,840	15,103	15,299,870	5	970
North Carolina			1	301	4,284	5,665,626	4,280	5,664,745	4	881
North Dakota			1	448	374	407,198	374	407,198		
Ohio					7,837	8,658,181	7,832	8,656,880	7	1,301
Oklahoma					3,067	3,763,713	3,064	3,763,481	1	232
Oregon			1	330	2,144	2,568,395	2,144	2,568,395		
Pennsylvania			1	213	10,016	10,832,857	10,015	10,832,741	1	116
Rhode Island					1,087	1,137,477	1,085	1,137,477		
South Carolina					2,244	2,577,173	2,244	2,576,918	2	255
South Dakota					463	603,262	463	603,262		
Tennessee			3	1,475	2,897	4,002,801	2,888	4,001,494	7	1,310
Texas			2	778	10,999	13,124,208	10,995	13,124,034	1	174
Utah					884	892,575	884	892,575		
Vermont			1	448	386	463,578	386	463,578		
Virginia					4,912	5,986,153	4,918	5,985,457	4	696
Washington			1	374	4,212	4,949,372	4,212	4,949,372		
West Virginia					1,708	2,059,565	1,708	2,059,537		28
Wisconsin			4	1,291	4,011	3,887,111	4,017	3,887,091		28
Wyoming					272	345,520	272	345,520		

See footnotes at end of table.

Estimated Selected Expenditures by State—Fiscal Year 1971

State	Regular establishment						Spanish-American War			
	Deceased veterans						Living veterans			
	Total		Service connected		Special acts		Total		Service connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total	48,597	\$104,148,322	48,581	\$104,145,610	16	\$2,712	3,347	\$6,158,148	28	\$150,823
Foreign countries	1,679	3,662,252	1,679	3,662,252			134	344,924		
U.S. possessions and associated areas	371	829,930	371	829,930			27	52,855		
Puerto Rico	315	684,509	315	684,509			26	52,855		
All others	56	145,421	56	145,421			1			
Total U.S.	46,547	99,656,140	46,531	99,653,428	16	2,712	3,186	5,760,369	28	150,823
Alabama	1,230	2,613,388	1,230	2,613,388			25	51,132	1	5,371
Alaska	36	74,995	36	74,995			2	2,989		
Arizona	659	1,451,340	659	1,451,340			28	58,158	1	8,001
Arkansas	641	1,235,434	641	1,235,434			41	98,162		
California	6,274	14,729,384	6,272	14,729,000	2	384	515	916,260	3	20,923
Colorado	765	1,689,022	765	1,689,022			43	71,914		
Connecticut	363	777,248	363	777,248			34	54,945		
Delaware	115	248,980	115	248,980			7	9,821		
District of Columbia	465	1,371,005	465	1,371,005			59	87,426		
Florida	3,106	7,118,818	3,106	7,118,818			245	464,287	2	12,053
Georgia	1,653	3,449,260	1,653	3,449,260			38	71,381		
Hawaii	234	525,275	234	525,275			2	3,325		
Idaho	173	300,614	173	300,614			13	23,621		
Illinois	1,146	2,251,361	1,146	2,251,361			109	202,213	1	6,682
Indiana	738	1,402,993	735	1,402,561	3	432	104	202,674	3	17,459
Iowa	343	672,666	343	672,666			38	66,250		977
Kansas	557	1,147,386	557	1,147,386			61	102,668		3,955
Kentucky	912	1,712,220	909	1,711,788	3	432	84	169,933	1	7,488
Louisiana	910	1,800,897	910	1,800,897			29	54,539		
Maine	278	585,152	278	585,152			15	24,779		
Maryland	1,064	2,531,678	1,063	2,531,678	1	144	39	67,247		
Massachusetts	1,149	2,525,555	1,148	2,525,411	1	144	95	164,398	1	5,371
Michigan	910	1,759,780	909	1,759,636	1	144	87	170,417		2,075
Minnesota	489	906,499	489	906,499			44	92,368		
Mississippi	691	1,415,641	691	1,415,641			21	52,729	1	7,024
Missouri	952	1,892,248	952	1,892,248			84	155,012	1	549
Montana	125	245,288	125	245,288			10	16,320		
Nebraska	273	570,844	273	570,844			30	56,850	1	332
Nevada	131	276,196	131	276,196			5	11,742		
New Hampshire	188	432,862	188	432,862			16	23,472		
New Jersey	898	1,953,529	898	1,953,529			96	147,579		
New Mexico	366	749,963	366	749,963			13	22,177		
New York	1,871	3,907,412	1,869	3,907,028	2	384	177	291,089	3	11,936
North Carolina	1,470	3,027,743	1,470	3,027,743			35	69,021		2,075
North Dakota	19	147,057	91	147,057			5	7,287		
Ohio	1,311	2,556,339	1,311	2,556,339			163	296,377	2	10,100
Oklahoma	892	1,826,452	892	1,826,452			33	65,261		
Oregon	414	819,413	414	819,413			61	119,796	1	5,706
Pennsylvania	1,841	3,811,701	1,841	3,811,701			171	274,218		
Rhode Island	242	549,803	242	549,803			13	20,877		
South Carolina	905	1,896,091	905	1,896,091			21	39,292	1	5,371
South Dakota	114	189,083	114	189,083			7	13,643		
Tennessee	1,147	2,206,200	1,146	2,206,056	1	144	90	161,099	1	1,785
Texas	3,902	8,459,265	3,901	8,458,905	1	360	113	209,341	2	11,367
Utah	207	385,416	207	385,416			14	25,364		
Vermont	92	198,385	92	198,385			4	9,630		
Virginia	1,991	4,745,029	1,991	4,745,029			65	121,408		
Washington	1,134	2,479,121	1,134	2,479,121			93	163,094		359
West Virginia	492	891,751	491	891,607	1	144	26	48,583	1	2,883
Wisconsin	545	1,044,029	545	1,044,029			58	97,512	1	981
Wyoming	52	98,185	52	98,185			5	10,689		

See footnotes at end of table.

Estimated Selected Expenditures by State—Fiscal Year 1971

State	Spanish-American War								Civil War	
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans						Deceased veterans	
	Non-service connected		Total		Service connected		Non-service connected		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	3,319	\$6,007,325	37,753	\$36,888,224	363	\$806,663	37,390	\$36,081,561	744	\$856,605
Foreign countries.....	134	344,924	1,481	1,601,852	3	7,478	1,478	1,594,374	3	2,595
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	27	52,855	237	224,215	1	2,004	236	222,211		
Puerto Rico.....	26	52,855	215	211,545	1	2,004	214	209,541		
All others.....	1		22	12,670			22	12,670		
Total U.S.....	3,158	5,609,546	36,035	35,062,157	359	797,181	35,676	34,264,976	741	854,010
Alabama.....	24	45,761	463	483,657	7	14,066	456	469,591	28	35,812
Alaska.....	2	2,989	7	5,906			7	5,906		
Arizona.....	27	50,157	294	270,159	3	5,819	291	264,340	3	3,036
Arkansas.....	41	98,162	420	422,766	3	7,143	417	415,623	25	28,154
California.....	512	895,337	5,426	5,076,008	36	79,947	5,390	4,996,061	35	43,876
Colorado.....	43	71,914	383	362,859	2	3,938	381	358,921	9	10,620
Connecticut.....	34	54,945	341	323,491	2	3,938	339	319,553	5	5,681
Delaware.....	7	9,821	77	77,636			77	75,943	2	1,639
District of Columbia.....	59	87,426	346	337,058	1	5,399	345	331,659	9	11,392
Florida.....	243	452,234	2,111	2,028,440	33	68,525	2,078	1,959,915	28	35,296
Georgia.....	38	71,381	705	706,034	9	21,923	696	684,111	32	40,139
Hawaii.....	2	3,325	37	32,341	1	2,172	36	30,169		
Idaho.....	13	23,621	140	135,150	3	5,910	137	129,240	1	225
Illinois.....	108	195,531	1,516	1,474,683	13	27,310	1,503	1,447,373	30	35,844
Indiana.....	101	185,215	1,057	1,079,684	18	44,849	1,039	1,034,835	35	34,319
Iowa.....	38	65,273	465	482,022	11	24,111	454	457,911	15	18,011
Kansas.....	61	98,713	538	549,647	3	6,005	535	543,642	24	24,361
Kentucky.....	83	162,445	937	919,477	14	29,881	923	889,596	29	33,780
Louisiana.....	29	54,536	434	420,187			434	420,187	7	8,487
Maine.....	15	24,779	207	205,579	3	5,877	204	199,702	11	12,805
Maryland.....	39	67,247	667	636,943	10	23,393	657	613,550	9	9,764
Massachusetts.....	94	159,027	891	869,932	7	16,974	884	852,958	15	16,929
Michigan.....	87	168,342	1,020	999,555	10	21,567	1,010	977,988	16	22,291
Minnesota.....	44	92,368	525	519,327	6	12,681	519	506,646	9	10,406
Mississippi.....	20	45,705	281	280,834	3	5,819	278	275,015	19	20,944
Missouri.....	83	154,463	1,015	978,479	6	13,160	1,009	965,319	32	37,661
Montana.....	10	16,320	153	149,480	3	5,306	150	144,174	2	2,155
Nebraska.....	29	56,518	253	266,981	2	4,762	251	262,219	4	5,456
Nevada.....	5	11,742	67	65,695			67	65,695	1	1,370
New Hampshire.....	16	23,472	138	135,000	3	4,676	135	130,324		202
New Jersey.....	96	147,579	966	918,833	4	9,759	962	909,074	11	12,568
New Mexico.....	13	22,177	125	117,372	3	5,819	122	111,553	3	3,009
New York.....	174	279,153	2,361	2,260,415	21	42,637	2,340	2,217,778	18	19,758
North Carolina.....	35	66,946	665	652,084	5	10,419	660	641,665	25	28,032
North Dakota.....	5	7,287	45	46,529			45	46,529		
Ohio.....	161	286,277	1,781	1,773,711	20	45,037	1,761	1,728,674	37	40,678
Oklahoma.....	33	65,261	569	552,199	5	12,012	564	540,187	14	15,189
Oregon.....	60	114,090	679	654,654	6	16,410	673	638,244	4	4,681
Pennsylvania.....	171	274,218	1,679	1,624,002	13	26,366	1,666	1,597,636	25	27,587
Rhode Island.....	13	20,877	154	156,096	1	1,940	153	154,156	5	4,098
South Carolina.....	20	33,921	389	390,951	4	9,766	385	381,185	19	22,044
South Dakota.....	7	13,643	97	95,820			97	95,820	2	2,717
Tennessee.....	89	159,314	980	971,875	25	56,055	955	915,820	50	51,191
Texas.....	111	197,974	1,739	1,716,776	14	29,872	1,725	1,686,904	27	36,225
Utah.....	14	25,364	108	117,674	1	2,288	107	115,386	1	1,370
Vermont.....	4	9,630	103	101,910	3	7,427	100	94,483	4	3,783
Virginia.....	65	121,408	816	783,414	6	14,519	810	768,895	28	34,701
Washington.....	93	162,735	961	931,339	9	21,700	952	909,639	9	9,227
West Virginia.....	25	45,700	317	318,917			317	318,517	15	16,346
Wisconsin.....	57	96,531	515	510,933	6	15,367	509	495,566	8	9,331
Wyoming.....	5	10,689	72	71,643	1	2,544	71	69,099	1	820

See footnotes at end of table.

Estimated Selected Expenditures by State—Fiscal Year 1971

State	Civil War				Indian War					
	Deceased veterans				Living veterans		Deceased veterans			
	Service connected		Non-service connected		Non-service connected		Total ²		Non-service connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	20	\$39,017	724	\$817,588	1	\$1,819	155	\$148,354	153	\$146,183
Foreign countries.....			3	2,595			1	885	1	885
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....										
Puerto Rico										
All others.....										
Total U.S.....	20	39,017	721	814,993	1	1,819	154	147,469	152	145,298
Alabama.....			28	35,812			1	809	1	809
Alaska.....										
Arizona.....			3	3,036			8	6,773	8	6,773
Arkansas.....			25	28,154			3	3,629	3	3,629
California.....	1	1,328	34	42,548		682	20	19,017	20	19,017
Colorado.....			9	10,620			1	809	1	809
Connecticut.....			5	5,681						
Delaware.....			2	1,639						
District of Columbia.....	1	2,108	8	9,284			5	4,496	4	3,722
Florida.....			28	35,296			12	10,574	11	9,478
Georgia.....			32	40,139			2	1,560	2	1,560
Hawaii.....							1	809	1	809
Idaho.....			1	225			1	1,456	1	1,456
Illinois.....	3	4,538	27	31,306	1	1,137	6	7,582	6	7,582
Indiana.....			33	31,663			3	3,514	3	3,514
Iowa.....	3	4,539	12	13,472			2	1,618	2	1,618
Kansas.....			24	24,361			3	3,109	3	3,109
Kentucky.....			29	33,780			2	1,942	2	1,942
Louisiana.....			7	8,487			1	809	1	809
Maine.....			11	12,805						
Maryland.....	1	1,883	8	7,881			4	2,901	4	2,901
Massachusetts.....			15	16,929			2	1,012	2	1,012
Michigan.....	1	3,599	15	18,692			4	3,572	4	3,271
Minnesota.....	1	2,469	8	7,937			4	3,352	4	3,352
Mississippi.....			19	20,944			1	474	1	474
Missouri.....	1	1,883	31	35,778			4	3,849	4	3,849
Montana.....			2	2,155			2	2,219	2	2,219
Nebraska.....			4	5,456			3	4,878	3	4,878
Nevada.....			1	1,370			1	809	1	809
New Hampshire.....				202						
New Jersey.....	1	1,883	10	10,685			3	3,028	3	3,028
New Mexico.....			3	3,009			5	4,334	5	4,334
New York.....			18	19,758			4	5,571	4	5,571
North Carolina.....			25	28,032			4	3,236	4	3,236
North Dakota.....							1	809	1	809
Ohio.....		1,680	37	38,998			2	1,618	2	1,618
Oklahoma.....			14	15,189			2	2,381	2	2,381
Oregon.....			4	4,681			3	3,583	3	3,583
Pennsylvania.....	1	2,386	24	25,201			6	5,922	6	5,922
Rhode Island.....			5	4,098						
South Carolina.....			19	22,044			2	1,687	2	1,687
South Dakota.....			2	2,717			5	4,947	5	4,947
Tennessee.....	2	2,656	48	48,535			3	2,092	3	2,092
Texas.....	1	1,883	26	34,342			9	9,848	9	9,848
Utah.....			1	1,370			2	982	2	982
Vermont.....			4	3,783						
Virginia.....			28	34,701			2	1,618	2	1,618
Washington.....	1	2,469	8	6,758			4	3,271	4	3,271
West Virginia.....			15	16,346						
Wisconsin.....		1,057	8	8,274				485		485
Wyoming.....			1	820			1	485	1	485

See footnotes at end of table.

Estimated Selected Expenditures by State—Fiscal Year 1971

State	Vocational rehabilitation and education							
	Total		Vocational rehabilitation (Title 38, U.S.C., ch. 31)		Sons and daughters of deceased veterans and totally disabled veterans (Title 38, U.S.C., ch. 35)		Wives and Widows (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
Grand total.....	1,674,857	\$1,651,073,011	30,471	\$58,729,114	50,724	\$61,987,462	8,796	\$8,656,828
Foreign countries.....	11,248	12,819,690	11	65,808	5,348	3,761,770	1,511	1,062,117
U.S. possessions and associated areas.....	11,650	15,849,554	256	400,263	986	1,278,268	147	190,567
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	11,347	15,439,331	254	399,303	976	1,265,080	145	188,385
All others.....	303	410,223	2	960	10	13,188	2	2,182
Total United States.....	1,651,959	1,622,403,767	30,204	58,263,043	44,390	56,947,424	7,138	7,404,144
Alabama.....	27,553	30,438,334	1,001	1,813,719	1,158	1,485,869	266	292,520
Alaska.....	2,647	1,550,780	23	24,765	17	21,812	4	4,414
Arizona.....	23,743	24,892,838	611	1,234,676	891	1,143,337	167	177,967
Arkansas.....	12,950	14,515,213	463	825,473	731	937,991	143	153,520
California.....	262,333	286,576,606	2,594	5,005,330	5,297	6,796,302	990	1,055,115
Colorado.....	30,070	29,061,583	805	1,607,617	804	1,031,596	163	176,060
Connecticut.....	21,899	19,644,906	305	631,761	422	541,503	31	24,235
Delaware.....	3,853	3,363,475	62	105,266	79	101,363	8	7,289
District of Columbia.....	25,491	9,740,083	434	1,022,917	292	374,692	83	93,634
Florida.....	64,975	66,908,340	1,175	2,395,876	2,681	3,440,158	566	614,920
Georgia.....	39,914	40,087,488	668	1,178,197	1,330	1,706,661	296	324,000
Hawaii.....	9,652	8,912,652	149	256,566	176	225,844	30	31,427
Idaho.....	5,745	6,199,297	166	327,868	226	290,000	32	32,309
Illinois.....	77,034	67,633,089	955	1,738,640	952	1,221,532	134	134,740
Indiana.....	31,230	27,429,205	531	1,087,419	687	881,534	110	89,815
Iowa.....	16,802	18,723,042	350	798,580	484	621,046	58	55,841
Kansas.....	18,655	19,688,670	375	668,261	596	764,709	103	108,251
Kentucky.....	16,597	16,053,367	339	542,534	681	873,848	90	89,030
Louisiana.....	23,220	25,362,805	319	627,306	855	1,097,118	217	241,670
Maine.....	6,623	5,812,592	173	399,842	224	287,414	27	26,053
Maryland.....	27,946	28,753,869	448	689,766	634	813,524	101	104,395
Massachusetts.....	41,038	39,902,551	837	1,768,094	1,383	1,774,558	106	85,008
Michigan.....	65,800	61,355,342	1,122	1,970,513	1,360	1,745,110	202	205,623
Minnesota.....	33,702	35,000,780	646	1,115,659	810	1,039,304	60	47,213
Mississippi.....	10,596	11,496,758	296	570,330	719	922,541	104	105,279
Missouri.....	37,037	34,857,292	625	1,186,519	803	1,030,302	138	144,884
Montana.....	6,800	7,204,605	106	199,535	174	212,881	31	43,138
Nebraska.....	15,632	7,433,223	335	652,159	461	591,548	45	40,380
Nevada.....	3,883	3,976,309	80	124,428	72	92,381	10	10,027
New Hampshire.....	5,491	5,853,242	212	506,683	178	228,401	20	18,875
New Jersey.....	37,583	36,051,454	669	1,410,575	536	687,725	93	97,814
New Mexico.....	11,994	13,140,330	435	865,228	606	777,537	96	99,167
New York.....	103,437	93,066,987	1,500	3,190,446	2,154	2,763,977	223	204,642
North Carolina.....	32,877	34,188,957	542	1,024,961	1,411	1,810,419	213	217,744
North Dakota.....	6,152	6,092,439	122	259,611	99	127,025	8	6,604
Ohio.....	68,303	56,459,364	1,078	1,841,490	1,330	1,706,503	166	161,806
Oklahoma.....	26,329	28,892,445	644	1,518,635	976	1,252,353	167	175,105
Oregon.....	23,271	26,725,283	422	779,503	521	668,489	79	80,833
Pennsylvania.....	78,228	66,205,324	1,180	2,467,450	1,639	2,103,094	141	119,893
Rhode Island.....	9,078	7,270,080	133	330,066	247	316,949	26	23,993
South Carolina.....	18,097	17,948,621	307	571,736	620	795,562	84	83,642
South Dakota.....	5,487	5,555,888	191	366,801	162	207,881	30	31,902
Tennessee.....	30,226	32,503,648	464	882,971	1,001	1,284,442	180	190,473
Texas.....	97,123	100,375,097	3,320	6,278,441	3,726	4,780,722	700	746,770
Utah.....	13,312	14,574,633	300	603,324	439	563,324	60	59,862
Vermont.....	2,534	2,384,361	66	136,040	112	143,715	7	4,901
Virginia.....	28,508	30,553,383	827	1,447,494	1,144	1,467,914	185	191,833
Washington.....	44,145	47,366,950	1,097	1,928,082	1,187	1,523,013	221	235,395
West Virginia.....	9,948	9,765,301	195	313,341	440	564,598	43	38,606
Wisconsin.....	33,623	31,796,948	438	850,890	805	1,032,887	76	67,367
Wyoming.....	2,793	3,057,938	69	129,659	58	74,420	5	4,260

See footnotes at end of table.

Estimated Selected Expenditures by State—Fiscal Year 1971

State	Voc. Rehab. & Edu., Continued		Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans	Homes for paraplegics	Direct loans	Insurance and indemnities	Hospital and domiciliary construction	Medical services and administrative costs
	Total during year	Post-Korean conflict veterans (Title 38, U.S.C., ch. 34)						
Grand total	1,584,866	\$1,521,699,607	\$6,642,228	\$8,016,871	\$118,709,026	\$850,929,731	\$85,087,351	\$2,300,808,898
Foreign countries	4,378	7,929,995	7,567			6,440,809		2,159,409
U.S. possessions and associated areas	10,261	13,980,456	65,200	112,450	67,319	1,544,303	280,443	21,615,341
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	9,972	13,586,563	65,200	112,450		1,180,986	280,443	21,615,341
All others	289	393,893			67,319	363,317		
Total United States	1,570,227	1,499,789,156	6,569,461	7,904,421	118,641,707	842,944,619	84,806,908	2,277,034,148
Alabama	25,128	26,846,226	129,975	161,815	1,644,982	12,007,902	2,018,647	46,180,692
Alaska	2,603	1,499,789	1,600	12,500	3,575,105	729,752		1,901,311
Arizona	22,074	22,346,858	70,742	237,500	680,604	8,075,006	133,165	24,225,860
Arkansas	11,613	12,598,229	99,443	112,877	3,565,266	7,599,687	109,902	34,282,551
California	253,452	273,719,859	628,655	987,115	64,259	93,241,181	19,073,240	221,426,276
Colorado	28,298	26,246,310	254,058	172,391	25,950	9,410,650	1,294,921	27,963,580
Connecticut	21,141	18,447,407	66,797	97,157		13,555,044	90,905	28,581,139
Delaware	3,704	3,149,557	19,200		260,092	2,203,817	51,677	7,605,389
District of Columbia	24,682	8,248,840	117,685		34,507,867	4,909,067	11,132,821	113,041,242
Florida	60,553	60,457,386	204,396	665,379	2,403,077	35,461,524	8,057,263	72,673,749
Georgia	37,620	36,878,630	173,867	138,119	816,201	15,431,096	-149	46,524,865
Hawaii	9,297	8,398,819	20,700	25,000		1,930,000		3,394,019
Idaho	5,321	5,549,220	17,088	25,000	5,501,001	2,866,778		5,382,244
Illinois	74,993	64,538,177	246,843	448,206	1,868,351	46,190,968	1,409,966	126,255,437
Indiana	29,902	25,346,437	115,039	200,000	2,529,819	19,128,511	191,328	38,011,830
Iowa	15,910	17,247,575	101,580	62,500	1,154,198	11,665,289	451,961	35,511,845
Kansas	17,581	18,147,449	56,068	112,795	2,535,909	9,674,278	198,223	33,847,088
Kentucky	15,487	14,547,955	91,114	150,720	2,606,970	11,674,494	5,989,542	26,248,863
Louisiana	21,829	23,396,711	119,483	148,315	1,964,950	12,625,936	373,701	34,977,583
Maine	6,199	5,099,283	11,445	75,000	1,888,571	4,489,059	395,959	12,482,337
Maryland	26,763	27,146,184	59,498	163,665	319,400	15,667,869	38,827	29,924,340
Massachusetts	38,712	36,274,891	163,541	200,000		27,017,914	2,920,506	76,550,347
Michigan	63,116	57,431,096	339,506	290,300	1,334,392	31,375,498	329,410	62,543,076
Minnesota	32,186	32,798,404	106,210	114,204	7,751,052	16,169,735	273,621	50,733,292
Mississippi	9,477	9,898,608	53,254	123,106	804,016	7,412,218	1,631,813	26,507,169
Missouri	35,471	32,495,587	112,668	74,576	2,027,046	19,231,070	3,967,333	50,293,458
Montana	6,489	6,749,051	13,667	30	2,645,844	3,071,933		6,844,479
Nebraska	14,791	6,149,136	44,162	37,500	2,699,931	5,835,195	231,740	20,948,459
Nevada	3,721	3,749,473	2,800	25,000	1,939,998	3,930	3,930	4,877,808
New Hampshire	5,081	5,099,283	51,380	50,000		3,180,680	355,642	5,211,890
New Jersey	36,285	33,855,340	140,336	165,225		32,916,133	1,193,556	45,606,384
New Mexico	10,857	11,398,398	46,221	87,000	135,880	4,220,236	6,000	14,307,877
New York	99,500	86,907,922	429,821	331,760	779,843	78,864,188	6,317,617	204,385,470
North Carolina	30,711	31,135,833	229,741	306,161	634,533	15,724,218	1,060,491	48,609,649
North Dakota	5,923	5,699,199	19,130	12,500	316,450	2,088,820	99,036	6,417,493
Ohio	65,729	52,749,565	302,996	188,298	5,941,194	43,473,648	427,363	91,148,311
Oklahoma	21,542	25,946,352	99,816	162,479	3,542,749	10,713,680	1,946,571	25,404,498
Oregon	22,249	25,196,458	88,032	87,500	858,073	9,438,300	10,800	25,632,417
Pennsylvania	75,268	61,514,887	523,838	337,500	697,484	54,914,251	278,293	120,901,287
Rhode Island	8,672	6,599,072	36,975	12,500		4,338,650	160,370	11,027,962
South Carolina	17,086	16,497,681	78,180	175,150	1,608,617	8,066,119	948,385	20,518,606
South Dakota	5,104	1,949,304	30,800	37,500	847,150	2,542,998		16,745,166
Tennessee	28,581	30,145,762	159,743	310,185	943,212	14,398,454	289,437	58,813,877
Texas	89,377	88,569,164	414,375	356,662	4,614,152	42,584,113	9,727,838	114,440,930
Utah	12,513	13,348,123	21,900	25,000	4,689,118	3,687,878		14,457,365
Vermont	2,349	2,099,705	12,424		717,097	1,729,410	151,913	5,431,272
Virginia	26,352	27,446,142	116,476	135,628	1,123,410	18,691,119	59,395	49,222,180
Washington	41,640	43,680,460	148,523	137,300	575,800	15,016,773	91,896	40,713,857
West Virginia	9,270	8,848,756	43,749	50,304	1,823,409	7,629,003	111,578	27,354,886
Wisconsin	32,304	29,845,804	95,121	62,500	2,321,571	16,554,882	1,167,475	51,375,557
Wyoming	2,661	2,849,599	8,800	12,500	1,297,112	1,579,597		9,557,886

¹ Excludes 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; funds transferred to Veterans Administration by National Cancer Institute; Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund; loan guaranty revolving fund; rental, maintenance and repair of

quarters; supply revolving fund; general post fund; and personal funds of patients.

² Total includes 2 service-connected cases distributed as follows: Dist. of Col. 1 \$774; Florida 1 \$1,096; Michigan 0 \$201.

³ Includes \$4,168,113 in grants for construction of state extended care facilities.

	June 30, 1971	June 30, 1970	Increase (decrease)
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and disbursing authority ²	\$ 2,386,123,942.62	\$ 2,160,481,133.22	
Accounts receivable	65,045,539.75	47,059,290.50	
Interest receivable	31,791,348.10	33,561,512.02	
Advance for bidding at public sales	120,332.25	54,255.50	
Inventories	55,314,522.43	45,687,469.74	
Acquired security or collateral property	123,421,054.73	118,816,551.98	
Accrued reimbursements due from insurance appropriations	70,000.00	107,000.00	
Total current assets	2,661,886,739.88	2,405,767,212.96	\$256,119,526.92
Other assets:			
Loans receivable	2,291,784,425.73	2,324,679,482.30	
Vendee accounts receivable	1,318,210,320.41	1,408,273,760.64	
Investments	7,644,567,000.00	7,541,612,000.00	
Policy liens	583,005.67	571,385.30	
Deposits with trustee	59,890,412.56	45,417,559.70	
Total other assets	11,315,035,164.37	11,320,554,187.94	(5,519,023.57)
Fixed assets:			
Land, buildings and plants	1,731,300,331.29	1,693,956,134.08	
Construction and betterments in process	186,671,046.35	145,539,188.80	
Leasehold improvements	296,975.52	250,670.26	
Equipment	457,270,130.86	420,533,969.39	
Total fixed assets	2,375,538,484.02	2,260,279,962.53	115,258,521.49
Deferred charges:			
Construction advance	1,949,291.90	1,696,201.96	
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and services	1,285,875.08	1,863,603.70	
Advance to employees for travel expenses	412,161.47	444,509.09	
Value of ADP equipment purchase options	2,372,571.58	2,204,988.32	
Total deferred charges	6,019,900.03	6,209,303.07	(189,403.04)
Total assets	16,358,480,288.30	15,992,810,666.50	365,669,621.80
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	532,888,780.36	497,977,186.18	
Accrued salaries and wages	94,763,467.16	77,183,858.06	
Accrued annual leave—Canteen Service	1,532,252.77	1,418,252.71	
Accrued services and benefits	128,382,238.11	104,690,845.21	
Undelivered orders—personal funds of patients	88,883.94	86,890.32	
Employees payroll allotments for U.S. Savings Bonds	1,367,444.44	1,364,872.26	
Federal, state and territorial income taxes withheld and FICA taxes	4,435,772.20	3,875,317.22	
Canteen Service unredeemed coupons	267,476.41	368,213.89	
Canteen Service withholdings for application	160,246.77	137,143.10	
Other miscellaneous liabilities—Canteen Service	5,830.21	1,349.71	
Accrued interest—U.S. Treasury	11,333,735.93	10,658,874.72	
Accrued interest on policy liens due general fund	175,353.00	192,353.81	
Accrued interest on dividend deposits	5,914,568.05	5,554,807.35	
Accrued reimbursements due insurance fund	70,000.00	107,000.00	
Premiums paid in advance	88,777,000.00	88,549,806.00	
Matured contracts payable	28,351,481.40	29,111,957.63	
Undeposited general fund receipts	813,474.42	866,392.48	
Total current liabilities	899,328,005.17	822,145,120.65	77,182,884.52
Other liabilities:			
Participation certificates outstanding, net	1,507,736,539.26	1,626,838,637.99	
Insurance program operating reserves	8,216,274,190.00	8,068,763,266.00	
Total other liabilities	9,724,010,729.26	9,695,601,903.99	28,408,825.27
Total liabilities	10,623,338,734.43	10,517,747,024.64	105,591,709.79
Accountabilities:			
Non-expenditure transfers made by other government agencies		260,024.21	
Funds of patients and incompetent beneficiaries	48,422,118.64	50,118,417.89	
Policyholders insurance dividend deposit accounts	295,280,360.22	277,311,609.80	
Borrowers deposits for taxes and insurance	59,396,973.13	58,269,809.12	
Unapplied insurance collections	1,787,249.40	1,317,674.24	
Bid deposits and other suspense items	1,496,397.87	1,365,334.98	
Deferred credits—Equipment Rental Test		574,897.64	
Total accountabilities	406,333,099.26	389,217,767.88	17,115,331.38
Capital reserves:			
Insurance fund retained earnings (reserve for contingencies)	78,898,110.13	82,731,971.75	
Direct loan and loan guaranty programs—reserve for losses	687,369,240.30	660,495,029.18	
Total reserves	766,267,350.43	743,227,000.93	22,540,349.50
Capital borrowings from U.S. Treasury—interest bearing—direct loan program	1,730,077,996.00	1,730,077,996.00	
Capital residual	2,832,963,108.18	2,612,540,877.05	220,422,231.13
Total liabilities and capital	\$16,358,480,288.30	\$15,992,810,666.50	\$365,669,621.80

¹ Contingent liabilities with respect to the guaranty or insurance of loans not shown.

² Cash and disbursing authority for annual appropriations reduced by

the unobligated balance returned to the Treasury in accordance with Section 18, Title 7, GAO Policy and Procedures Manual.

VA Supply Fund Comparative Balance Sheet

	June 30, 1971	June 30, 1970	Increase (decrease)
ASSETS			
Cash	\$ 6,692,547.39	\$12,138,518.12	
Advance payment on undelivered orders	174,861.44	178,955.53	
Advance to employees	14,815.00	12,987.50	
Accounts receivable	5,438,495.73	4,464,119.80	
Inventories	42,180,439.75	34,866,604.36	
Work in process—service & reclamation division	67,079.07	45,345.41	
Work in process—printing & reproduction	27,868.50	13,513.73	
Work in process—depot stock	41,187.57	525,780.05	
Supply depot operating equipment less reserve for depreciation	365,573.43	365,545.98	
Printing & Reproduction equipment less reserve for depreciation	212,364.62	190,386.47	
Marketing center equipment less reserve for depreciation	35,161.61	32,647.99	
Total assets	\$55,250,394.11	\$52,834,404.94	\$2,415,989.17
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accrued salaries and wages	347,340.55	279,427.57	
Accrued transportation and service costs	372,900.95	407,487.02	
Accounts payable	10,898,340.21	8,176,166.21	
Advances from other government agencies	16,186.85	16,986.99	
Advance from V. A. appropriations	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	
Deferred credits—equipment rental test		574,897.64	
Total liabilities	16,634,768.56	14,454,965.43	2,179,803.13
Capital at beginning of period	38,623,881.82	38,623,881.82	
Operating profit or loss*—current fiscal year	236,186.04	*228,563.30	
Operating profit or loss*—prior fiscal year	*244,442.31	*15,879.01	
Capital at end of period	38,615,625.55	38,379,439.51	236,186.04
Total liabilities and capital	\$55,250,394.11	\$52,834,404.94	\$2,415,989.17

VA Supply Fund—Statement of Income and Expense—Fiscal Year 1971

Income	
Sale of supplies and equipment	\$141,430,346.42
Less: cost of goods sold	138,229,711.39
Income on sales	3,200,635.03
Other income:	
Reimbursable earnings	\$ 863,234.12
Discount on purchases	898,423.37
Increased valuation	170,609.68
Income-station transfers	3,790,029.71
Credit allowances	964,316.59
Donated income	498,689.79
Miscellaneous income	21,965.37
Variances and adjustments	112,438.21
Equipment rental test	899,163.49
Total income	11,419,505.36
Expenses	
Net transportation costs	1,270,286.74
Completed S & R projects	773,146.51
Depot storage, handling, etc.	374,185.02
Maintenance and operation of supply depots	4,005,907.67
Donations, reappraisals and write offs	114,445.29
Other operating expenses	3,683,054.97
Disposal of operating equipment	63,129.63
Equipment rental test	899,163.49
Total expense	11,183,319.32
Operating profit	\$ 236,186.04

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