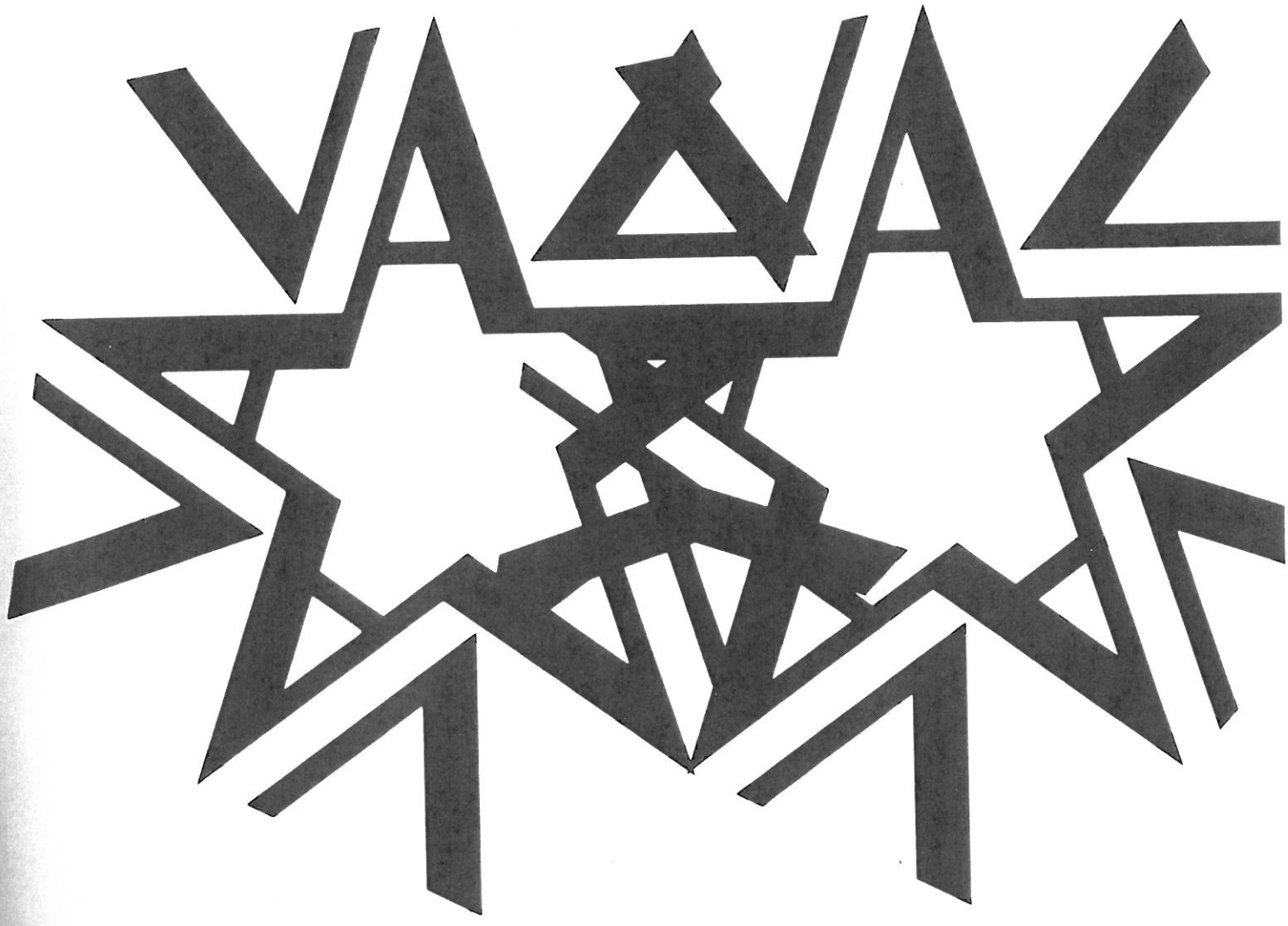
Veterans Administration

annual report 1981



Letter of Transmittal

To the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 97th 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 September 30, 1981.

ROBERT P. NIMMO
Administrator of Veterans Affairs

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The Veteran

Comparative Highlights

Period of Service	Veteran Population Sept. 30, 1980	Net Separations from Armed Forces	Deaths in Civil Life	Veteran Population Sept. 30, 1981	Percent Change
Total veterans[1]	30,118,000	346,000	381,000	30,083,000	– 0.1
War veterans[1]	26,065,000	93,000	369,000	25,789,000	– 1.1
Vietnam era-Total	9,015,000	93,000	21,000	9,087,000	+ 0.8
With no Korean conflict service	8,463,000	89,000	15,000	8,537,000	+ 0.9
With Korean conflict service	552,000	4,000	6,000	550,000	– 0.4
Korean conflict-Total	5,826,000	4,000	49,000	5,781,000	– 0.8
With no World War II service	4,659,000	4,000	30,000	4,633,000	– 0.6
With World War II service	1,167,000	-	19,000	1,148,000	– 1.6
World War II-Total	12,422,000	-	252,000	12,170,000	– 2.0
With no Korean conflict service	11,255,000	-	233,000	11,022,000	– 2.1
With Korean conflict service	1,167,000	-	19,000	1,148,000	– 1.6
World War I	521,000	-	72,000	449,000	– 13.8
Service between Korean conflict and Vietnam era only	3,050,000	-	10,000	3,040,000	– 0.3
Post-Vietnam era	1,003,000	253,000	2,000	1,254,000	+ 25.0

[1]Not included are Spanish-American War veterans who numbered 147 on September 30, 1980 and 86 on September 30, 1981; 61 died during FY 1981.

Summary

During the more than two centuries of United States history, this country has been involved in 10 major armed conflicts, some fought on American soil and others carried out in foreign countries. Nearly 39 million Americans have participated in these wars, and over 90 percent of them have served during the 20th century. The death toll has been high; more than a million people have sacrificed their lives in defense of this nation during periods of war. The living veteran population stood at just over 30 million at the end of FY 1981. Eighty-five percent of these were veterans of America's wars; the remaining 4.3 million ex-service personnel served during peacetime periods only.

Number of Veterans and Period of Service

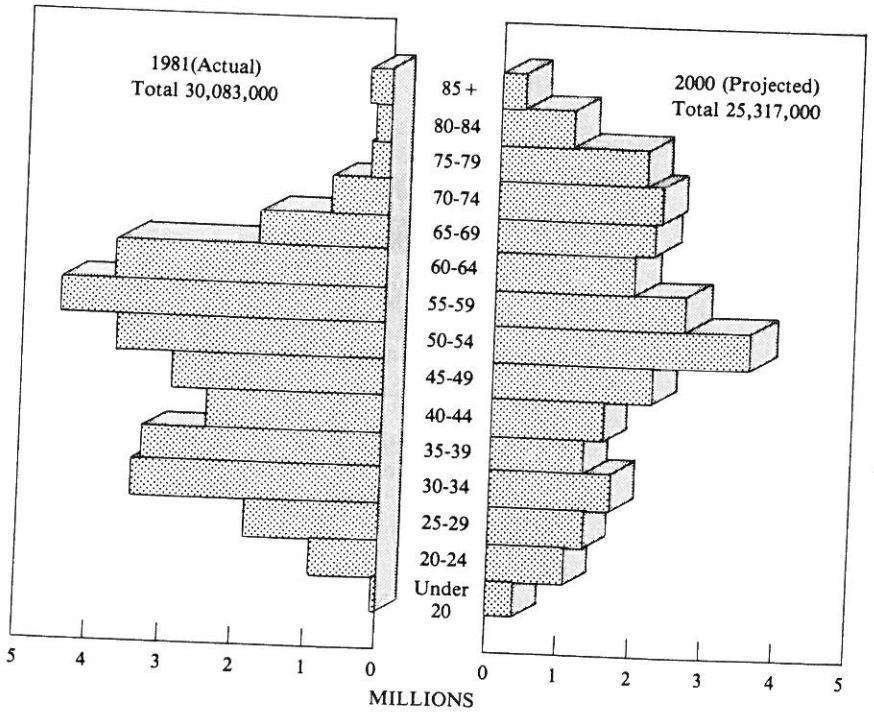
For the first time in 16 years, the estimated number of veterans in civil life has begun to fall. The veteran population peaked in November 1980 at an estimated total of 30,143,000, but by the end of fiscal year 1981 this count had declined to 30,083,000. The reversal of the trend can be traced to Public Law 96-342. This legislation, approved by the President on September 8, 1980, stipulates that any individual who enlists in a regular component of the armed forces on or after the date this law was enacted, and who fails to complete at least two years of military service, will not be afforded veteran status or the rights and benefits attached to such status.[1] Approximately 42,000 separatees from the armed forces were denied veteran status as a result of these restrictions. The marginal decrease in the size of the veteran population during FY 1981 was the net result of the addition of 366,000 service personnel discharged from the armed forces, the return from civilian life of 20,000 who reenlisted, plus the loss of 381,000 veterans who died during the year. Further reductions in the estimated number of living veterans are expected, although the decreases will be of a low magnitude.

For only two periods of military service—the Vietnam era only and the post-Vietnam era—were increases posted in the number of living veterans during FY 1981. The number of ex-service personnel from the Vietnam era grew to a total of 8,537,000 on September 30, 1981, a rise of 74,000 over a year earlier. The group of post-Vietnam era veterans continued to rise markedly, increasing 25 percent during the 12-month period to 1,254,000. World War II veterans accounted for two of every five members of the living population on September 30, 1981, in spite of the death of over a quarter of a million persons. Veterans whose only service occurred during the Vietnam era accounted for 28 percent of all living veterans, and Korean conflict veterans with no World War II service (4,633,000) constituted 15 percent. Veteran survivors of World War I fell below the half million mark; they numbered 449,000 at the end of FY 1981. Peacetime veterans who served only in the peacetime period between the Korean conflict and the Vietnam era dropped slightly to an estimated total of 3,040,000.

Age of Veterans

The average age of veterans in civil life on September 30, 1981 was 48.0 years, a figure which will gradually rise over the next two decades. Now that the number of living veterans has started to decline, the average age of the population will increase

ESTIMATED VETERAN POPULATION BY AGE



[1] *Exceptions to this law are persons who sustain service-incurred disabilities as well as those who are classified as hardship cases.*

by about six years in the next two decades, provided no large build-up of the Armed Forces is required. This aging process will be the net result of the movement of the large cohort of World War II veterans into the older age groups combined with comparatively smaller numbers of younger veterans entering the population as they leave military service. This phenomenon may be illustrated by examining the proportion of the population 65 years of age and older. The share of living veterans on September 30, 1981, who fell into this age group was 11 percent, or an estimated 3.3 million persons. By the turn of the century, ex-service personnel 65 years old and over will number about 9.0 million and will comprise about one-third of the entire veteran population. This transformation of the veteran age structure is of major importance to VA planners who recognize the strains this will place on the veteran health care system over the next 20 years.

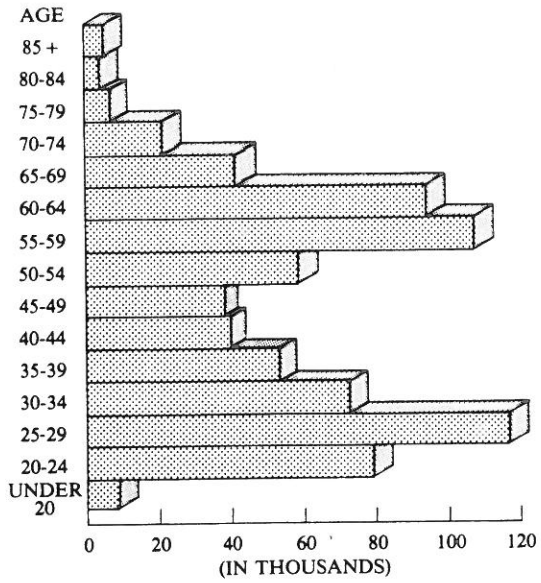
Since age is highly correlated with period of military service, the average ages of different groups of veterans fall into order according to the chronological sequence in which the periods of service occurred. Spanish-American War veterans, who numbered 86 at the close of FY 1981, had an average age of 101.0 years. Chronologically, they were followed by veteran survivors of World War I (85.3 years), World War II (60.5 years), and the Korean conflict (51.1 years). Veterans whose only service was between the Korean conflict and the Vietnam era averaged 42.2 years, while Vietnam era veterans had a mean age of 34.3 years. The youngest living ex-service personnel were those who served only after May 7, 1975 (i.e., post-Vietnam era veterans); their ages average 23.4 years.

Female Veterans

The estimated number of female veterans on September 30, 1981 was 742,000, an increase of 4.1 percent over the total a year earlier. The net addition of 29,000 women to the veteran population during FY 1981 was, in part, a reflection of the impact of Public Law 96-342. A greater share of women than men in the armed forces failed to complete at least two years of military service, and thus proportionately more women than men were denied eligibility for veteran benefits during the 12-month period as a result of this legislation. Despite this, however, the female veteran population, unlike that for males, continued to grow and accounted for 2.5 percent of all living ex-service personnel at the close of FY 1981.

Female veterans of World War II numbered 283,000 on September 30, 1981, or 38 percent of all female veterans. Those whose only service was during the Vietnam era comprised the second largest group (197,000), followed by female veterans of the

ESTIMATED FEMALE VETERAN POPULATION BY AGE: SEPTEMBER 30, 1981



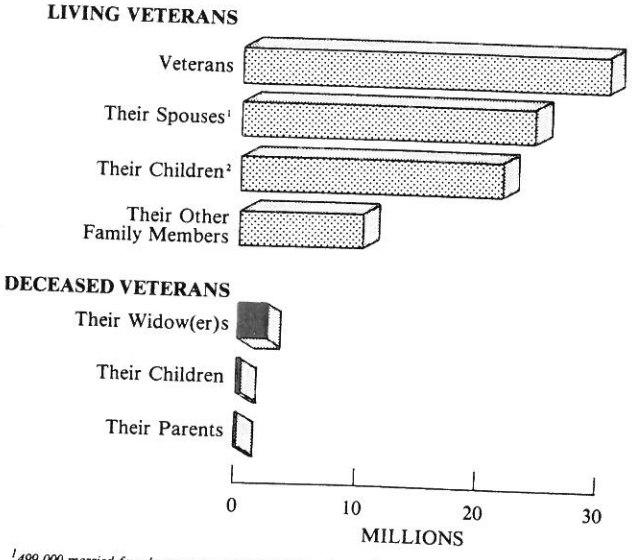
post-Vietnam era only (125,000). The number of women veterans of the Korean conflict was estimated to be 74,000 and there were 56,000 women veterans whose service occurred between the Korean conflict and Vietnam era only. Less than one percent (7,000) of all female veterans were survivors of World War I. The distribution of women veterans by period of military service in large part explains why the average age of female veterans (46.2 years) at the end of September 1981 was somewhat below that of all veterans in general (48.0 years). Whereas the post-Vietnam era group accounted for only 4 percent of all living ex-service personnel, this sector comprised 17 percent of all female veterans. The age of post-Vietnam era veterans is much younger than for any other period of service, and this group's comparative overrepresentation among female veterans served to hold down slightly the average age of all female veterans.

Current projections of the living veteran population indicate declining numbers in the years ahead. Such is not the case for the female veteran population, however. Despite the restriction imposed by P.L. 96-342, the female veteran population is expected to increase in size as women take on a bigger role in the armed forces of the nation.

Veterans and Their Families

Living veterans are only a part of the total number of potential recipients of VA benefits. As of September 30, 1981, there were an estimated 24.1 million spouses of veterans, 21.9 million dependent children, and 10.2 million other family members. Although only a small proportion of these dependents are likely to seek benefits directly from the VA at any time in the future, benefits paid to veterans will indirectly affect the socioeconomic well-being of a great number of their dependents. Deceased veterans' dependents numbered about 3.2 million at the end of FY 1981. The 2.7 million widows and widowers, 432,000 dependent children, and 113,000 dependent parents of deceased veterans brought the total population of potential beneficiaries to some 89.5 million, or approximately 39 percent of the resident population of the United States.

VETERANS AND THEIR FAMILIES
SEPTEMBER 30, 1981



[1] *499,000 married female veterans are counted as veterans, but not as spouses.*
[2] *Number of own children under age 18.*

Characteristics of Veterans

The VA obtains data on various socioeconomic characteristics of male[1] veterans and nonveterans from the Current Population Survey (CPS) through a contract agreement

[1] *In conducting the Current Population Survey, only males are asked if they have ever served in the armed forces. If data on female veterans were collected in that survey, the sample would be so small that any data on characteristics of female veterans would be considered unreliable or unrepresentative of the population. Data on female veterans were collected on the long form of the 1980 Decennial Census, but the data are not yet available.*

with the Bureau of the Census and approval of the Department of Labor, the survey's sponsor. Data from the CPS includes educational attainment, income, work experience, school enrollment, and employment status.

Differences between veterans and nonveterans in median income may be largely explained by variances in their age distributions. If the nonveterans' age distribution is made to conform to that of veterans, differences in income are reduced considerably.

Educational Attainment and Income

All Veterans

There were 70.5 million male veterans and nonveterans in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States in March 1981. Of this number, 28.8 million were veterans and their median education level was 12.7 years; for the 41.7 million nonveterans, the comparable figure is 12.6 years.

Population Group	Noninstitutional Male Population (in thousands)	Percent of Total
War veterans	24,876	35.3
Peacetime veterans (Post-Vietnam era and service between Korean conflict and Vietnam era only)	3,907	5.5
Nonveterans	41,746	59.2
Total	70,529	100.0

Seventy-five percent of the war veterans, all of whom were 23 or more years old, had completed the requirements for a high school diploma or its equivalent. Eighty-six percent of the peacetime veterans and 68 percent of the nonveteran males also had high school diplomas or the equivalent. Both of these latter groups include substantial numbers of 17 to 25 year olds. Twenty percent of the war veterans, 18 percent of the peacetime veterans, and 19 percent of all nonveteran males had college degrees.

Higher education correlates with increased earnings and this can be seen in the median incomes of both veterans and nonveterans in calendar year 1980. Differences in median incomes at progressively higher education levels are substantial as demonstrated in the table.

Attained Level of Education	Median Income in 1980	
	Veterans	Nonveterans
No high school	$ 8,770	$ 6,670
Some high school	12,310	9,620
High school graduate	16,980	12,890
Some college	19,520	11,630
College graduate	26,550	20,050

The median income of veterans was higher than that of nonveterans at every educational level.

The median income for veterans ranged from $8,770 for those with no high school to $26,550 for those who were college graduates. Median incomes for nonveteran males

with no high school education was $6,670 while for those who completed college it was $20,050.

Vietnam Era Veterans

Vietnam era veterans under age 40 had a median educational level of 12.9 years and a median income of $17,660 in 1980. Nonveteran males of similar age also had a median educational level of 12.9 years but a median personal income of only $12,290. Comparison of the distribution of educational attainment for Vietnam era veterans and nonveterans shows that 9 of 10 Vietnam era veterans had completed high school only while 8 of 10 nonveterans under 40 years old had done so. Despite the greater proportion of high school graduates among veterans, the percentage who had completed college was about the same for nonveterans (20.3 percent for Vietnam era veterans, 22.1 percent for nonveterans under 40 years old).

Work Experience

All Veterans

A larger percentage of veterans than nonveterans in the civilian male noninstitutional population worked at some time during calendar year 1980—83.5 perent of the veterans, 80.3 percent of the nonveterans. Seventy-nine percent of the 24.0 million working veterans and 70 percent of the 33.5 million working nonveterans worked throughout the year, either full-time or part-time. Ninety-seven percent of the veteran year-round workers and 94 percent of the nonveteran year-round workers held full time jobs for all or part of the year.

Vietnam Era Veterans

Ninety-six percent of all noninstitutional male Vietnam era veterans under 40 years of age worked during calendar year 1980. Seventy-seven percent of the 7.2 million Vietnam era veterans who worked had year-round employment. Ninety-three percent of the nonveteran males under 40 years old worked during the year and about 68 percent of these nonveterans worked year round.

Employment Status

War Veterans

Male war veterans experienced a 0.4 percentage point increase in their unemployment rate in FY 1981 over FY 1980, averaging 4.4 percent for the year. Male non-veterans also experienced an increase, but it was of greater magnitude, 0.7 percentage points. During FY 1981 their average unemployment rate was 8.5 percent.

Vietnam Era Veterans

The civilian labor force included an average of 8.2 million Vietnam era veterans during FY 1981. Of this number an average of 480,000 were unemployed. Their unemployment rate for FY 1981 was 5.8 percent.

Family Income

War Veterans

The number of families headed by male war veterans was estimated to be 19.6 million in 1980 and their median family income for the year was $25,640. Families headed by nonveterans had a median family income of $20,030. In 54 of 100 families headed by war veterans, wives worked; in 53 of 100 families headed by nonveterans, wives worked. Among families headed by veterans, the wife's earnings increased the median family income to $29,990, compared with $21,680 when the wife did not work. Median family incomes ranged from a high of more than $30,000 for families headed by veterans 45-49 years old, to a low of $12,430 for families whose veteran head was 70 or more years old. Family income declines rapidly for families whose veteran head reaches retirement age, from a median of $29,110 if the family head is 55-59 years old, to $23,180 when the family head is 60-64 years old, to $17,590 when he is 65-69 years old. Taking the entire 19.6 million veteran families into consideration, one of 19 had a family income below $7,500, the approximate poverty level for a nonfarm family of four in 1980.

Vietnam Era Veterans

There were 5.4 million families in the United States headed by male Vietnam era veterans under 40 years of age in March 1980. Seven percent had incomes below $10,000, but the median family income in 1980 was $24,170 compared with $22,190 for families headed by similar-aged male nonveterans. In 66 of 100 families headed by Vietnam era veterans the wife worked, thereby raising the median family income to $25,800 compared with $21,510 for those young veterans' families in which the wife did not work.

New Legislation

The following laws of particular interest to the VA, veterans, and their families and survivors were enacted in FY 1981.

Public Law 96-385—Veterans' Disability Compensation and Survivors' Amendments of 1980

Compensation rates were increased 14.3 percent for veterans disabled 50 percent or more, and 13 percent for those disabled less than 50 percent. Additional compensation for dependents was increased by 14.3 percent, as was the annual clothing allowance. Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (D.I.C.) rates for widows and children and non-service connected benefits paid at the D.I.C. rates were increased by 14.3 percent. Special home adaptation grants were provided for veterans with service connected blindness or loss of use of both hands. Veterans who had used their VA loan guaranty will be allowed to refinance their loans at lower interest rates with continued VA loan guaranty. Title V of this law continues through FY 1985 the authority to maintain a regional office in the Philippines, authorizes furnishing of VA headstones for use in state veterans' cemeteries, rescinds the prohibition against concurrent payment of military retired pay with VA non-service connected pension, modifies criteria for reduction of VA pension due to hospital admission, and limits compensation or D.I.C. payments for persons incarcerated for more than 60 days as a result of a felony conviction.

Public Law 96-466—Veterans' Rehabilitation and Education Amendments of 1980

This law increases the vocational rehabilitation subsistence allowance by 17 percent, extends vocational rehabilitation eligibility and provides a new range of rehabilitation services designed to enable service connected veterans with employment handicaps to secure and maintain suitable employment, or if that is not feasible, to maximize their independence in performing daily living tasks. Chapter 34 and 35 assistance was increased by 10 percent adjustments made to the standards for Chapter 34, 35, and 36 benefits. This law also extends Chapter 32 eligibility, provides for distribution of unused Chapter 32 contributions on the death of the participant, and increases the flexibility of payment of the monthly contribution. Title V directs the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, to promote employment opportunities for service connected disabled veterans utilizing on-the-job training and outreach program specialists. Provisions for hiring of Vietnam era veterans by government contractors are liberalized and preference in VA hiring of qualified "special disabled veterans" and Vietnam era veterans is mandated. Title VI repeals PREP training under Chapter 32 and restricts educational assistance for persons incarcerated for conviction of felonies. Flight instruction reimbursement is reduced from 90 to 60 percent. The remainder of the title provides for offset against future benefits of indebtedness to the VA, addition of interest and administrative costs to such debts, collection action by VA attorneys, and disclosure of information regarding the debt to credit bureaus.

Public Law 96-497—Gold Star Wives of America

This act grants a Federal Charter to the Gold Star Wives of America as a service organization.

Public Law 96-499—Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980

This law excludes persons receiving VA compensation or pension by waiver of retired pay from the minimum disability annuity provisions allowing Federal employees disabled after five years of civilian service to retire with 40 percent of their average salary, or the earned annuity after projecting service to age 60, whichever is less.

Public Law 96-511—Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980

This law created a new office in OMB with broad authority over collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of information in the Federal government, and mandated a goal of a 15 percent reduction in information collection by the end of FY 1981. The head of each agency must designate a senior official to review its information systems to see that they do not overlap those of other agencies. New agency regulations requiring collection of information must be submitted to OMB for review.

Public Law 96-526—HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriations, FY 1981

This spending act substantially approved the Administration's budget requests for the various VA accounts. Construction rescissions at Camden and Baltimore were approved, as were deferrals at Chillicothe, Denver, East Orange, Long Beach, Palo Alto,

and Washington, D.C. Proposed deferrals at Gainesville, New Orleans, and St. Albans were disapproved.

Public Law 97-13—National POW-MIA Recognition Day

July 17, 1981, was designated as "National POW-MIA Recognition Day" to honor those who have been prisoners of war and those missing in action.

Public Law 97-15—Extension of Funds for VA in Support of State Medical Schools

This law extends by one year the period during which funds already appropriated for grants by the VA for the establishment and support of new state medical schools may be spent. The original seven-year period was extended because unforeseen staffing difficulties prevented expenditure of the grant monies when the act originally went into effect.

Public Law 97-32—National Blinded Veterans Recognition Day

August 13, 1981, was designated as "National Blinded Veterans Recognition Day" for Americans to honor the sacrifices and service of blinded veterans.

Public Law 97-35—Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981

Among other things, this law, effective October 1, 1981, limited the payment of burial and funeral expenses for deceased veterans to those who had received VA compensation or pension, curtailed outpatient dental treatment for veterans having noncompensable dental conditions, prohibited the pursuit of flight training, reduced the reimbursement rate for correspondence training, and terminated VA's education loan program for most veterans.

Additionally, the law disqualified certain ex-service members discharged after July 1, 1981, from receiving unemployment compensation.

Public Law 97-37—Former Prisoners of War Benefits Act of 1981

This law shortened from 6 months to 30 days a POW's internment period to establish a presumption for certain diseases. The act also provided outpatient medical treatment and priority outpatient care for POWs regardless of their internment period and outpatient dental services for internment of 6 months or more.

To continue improvement in services for POWs, the law established an Advisory Committee on Former Prisoners of War to advise the Administrator on the needs of POWs regarding compensation, health care, rehabilitation, and administration of benefits.

Health Care

Comparative Highlights

Item	FY 1981	FY 1980	Percent Change
Facilities operating at end of year			
Medical centers	172	172	
Hospital care	(172)	(172)	
Outpatient care	(172)	(172)	
Nursing home care	95	92	
Domiciliary care	15	15	
Independent or satellite clinics	50	50	
Independent domiciliaries	1	1	
Employment (net full-time equivalent)	193,578	194,331	−0.4
Operating costs (in millions)	$6,642.2	$6,157.8	+7.9
Medical care	6,447.0	5,971.8	+8.0
Research in health care	144.7	137.7	+5.1
Other	50.5	48.3	+4.6
Inpatients treated	1,360,256	1,359,271	+0.1
VA facilities	1,276,933	1,275,446	+0.1
Other facilities	83,323	83,825	−0.6
Average daily inpatient census	102,751	105,085	−2.2
VA facilities	81,874	83,936	−2.5
Other facilities	20,878	21,149	−1.3
Outpatient medical visits	17,929,550	17,971,407	−0.2
VA staff	15,825,064	15,751,690	+0.5
Fee-basis	2,104,486	2,219,717	−5.2
Outpatient dental care			
VA staff			
Examinations	155,493	157,601	−1.3
Treatment cases completed	155,151	149,594	+3.7
Cases completed on fee-basis	74,528	71,550	+4.2
Prescriptions dispensed	39,265,391	36,687,165	+7.0
Lab procedures (unit count)	215,990,010	214,818,805	+0.5
Radiology examinations	5,553,131	5,707,389	−2.7

Summary

At the end of FY 1981, the VA health care system was providing care in 172 medical centers, 226 outpatient clinics, 95 nursing home care units, and 16 domiciliaries. These facilities included a new 720-bed replacement medical center at Bronx, New York; three new nursing home care units at Martinsburg, West Virginia; Memphis, Tennessee; and Temple, Texas; and three new replacement domiciliary facilities at

Bay Pines, Florida; Martinsburg, West Virginia; and Dayton, Ohio. In addition, three new Vet Centers under the Readjustment Counseling Program for Vietnam era veterans were opened at Tucson, Arizona; Reno, Nevada; and Evansville, Indiana.

During the year, the VA cared for approximately 1.36 million hospital inpatients in VA and non-VA facilities, 41,800 nursing home inpatients in VA and community facilities, and 14,900 patients in VA domiciliaries. Outpatient visits for medical care totaled 17.9 million, of which 15.8 million were to VA staff and 2.1 million to private physicians on a fee-for-service basis. Dental care also continued to play a major role in the delivery of health care to veterans.

The VA continued to help support veterans receiving hospital, nursing home or domiciliary care in 44 state homes. The VA also continued its agreement with the Department of Defense under which the DOD contracts for care for individuals who had established entitlement under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the VA authorized by Public Law 93-82.

VA clinician-investigators and research scientists throughout the country continued the search for knowledge to improve health care in support of the Agency's mission to provide veterans with quality medical care. The VA also provided education and training in the health care field to about 100,000, including physician residents and interns.

A major initiative was undertaken with the implementation of the Medical District Initiated Program Planning whose major objective is to create a dynamic, strategic operational planning activity to support the Department's national goals. Major planning efforts focused on how best to meet the needs of the aging veteran population. To assist in this, a Geriatrics and Gerontology Advisory Committee was established in accordance with Title III of Public Law 96-330. The Committee's membership includes the country's outstanding authorities in this area.

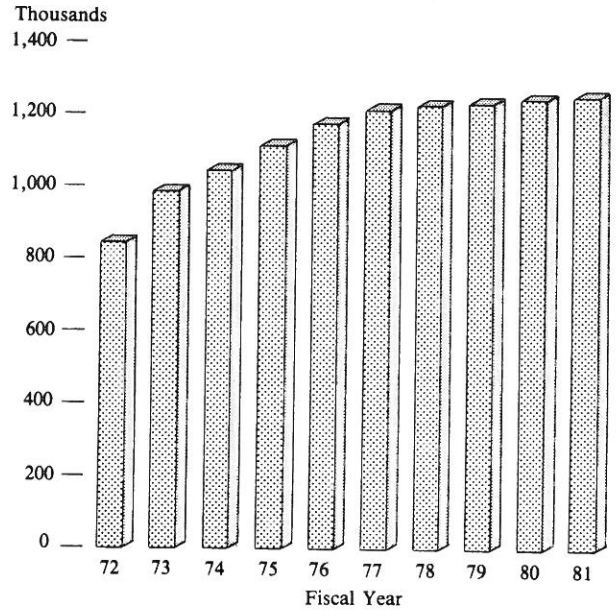
To accomplish its mission, VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery operated with a budget of $6.7 billion and employed 193,578 (full-time equivalent) persons.

Types of Care

Hospital Care

During the fiscal year, VA medical centers operated an average of 82,079 hospital beds—40,501 in medical bed sections (including extended hospital care beds), 17,533 in surgical bed sections, and 24,045 in psychiatric bed sections. During the year, the average bed occupancy rate was 80.9 percent.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS TREATED IN VA MEDICAL CENTERS



The number of hospital patients treated in VA medical centers and in non-VA hospitals during FY 1981 (i.e., the number of discharges and deaths during the year plus the number on the hospital rolls at the end of the year) totaled 1,284,196. Of this number, 1,248,502 were treated in VA medical centers. The increase in the number of hospital patients treated was accomplished largely by reducing the length of time patients spent in the hospital during an episode of care.

Ambulatory Care

Ambulatory care activities in FY 1981 played a central role in the delivery of health care to VA patients. There were 15.8 million outpatient medical visits made to VA staff and 2.1 million visits made to private physicians authorized on a fee-for-service basis. Improvement of the physical facilities of VA outpatient clinics continued with the completion of construction, renovation, and improvement projects. These involved expansion of available outpatient space and improvement of the flow of patient care services.

In FY 1981, VA staff dentists provided care for a greater proportion of Class I-VI service connected outpatient dental cases, continuing a trend developed over the last several years. The steady increase in staff cases is especially significant since it continued through a major rise in the number of dental care applications brought about by Public Law 96-22, which was effective October 1, 1979. During FY 1981 alone, over 56,000 additional veterans turned to the VA for treatment under this eligibility. VA staff completed approximately 60 percent of these cases as additional workloads over and above normal levels, with virtually no increase in staffing. As the table shows, despite a major increase in total cases and steady inflationary pressures, funds obligated for fee-basis dental care were 7 percent lower in FY 1981 than in the previous year.

	1981	1980
Total Class I-VI cases completed	160,564	145,881
Cases completed by VA staff	86,036	74,331
Staff cases as percent of total	53.6%	50.9%
Cases completed on a fee basis	74,528	71,550
Funds obligated for fee cases (000)	$50,305	$54,195

Geriatrics and Extended Care

The name of the Office of Extended Care was changed this year to the Office of Geriatrics and Extended Care, signifying an increasing emphasis on all phases of care for aging veterans, whether it be in the acute, long-term, or ambulatory and community sector. The tables show the estimated aging trend of veterans.

	1971	1981	1990	2000
Total number of veterans (000)	28,288	30,083	28,497	25,317
Number of veterans 65 years and older (000)	1,993	3,320	7,327	7,988
Percent of total	7.0	11.0	25.7	31.6

The VA now has developed a comprehensive, integrated, high quality program for long-term care for aging veterans, complemented by ambulatory and acute care. Nowhere else are all of these elements present for the appropriate care of aging patients. The 65 years and older group has increased 66.6 percent during the past ten years and by 1990 the number of veterans in this group is expected to increase 120.7 percent over the 1981 number. During this same period, the number of veterans 75 and over is expected to increase 75.9 percent. Even more significantly, this group is projected to grow by 158.3 percent during the period 1990-2000.

	1971	1981	1990	2000
Total number of veterans (000)	28,288	30,083	28,497	25,317
Number of veterans 74 years and older (000)	1,085	767	1,349	3,484
Percent of total	3.8	2.5	4.7	13.8

The Office of Geriatrics and Extended Care oversees a variety of programs, including VA nursing home care, community nursing home care, domiciliary care, state home care (nursing home, domiciliary and hospital), hospital-based home care, adult day care, residential care, and the geriatric research, education and clinical centers (GRECC) program. In addition, a pilot hospice program at the VA medical center in Wadsworth, Los Angeles, California, is under examination.

The office works closely with other Federal offices concerned with aging, including the National Institute on Aging, the Administration on Aging, and the Health Care Financing Administration, among others. In addition, the office works with various voluntary groups, including the Gerontological Society of America, the National Council on Aging, the Western Gerontological Society, the American Geriatrics Society, the American Health Care Association, and the American Association of Homes for the Aged.

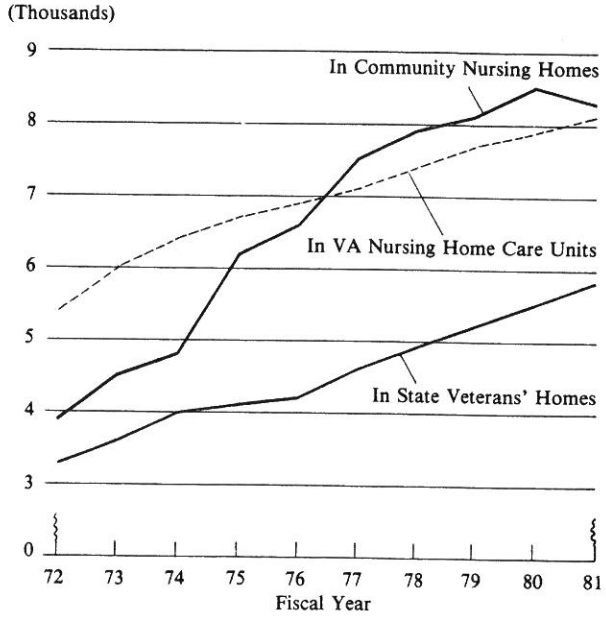
The VA also participates actively with Federal agencies in efforts on behalf of elderly veterans to provide information and referral services (Interdepartmental Task Force on Information and Referral), to minimize duplication of effort, and to promote efficient use of resources.

The geriatric and extended care programs administered by the VA are described below.

VA Nursing Home Care

The nursing home care units located in VA medical centers provided skilled nursing care and related medical services, as well as opportunities for social, diversional, recreational, and spiritual activities. Nursing home patients typically require a pro-

NURSING HOME CARE
Average Daily Census



longed period of nursing supervision and rehabilitation to attain and maintain optimal function.

In FY 1981, 13,554 veterans were treated in VA nursing homes which had an average daily census of 8,145. The average age of the veterans treated was 69.7 years, 61.3 percent were 65 or over, and their average attained length of stay was 3.11 years. Approximately 25.9 percent were receiving compensation for service connected conditions and 39.8 percent were receiving VA pensions. The trend toward increased provision of nursing home care by the VA is shown in the chart.

Three new 120-bed nursing home care units were activated at the VA medical centers in Martinsburg, West Virginia; Memphis, Tennessee; and Temple, Texas. These and other changes resulted in a net increase of 477 operating beds for a total of 8,973 nursing home beds at 95 VA medical centers by the end of FY 1981.

Community Nursing Home Care

This is a contract program for veterans who require skilled or intermediate nursing care in making the transition from a hospital to the community. Veterans who have been hospitalized in a VA facility for treatment primarily of a service connected condition may be placed at VA expense for as long as they need nursing care. Other veterans may be eligible for placement in community facilities at VA expense for a period not to exceed six months. The program requires assessment of participating facilities and follow-up visits to veterans by teams from the VA medical centers.

In an effort to reduce unnecessary duplication and the expense of multi-member team visits in the assessment of nursing homes, the VA has arranged to make use of inspections conducted for Medicare or Medicaid certification. Copies of the Medicare/Medicaid inspection documents are reviewed to confirm that the home complies with standards. A social worker and a nurse then make an on-site visit to evaluate the quality of care, the quality of life, and to describe the general characteristics of the facility.

In FY 1981, 28,242 veterans were treated in approximately 2,900 community nursing homes in the 50 states and Puerto Rico. These facilities had an average daily census of 8,348. The average age of these veterans was 67.8 years; 56.5 percent were 65 or over, and their average attained length of stay was 1.03 years. Approximately 46.8 percent were receiving compensation for service connected conditions and 28.0 percent were receiving VA pension. As with VA nursing home care, there has been an upward trend in the provision of community nursing home care.

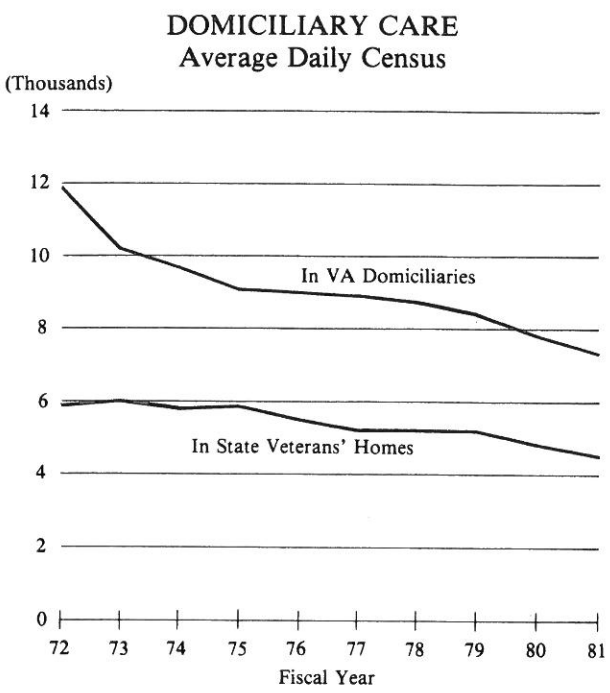
VA Domiciliary Care

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

New program directions have created a better quality of life for veterans requiring prolonged domiciliary care and have prepared veterans returning to community living for active participation. Special attention is being given to older veterans in domiciliaries with a focus on keeping them active and productive, as well as encouraging their integration into existing senior centers and other resources in the community.

In FY 1981, 14,877 veterans were treated in VA domiciliaries which had an average daily census of 7,353. The average age of the veterans treated during the year was 59.8 years, 29.9 percent were 65 or over, and their average attained length of stay was 3.98 years. Approximately 27.5 percent were receiving compensation for service connected conditions and 44.3 percent were receiving VA pension.

Replacement domiciliary facilities were activated at the VA medical centers in Bay Pines, Florida; Martinsburg, West Virginia; and Dayton, Ohio. Built on the same plan as the facility at Wood, Wisconsin, their programs emphasize an active rehabilitative approach.



State Veterans' Homes

The VA's relationship to state veterans' homes is based on two grant programs. One is a per diem program which enables the VA to assist the state in providing care to veterans eligible for VA care and who are furnished domiciliary, nursing home, or hospital care in state home facilities. The other grant program provides VA assistance with up to 65 percent Federal funding in the construction of new domiciliary and nursing home care facilities, and the expansion, remodeling, or alteration of existing facilities. During FY 1981 the state homes maintained an average daily census of 5,855 nursing home, 4,572 domiciliary, and 881 hospital patients. Veterans treated during the year in state veterans' nursing homes and domiciliaries were, on average, four years older than those in VA facilities. A greater proportion was 65 years of age or over than in VA facilities.

In FY 1981, a second state home for Michigan was established at Marquette, and Nebraska opened a third annex at Omaha. New construction resulted in the addition of a 180-bed nursing home facility at Marshalltown, Iowa, and a 250-bed nursing home facility at Minneapolis, Minnesota. The VA also obligated funds in FY 1981 totaling $13 million for construction and renovation projects including a new state home for West Virginia consisting of 200 domiciliary beds.

The trends in state nursing home and domiciliary care follow those of the VA programs. The states differ greatly in the availability of facilities they operate for veterans, and therefore can supplement, but not substitute for, other VA extended care programs.

Hospital-Based Home Care

This program allows for early discharge of veterans with chronic illness to their own homes and reduces readmissions to the hospital. The family provides the necessary personal care under coordinated supervision of a hospital-based multidisciplinary treatment team. The team provides medical, nursing, social, rehabilitation, and dietetic regimens as well as the training of family members and the patient. Thirty VA medical centers are providing hospital-based home care services. More acute care beds in hospitals are made available by providing increased days of care in the home.

In FY 1981, 145,000 home visits were made by health professionals. Over 5,600 patients were treated, of whom about 20 percent were terminal cancer patients. Eleven percent of these patients died in their own homes with the support of the hospital-based home care team.

Adult Day Care

Staff in numerous VA medical centers have expressed strong interest in the value of adult day care programs in facilitating the return of older veterans to their own homes, to shorten the length of stay in acute beds, and to provide an environment in which these veterans can continue rehabilitation programs among their peers in the community. Several program models are in operation. The VA medical center in North Chicago, Illinois, has a comprehensive program located on the medical center grounds. A program of the VA medical center at Loma Linda, California, functions in a nearby community in conjunction with the local American Legion post. The program is licensed as an adult day health program in the State of California. Other program models are in operation at the VA medical centers in American Lake, Washington, and Palo Alto (Menlo Park Division), California, and at the VA outpatient clinic in Boston, Massachusetts.

Residential Care (formerly Personal Care Home Program)

This program provides residential care, including room, board, personal care, and general health care supervision to veterans who do not require hospital or nursing home care but who, because of health conditions, are not able to resume independent living and have no suitable family resources to provide the needed care. All homes are inspected by a VA multidisciplinary team prior to incorporation into the program and annually thereafter. Care is provided in private homes selected by the VA, at the veteran's own expense. Veterans receive monthly follow-up visits from VA social workers and other health care professionals, and are outpatients of the local VA facilities. An approximate average daily census of 12,500 was maintained in this program throughout FY 1981.

Geriatric Research, Education and Clinical Centers (GRECCs)

The GRECC program consists of eight centers and represents an important response to the health care needs of aging veterans. It serves to attract and develop superior staff in the field of gerontology and geriatrics, to utilize and redirect resources for geriatric care, and to advance and integrate research and educational achievement in geriatrics and gerontology into the VA clinical system. Geriatric evaluation units (GEU) and geriatric rehabilitation units consisting of from 10 to 30 beds have been activated at most of the GRECCs for intensive diagnosis, research, and therapy. These GEUs are currently under study, as are other models of geriatric and extended care service delivery. The clinical foci include team care, medical evaluation and rehabilitation, cardiopulmonary rehabilitation, endocrinology, and various dementias.

The research and educational efforts of the GRECCs concentrate in related areas such as neurobiology, connective tissue and metabolism, the aging nervous system, immunology, and neuroendocrinology. Congress has recognized the need to strengthen existing GRECCs, and stipulated in Title III of Public Law 96-330 that, prior to funding new centers, the existing centers should receive adequate funding to enable them to function more effectively. During FY 1981, a Title III Implementation Committee was established. Title III authorizes the designation of up to 15 VA medical centers as locations for GRECCs, including the eight existing ones. It also includes the criteria for selection of existing and new GRECC sites and establishes a new Geriatrics and Gerontology Advisory Committee (GGAC). The GGAC began site visits to evaluate the existing GRECCs during the year.

Medical Care for Dependents

By the end of FY 1981, there were approximately 221,000 individuals (128,000 adults and 93,000 children) in 137,000 family groups who had established entitlement for medical care under CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the VA) authorized by Public Law 93-82. The law authorizes VA to furnish medical care to the spouse or child of a veteran who has a total disability, permanent in nature, resulting from a service connected disability, and to the surviving spouse or child of a veteran who died as a result of a service connected disability, or who at the time of death had a total disability, permanent in nature, resulting from a service connected disability. Effective January 1, 1980, eligibility was extended to the surviving spouse or child of a person who died while on active duty. CHAMPVA care may be furnished to these eligible dependents provided they are not eligible for CHAMPUS or Medicare. Since the program began in September 1973, $217,085,000 has been expended for hospital care, physician visits, and prescriptions.

Services

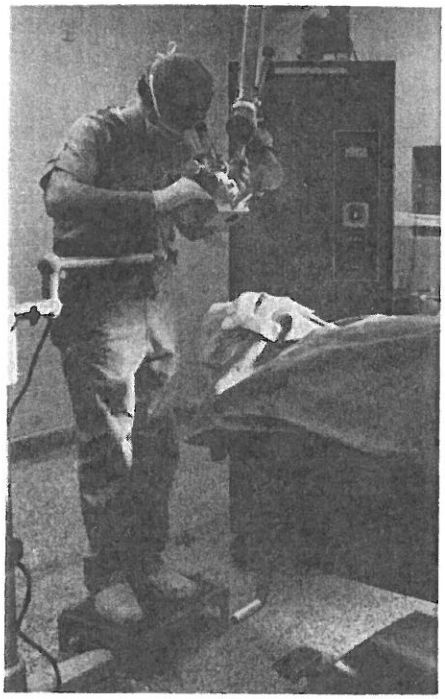
Medicine

VA medical services continued to emphasize the areas of hypertension, sickle cell disorders, dialysis, rheumatology-immunology, cardiology, pulmonary disease, inten-

sive care, and pace-makers. In addition, activities specifically related to geriatric patients were conducted during 1981.

Thirty-two VA medical centers participating in the special hypertension screening and treatment program treated approximately 37,000 veterans. Another 25,000 veterans considered at risk were followed at intervals of three months to one year. Eighty-five percent of these veterans receive their primary care from allied health professionals (registered nurses or physician assistants) under the supervision of a physician coordinator. The continued decrease in strokes, heart disease, and renal disease is attributed in great part to the control of this health problem.

Forty VA medical centers were participating in a sickle cell screening and education program. During the year, 40,910 patients were identified and screened, 67,435 persons attended education sessions, and 2,976 people were counseled. Professional staff at each of these 40 VA medical centers consists of a physician, a counselor, and a technician. The VA film, "A Matter of Chance," was shown in various community sickle cell programs as well as in VA medical centers.



Gas laser is used to destroy abnormal tissue during surgery.

The number of patients in the VA dialysis program, including patients dialyzed in non-VA units at VA expense, was about 4,000 during FY 1981. Development continued of the large scale Rheumatology-Immunology Center at the VA medical center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Along with a smaller program previously begun at the VA medical center in Wood, Wisconsin, these centers provide comprehensive care to patients suffering from arthritis, rheumatism, connective tissue diseases, and related disorders.

Cardiac catheterizations were performed on approximately 21,000 patients. Utilization standards recommended by the Federal Health Resources Sharing Committee were adopted. Worn or antiquated equipment was replaced in cardiac catheterization laboratories (CCLs) at four VA medical centers. Diagnostic services, echocardiography, nuclear cardiology, stress testing, and arrhythmia monitoring were expanded. New construction criteria for CCLs were approved.

A national program of networks of automated electrocardiographic interpretive services continued to be developed with an estimated completion date of FY 1986.

A formal schedule for purchasing pacemakers and pulse generators, assuring greater uniformity and lower cost, was developed during the year. Plans were also developed to establish a clinical phase pacemaker registry and to increase direct patient surveillance capability.

More than 68,000 patients were treated in VA coronary care and medical intensive care units. New construction criteria were in the process of development to modernize the intensive care units and to make provision for step-down units. Many older intensive care units have recently been renovated.

Surgery

During FY 1981, there were 372,502 surgical procedures performed in 139 VA medical centers.

Continuing education of professional personnel continued to be encouraged. Comprehensive care of amputees was the subject of a program to teach new techniques to orthopedic and peripheral vascular surgeons in order to reduce morbidity and mortality as well as length of hospitalization of amputees. Another program for anesthesia personnel addressed early identification and appropriate treatment of the syndrome of malignant hyperthermia.

The cardiac surgery volume continued to increase, with the mortality rate holding at approximately the national level of 5 percent. Renal transplant statistics reflected a downward trend in the number of procedures performed. A heart transplant program was approved at the VA medical center in Richmond, Virginia. Close monitoring of these special programs by consulting committees continued in Central Office.

VA surgeons continued to participate in all forms of surgical research and coorperative studies. Numerous surgeons participated with distinction in various na-

tional and professional programs, and contributed to the surgical literature in journals and textbooks. Many hold office in national organizations, an indication of the high caliber of VA surgeons.

Mental Health and Behavioral Sciences

During FY 1981, 936,337 patients were provided psychiatric and other mental health services in the VA through the utilization of professionally trained personnel in a multidisciplinary approach to treatment.

There are now 128 VA medical centers with psychiatric bed services. Outpatient services include 102 alcohol dependence treatment programs, 52 drug dependence treatment programs, 40 day hospital programs, 57 day treatment centers, and 143 mental hygiene clinics. In addition, the VA operates 94 readjustment counseling centers for Vietnam era veterans. Psychology Services in 154 VA medical centers and outpatient clinics provided clinical and psychological readjustment counseling. Many centers also provide services through biofeedback and relaxation methods for long-term pain problems.

On any given day in FY 1981, 20,487 inpatients were receiving psychiatric care. Services included chemotherapy and psychotherapies; group, individual, and family therapy; treatments such as behavior modification; incentive work programs; and programs for vocational appraisal for training and education.

The table reflects the effort to maintain the number of patients treated while concurrently reducing the number of psychiatric beds.

VA Psychiatric Bed Sections	FY 1981	FY 1976
Operating beds at end of fiscal year	23,793	38,762
Average daily census	20,487	24,839
Admissions	157,874	161,969
Average monthly turnover rate	66.7	56.6
Patients treated	184,811	193,735

As the figures show, the reduction in operating psychiatric beds since 1976 (17.3 percent) has been significantly greater than the decline in the number of patients treated (4.6 percent). Outpatient mental health program visits numbered 3,333,643 in FY 1981.

Mental Hygiene Clinics, Day Hospitals, and Day Treatment Centers

Continued emphasis on outpatient care and rapid intensive treatment, with shorter periods of hospital stay, has resulted in an increase in the number of veterans treated by the VA's 143 mental hygiene clinics, 57 day treatment centers and 40 day hospitals.

Mental hygiene clinics serve as the basic units in the delivery of ambulatory psychiatric care. During FY 1981, 1,247,389 visits were made to mental hygiene clinics.

Day treatment centers provide supportive, maintenance and learning environments for chronic psychiatric patients experiencing long-term difficulties with community adjustment, interpersonal relations, vocational, educational, emotional, or behavioral problems. These centers received 537,343 visits from long-term psychiatric patients in FY 1981.

Day hospital programs are ambulatory care programs for patients able and willing to come on a daily basis to a VA medical center to receive intensive individual and group therapy. These veterans' problems are of an acute, intensive or situational nature and can be resolved within a short period of time. During FY 1981, 156,335 visits were made to day hospital programs.

Vocational Evaluation and Counseling

Assisting veterans in adjusting to the psychological impact and disabling consequences of injury or illness is an integral part of comprehensive care. Responsibility for this complex psychological process belongs to Psychology Service.

VA medical centers employ counseling psychologists and clinical psychologists to assist veterans to reestablish their ability to function independently. Specific targets in treatment and rehabilitation involve productive work.

During FY 1981, VA provided psychological evaluation and assessment as a part of treatment and medical rehabilitation to 116,640 patients.

Alcohol and Drug Dependence Treatment

Two new specialized programs for alcoholism treatment, at Anchorage, Alaska, and at the VA medical center in Providence, Rhode Island, were activated in FY 1981, bringing the total of such programs to 102. These programs emphasize short hospitalizations during which comprehensive biomedical and vocational assessments are accomplished. Individualized treatment plans for the alcoholism and alcohol-related disorders are developed jointly between patient and hospital staff. When the veteran is discharged from bed level care, the outpatient clinic continues the rehabilitation activities, providing such treatment as group therapy, family therapy, and vocational services. Many veterans are admitted directly to ambulatory treatment, when it obviates the need for hospital treatment. A close collaboration with Alcoholics Anonymous is central to all programs. Section 104 of Public Law 96-22 continued to be implemented. This legislation provided the VA with authority to contract with non-VA community programs for treatment and rehabilitation services for veterans with alcohol or drug dependence and abuse. One hundred eighteen contracts sponsored by 63 VA medical centers were approved and became operational during FY 1981.

Other planning initiatives included the development of on-campus, VA-operated halfway house programs for treatment of alcohol and drug dependent veterans. The second of these, a 20-bed halfway house program, was activated in October 1980 at the VA medical center in West Haven, Connecticut.

During FY 1981 inpatients treated for alcoholism numbered 100,757, 51,474 of whom were in Alcohol Dependence Treatment Program (ADTP) beds. The average monthly turnover rate in ADTP beds increased from 131.7 percent in FY 1980 to 137.9 percent in FY 1981. The number of outpatient visits for alcohol dependence treatment was 425,295 in FY 1981. Follow-up contacts of former patients for therapeutic/counseling purposes or for assistance with social/economic problems increased by 18.7 percent.

In drug dependence treatment programs, the total number of inpatients treated amounted to about 19,610, 5,559 of whom were in Drug Dependence Treatment Program (DDTP) beds. This was about six percent less than in FY 1980. The average monthly turnover rate in DDTP beds decreased from 110.4 percent in FY 1980 to 109.4 percent in FY 1981. The number of outpatient visits to DDTP, as well as the total number of outpatient visits for drug dependence treatment, was 967,282.

Readjustment Counseling

The Operation Outreach program for Vietnam era veterans was established by Public Law 96-22, signed June 13, 1979. Public Law 97-72, extended for three years, until September 30, 1984, the period within which eligible veterans may apply for readjustment counseling services under this special program.

During FY 1981, the Veterans Administration was authorized to expand Operation Outreach. When this expansion is completed, there will be 135 Operation Outreach facilities (Vet Centers) employing some 567 persons.

During FY 1981, the Operation Outreach program provided readjustment counseling services to 60,319 veterans, for a total of 171,904 visits. In addition, there were 34,510 visits by family members and "significant others."

Study of Vietnam Era Veterans

A major study to determine the number of Vietnam era veterans with unresolved personal, social and psychological readjustment problems, including those in which excessive use of alcohol or inappropriate use of prescribed drugs and other substances are presenting symptoms requiring medical intervention, was completed. The study

identified the nature of these problems and the comparative frequency of their occurrence among the Vietnam era veterans and a matched sample of non-veterans.

The need for the study was based on limited research findings, general consensus of experts, professional staff of VA medical centers and considerable direct feedback from Vietnam era veterans, their families, and from other concerned groups of citizens that approximately 20 percent of Vietnam era veterans are continuing to have readjustment problems.

The survey of Vietnam era veterans was completed by the Center for Policy Research, Inc., in March 1981. The study is entitled, "Legacies of Vietnam; Comparative Adjustment of Veterans and Their Peers." It has been published and placed in all VA libraries.

Prisoners of War

A review and assessment of current physical and psychological health and adjustment problems of former POWs was completed in coordination with the Agency study of POWs mandated by Public Law 95-479. All available research reports were reviewed and evaluated, and a systematic analysis of the adequacy of medical records of 300 randomly selected POWs from WWII-Europe, WWII-Japan, and the Korean conflict was conducted.

Another significant event during FY 1981 was the passage of Public Law 97-37, August 17, 1981, which established eligibility on a presumptive basis for former POWs for certain health services and benefits. It also called for the establishment of an Advisory Committee on Former Prisoners of War.

Other VA initiatives during the year for POWs were: The VA application form was revised to identify specific POW status; the patient treatment file was reprogrammed to permit detailed data on POW health problems; a symbol was added to the medical charts of former POWs for easy identification; and an autopsy register, in conjunction with the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, was established.

Rehabilitation Services

Rehabilitation Medicine

The advancing age of the veteran population has prompted nearly all programs in VA's Rehabilitation Medicine Service to focus on the demands this will create.

Early efforts to identify innovative geriatric rehabilitation programs resulted in sensory integration and reality orientation programs that require aging patients to maintain their physical and mental status at as high a level as possible. Bringing together local elementary and high school students with residents of VA nursing home care units has fostered relationships between young and old which have helped improve the social awareness levels of both. Some VA medical centers have instituted "sports days" where wheelchair bound and physically deteriorated individuals have been given the opportunity to compete in modified game activities.

Inhalation therapist and patient at VAMC Boston.

During the year, six independent living centers were established at selected sites in the VA health care system. In addition to some elderly patients who need these centers as part of their transition to community living, the independent living centers provide service to all types of physically and emotionally disabled veterans. A multidisciplinary venture, these centers utilize the services of social workers, psychologists, physicians, and certain rehabilitation medicine therapists.

The case management program, which was developed jointly between the VA's Department of Veterans Benefits and Department of Medicine and Surgery in 1980, was reinforced with additional positions for distribution to 50 of the more active VA medical centers. Case managers help guarantee that all potentially eligible veterans are identified for vocational services, and that these services are provided.

During the period March 1978 through October 1981, over 315 new cardiopulmonary rehabilitation patients were referred for over 12,000 patient contact hours of full multidisciplinary treatment. Specialized driver training for handicapped veterans continued to be provided in 40 designated centers. Over 13,250 severely handicapped veterans have been referred for this sophisticated training since it was initiated over six years ago; more than 40 percent successfully completed the program. Nearly 141,000 driver training hours have been recorded.

Certain administrative functions which ultimately affect the quantity and quality of patient care are now being addressed. A one-year study and field testing program was initiated to determine future staffing and productivity standards for all rehabilitation medicine therapists. In another project, a task force of VA, university, and professional organization representatives of four therapy disciplines was established to review and update the existing standards of clinical training offered by the VA. Improvement of these standards should help in providing a higher quality of therapist for employment in VA and non-VA rehabilitation settings.

Prosthetic and Sensory Aids

During FY 1981, the VA provided prosthetic services at a cost of $84 million. Each year, the VA provides appliances and services to about 1 million veterans.

Direct purchase of new commercially available prosthetic/orthotic appliances costing $300 or less and repairs to existing prosthetic appliances costing up to $300 is now allowed. This has resulted in quicker delivery, improved efficiency, and less processing time.

An analysis of the national contract for artificial limbs resulted in an improved cost analysis methodology. The contract was simplified and changed to provide prices more comparable with the private sector. Implementation of these changes should take place when the contract is renegotiated and should result in improved prosthetic services to veterans.

Blind Rehabilitation

During FY 1981, the three VA Blind Rehabilitation Centers and three Blind Rehabilitation Clinics offered training to over 650 blinded veterans. This training included adjustment to blindness or low vision, electronic reading aids, and electronic travel aids.

Visual Impairment Service Teams (VIST) offered outpatient services to over 7,000 blinded veterans, consisting of annual physical examinations, benefits counseling, family counseling, and various other medical and social services.

Twelve full-time VIST coordinator positions were established at selected VA medical centers throughout the country, bringing the total of full-time centralized VIST positions to 18. Approximately 60 VIST positions remain as part-time coordinators.

Blind Rehabilitation Service continued to monitor a field service contract between VA and the Blinded Veterans Association. Under this contract, blinded veterans are employed as field representatives to seek out other blinded veterans to motivate them or assist in various ways to get services for them from the VA, other Federal agencies, and state or local agencies.

Construction was nearly completed on the new Blind Rehabilitation Center in Birmingham, Alabama, which is due to accept its first patients in FY 1982.

Audiology and Speech Pathology

During the FY 1981, there were more than 544,500 patient visits reported by the 94 VA audiology and speech pathology programs throughout the nation. This represents more than a 3 percent increase over the previous year.

The prevalence of speech communication disorders in VA health care facilities was one of the major findings in VA's annual patient census. The census results indicated that 23.4 percent (18,965) of 80,921 veterans surveyed possessed a speech disorder. Of the group exhibiting speech disorders, approximately 9 percent (1,688) were being seen by a speech pathologist, with another 4.5 percent (862) having been referred and waiting to be seen. It was also reported that 25 percent (4,741) of these veterans should be seen by a speech pathologist but referrals either had not been or could not be made. The types and severities of the speech disorders were also reported.

A program offering increased audiology and speech pathology services to veterans living in remote areas is being developed at the VA medical center in Birmingham, Alabama. The REMATE (Remote Machine-Assisted Treatment and Evaluation) program has proven to be both effective and cost-saving. Veterans who normally would have to travel to a VA medical center to receive face-to-face individual audiology and speech pathology services can now receive most of these services by telephone. In-

dividualized therapy programs placed in a computer are capable of evaluating the responses to the therapy material that are received from the veteran and programmed therapy is available on a 24-hour basis, allowing the veteran to control the amount of therapy that can be comfortably accommodated. Using REMATE, the veteran can be scheduled for therapy at a VA medical center approximately once a month instead of the normal twice per week regimen. A considerable savings in beneficiary travel can be realized from this program along with time savings for both the veteran and the speech pathologist.

Spinal Cord Injury

The VA pioneered the field of spinal cord injury (SCI) medicine in the U.S. beginning at the end of World War II. It developed and effectively practices the multidisciplinary mode in the management of these patients. Originally based at five large centers, VA's SCI Service currently operates 19 units, the latest addition being a 60-bed service at the VA medical center in Augusta, Georgia.

The increasing success in managing these patients has improved their life expectancy as well as the rehabilitation rate of quadriplegics who are respiratory dependent. The incidence of spinal cord injury in the U.S. is 30 per million per year. This places an ongoing demand on the VA SCI system which treats approximately 85 percent of all SCI veterans. There are estimated to be 20,000 spinal cord injured veterans, or 10 percent of the estimated total SCI population in this country.

The VA SCI system treated 6,890 inpatients during FY 1981 and delivered care to outpatients with a total of 30,358 visits. The average daily census was 1,050 and the total number of admissions was 5,768. The hospital-based home care program recorded 5,941 visits to SCI patients.

Early admission following trauma is essential, and an agreement with the Armed Services Medical Regulating Office for early transfer of active duty military personnel to VA SCI centers was actively observed. Other sources of admission shortly after onset of disability are civilian hospitals and non-SCI VA hospitals. Patients with spinal cord injuries require lifelong follow-up with multiple hospitalizations for the management of life-threatening complications.

During the past two years the VA has developed a classification of levels of care: acute, intensive rehabilitation, sustaining care, and long-term care. Each unit has been assigned one or more of these missions according to its capabilities.

For the past year and a half, DM&S has structured and funded a two-year physician fellowship program at five SCI units, designed to create a reservoir of skills in the multidisciplinary management of SCI patients. There are 17 physicians in this program and the first five available for employment will graduate in July 1982. A very effective 4-month practitioner program is being conducted at the Long Beach, California, unit, which has been supplying registered nurses with special skills in SCI for the past two years.

A major demographic survey of the SCI veteran population is presently being conducted to identify their geographic and other characteristics. This will permit a more accurate data base on which to plan the allocation of services.

The yearly meeting on spinal cord injury sponsored jointly by VA Central Office, the American Paraplegia Society, and the Paralyzed Veterans of America (PVA) was held in St. Louis, Missouri, in September 1981. It had the best attendance to date and it also included a special meeting between all SCI service chiefs and the leadership of the national PVA.

Environmental Medicine (Agent Orange)

The VA continued efforts to resolve the complex medical and scientific issues surrounding the defoliant Agent Orange.

By the end of FY 1981, over 67,000 Vietnam era veterans had received Agent Orange-related examinations at VA health care facilities. The results of these examinations are entered into the VA's Agent Orange Registry. The Registry assists in serving Vietnam era veterans by providing a mechanism for identifying concerned veterans, allowing follow-up activities, documenting the health status of participants, detecting health

trends, and suggesting areas for further research. As of the end of FY 1981, medical information from the examinations of more than 50,000 veterans had been entered into the Registry.

The VA contracted on May 1, 1981, for the design of an epidemiological study of possible adverse health effects of Agent Orange. The initial proposal prepared by research scientists at the University of California, Los Angeles, was submitted for comment to the VA's Advisory Committee on Health-Related Effects of Herbicides and to external peer review groups, including the White House-established Agent Orange Working Group and the Office of Technology Assessment.

The VA contracted with J.R.B. Associates, Inc., of McLean, Virginia in December 1980, for the preparation of a review and analysis of the world literature on Agent Orange and other phenoxy herbicides. On October 1, 1981, the completed literature review was submitted to the VA. Copies have been widely disseminated within the agency, and to individuals, agencies, or countries concerned with the possible adverse health effects of these substances.

During the year, VA cooperated with other government agencies and public institutions in related research. It jointly funded with the Departments of Defense, and Health and Human Services, a birth defects study being conducted by the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia. Progress on the "Operation Ranch Hand" study of Air Force personnel involved in spraying Agent Orange in Vietnam was closely monitored by the VA.

The VA also continued to participate in the White House's Interagency Work Group to Study the Possible Long-Term Health Effects of Phenoxy Herbicides and Contaminants, a committee redesignated in August 1981 as the Agent Orange Working Group. Quarterly "open" meetings of its own VA Advisory Committee on Health-Related Effects of Herbicides provided the VA with the assistance and guidance of experts from outside the agency, and provided an effective mechanism for consumer input. The VA afforded close cooperation to state Agent Orange commissions and other concerned staff groups in their own Agent Orange-related efforts.

Education of staff and the public continued to be emphasized during FY 1981, including nationwide use of the award-winning film, "Agent Orange: A Search for Answers," and publication of the *Agent Orange Bulletin,* a newsletter designed to educate and inform VA environmental physicians and other staff. Special nationwide conference calls between the DM&S Office of Environmental Medicine and key field health care staff at all major VA health care facilities enhanced the education of staff on VA policy and significant Agent Orange issues.

Neurology

Although the number of Neurology Services remained the same, several changes were made to resolve problems with distribution of resources. One service was closed and its workload directed to another VA medical center within the same urban center. One new service was established in a rural area not previously served well. Four services were combined into two, such that each new service supports the neurologic mission at one acute and one chronic care VA medical center. This should facilitate interchange between the two levels of care, enhancing both.

A large number of VA neurologists contributed to an educational bulletin, "Epilepsy: Practical Guidelines for Diagnosis and Treatment," which should be available for distribution early in fiscal year 1982.

Radiology

FY 1981 was another progressive and professionally stimulating year in the field of radiology, which encompasses the specialties of diagnostic radiology, ultrasound, radiation therapy, and computerized tomographic (CAT) scanners. Extensive planning went into the development of modern and technologically advanced X-ray departments for planned VA medical centers, and also into the updating of X-ray departments at VA medical centers in New Orleans, Louisiana; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Denver, Colorado; Providence, Rhode Island; Kansas City, Missouri; and several others. Improvement of space and equipment in other X-ray departments is planned.

Radiology continued to be a major supportive and consultative service to other specialties, performing 5,553,131 examinations of inpatients and outpatients, and processing 17,063,285 X-ray films.

In the field of radiation therapy, 24 VA medical centers offered Cobalt 60, linear accelerator, and betatron supervoltage radiotherapy to patients with deep-seated malignancies. A total of 40,861 patients received 381,187 treatments at these centers. At other VA medical centers, patients were treated by transfer to the nearest VA radiotherapy center or, through contractual sharing agreements, to a community or university radiotherapy center. Plans were developed for adding a supervoltage radiotherapy center at the VA medical center in Albany, New York.

Radiology Service maintained an active quality assurance program, and received support in this endeavor from the Bureau of Radiological Health. Through joint efforts, advances have been made in radiation control and safety, and VA medical centers were kept operating according to the latest concepts in the practice of radiology.

Nuclear Medicine

The use of radioindicators to identify the presence of disease in the body's organ systems has continued to expand throughout the VA system. Nuclear medicine units in VA medical centers now number 130. Nuclear diagnostic procedures increased by more than 10 percent in FY 1981, yet the unit cost of such work dropped over 10 percent. The VA has enhanced patient care among veterans and fulfilled a national leadership role in this medical discipline. VA physicians presented more scientific papers and exhibits at the annual meeting of the Society of Nuclear Medicine than any group in the country.

VA Nuclear Medicine achieved newer, more specific knowledge of such diseases and states of the body as: atherosclerosis, thrombosis, thyroid function, body composition, lipoproteins, liver metabolism and cirrhosis, gall bladder function, gastrointestinal physiology, endocrine function, peptide analysis, hematology, and cerebral, thyroid, pulmonary, cardiac, kidney, adrenal, and testicular function.

The development of monoclonal antibody techniques and the use of chelates for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer have been pioneered by VA physicians.

VA Nuclear Medicine, which inaugurated the computerization of scintillation imaging techniques, has seen it adapted to such new techniques as computed tomography. The seminal work on positron-electron emission (commonly called PET) scanning, is being done at the VA medical center in Madison, Wisconsin.

Advances in administrative medicine were made by the development of Patient Service Units as a means for assessing productivity in the nuclear medicine unit. This is the first attempt anywhere to make amorphous evaluation techniques orderly and comprehensive. The public sector has expressed great interest in this work and its outcome. Additional effort also went into the development of criteria and standards for the unit.

Close attention was paid to all aspects of radiation exposure during the fiscal year. The VA is represented on the Federal Radiation Policy Council and at meetings of the Interagency Radiation Research Committee and similar groups. Work continued with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on radiation protection, and much literature was distributed to VA medical centers on this subject. Production of a VA nuclear disaster manual was also underway during the year. The feasibility of applying the principles of Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NUMAR) to patient care in the diagnosis of disease states, both in delineation of organ abnormalities and disturbances in blood chemistry, was under investigation. Studies are already being done at VA medical centers, and imaging devices are expected to be available shortly. The promising field of microwave imaging is being explored jointly with the staff at Walter Reed Army Hospital.

New techniques in ultrasound, such as laser-ultrasound and microwave-ultrasound methods, were also examined.

Dentistry

Training on the new VA Dental Data System was completed and field implementation was begun in four of the six VA medical regions. The remaining regions will receive training, and the new manual system will be functional in all Dental Services during the following fiscal year. When incorporated nationwide, the system will provide management at all levels with data necessary to assess the performance of the dental services in relation to the overall goals and objectives of the Department of Medicine and Surgery. Two VA medical centers are field testing an automated system that will provide more rapid and complete analysis of patient care information.

Significant progress in updating dental equipment and construction materials has been achieved during the past few years. Modern equipment and clinic design facilitate the delivery of quality care. Space criteria for dental clinics have been updated for modern dental operating techniques and the current philosophy of dental/oral health care delivery systems. Extensive analyses of functional area size and configuration were conducted to determine how professional capability could be enhanced in the practice of team dentistry.

In response to the Radiation Guidance to Federal Agencies for Diagnostic X-Rays promulgated by the President, the Office of Dentistry has completed a program guide, entitled "Dental Radiation Safety and Protection." This publication will give VA dental personnel more detailed procedural guidance, and will provide for implementation of the latest radiation safeguards.

The Office of Dentistry has been actively involved as a part of the multidisciplinary planning process to assure VA's readiness to provide appropriate health services for the anticipated increase in geriatric patients. As in other types of medical and surgical care, the geriatric patient often requires modifications in type and extent of dental treatment. To prepare VA dentists and auxiliaries to meet the "geriatric challenge," several approaches are being taken. As the result of a workshop on geriatric dentistry involving consultants from within and outside the VA, a needs assessment survey is being readied to ascertain the character and extent of continuing education in gerontology required by VA dental personnel. Dental Education Centers are preparing faculty and course materials to fulfill the indicated requirements.

Optometry

The Optometry Service continued to make progress in optometric patient care. Staffing levels were increased by the addition of 25 staff optometrists, many of whom are recent graduates of VA optometric residencies, and have brought insight, specific knowledge, and veteran compassion to the staffs of VA medical centers across the nation.

In recognition of the accomplishments of VA's Optometry Service since it was authorized by Congress in 1976, a special issue of the Journal of the American Optometric Association was devoted to clinical papers written by VA optometrists at the VA medical center in Northport, New York. The center was featured on the cover of that issue. Also this year, the Journal of the American Academy of Optometry devoted one of its issues solely to clinical and research papers authored by VA optometrists. In December 1980, the Academy, at its annual meeting, awarded its Carol C. Koch award for interprofessional relations to Mrs. Martha L. Phillips, Deputy Director of the Department's Office of Program Analysis and Development.

The pilot VICTORS (Vision Improvement Center to Optimize Remaining Sight) clinic at the VA medical center in Kansas City, Missouri, increased greatly the number of visually impaired veterans treated in its four-state region. It is now serving as an example to other districts of how better care can be rendered veterans with permanent visual losses from 20/40 to 20/100.

In addition, a pilot eyeglass procurement program from the Army Optical Laboratory was initiated, as approved by the Federal Health Resources Sharing Committee. It is hoped that this pilot program will lead to decreased costs and enable the VA to provide improved optical services at lower unit costs.

Podiatry

During FY 1981, new full-time podiatric programs were added at 15 VA medical centers, bringing the total to 45. By the end of the year, podiatric medical care pro-

grams were available in 138 VA health care facilities, primarily staffed by part-time podiatric personnel, and consultants and attendings.

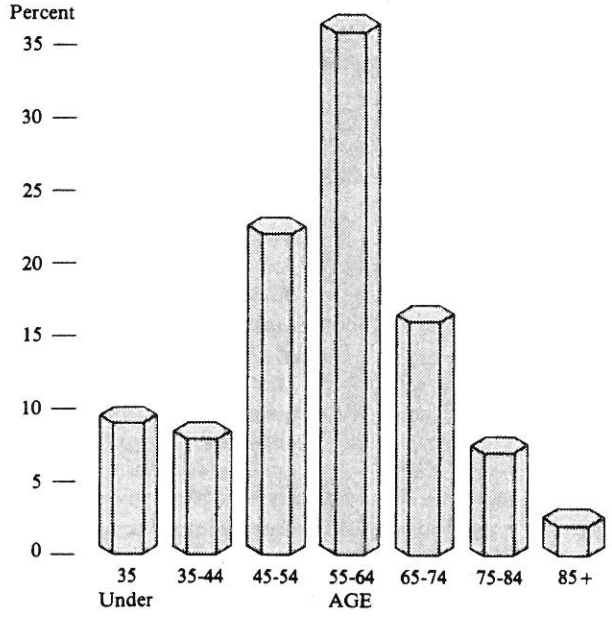
The most significant area of growth in podiatric activities for FY 1981 was the development and expansion of post-doctoral residency training programs. The number of podiatric residency positions was expanded from 36 to 52 positions. VA-sponsored podiatric medical residencies are one-year postdoctoral training programs, and are now located in 22 VA medical centers. It is expected that these programs will continue to develop as the requirements and staffing qualifications for VA podiatric medical care programs expand.

Podiatric Service was actively involved in the establishment of standards and criteria for foot care to be used in VA's Systematic External Review Program. These represent a significant advancement in the maintenance of foot care standards for VA patients.

Podiatric medicine's involvement in the clinical care and rehabilitation of aging and disabled patients received emphasis through a system-wide continuing education program. In June 1981, a major VA-sponsored seminar on podiatric care of the aging and disabled drew hundreds of podiatrists to San Francisco, California.

The chart reflects the age distribution of patients seen by VA podiatric services.

AGE OF PATIENTS SEEN IN VA PODIATRIC SERVICE



Pathology

The use of automation in VA Laboratory Services is leveling off, and future expansion of automation will be slower as instrumentation in the more difficult areas (microbiology, hematology, immunology) is refined. Improvement now is needed in the speed and dependability of data handling systems. Increased awareness of the costs of medical care has focused attention on the review of laboratory utilization and the need for discrimination in test selection. Selected laboratory data are shown in the table.

As of the end of FY 1981, all but one of 177 VA Laboratory Services enrolled in the College of American Pathologists laboratory inspection and accreditation programs were accredited.

All VA laboratories participate in survey programs provided by the College of American Pathologists. Those performing tests for syphilis participate in the special

	FY 1981	FY 1980	FY 1979
Procedures (unit count)	215,990,010	214,818,805	203,242,806
Workload (unit values)	674,694,593	685,205,320	670,053,272
Deaths	46,467	46,413	46,048
Autopsies	15,716	16,732	15,975
Surgical accessions	385,737	381,883	376,899
Cytological accessions	198,236	197,024	206,449

comprehensive syphilis serology survey, those performing tests for therapeutic drugs in the therapeutic drug monitoring survey, and those performing blood gas analyses in the blood gas survey. Selected VA laboratories also participate in the Center for Disease Control's proficiency survey for drugs of abuse.

The program of systematic external review of VA autopsies and surgical tissues was in its fourth year in FY 1981, providing additional continuing education for VA pathologists.

The special registry for former prisoners of war established at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in January 1980, remained active. The chief purposes of this registry are to study pathological specimens from former prisoners of war and to insure this material remains available for investigation of the long-term consequences of the war experience.

During FY 1981, a total of 621,324 units of whole blood and blood components were transfused, representing a 24 percent increase over FY 1980. Voluntary donors provided 97 percent of that blood. The percentage of packed red cells transfused in FY 1981 was 53 percent. Total blood donations increased 9 percent over FY 1980, and outdated blood decreased from 3 to 2 percent.

On April 9, 1981, the Pathology Service sponsored a one-day meeting in Central Office to present results of a survey of the current status of therapeutic hemaphoresis in the VA medical centers. The meeting yielded much valuable information, defining the clinical possibilities and limitations of this form of therapy.

The VA Pathology Service is collaborating with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) in a study of mesothelioma, as a part of a larger effort to determine the public health and etiologic significance of occupational exposure to asbestos. Initially, the VA will compile an inventory of cases of mesothelioma at selected VA medical centers.

Nursing

The foremost concern of the VA Nursing Service continues to be the increased difficulty in the recruitment and retention of nurses. The shortage has intensified at a time of increasing complexity in patient care, a heightened professional awareness of working conditions, and the need for support services to facilitate clinical nursing practice. The highly competitive market for qualified nurses throughout the nation makes it difficult to recruit and retain them. High vacancy rates create inadequate staff coverage, heavy workloads, high turnover rates, increased dissatisfaction, and fatigue. Problems related to nurse recruitment and retention require collective effort and coordination within and outside the agency.

Intensive efforts were directed toward the provisions of Public Law 96-330 intended to improve the recruitment and retention of VA nurses. A task force chaired by the Deputy Assistant Chief Medical Director for Nursing Programs made recommendations to alleviate these problems. Eighty-three VA medical centers have implemented registered nurse pay adjustments which permit the VA to be more competitive with other hospitals in their geographic areas. Twenty of these have implemented expanded salary rate ranges.

A recruitment and retention study mandated by Public Law 96-330 was underway during the year. The study deals with four major issues: working conditions, control over

nursing practice, dignity and self-respect, and relationships. Flexible work scheduling, day care centers, and other programs designed to promote staff retention also are being studied.

Criteria for VA Professional Nurses Scholarship Program, also designated by Public Law 96-330, were completed.

The VA is working with the Office of Personnel Management to determine procedures for implementing special pay rates for licensed vocational nurses and licensed practical nurses. Nursing Service also participated in the separation of the Nursing Assistant classification series GS-621 into the Practical Nurse series GS-620 and the Nursing Assistant series GS-621. Twenty-five percent of participants in the VA upward mobility program were LPNs and Nursing Assistants obtaining academic preparation to become registered nurses.

Other efforts to enhance the recruitment and retention of nursing personnel include the following:

- Development of a better method for allocation of resources throughout VA Nursing Service.

- Refinement and development of computerized information capabilities critical to the effective management of nursing care.

- Emphasis on executive development and the authority of nursing for administrative and clinical decision making.

- Strengthening the relationship between the VA Nursing Service and academia, including the establishment of a liaison with the American Association of Colleges of Nursing.

- Support for clinical nurse specialists in traineeships. Grants will enable 21 VA nurses to study nursing administration at the graduate level at three universities.

- The Nursing Career Development Program to provide career opportunities for more registered nurses.

- Publication of "Nursing Service Preceptorship Training Programs," to provide guidance in the development of nursing leaders.

- Publication of "History and Heritage of the VA Nursing Service, 1930-1980," to enhance the public awareness and image of Nursing Service.

Data obtained from a survey of 94 VA nursing home care units have led to proposals for a centralized training program to prepare newly appointed supervisors of nursing home care units for a Gerontological Nurse Fellowship program. A special recruitment effort has been directed toward obtaining clinical nurse specialists in gerontology.

Efforts to enhance clinical practice through education and research included the following:

- Cooperative efforts between the VA and the Eastern Paralyzed Veterans of America enabled ten more nurses to complete the spinal cord injury nurse practitioner program.

- Concepts in rehabilitation nursing were presented to 80 VA nurses in Regional Medical Education Center teaching programs.

- Several new subjects, including suicide prevention, patient abuse, bioethics, and radiation safety were designated as mandatory continuing education topics for nursing personnel.

- Nursing Research representatives identified strategies to improve patient care through research in nursing practice.

Recreation

The VA continues to be the model provider of therapeutic recreation services, and during FY 1981 provided over 900,000 programming hours to VA patients.

A one-year study at 32 VA medical centers was instituted to determine the extent of past, current, and anticipated future involvement of hospitalized veterans in recreational activities. The study will also ascertain the attitudes of the hospitalized toward recreation, and develop a recreation profile of hospitalized veterans. This information will help improve the recreation delivery system and the allocation of resources.

Program guides were developed for therapeutic recreation programs in spinal cord injury units, nursing home care units, contract nursing homes, and domiciliaries. An instructional module was designed to provide continuing education and training for recreation therapists in applying systems management techniques to patient therapy planning. The learning elements allow the therapists to assimilate the techniques into their normal clinical environment and to transfer abstractions into clinical experiences.

The Recreation Service Field Advisory Committee (FAC) provided Central Office with consultative services relating to regional and departmental issues, and strengthened working relationships between the medical centers and Central Office.

The FAC served as the DM&S regional coordinating body for International Year of Disabled Persons (IYDP) activities to promote a better understanding of the needs and concerns of disabled persons. Over 6,000 activities were arranged at VA medical centers during the fiscal year. Two of the most important national events directed by Recreation Service were the all-veteran wheelchair games with participation from veterans representing 14 states, and the VA IYDP National Music Contest in which over 650 hospitalized veterans participated.

Pharmacy

Pharmacy Service continued to provide safe and effective drugs to veteran patients and to assure appropriate drug utilization in the VA health care system. Recognizing the complexities and sophistication of drugs and drug technologies, and the narrowing of the benefit-risk ratio, more patient-care-oriented pharmacy services are being implemented.

During FY 1981, approximately 36 million prescriptions for ambulatory patients were dispensed from 220 pharmacies. In addition, over 250 million inpatient medication doses plus five million intravenous and total parenteral nutrition solutions were prepared and distributed.

High priority was placed on the development of the automated outpatient pharmacy system to include inpatient and inventory control modules. When completed, the system will process the flow of medications more efficiently and provide for effective clinical and administrative decision making.

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

The Pharmacy and Therapeutic Agents Committees and the Infectious Disease Committees at VA medical centers implemented criteria to monitor the rational use of anti-infective agents. While improving patient care, these efforts have been cost-effective as well. Special packaged drugs are purchased to provide the patient with a ready-to-use prescription container, assuring quality and saving labor.

Pharmacy training activities were directed toward improving the clinical skills of VA pharmacists to provide more patient-oriented and veteran-centered pharmacy services. Pharmacists from over 100 medical centers have participated in clinical functions skills seminars. Programs to give pharmacists training skills to upgrade technician capabilities were also conducted several times during FY 1981.

By the end of the year, completed conversions to the medication management dispensing system (unit dose) totaled 48. This represents over 23,000 beds on the unit dose system with anticipation of more facilities and additional operating beds being

converted in the next fiscal year. The program has brought about a reduction in medication losses, less probability of medication errors, less diversion of drugs to street traffic, savings in nursing time devoted to medication activities, and a total medication profile on patients. Pharmacy Service was also in the process of developing an evaluation system to measure the quality of care provided by pharmacy program activities.

Dietetics

During FY 1981, nearly 89 million meals were served in VA health care facilities at a raw food cost of $90 million or $1.01 per meal (an increase of six cents from FY 1980).

Dietitians are active participants in nutritional support teams whose primary responsibility is to respond promptly to the treatment needs of patients at nutritional risk. In coordination with other professional disciplines, guidelines for nutritional screening and for total parenteral and enteral feedings were developed and disseminated to assure that dietitians and other health care providers would be more responsive to veterans' nutritional care needs.

Dietitians at selected medical centers studied the problems in nutritional care of geriatric patients. As a result, guidelines to assist dietitians in improving the quality of care were developed and specific problem areas, such as appropriate anthropometric standards for geriatric patients, will be addressed.

Initial efforts were made to identify professional staffing requirements for qualified dietitians in direct patient care. As the role of the clinical dietitian expands, more qualified dietetic technicians must be available to assure appropriate utilization of professional staff time, knowledge, and skills.

Selected Central Office and VA medical center dietitians assisted the Office of Personnel Management in the development of criteria to rate applicants for the position of dietitian. The criteria identify the knowledges, skills, and abilities needed to perform specific entry level dietitian's responsibilities.

Social Work

Patient care services provided by social workers affect veterans and their families throughout the VA health care system—in inpatient programs, in admissions and ambulatory care, and in community outreach in support of VA benefits and health care.

During FY 1981, 1,465,000 cases were treated by VA social workers. using the standardized problem categories reported by social workers, the percent distribution of psychosocial problems treated for these cases is shown below:

Need for health care planning	23%
Need for discharge planning	17%
Coping with illness	15%
Emotional/behavioral	14%
Financial	9%
Adjustment to community living	9%
Family related	8%
Other	5%

Social workers perform a variety of functions in VA health care, and have established clinical privileges. Basic patient care services provided by social workers include patient screening, social assessments, and treatment of psychosocial problems.

Services are particularly directed to persons confronted with crisis, life-threatening illness, traumatic loss, and chronic or disabling illness. Criteria are being developed to assist in identifying those patients whose physical, behavioral, or social conditions make them likely to lose health care gains or to develop significant new problems. Other functions include discharge and aftercare planning, education, research, and community resource development and coordination.

The percent distribution of VA social work service staff, by type of care, was as follows in FY 1981:

Inpatient Care	**54%**
General medicine, surgery, and special medical services	26%
Mental health programs	24%
Outpatient Care	**46%**
Ambulatory care	17%
Mental health programs	16%
Community care	13%

Under Social Work leadership, innovative community support programs responsive to the needs of the elderly and disabled are being developed to enhance quality of life, prevent unnecessary hospital care, and provide coordinated services more efficiently. The Day Ambulatory Services for Health (DASH) programs, initiated at the VA medical center in Loma Linda, California, is meeting the needs of the frail elderly who otherwise might have to face institutional care. VA and community health, social, education, and recreational services have become an integral component of an adult day health center licensed by the state.

A number of medical centers have developed shared apartment living models for the disabled through which veterans are encouraged to assume major responsibility for management of their own affairs. In addition, pilot centers for independent living have been established at six VA medical centers to meet the special needs of veterans with severe medical or psychiatric disabilities who require an extensive community support system. Social workers are a key resource in developing non-institutional models to integrate VA medical center and community resources. The development and expansion of cost-effective alternatives to institutional care is a prime concern.

In addition to patient care activities, social workers provided professional counseling, consultation, and referral services during the year to over 6,600 VA employees to promote employee work effectiveness and enhance morale.

Social workers continue to provide leadership roles in VA health care programs. At least 131 social workers administer or coordinate multidisciplinary and service programs of patient care.

Chaplain Service

The mission of the Chaplain Service is to provide spiritual and religious ministry for patients in all VA medical centers as an integral part of the medical team. The Chaplain Service represents all major denominations, and conducts a program of educational workshops for chaplains to enhance their capabilities. Workshops conducted during FY 1981 included how to deal with the orthopedic patient, the patient who suffers from substance abuse, the aging patient, and the terminally ill patient and his family. Through study in these areas, VA chaplains keep abreast of the needs of patients and staff so the services they offer are meaningful and useful.

The Chaplain Service continued its work with the Church Ecclesiastical Endorsing Agencies of all faith groups to establish guidelines for bringing into the service and nurturing new VA chaplains.

Canteens

Thirty-five years ago, Congress passed a law creating the Veterans Canteen Service, a self-sustaining, independent organization within the VA. The primary mission of the VCS is to provide America's hospitalized veterans with essential merchandise and services at reasonable prices. With the opening of one more cafeteria in FY 1981, all 172 VA medical centers have a canteen-operated retail store, cafeteria, and vending machine area.

In recognition of the vital role it plays in the VA, the Veterans Canteen Service (VCS) received an Administrator's Commendation in FY 1981. It reads in part: "This cer-

tificate is awarded . . . in recognition of (VCS's) exceptional performance and outstanding service to veteran patients, members and their families, VA medical center employees, volunteers and visitors. Through their combined efforts and dedication, VCS employees have increased productivity, controlled inventories, improved customer service and generated sufficient operating income to assure mission accomplishment and quality service."

Innovations occurred in the food service area during 1981. VCS shifted emphasis from prepared convenience foods to made-to-order items. This achieved two purposes—more palatable food for the customer and better control of fat, salt, sugar and other ingredients which may be harmful to certain patients. In some canteens, customers prepare their own salads from a variety of selections. This encourages healthful eating while cutting down on waste. To assist management with these changes and to provide a more professional food service, five highly acclaimed regional food workshops were held. These were VCS's first attempt at large-scale, centrally directed food workshops.

Forty-nine canteen areas (13 food service, 13 dining, 13 kitchens, and 10 retail stores) were remodeled in FY 1981. VCS occupied its third pre-constructed building this year. These edifices prove less costly than remodeling of old space. Furthermore, they provide an area free of support columns which allows for total use of space. An entire canteen may be laid out in one building—barber shop, offices, retail store, and cafeteria.

The assignment merchandise program, which uses volume purchases, has turned 1981 inflation to VCS's advantage. More and more manufacturers are reducing inventories because of high interest rates. VCS buyers, who are in constant contact with national manufacturers, react quickly to new introductory merchandise programs, manufacturers' overruns, or item phase-outs. This makes it possible to offer exceptional values to VCS customers. The program has grown to the point that 7 to 8 percent of total sales are made from assigned merchandise.

Even so, only through strict controls, strong management, and firm fiscal responsibility has sufficient operating income been provided. Net income for FY 1981 was $1,578,302. This money will be used in FY 1982 to pay for increased salary costs, planned canteen improvements, and to offset the impact of inflation.

Monitored Professional Services Programs

Systemwide incorporation and expansion of new medical technologies is accomplished through precise monitoring and control of selected programs. These programs have identified priorities and emphasize the medical needs of service connected veterans in such areas as rehabilitation, alcohol and drug dependency treatment, spinal cord injury, aging and readjustment programs for younger veterans. They offer the greatest impact on overall quality of care and represent viable alternatives to costly inpatient care. Individual unit efficiency and effectiveness assessment is routinely performed. The table shows the number of units in each monitored program at the end of FY 1981.

Alcohol dependency treatment units	102
Blind rehabilitation centers	3
Blind clinics	3
Cardiac catheterization laboratories	67
Cardiopulmonary by-pass surgery	42
Computed tomography	17
Drug dependency treatment units	52
Hemodialysis centers and home dialysis	55
Hypertension screening and treatment program	32
Renal transplant centers	15
Satellite (self)dialysis	23
Sickle cell program	40
Spinal cord injury centers	18

Academic Affairs

The VA conducts the largest coordinated health professions education and training effort of its kind in the country. Its purpose is twofold:

- Assuring the highest quality of veteran's health care by educating and training health professionals within the VA system, and providing continuing education and career development for health care facility personnel.
- Developing sufficient numbers of all categories of professional and other health personnel to meet the needs of the VA system and contribute to the health manpower of the nation.

In all, the VA is affiliated with over 1,000 educational institutions, and nearly 100,000 students each year receive some of all of their clinical training in VA facilities. Continuing education for employees involved with health care delivery is provided through a network of VA-directed Regional Medical Education Centers and other educational field units.

VA health care facilities have training relationships with schools of medicine, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, social work, and other associated health professions and occupations at the graduate and undergraduate levels. More than 100 physicians and other senior health professionals work at the hospital, local community, and regional levels as associate chiefs of staff for education, directors of regional medical education centers, directors of dental education centers, directors of cooperative health manpower education programs and patient health education coordinators. These centrally approved representatives are responsible for monitoring existing education and training programs, developing new activities consistent with the needs of their institutions and those in their region, and coordinating these programs with the affiliated schools and colleges and the communities they jointly serve.

VA Facilities—School Affiliations

Since 1946, the affiliation of VA health care facilities with educational institutions has been a partnership of shared responsibility for insuring the maintenance of high quality health care to veterans. At the local level, each VA facility brings its own substantial resources as well as its expert and extensive staff to this endeavor. At the national level, the Office of Academic Affairs coordinates local and regional affiliation activities with the accrediting agencies and the national organizations that represent the affiliated institutions and professions.

During the year, 132 VA health care facilities and 40 outpatient clinics were affiliated with 100 medical schools; 92 of these same facilities and three outpatient clinics were affiliated with 59 schools of dental medicine. All VA health care facilities were engaged in education and training of students in health care professions and occupations through affiliation with at least one university, school, or college.

The table reflects the status of VA's health care training efforts by discipline.

Discipline	FY 1981	FY 1980	FY 1979
Total	96,858	96,670	96,583
Medical house staff	25,036	24,286	23,393
Medical students	20,106	20,427	19,392
Dental house staff	748	706	609
Dental students	1,439	1,216	1,085
Nursing	26,853	27,699	29,968
Other associated health professions & occupations	21,828	21,548	22,300
Administrative	848	788	836

Affiliation agreements between VA medical centers and medical schools are implemented through deans' committees which advise medical center directors and the Chief Medical Director on the education and research programs of VA facilities. Membership consists primarily of physicians who are deans and senior faculty in medical schools. However, 74 committees have deans of dental schools, 32 have deans of nursing schools, and 23 have deans of schools of allied health among the membership. Public Law 96-330, enacted in 1980, required the appointment of one or

more members of the full-time clinical staff of the VA medical center as voting members of deans' committees. During 1981, 123 such VA staff members were appointed to membership on deans' committees at 73 facilities.

A policy to include veterans' service organizations as ex-officio members of deans' committees was established in 1977, and later included in the DM&S Consumer Program. By 1981, a total of 114 VA facilities (86 medical centers and 28 outpatient clinics) had appointed 122 veterans' service organization representatives to deans' committees.

VA Professional Staff as Academic Faculty

As affiliation with health sciences schools and colleges developed and expanded, recognition of the academic stature of VA staff has been demonstrated in the increased number of faculty appointments. As shown in the table, the number was 9,259 at mid-FY 1981; a decade earlier the figure was 2,686.

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

April 15, 1981

Academic Title	Total	Physicians	Dentists	Other Staff
Total	9,259	7,232	407	1,620
Professors	1,216	1,129	12	75
Clinical professors	193	155	15	23
Associate professors	1,323	1,172	34	117
Associate clinical professors	559	415	46	98
Assistant professors	2,750	2,414	66	270
Assistant clinical professors	1,154	874	100	180
Instructors	730	464	26	240
Clinical instructors	767	374	77	316
Lecturers	86	48	3	35
Other titles	481	187	28	266

Graduate and Undergraduate Medical and Dental Education

During 1981, a total of 122 VA health care facilities participated in 1,604 specialty and subspecialty programs for physicians. Of these, 1,551 were cooperative arrangements between VA facilities and their affiliated medical schools. The other 53 residency programs were conducted in VA health care facilities and 18 community teaching hospitals with which they are associated. The majority of these latter programs are sponsored in relatively remote VA facilities.

The VA supported approximately 7,500 full-time medical residency positions, representing about a sixth of the nation's total number of residents in training. By cooperative affiliation arrangements, about three resident physicians are rotated through each supported position in the course of the academic year. VA medical centers are involved in the education and training of about 40 percent of the trainees in all medical specialties except preventive medicine, obstetrics/gynecology, and pediatrics. Special emphasis is given to supporting programs in psychiatry, anesthesiology, radiology, and physical medicine and rehabilitation. Through affiliations with medical schools, VA facilities provide clinical education experiences for undergraduate medical students in increasing numbers.

The VA also contributes significantly to dental education with 98 VA health care facilities involved in either undergraduate dental clerk programs or graduate dental residency positions. Although 312 dental positions were allocated for all dental residency training, the largest portion of the advanced program is in dental general practice residency training with 69 facilities supporting such programs. This represents 27 percent of all fully approved general practice programs in this country.

Fellowship Programs

The geriatric fellowship program for physicians completed its second two-year cycle in June 1981 and certificates of training were awarded to thirteen Fellows. Of these, eight accepted positions in the VA system and two received awards of a third year in research at a VA medical center. Sixteen physicians advanced to the second year, and 19 became first-year participants in this clinical/educational program in geriatric medicine and gerontology at 12 VA training sites.

Increasing interest in the spinal cord injury fellowship program resulted in a total of 17 participants; 11 first-year and six second-year Fellows.

Participation in the substance abuse fellowship program increased from four to ten, when six physicians entered this two-year program on July 1, 1981.

Health Professional Scholarship Program

The VA health professional scholarship program was authorized by Title II, Public Law 96-330, to assist in providing an adequate supply of physicians and nurses for the VA and for the nation. The anticipated surplus in the supply of physicians and the critical shortage of professional nurses in the VA led to a policy decision to make scholarship awards to nursing students if appropriations become available. Baccalaureate nursing students and students in master's programs emphasizing clinical specialties needed by the VA would be eligible to apply, as would VA-employed nurses who meet the eligibility criteria.

Students who receive scholarships would incur an obligatory period of VA service equal to the period of support or two years, whichever is greater. The program should permit increased recruitment of professional nurses and better retention of nursing personnel. Regulations, forms, and other program materials are being developed.

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

During 1981, the VA health care system contributed significantly to the education and training of personnel in nearly 50 recognized associated health professions and occupations. The term "associated health" includes all personnel other than physicians, dentists, and medical or dental students, engaged in providing direct services to patients. The table shows the extent of supervised clinical instruction provided in VA facilities to nursing and selected other health professions students.

	Participating VA Health Care Facilities	Students Receiving Training
Nursing	158	26,853
Social Work	142	896
Psychology	125	1,173
Rehabilitation medicine	110	1,878
Audiology and speech pathology	96	654
Dietetics	74	1,098
Optometry	24	282
Podiatry	28	574
Pharmacy	82	1,934

Interdisciplinary Team Training in Geriatrics (ITTG) is continuing at five model sites: Sepulveda, California; Portland, Oregon; Salt Lake City, Utah; Little Rock, Arkansas; and Palo Alto, California. ITTG sites are selected in conjunction with the ongoing geriatric programs located at the medical centers. This educational effort is based on the concept that health care delivery by a team of professionals holds promise of more efficient utilization of personnel and better management of elderly patients in need of continuing care.

A total of 70 master's level clinical nurse specialist student positions were supported in 1981 at 28 VA medical centers through 27 affiliations with accredited schools of nursing. The students receive their clinical training at VA facilities in the priority areas of geriatrics, rehabilitation, or mental health. Summer traineeships were awarded to

321 trainees to assist VA medical centers which have difficulty recruiting students during the academic year. This was the second year for this project.

Continuing Education and Staff Development

The VA operates a systemwide continuing education and staff development program for DM&S employees to help insure quality care through education and training. Continuing education deals with both maintaining and enhancing skills to keep abreast of advances in health care and administration. Activities include workshops, seminars, and individual training, and a variety of audiovisual, print, and electronic media.

This year major emphasis was placed on developing quality standards for continuing education operations and administration. An assessment of the feasibility of an interactive audio telelecture education system solely to meet DM&S needs was initiated during the year. An improved system for reporting and recording educational activities is also under development.

In 1981, over 2,900 DM&S entry and mid-level managerial staff attended programs designed to increase management competency, knowledge of broad health care issues, and skills needed to deal with local management issues, and to assist them in performance of ther current and future responsibilities. This included administrative leadership training for social work trainees, university health care training specifically developed for 180 VA employees, and 83 local seminars for 2,500 medical center staff. Skills training in accounting, building management, engineering, fiscal, management analysis, medical administration, personnel, and supply were also provided for 230 administrative career entry-level trainees. In addition, an experimental program in organizational development was evaluated at two VA medical centers and found effective. Another organizational development initiative called Quality Circles, featuring staff participation in problem solving, was begun in three VA medical centers.

VA medical centers and outpatient clinics were allocated Postgraduate and Inservice Training (PIT) program funds to provide continuing education and staff development for employees. Activities included workshops, seminars, grand rounds, independent study, and work details both within and outside the agency.

Continuing education field education units provided programs to assist facilities in meeting demonstrated needs. Each of the field units has particular strengths and expertise which complement and supplement a field facility's continuing education program, as described in the following paragraphs.

Regional Medical Education Centers (RMECs) are central to the DM&S continuing education program. In 1981, a seventh RMEC was activated at Cleveland, Ohio. The other RMECs are located at Northport, New York; Birmingham, Alabama; Minneapolis, Minnesota; St. Louis, Missouri; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Long Beach, California. At each RMEC, educational expertise is available to the facilities in the region. RMECs provide general educational planning and consulting services as well as sponsoring specifically planned activities. These activities are at three levels:

- local, in collaboration with individual facilities;
- regional, to address identified regional needs; and
- national, to address systemwide needs identified by Central Office or other RMECs.

During 1981, a total of 524 training activities were offered by the RMECs involving over 1,700 employees. The topics covered included general medicine and surgery issues, management and administration, geriatrics, rehabilitation, pharmacy, patient education, psychiatry, and Health Systems Review Organization. RMECs also devoted considerable efforts to training on the Department's new planning process (Medical District Initiated Planning Process), health care quality assurance, and cost control techniques. A Continuing Education Center at the VA medical center in Washington, D.C., began operating in 1981 and serves as an instructional design and development center for high priority systemwide education programs.

Dental Education Centers (DECs) at the VA medical centers in Washington, D.C., and Wadsworth, Los Angeles, California, provide specialized continuing education activities for dental employees. The DECs offer traditional short courses and wet labs, and produce single-concept films in such areas as geriatric dentistry, hospital

periodontics, and dental assistant utilization. During 1981, DECs conducted 16 activities involving VA employees.

The Engineering Training Center (ETC) at the VA medical center in Little Rock, Arkansas, offers educational activities for DM&S engineering personnel with emphasis on biomedical engineering, including operating room equipment, physiological monitoring, clinical lab equipment, and hemodialysis. In 1981, the ETC offered 25 activities involving 249 VA employees. In addition, the ETC has developed and administers correspondence courses, which involve over 180 VA medical center employees.

The Rehabilitation Engineering Education Program (REEP) provides continuing education opportunities for prosthetics and orthotics personnel and staff in related disciplines. In 1981, REEP staff developed and conducted short courses, coordinated apprentice and driver training programs, evaluated prosthetic devices, and worked with several universities to provide additional continuing education opportunities for the staff of VA medical centers. REEP offered 17 activities for 275 VA employees. In addition, 95 employees attended the university short course and 13 participated in the driver training program.

Cooperative Health Manpower Education Programs (CHEPs) provide educational programs in remote areas served by VA medical centers. The VA supports programs at Togus, Maine; Saginaw, Michigan; Erie, Pennsylvania; Tuskegee, Alabama; Lincoln, Nebraska; Boise, Idaho; and Dublin, Georgia. The Dublin CHEP was established late in 1981 and was not yet operational by the end of the year. Working through consortia with education and health care institutions in their geographical areas, CHEPs trained about 6,000 health professionals in 1981. Topics included intensive care, coronary care, gerontology, dental care and education, alcoholism, and leadership development. This program in continuing education represents another DM&S community sharing initiative, which also reinforces sharing activities in the patient care sphere.

The Patient Health Education Program includes a coordinator at each RMEC, and Patient Health Education Coordinators at 15 VA medical centers. Coordinators assist VA medical centers in identifying patient health education needs, planning and evaluating patient education programs, and coordinating the efforts of health care providers.

Library

The scope of collections held by the VA Library Network (VALNET) covers the totality of the medical center world with its many disciplines, professions, and health care services.

The 176 VALNET libraries are encouraged to establish themselves as the major component of a Learning Resources Center, serving as the information and distribution resource for continuing education, and patient education and training activities. Computerized bibliographic data bases provide the foundation for significant advances in the network's ability to provide agency health care professionals with the most current information for use in caring for the veteran patient. In 1981, 105 VA hospital libraries had direct access to on-line bibliographic data bases—15 more than in 1980. Continuing access to the DIALOG system, which provides over 100 separate data bases covering the physical, life, and behavioral sciences, was furnished to the network through the libraries at facilities hosting Regional Medical Education Centers. During 1981, access to a new computerized data base, NEXIS, was obtained for use in VA's Central Office. Through this data base, library staff has access to full-text, current affairs information from the *Washington Post, Congressional Quarterly,* wire services, and other sources.

Increased efficiency and cost effectiveness in document delivery are being provided through continuing development of union catalogs listing the holdings and locations of print and nonprint materials held by the network libraries. During 1981, a prototype VA Union List of Monographs, containing 9,000 book titles held by VA libraries, was published and distributed on microfiche. In addition, progress to update the 1978 VA Union List of Audiovisuals continued. The materials listed in these microfiche catalogs are available for sharing throughout the VA and to outside organizations. In related efforts to contain costs and prevent duplication, the Central Office Library provides

centralized purchase and network distribution of audiovisuals, and coordinates a pre- and post-production review of all audiovisual programs intended for use throughout the agency.

Medical Media

At the close of 1981, there were Medical Media Production Services at 104 VA medical centers helping meet an increasing demand for audiovisual aids from medical center staff and for specialized programs at Regional Medical Education Centers.

A new uniform system of data collection now permits monitoring of media production workload and costs in order to estimate average costs of a variety of products.

During 1981, a program was initiated to consolidate major production resources into the smallest number necessary to adequately meet verified DM&S needs for audiovisual educational support materials. Four major teleproduction sites were established and existing resources were reallocated to fortify the capabilities at those sites. Studies continue on the role and effectiveness of closed circuit television networks as interactive links with schools of health professions.

Nearly 40 scientific exhibits were displayed at major conferences and 45 audiovisual programs were approved for VA distribution. The Learning Resources Service at the VA medical center in St. Louis, Missouri, continued to be a yearly Emmy award recipient, this time for the film, "Agent Orange: A Search for Answers."

Educational Space and Facilities

During the year, 23 projects to provide new educational facilities or renovate and equip existing facilities were approved and funded. These projects included space for conference/classrooms, libraries, medical media production areas, and related space. The facilities provided through these projects will serve the many programs for patient education, continuing education for medical center staff, and the training of students and house staff from affiliated academic institutions. Projects under construction in 1981 included the renovation of a building at the VA medical center in Cleveland, Ohio, (Brecksville Division) for the Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center. Renovation will provide classrooms, administrative space, and facilities for medical media support.

Projects to provide education space for academic institutions receive support under Public Law 92-541, the VA Medical School Assistance and Health Manpower Training Act. One of these is a project to renovate three existing buildings at the VA medical center in Columbia, South Carolina, for use by the University of South Carolina School of Medicine.

Initial work has begun on the development of a systemwide education space inventory. This will provide up-to-date information on the kind and amount of education space in individual medical centers and in DM&S as a whole.

Exchange of Medical Information

Public Law 89-785 charges the VA with the responsibility to strengthen VA medical facilities located remote from medical teaching centers, and to promote consultation and cooperation among clinicians and other members of the medical and health professions either within or outside of the VA. Pursuit of these goals obliges the VA to seek out and adapt the latest advances in biomedical communications and educational modalities which will help maintain the highest standards of patient care. The Exchange of Medical Information (EMI) program is one vehicle through which this is accomplished. EMI activities enhance educational, diagnostic, therapeutic, and administrative activities at medical centers and help reduce professional isolation at relatively remote VA facilities.

The pilot activities conducted under the EMI program are supported by providing grants to medical schools, hospitals, and research centers, and through direct funding to VA medical centers. As projects become fully developed and operational, continuing support is provided from other funding, freeing EMI funds for support of new projects. Hence, the most effective utilization of limited funds is achieved.

During 1981, 13 EMI projects were supported, covering a wide range of activities and regions. Examples include development of a 34-station audio-teleconferencing network (a major university, three VA medical centers, the Indian Health Service

facilities, the National Health Service Corps Clinic, and Ellsworth Air Force Base Hospital) in South Dakota. The network was used for medical education, diagnostic, and administrative purposes; application of adult learning principles to continuing education of health professionals; and clinical application of chromosome analysis to the diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of leukemia and cancer.

Assistance for Health Manpower Training Institutions

Public Law 92-541 authorizes a program of grants to academic institutions which, in affiliation with VA facilities, conduct programs of education and training in the health professions and occupations. Funds may also be allocated for modifying and equipping VA-owned facilities which are shared for educational purposes by the VA and the affiliated institutions to help accommodate the educational programs in which they are participating.

Since 1974, when the program was implemented, the VA has provided essential resources for the creation of five new state medical schools to be operated in affiliation with VA facilities and community hospitals, and for major expansion of 18 medical schools with established VA affiliations. These grants involved 32 VA facilities, 19 of which are actively participating in teaching programs for the first time. The 32 VA health care facilities are also principally responsible for the appointment of as many as 550 highly qualified full- or part-time physicians, and many other health professionals who can combine the challenge and stimulation of teaching with their service to veteran patients. In addition to 34 grants (including supplementals) to support new state medical schools and previously affiliated medical schools, the VA has made 138 grants (including supplementals) to other health manpower training institutions. These grants provide for expanding and strengthening education and training for other professional and technical personnel in academic programs affiliated with VA facilities.

Funds were provided to a number of VA health care facilities for projects associated with approved and funded grants. Projects include major building additions, and alteration of existing space to provide classrooms, teaching laboratories, clinical training facilities, and offices.

All five of the new state medical schools are now accredited and have initiated educational programs with classes of from 24 to 100 students. The 18 other medical schools with established VA affiliations have been assisted in increasing undergraduate enrollments through the grant-supported projects designed to strengthen faculty and curriculum, develop new areas of emphasis such as primary care outreach, establish new clinical campuses, or convert from 2- to 4-year degree-granting programs. Five of these grants concluded during 1981, leaving 14 grants (including two supplementals) still active.

The 138 grants that have been made to other health manpower institutions are for one to seven years, and have initiated or enhanced clinical affiliations with 97 VA facilities. Programs in nursing, pharmacy, optometry, social services, and many associated health professions have been funded. Grantee institutions build programs on resources unique to VA health care facilities, to produce manpower especially prepared to meet needs common to the VA and the community. Since the program for grants was implemented in 1974, the number of students enrolled in programs receiving grant assistance has increased greatly, and VA health care facilities and other institutions have been able to hire graduates of these training programs. Of the 138 grants initiated, 95 have come to completion, leaving 43 active grants.

The authority for these programs is provided in Title 38, U.S.C., Chapter 82. In recognition of its significant contribution toward maintaining an adequate supply of health manpower for the VA and the nation, Congress extended the appropriation authority through 1982, omitting the provision of assistance in the establishment of new medical schools and eliminating institutional enrollment increases as a basic requirement for eligibility.

VA Administrative Scholars Program

The VA Administrative Scholars Program was established in 1976 to respond to the increasing size, cost, and complexity of the U.S. health system by developing leaders who could help to shape the system's future. Those selected for the 2-year period of

executive development are mid-career health professionals whose past achievements and apparent potential suggest they will have major leadership positions. The program is sponsored by the VA with contractual assistance from the George Washington University.

A Board of Governance, composed of nationally known experts in the U.S. health system, worked with the program and the individual Scholars to provide policy direction advice and expertise.

Five Scholars were selected initially and began in September 1977, followed in the next two years by two more groups of five. Scholars devote one-third of their time to issues related to the VA that could result in meaningful contributions to the agency. Individual Scholar interests have ranged widely on issues varying from technology assessment to critical manpower considerations. Two graduates have accepted positions in the VA.

The program will end in September 1982.

Research and Development

Clinician-investigators and research scientists in VA medical centers and clinics throughout the country continued the search for knowledge in support of the agency mission to provide veterans with quality medical care.

Research and development programs in biomedical research, health care services delivery, and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped veteran have significantly contributed to the advancement of medical care by providing new and improved therapies, techniques, prostheses, and diagnostic procedures. Information developed by VA researchers through scientific inquiry into disease process, incidence, and treatment is shared with the medical and scientific community by publication of research findings, and by presentations at professional and scientific meetings. In this way, research into the problems of veterans contributes to the nation's health.

During the fiscal year, achievements of VA investigators were recognized through a number of important scientific awards, which included the following:

- The Silver Helmet, representing the AMVETS Civil Servant of the Year Award, was given to Dr. Andrew V. Schally, Senior Medical Investigator at the VA medical center in New Orleans, Louisiana. This was in recognition of his outstanding research on hypothalamic hormones.

- The President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service was presented to Dr. William H. Oldendorf, a Senior Medical Investigator at the Brentwood VA medical center in Los Angeles, California. This award recognized his research contributions to brain imaging and his studies on the blood brain-barrier.

- The Henry Baldwin Ward Medal was given to Dr. David G. Colley of the VA medical center in Nashville, Tennessee by the American Society of Parasitologists. This represents the Society's highest honor for leadership in parasitological research.

- The Lilly Award was given to Dr. Jerold Olefsky, Chief of Endocrinology and Metabolism at the VA medical center in Denver, Colorado, by the American Diabetes Association for his research on the metabolism of insulin.

- The William S. Middleton Award, VA's highest honor for medical research, was given to Dr. Norman Talal of the VA medical center in San Francisco, California. Dr. Talal is best known for elucidating the mechanisms of autoimmune diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis and systemic lupus erythematous.

- The Nellie Westerman Prize of the American Federation for Clinical Research was awarded to the interdisciplinary research team of William B. Carter, Ph.D., Associate Director of Health Services Research and Development at the VA medical center in Seattle, Washington, and Richard Deyo, M.D., M.P.H., VA fellow in the University of Washington Robert Wood Johnson Clinical Scholars Program. The award was based on a national competition for original research describing creative solutions to ethical problems of research involving human subjects.

• Dr. Margaret J. Giannini, Director of Rehabilitative Engineering Research and Development Service in VA's Central Office, was elected to the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences. She was recognized for her personal achievements and demonstrated interest, concern, and involvement with problems and critical issues affecting the health of the public.

• Dr. Eric Blom, a speech pathologist, and Dr. Mark Singer, an otologist, both from the VA medical center in Indianapolis, Indiana, were the recipients of the Olin E. Teague award. Drs. Blom and Singer were recognized for the development of a tracheoesophageal puncture technique with an accompanying inexpensive, replaceable prosthesis which allows the majority of laryngectomized patients immediate and effective speech. The relatively simple surgical technique and the prosthesis are being used internationally and are heralded as a highly significant contribution to solving the speech communication problems of laryngectomized patients.

Medical Research

The Medical Research Service provides opportunities for clinician and non-clinician scientists to study health problems in the veteran population. During FY 1981, approximately 4,100 investigators participated in 5,440 medical research projects conducted at 129 VA health care facilities, including medical centers and independent outpatient clinics.

Important areas under investigation include schizophrenia, alcoholism, aging, delayed stress disorders of Vietnam era veterans, spinal cord injury/regeneration, possible adverse effects of exposure to herbicides, injuries related to wartime experience, and other prevalent health problems of veterans, such as cancer, diabetes, chronic heart disease, and chronic pulmonary disease. As many VA investigators are predominantly health care providers in VA medical centers, many VA medical research studies emphasize practical applications to the care of veterans and the general population.

Many VA medical research studies are conducted cooperatively. Cooperative studies are clinical studies in which important health problems are uniformly studied at two or more VA medical centers. During the year, four new studies were initiated and three were completed. The number of investigations in progress at the end of the year was 22. An additional 21 studies were in the planning phase and 10 cooperative studies were in the final phase of analysis.

The following examples illustrate the value of the cooperative study approach:

• A study involving five VA medical centers to evaluate the efficacy of pneumococcal vaccine in patients at high risk to develop pneumococcal disease. These patients include the elderly, patients with diabetes mellitus, chronic alcoholics, and patients with chronic renal, hepatic, cardiac, or pulmonary diseases. The study will also monitor the frequency of adverse reactions to the vaccine in these high risk patients.

• A study involving seven VA medical centers to assess different antihypertensive drug regimens, including how they influence daily living, as well as emotional and cognitive functions in elderly veteran patients.

• A study involving five VA medical centers to evaluate conventional removable partial dentures as compared to fixed dental implants. It is anticipated that this investigation will make a substantial contribution in the field of prosthodontics.

Health Services Research and Development

The Health Services Research and Development Service (HSR&D) emphasizes generation and dissemination of information that is relevant to decision making by VA health care system managers, providers, and consumers. In FY 1981, explicit priorities were:

• Research to improve VA health care operations.

• Care of the aging veteran.

• Improvement of rehabilitation services.

• Assessment of the cost effectiveness of patient care technologies.

- Preventive health care services.

The HSR&D Service supports projects to evaluate alternative policies and interventions to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, accessibility, and quality of the VA health care services delivery system, and of VA initiatives to promote, maintain, and improve the health of veterans.

The HSR&D Service funded 42 investigator-initiated research studies at 28 VA medical centers during FY 1981. Projects completed contributed information about:

- Valid and cost effective diagnostic indices for coronary artery disease.

- An ambulatory care information system that provided the basis for a similar system for the VA's hospital-based home care program.

- Alternative methods of providing medical care in domiciliary facilities.

- The influence on laboratory costs of showing physicians the "bill" for their requests.

- The impact of ophthalmic technicians on outpatient eye care.

- Factors that may improve communication between patients and health care providers.

The VA's pilot program in preventive health care, established in response to Public Law 96-22, included six projects in the areas of schizophrenia, hypertension (cardiovascular risk and compliance monitoring), psychiatric screening, dentistry, and an evaluation of a selected set of preventive health care services. A second solicitation for preventive health research proposals was issued in July 1981.[1]

Plans were developed during the year to establish six to eight regional HSR&D field programs to integrate research with management and health practice information requirements.

A program of collaborative and service-initiated research was established in FY 1981. Included in this program were projects to:

- Refine VA's bed-sizing methodology.

- Analyze VA prosthetics services.

- Analyze prescribing practices in nursing homes.

Rehabilitative Engineering Research and Development

The mission of the Rehabilitative Engineering Research and Development (RER&D) program is to improve the quality of life and allow more functionally independent daily living by physically disabled or infirm veterans. This is accomplished through research, development, and evaluation of new and unique prostheses, orthotics, mobility aids, and techniques and concepts in rehabilitation. In addition, the program encourages the transfer of knowledge and techniques from the research laboratory to use by clinicians in patient care.

Studies dealing with war-related injuries are given high priority with the goal of improving the quality of life of the disabled veteran. Examples of these are "smart" wheelchairs (avoids obstacles by ultra-sonic radar), anti-rollback wheelchairs, computer terminals, for low-vision blind (identifies letters and words by tone), and spoken-word attachments for the Opticon reading machine for the blind. In FY 1981, the RER&D program supported 80 investigator-initiated projects at 36 VA medical centers as well as research activities at two RER&D centers.

Recent technological achievements have been incorporated in automatic controls, manipulative devices and sensory aids for the severely disabled veterans. Significant progress was made during the year in the following areas:

[1] *This information is included in compliance with Section 105, Public Law 96-22.*

- Automatic speech-cuing devices for deaf adults.

- Computer-assisted manipulative devices for quadriplegics or other severely disabled persons.

- Improved techniques in amputee management.

The degree of independence afforded severely disabled veterans involves activities of daily living such as employment, manipulative environmental controls, and socio-recreational activities. RER&D has promoted activities of daily living by developing aids for the severely disabled that allow self-feeding, improved mobility, computer or typewriter interface, telephone answering and dialing, book selecting and page turning, and participating in selected recreational activities.

Included in rehabilitative engineering research and development activities supported during the year were projects to improve the function of artificial limbs, and the design and function of wheelchairs and mobility devices.

Resources

Costs

The costs of VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery during FY 1981 were $6,699,064,000 an increase of 7.8 percent over FY 1980. The table summarizes the distribution of these costs by major program.

Activity	Costs (In Thousands)	
	FY 1981	FY 1980
Total DM&S	$6,699,064	$6,214,741
Medical care	6,446,985	5,971,778
Miscellaneous operating expenses	50,453	48,320
Medical and prosthetic research	144,725	137,665
Other medical programs*	56,901	56,978

**Does not include Revolving or Trust Funds*

WORKLOAD

Fiscal Year	Inpatient Program				Outpatient Program	
	Average Daily Patient Census		Patients Treated		Staff Visits	
	Number	Index (1972 = 100)	Number	Index (1972 = 100)	Number (In Thous.)	Index (1972 = 100)
1972	80,971	100	846,298	100	7,930	100
1973	82,479	102	985,862	116	9,165	116
1974	81,453	101	1,043,293	123	10,458	132
1975	79,973	99	1,113,873	132	12,596	159
1976	78,264	97	1,178,894	139	14,223	179
1977	75,285	93	1,209,763	143	14,675	185
1978	73,008	90	1,228,755	145	15,070	190
1979	69,821	86	1,230,252	145	15,053	190
1980	68,109	84	1,247,516	147	15,752	199
1981	66,376	82	1,248,502	148	15,828	200

COST EFFECTIVENESS OF INCREASED TURNOVER

Fiscal Year	Per Diem Cost		Cost Per Inpatient Treated	
	Amount	Index (1972 = 100)	Amount	Index (1972 = 100)
1972	$ 52.61	100	$1,851	100
1973	57.92	110	1,769	96
1974	65.08	124	1,855	100
1975	75.71	144	1,984	107
1976	87.86	167	2,135	115
1977	103.27	196	2,346	127
1978	119.10	226	2,583	140
1979	133.82	254	2,772	150
1980	154.00	293	3,077	166
1981	168.35	320	3,267	176

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

VA strives to deliver the highest quality of care and at the same time contain costs by assuring the most appropriate type of care and the most cost efficient mode of delivery. The success of these efforts is evident in the increased number of inpatients treated with fewer days of care per patient (with a resultant decrease in the patient census), and in the growth of the ambulatory mode of treatment. The tables on pages 42 and 43 demonstrate these points.

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

Type of Care	Unit Costs			Percent Change
	FY 1981	FY 1980	Change	FY 81 v. FY 80
Medical Care in VA medical centers				
Cost per pat. per day	$ 168.36	$ 154.00	$ + 14.36	+ 9.3
Total costs (000)	4,078,563	3,838,951	+ 239,612	+ 6.2
Personal services	3,016,151	2,755,769	+ 260,382	+ 9.4
Other	1,062,412	1,083,182	− 20,770	− 1.9
Visits to VA staff				
Cost per visit	$ 64.09	$ 61.60	$ + 2.49	+ 4.0
Total costs (000)	1,064,006	970,331	+ 93,675	+ 9.7
Personal services	689,648	599,725	+ 89,923	+ 15.0
Other	374,358	370,606	+ 3,752	+ 1.0
Domiciliary care in VA facilities				
Cost per pat. per day	$ 32.04	$ 29.39	$ + 2.65	+ 9.0
Total costs (000)	86,000	84,923	+ 1,077	+ 1.3
Personal services	56,693	53,697	+ 2,996	+ 5.6
Other	29,307	31,226	− 1,919	− 6.1
Nursing home care in VA facilities				
Cost per pat. per day	$ 81.72	$ 75.40	$ + 6.32	+ 8.4
Total costs (000)	242,955	218,906	+ 24,049	+ 11.0
Personal services	185,350	161,794	+ 23,556	+ 14.6
Other	57,605	57,112	+ 493	+ 0.9

Employment

The net full-time equivalent employment (FTEE) in DM&S decreased from 194,331 in FY 1980 to 193,578 in FY 1981. The largest decrease occurred in VA hospital activities, where FTEE decreased from FY 1980 by 2,079.

Total Health Care: Net Full-Time Equivalent Employment
Fiscal Years 1980-1981

Appropriation/Fund	FY 1981	FY 1980
Total	193,578	194,331
Medical Care	184,865	185,698
Inpatient Care	153,322	155,131
Hospitals	141,572	143,651
Nursing Homes	9,052	8,666
Domiciliaries	2,698	2,814
Outpatient Care	29,267	29,026
All Other	2,276	1,541
Medical Administration and Miscellaneous Operating Expenses	866	831
Research	4,295	4,360
Medical Research	4,079	4,164
Rehabilitative Research	112	91
Health Services Research	104	105
Canteen Service	3,552	3,442

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

Fiscal Year	Hospital Care (FTEE/Census)	Outpatient Care (FTEE/1000 Visits)	Nursing Home Care (FTEE/Census)	Domiciliary Care (FTEE/Census)
1972	1.46	1.92	0.89	0.28
1973	1.51	1.83	0.90	0.30
1974	1.57	1.73	0.92	0.30
1975	1.65	1.61	0.97	0.30
1976	1.75	1.56	1.00	0.32
1977	1.85	1.63	1.02	0.33
1978	1.99	1.75	1.08	0.35
1979	2.04	1.79	1.05	0.35
1980	2.11	1.84	1.09	0.36
1981	2.13	1.85	1.11	0.37

A significant increase in retirements from the executive workforce was offset through the implementation of improved recruitment, promotion, and development programs for upper level managers. An individualized development system now provides executives with the knowledge and management skills associated with health care administration and with Federal leadership during the current period of economic constraints. The passage of public Law 96-330, "The VA Health Care Amendments of 1980," provided substantial support to these initiatives by authorizing the employment of medical center directors under Title 38 U.S.C. In addition, using the authority of

that law, the VA is paying increased amounts of special pay to physicians, and higher salary rates, in certain geographic areas, for nurses. This has helped to ease the recruitment and retention difficulties in these critical fields.

Voluntary Service

Community involvement in the care of sick and disabled veterans has been an aim of the 35-year-old Voluntary Service program from its inception. Increasingly, as the veteran population ages, this involvement has included programs for the aged, the long-term patient, and the terminally ill.

In FY 1981, there were 10.3 million hours of service provided by more than 75,000 community volunteers. Services encompassed not only the wide variety of traditional activities but innovative approaches as well. Volunteers came from the customary sources, and from some new sources, too. For example:

- In a program at the VA medical center in Biloxi, Mississippi, members of training detachments from Keesler Air Force Base each adopted a domiciliary resident. Residents were invited to cookouts, home visits, and tours of local places of interest. In turn, residents invited their Keesler representatives to special events at the medical center.

- In a year-long "Toys for Tots" program at the VA medical center in Topeka, Kansas, volunteers helped severely disabled patients build toys and distribute them to disadvantaged children at Christmas. Local groups donated the materials. In a similar program, volunteers provided necessary help with a handyman program at the VA medical center in Leavenworth, Kansas, in which domiciliary residents assisted senior citizens with minor repairs or replacements in their homes.

- In a Telecare program at the VA medical center in Omaha, Nebraska, 400 telephone contacts a month were made by the Telephone Pioneers of America to visually impaired and bedridden veterans throughout the state. At the same facility, the local agricultural industry recruited teen-age girls with clerical skills to visit patients, record dictation of letters, and type and mail them at company expense.

Group participation by children in programs for the older patient was encouraged in situations where adequate adult supervision could be provided. For example, at the VA medical center in Augusta, Georgia, a nursery school class visited and entertained intermediate care patients in the neuropsychiatric division weekly. At the VA medical center in Wood, Wisconsin, sixth-graders from a nearby elementary school and their parents visited nursing home patients, arranged outings, and even invited patients into their homes.

The services of volunteers were invaluable in Vietnam Veterans Outreach Centers and in care of the terminally ill. In both of these areas, as in many other aspects of VA assistance,veterans benefited from personal attention from concerned individuals.

Quality of Care

Quality Assurance Review

During FY 1981, the Medical Inspector Office, the Investigations Staff, and the Evaluation and Analysis Office were combined into the Medical Inspector and Evaluation Office. This organizational change resulted in more effective quality assurance and improved objectivity. It has also enhanced DM&S responsiveness to the 44 external evaluation agencies which regularly assess the VA health care system. These evaluation agencies include the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, the VA Inspector General, the General Accounting Office, and the veterans' service organizations.

Significant developments took place in the DM&S Health Services Review Organization (HSRO) in FY 1981. The Systematic External Review Program (SERP), which was involved in surveys of 47 VA medical centers, continued to draw increased numbers of experienced, highly skilled physicians and administrative participants. Also, several survey approaches to optimize resource utilization were studied during the year. Field and Central Office VA officials cooperated in the continued development of peer-based Standards, Criteria, Evaluative Algorithms and Measuring Instruments (SCEM) for use by SERP, and served as reference sources for the medical centers' Systematic Internal Review (SIR) component of HSRO. The SCEMs

support HSRO by providing uniform, valid, objective criteria for measuring and judging the quality of health care (direct or indirect) in various services. In addition to 11 SCEMS in use, an additional eight SCEMs were developed for various ancillary services.

There were also 10 SCEMs in various stages of development. These are building management, engineering, extended care, fiscal, library, medical administration, personnel, supply, hospital-based home care, and medical center top management. Others were in various stages of formulation, including academic affiliation and ambulatory care. It is estimated that SCEMs for 37 services and programs will have been completed by FY 1982.

Another significant step during the year was the development of regulations to implement Public Law 96-382, signed on October 7, 1980, which provides for confidentiality of VA medical quality assurance records and documents. Protecting against inappropriate disclosure of information generated through the peer review process will encourage providers to conduct candid, reliable, valid, and objective reviews to improve care both by deterring poor performance and by assisting others to aspire to higher performance standards.

Developmental work in other areas included a quality assurance-based risk management model system, termed Patient Injury Control (PIC). PIC tests are planned for a sample of VA medical centers in 1982, before broad implementation as part of HSRO.

SERP data from all health care facilities provide system-wide insights in many areas, demonstrating significant potential for program planning and activity monitoring by the offices of medical district and regional directors. To develop and utilize the information as a component in the departmental health care management information system, an ongoing project titled Quality Assurance Information System (QAIS) is receiving ADP support. Development of data management systems is underway, and preliminary forms of information output have been used to show trends in quality of health care. The system will improve the timeliness and usefulness of existing quality assurance information as the project evolves.

Patient Satisfaction Survey

The annual patient satisfaction survey provided individual facilities with extensive feedback about their performance, including comparisons with similar patients in similar facilities. The survey provided systemwide information as well. Participating in the latest survey were more than 20,000 hospitalized patients and 54,000 clinic patients selected to be a valid representation of the veteran population for whom the VA provides health care. These consumer surveys serve as a management tool useful for local allocation of resources and for taking corrective actions where reasonable consumer expectations are not being met.

For the VA system as a whole, satisfaction with services is very high. For most aspects of satisfaction, the percentage of positive or favorable responses is in the 80s,—for some in the 90s. Satisfaction with waiting for care and with the amount of time physicians and nurses spend listening to and talking with patients were at lower levels, and these problems are shared in common with other health care providers. Hospitalized patients' satisfaction with care was essentially unchanged from the prior survey. In contrast, clinic patients showed a small but consistent increase in satisfaction, a noteworthy occurrence considering the high level of satisfaction that existed previously.

When compared with surveys of satisfaction with health care in the general population, it is found that VA patients are generally more satisfied with their nursing care and food. As a group, VA patients are also somewhat more satisfied with physicians' care, and with the time physicians and nurses devote to them, than are non-VA patients. VA outpatients are somewhat more satisfied with the time they have to spend waiting for treatment and with the courtesy of employees, than are those in the non-VA sector. VA has not found any area where VA patients are less satisfied than those who receive their care from other-than-VA sources.

Planning and Sharing
Medical District Initiated Program Planning Process

A major initiative was undertaken by the VA in FY 1981 with the implementation of the Medical District Initiated Program Planning (MEDIPP) process, which is designed to involve administrative and clinical personnel at all levels of DM&S. The district plans resulting from this process will describe changes necessary to meet future health care delivery needs in all elements of VA's health care system.

The purpose of the MEDIPP process is to create district plans which are:

- Responsive to the health care needs of veterans.
- Reflective of resource needs, as determined at the medical district level.
- Based on local and national demographic analyses.
- Supportive of the approved mission of each VA health care facility in a district.
- Built upon specific professional and supportive programs and activities.
- Reflective of current directives and policies, as set forth in the Chief Medical Director's guidance.

From the beginning, development of the planning process, emphasized field involvement through a month-long series of task force meetings attended by all levels of field personnel. The 60 participants included regional directors, medical district directors, facility directors, chiefs of staff, chiefs of service, district planners, district coordinators and various Central Office representatives. A review of the task force products was conducted by the Planning Subcommittee of the Chief Medical Director's Field Advisory Committee. Comments were also solicited from the Administrator's Special Medical Advisory Group and additional reviews were completed through other meetings held in July and August 1981.

Creation of district plans requires constant coordination between personnel in VA health care facilities, medical districts, regions, and in Central Office, and specific assignments for each of these entities assure completion.

An integral part of this coordination is the responsibility of all concerned to maintain free-flowing communications with everyone involved in planning. The foundation of the planning effort is exchange of information and problem resolution through group interaction. The process demands coordination, collaboration, and cooperation at all levels of the Department. In addition, each entity has specific functions.

The functions of the VA health care facility are demographic analysis, workload forecasting, review of local resources in and outside the facility, and subsequent implementation of the approved District Plan.

The Medical District initiates and directs the planning process, develops the District Plan, responds to comments from the Region and Central Office, and reviews and assesses documentation following approval of the plan.

The Region reviews and comments on the District plans, coordinates and monitors the resolution of problems relating to regional issues, and implements and monitors the approved plans.

Central Office reviews and comments on the plans and coordinates the resolution of problems relating to the Chief Medical Director's guidance, prior to final approval of the plans.

The MEDIPP Cycle is a series of events, beginning each year on November 1 and ending on October 30, which provides for the annual documentation of changes in the medical district strategic plans, and for the recording of the effects of the implemented plans. The first such cycle will result in the approval and implementation of the medical district strategic plans for fiscal years 1985-1990. These plans are expected to balance programs and initiatives, while fostering complementary rather than competitive relationships among facilities, medical districts, and regions.

The district plans will include information on clinical programs and services, veteran patient utilization, initiatives for change, and information on the impact of the identified changes. They are not intended to replace any existing budgeting, planning, operation, or managerial activities. Rather, they are intended to complement other cyclical planning processes.

Coordination of VA Planning and Community Health Planning

VA planning and development of health resources for the care of eligible veterans is coordinated with community planning efforts. This effort is in accordance with all major health planning legislation enacted into law by Congress. In the past this was Public Law 89-239, which established the Regional Medical Program, and Public Law 89-749, which established Comprehensive Health Planning. With the expiration of these authorities and that of the Hill-Burton Program in 1974, the Congress enacted Public Law 93-641 to replace and expand these prior programs. In recognition of VA's national role in the delivery of health services, provision was made in Public Law 93-641, the National Health Planning and Resource Development Act, for involving the VA in community and national health planning efforts.

The Federal administrative review process prescribed by OMB Circular A-95 requires that the VA notify appropriate state and local agencies about plans for construction and major investment in equipment. These agencies then review and comment upon the appropriateness of these plans in their communities. The mechanism enables the VA to account for the interests of the non-Federal community in its planning process.

Emergency Preparedness and Contingency Planning

The role of DM&S in emergency preparedness is to serve as a contingency health care system for the Department of Defense (DOD), and to serve the needs of the community in preparing for natural and technological disasters.

VA Support to DOD

In support of the VA's role as a contingency health care system to DOD, there is an existing liaison between VA Central Office and the Armed Services Medical Regulating Office. This liaison is used to control transfer of service members from military hospitals to VA medical centers. In recognition of the need for a contingency back-up to military hospitals, the DM&S Emergency Planning Office was established to help develop a closer working relationship with military medicine. A recent General Accounting Office report recommended that Congress enhance the VA mission by establishing a higher priority for the treatment of battlefield casualties in support of DOD.

There are statutory constraints, however, that proscribe establishing such a priority in the absence of Congressional action.

Legislation which would recognize the VA as the primary medical care back-up to DOD during periods of conflict was proposed but had not been enacted at the end of FY 1981. In considering legislation, several issues and problems were addressed:

- In the absence of authorizing legislation, the VA can neither ensure the availability of health care services for battlefield casualties nor commit resources to provide contingency support to DOD.

- In furnishing a significant level of support to DOD, some veterans might be displaced from the VA health care system in a period of military conflict.

To ensure the availability of VA health care personnel, they should be relieved of reserve duty commitments during any period when contingency services are needed. Legislative authority could provide for this exemption and a VA/DOD agreement could establish administrative procedures for its exercise.

The VA is committed to an integrated approach to emergency planning in the Federal government. Planning efforts, will involve the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the development of the contemplated VA/DOD agreement. Meetings have been held between the VA and other Federal agencies separately and jointly for improving interagency coordination and planning. A joint task force of representatives from VA, FEMA, and DOD was established in August 1980, and will meet monthly until Federal emergency plans are in place.

VA Support to the Community

Over the years, many VA medical centers have provided community assistance in natural disasters, such as hurricanes, snow storms, and highway accidents. Each VA medical center has disaster plans to meet its own contingencies, including fire, flood, earthquake, limited war, and nuclear exchange. The VA medical centers test semiannually their readiness for different disaster situations and update their planning every two years. They also participate in community-wide drills, thereby relating VA planning to local emergency preparedness authorities, Department of Defense medical centers, medical schools, and other appropriate institutions.

Sharing Specialized Medical Resources

The basic authority for the VA to share specialized medical resources was granted in 1966, in Public law 89-785. The rationale was to permit VA medical centers with underutilized, specialized, scarce, and costly resources to share these with medical centers, community hospitals, Federal and state hospitals, clinics and blood and organ banks, eliminating the need for these institutions to develop duplicate resources. Conversely, the law permitted the VA to utilize similar community resources for the care of veterans. It is a basic requirement that the sharing of these resources cause no reduction in service to the veteran and that provision be made for reciprocal reimbursement.

Since the beginning of the program, the VA and the health care community have reaped substantial benefit from sharing agreements, most of which have been renewed annually with new items and services added each year. By the end of FY 1981, 109 VA medical centers had entered into 368 sharing agreements with community health care facilities with the annual cost of services amounting to $30,257,000.

Some typical examples of shared resources are CAT scans, electron microscopy studies, specialized laboratory procedures, nuclear medicine services, radiation therapy, cardiac catheterization, open heart surgery, dialysis, ultrasound, and mammography.

Facilities and Equipment Engineering

VA's 172 medical centers comprise over 5,000 buildings totaling more than 110 million square feet valued at $13 billion. Necessary minor construction, maintenance, repair, and plant operations during FY 1981 cost $723 million, or over 11 percent of the year's health care expenditures. Over $248 million was expended on recurring maintenance and repair, $67 million on nonrecurring maintenance and repair, $328 million on plant operations, and $80 million on capital improvements. In addition, Chiefs of Engineering Service served as resident engineers for design and construction of 260 construction projects totaling some $113 million.

The table provides a breakdown of the nonrecurring maintenance and repair, and capital improvement projects by primary category. Top priority for funding was, once again, given to projects for correction of deficiencies identified by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH) and by fire and safety surveys.

Category	Number of Projects	Cost of Projects (Million $)
Electrical	71	$ 16.5
Fire and safety	156	18.2
JCAH deficiencies	122	14.6
Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning	72	9.6
Boiler plants	39	27.4
Elevators	22	4.6
Exterior maintenance	94	10.4
Exterior utilities	24	6.5
Interior building maintenance	34	2.5
Interior utilities	56	5.0
Quarters	6	0.3
Architectural barriers	42	3.5
Energy conservation	106	15.6
Renovations	122	10.3
Education	10	1.2
Research	13	0.8
TOTAL	989	$147.0

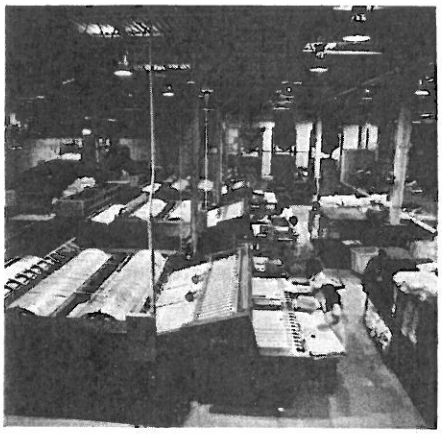
Biomedical Equipment

The medical equipment inventory of VA medical centers continues to increase in quantity and technical sophistication. Comprehensive support of this instrumentation includes emergency repair, electrical safety and preventive maintenance inspections, equipment planning and selection consultation, and user education. VA biomedical engineers and technicians provide this support at costs substantially lower than if it were provided by non-VA sources. Approximately 85 percent of all medical equipment is supported in-house with assistance provided by manufacturers as necessary. The remainder is under service contracts. The use of in-house biomedical engineering personnel resulted in an estimated cost avoidance of $24.7 million while providing the additional benefits of immediacy.

An Engineering Service Center (ESC) located in St. Louis, Missouri, provides all VA medical centers a variety of potentially costly services, such as difficult-to-obtain equipment service documentation and technical consultation. Additionally, the ESC often serves as a liaison with manufacturers in the resolution of equipment field service and hazard problems.

Building Management

Building Management Service provided support to VA medical centers in three major program areas during the year: environmental care, textile care, and interior design. Care of textiles was given special emphasis during FY 1981.



Fully automated washers and oil-heated ironers enable the laundry at Battle Creek VAMC to process over 3,000 pounds of textiles per hour.

In coordination with GSA, new flame resistant blankets and bedspreads were developed as a part of continuing research in patient safety. The blankets and bedspreads are available to VA medical centers in ten colors and are manufactured by the National Institute for the Blind. An automated laundry system was installed at the VA medical center in Battle Creek, Michigan. This laundry is the most advanced and automated in the world. Visitors from some 14 foreign countries including China, France, Israel, Japan, and Saudi Arabia have toured this facility. The laundry requires fewer employees than traditional laundries to produce the same amount of linens.

Consolidating the workload of the VA medical centers at Ann Arbor, Allen Park, and Saginaw, Michigan, the Battle Creek laundry produces more pounds per employee than any other laundry known. Thirty-eight employees produce approximately 40,000 pounds of textiles per eight-hour day.

By avoiding the cost of buying replacement laundry equipment for these VA medical centers, a saving of $4.2 million was achieved. In addition, a hard cash recurring savings of $1.5 million was achieved in employee salaries, laundry supplies, and utilities. The Battle Creek laundry serves as an excellent example of how to maximize production without sacrificing quality.

Another important endeavor was the development of a color-coordinated uniform program so that VA employees can be readily identified by patients and their families. Constructed of modern wrinkle-free fabrics, this wearing apparel will provide a cheerful, professional look in VA medical centers.

In most cases, women's uniforms can be worn with slacks or skirts. Accessories include wraparound aprons for dietetic workers. Nursing assistants are the only employees issued uniforms who will wear all white. In all other instances, various colors will identify services. These uniforms have been designed to accomplish their purpose at no additional cost while fostering a more positive image of the VA employee.

Physical Security and Law Enforcement

Security in health care facilities was realigned in FY 1981 as a separate service in Central Office under the Assistant Chief Medical Director for Administration and at medical centers as an element under the Office of the Director.

The objectives of this realignment are to achieve direct management control over both security and law enforcement activities and to maximize medical center police effectiveness in patient, personnel, and property protection.

Highest priority in medical center police officer operations and training was the protection of patients and employees. Property loss prevention was also emphasized through increased police authority in the techniques of stop and search.

Standards for the selection of candidates for the specialized medical center police occupation were strengthened, and requirements for the pre-employment screening of candidates' suitability were implemented. Centralized training of all medical center police unit chiefs was accomplished to raise their managerial skills and to uniformly emphasize an orientation toward obtaining highest individual police officer performance.

Characteristics of VA Patients

The demographic and medical characteristics of VA patients are derived from the Patient Treatment File (discharges occurring during FY 1981) and the Annual Patient Census (taken on June 24, 1981). The data on discharges during FY 1981 excludes 232,644 one-day hemodialysis discharges. Census figures for hospital and domiciliary patients in VA facilities are based on a 20 percent sample; figures for nursing home patients in VA and community facilities are based on a 100 percent survey.

Age

As the veteran's age increases so does the utilization of VA medical centers. This phenomenon is demonstrated in the table which shows the number of hospital, domiciliary, and nursing home patients discharged during FY 1981 from VA facilities and from community nursing homes.

Age	Veteran Population on 3/31/81 (Thousands)	Hospital Patients Discharged From VA Facilities		Domiciliary Patients Discharged From VA Facilities		Nursing Home Patients Discharged From VA and Community Facilities			
		Number	Rate Per 1,000 Veterans	Number	Rate Per 1,000 Veterans	VA Nursing Home Care Units	Community Nursing Homes	Total	Rate Per 1,000 Veterans
Total	30,129	945,245	31.4	6,612	0.2	4,555	15,780	20,335	0.7
Under 25	1,198	20,814	17.4	56	[1]	13	28	41	[1]
25-44	11,117	188,775	17.0	884	0.1	164	393	557	0.1
45-54	6,965	165,554	23.8	1,495	0.2	378	1,114	1,492	0.2
55-64	7,928	332,828	42.0	2,662	0.3	1,240	4,268	5,508	0.7
65-74	2,204	156,884	71.2	1,107	0.5	1,141	4,320	5,461	2.5
75-84	475	43,838	92.3	285	0.6	718	2,624	3,342	7.0
85 and over	242	36,074	149.1	123	0.5	901	3,033	3,934	16.3
Unavailable[2]		478		—		—		—	
Under 65	27,208	707,971	26.0	5,097	0.2	1,795	5,803	7,598	0.3
65 and over	2,921	236,796	81.1	1,515	0.5	2,760	9,977	12,737	4.4

[1] *Less than 0.1*
[2] *Records for which data are not available*

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

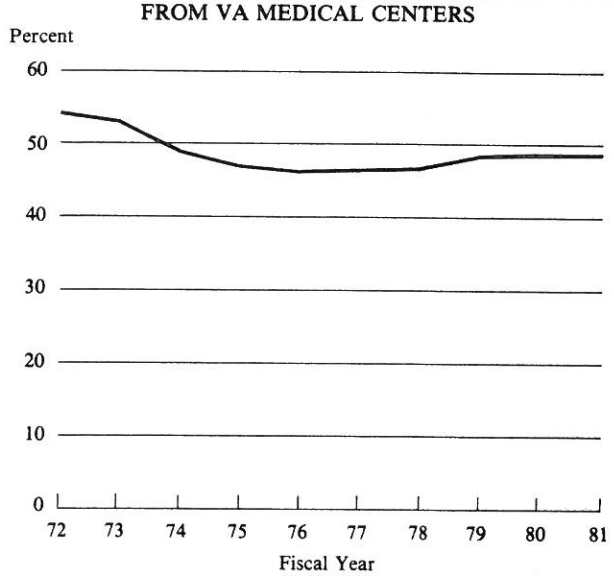
Census Date	Age Distribution of Hospital Patients Remaining in VA Medical Centers					
	Total[1]	Under 35	34-44	45-54	55-64	65 & Over
June 24, 1981	65,450	8,432	5,570	11,731	22,122	17,595
September 24, 1980	69,290	8,841	5,339	13,611	23,319	18,183
September 26, 1979	69,995	8,871	5,465	14,438	22,754	18,466
October 4, 1978	72,037	8,680	5,887	16,404	22,352	18,714
September 28, 1977	75,057	8,813	6,542	17,970	22,766	18,966
September 29, 1976	76,890	9,421	7,274	19,413	21,804	18,986
October 1, 1975	78,830	9,053	8,446	21,576	20,444	19,311
October 2, 1974	80,715	9,435	8,992	23,689	19,383	19,216
October 3, 1973	82,485	9,679	9,978	24,738	18,377	19,710
October 18, 1972	83,425	9,618	11,006	25,954	17,500	19,345
October 20, 1971	81,150	8,813	10,502	24,802	16,834	20,196

[1] *Totals may not equal sum of parts due to rounding*

Service Connected and VA Pensioners

Of the hospital discharges from VA medical centers 48.9 percent were veterans who had a service connected disability or were in receipt of a VA pension. In FY 1981, the VA health care system continued a leveling off in the proportion of hospital discharges involving veterans who have a service connected condition or who receive a VA pension. The trend for the last 10 years is shown in the chart.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS WITH A SERVICE CONNECTED CONDITION OR RECEIVING VA PENSION DISCHARGED FROM VA MEDICAL CENTERS



Of the 65,450 hospital patients in VA medical centers on June 24, 1981, 55.4 percent had a service connected disability or were receiving a VA pension. The fact that this is 7 percent higher than their proportion among discharges illustrates the longer term nature of the service connected patient. The table indicates the percentage distributions of hospital patients in VA medical centers on the census days of 1977 through 1981, according to their compensation and pension status.

Compensation and Pension Status	Percent Distribution of Hospital Patients in VA Medical Centers on Census Day				
	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
Receiving care for a service connected disability	15.9	16.2	17.5	17.0	16.9
Receiving care for a non-service connected disability and has a service connected disability which does not require medical care	13.5	13.2	12.1	11.6	12.4
Total service connected	29.4	29.4	29.6	28.6	29.3
Receiving care for a non-service connected disability and on VA pension rolls	25.9	24.6	26.6	26.5	26.5
Receiving care for a non-service connected disability and not on VA compensation or pension rolls	44.2	45.5	43.4	44.4	43.8
Non-veterans	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4

Diagnoses

Diagnoses are classified by the VA as either principal or associated. The principal diagnosis is the one that the discharging physician considers to be responsible for the major part of the patient's length of stay. Associated diagnoses are all others for which the patient has been treated up to the time of discharge. The VA statistical system permits the reporting of a maximum of eight diagnoses per patient discharge. Thus, a count of total diagnoses includes the principal diagnosis and up to seven associated diagnoses. As shown on the table, five major categories accounted for the majority of principal diagnoses among hospital patients discharged from VA medical centers during the past five years. When both principal and associated diagnoses are considered, and attention is focused on more specific diagnostic categories, the two most common are heart disease and alcoholism, accounting for 28 and 18 percent of the total diagnoses, respectively.

Major categories of principal diagnosis ICDA[1]	Percent by Diagnosis of Hospital Patients Discharged from VA Medical Centers				
	FY 1981	FY 1980	FY 1979	FY 1978	FY 1977
Mental disorder	22.0	22.7	22.9	22.7	22.8
Circulatory	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.2
Neoplasms	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.0	9.7
Digestive	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4
Respiratory	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.2

[1]*International Classification of Diseases, Adapted.*

The number of hospital patients in VA medical centers on the June 24, 1981 census day, by age and major diagnostic category, are shown in the following table. As in previous years, general medical and surgical patients tend to be older (32.7 percent over 65 years of age), than patients with psychoses (20.0 percent over 65).

Type of Patient	June 24, 1981				
	Total	Under 45	45-54	55-65	65 and over
All patients[1]	65,450	14,002	11,731	22,122	17,595
General, medical & surgical	36,972	4,246	5,983	14,634	12,108
Psychoses	17,508	5,395	3,638	4,981	3,494
Psychiatric	10,970	4,361	2,110	2,507	1,992

[1]*Figures may not equal the sum of the component parts due machine rounding.*

Note: Changes in this table reflect new ICD-9-CM codes.

Duration of Stay

There has been a steady decline in the average length of stay of patients discharged from VA hospitals over the past several years; FY 1981 continued that trend with an average length of stay of 27.3 days, down from 28.0 days in FY 1980. Similarly, the median length of stay has decreased from 10.7 days in FY 1980 to 10.4 days in FY 1981. The most notable change was among psychotic patients, where the average length of stay dropped from 92.2 days to 88.4 days in the same time period. Among general medical and surgical patients, who accounted for 76.9 percent of all the FY 1981 discharges, the average length of stay of 20.2 days was somewhat greater than the FY 1980 average of 18.7 days. This difference may be the result of new codes used in FY 1981. The table shows the median length of stay of patients discharged, by type of patient, during FYs 1979, 1980, and 1981.

Type of Patient	Median Length of Stay of Hospital Patients Discharged From VA Medical Centers (In Days)		
	FY 1981	FY 1980	FY 1979
All patients	10.4	10.7	10.9
General medical & surgical	9.3	9.3	9.6
Psychoses	21.7	21.9	22.0
Other psychiatric	14.1	13.5	13.5
Neurological	*	13.3	13.7
Tuberculosis	*	18.8	20.1

**New ICD-9-CM codes include tuberculosis and neurological patients under GM&S.*

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

During FY 1981, 83.5 percent of the 945,245 hospital patients discharged from VA medical centers spent 30 days or less in a hospitalized status. Though this group comprised the majority of the discharges, they accounted for only 2.9 percent of the 25.8 million days of care received since admission by all the discharges. These short-term patients had an average length of hospital stay of 9.4 days. At the other extreme, 0.6 percent of discharges had stays of more than one year and had received 30.3 percent of all the days of care. Their average length of stay was 1,328 days.

As the table indicates, among hospital patients remaining in VA medical centers on the census days for the past five years, there was a gradual increase in the proportion with stays of less than 90 days, until FY 1981. The change may be due to new codes which count tuberculosis and neurological patients as general medical and surgical.

Type of Patient	Percent of Hospital Patients in VA Medical Centers With Less Than 90 Days of Attained Stay on Census Day				
	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
All patients	69.4	70.2	70.1	69.3	66.9
Psychotic	40.2	39.4	40.2	39.4	36.4
General medical & surgical	82.2	90.4	90.0	89.5	87.5

Disposition Status

Of the FY 1981 hospital discharges from VA medical centers for whom disposition data are available, 89 percent returned to the community. Although this overall percentage has changed little over the past five fiscal years, two of its components have changed considerably. The percentage of patients discharged for further care as VA outpatients has increased progressively from 64 percent in FY 1977 to 69 percent in FY 1981. Correspondingly, the percent discharged to no further care has decreased from 18.6 to 15.0 in the same period.

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

Manner of Disposition	Hospital Discharges from VA Medical Center During FY 1981	
	Number	Percent of Total
Total	934,636	100.0
To community	830,807	88.8
Further care as VA outpatients	641,931	68.6
No further care	140,722	15.0
Irregular, refuse care, neglect or obstruct treatment, AWOL, regulatory offense, etc.	48,154	5.1
To further VA inpatient care	61,042	6.5
Another VA medical center for hospital care	30,318	3.2
Another VA medical center or community nursing home for nursing home care	23,761	2.5
VA facility for domiciliary care	6,963	0.7
Deaths	42,787	4.5

[1] *The total number of discharges excludes 10,609 cases with missing data on manner of disposition. Data vary slightly from reports based on all discharges.*

Compensation and Pension

Comparative Highlights

	Fiscal Year		Percent Change
	1981	1980	
Cost (billions)	$12.5	$11.3	+11.0
Disability cases on rolls	3,154,029	3,195,395	− 1.3
Service connected	2,279,070	2,273,589	+ 0.2
Non-service connected	874,783	921,602	− 5.1
Special acts and retired officers	176	204	−13.7
Death cases on rolls	1,381,256	1,450,785	− 4.8
Service connected	355,011	357,971	− 0.8
Non-service connected	1,026,228	1,092,797	− 6.1
Special acts	17	17	—

Summary

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

1. Disability Compensation—A veteran is entitled to compensation for disability incurred or aggravated while on active duty. The amount of compensation is based on the degree of disability.

2. DIC and Death Compensation—Dependents of a veteran who died of service connected causes on or after January 1, 1957, are entitled to dependency and indemnity compensation (DIC). Dependents of veterans who died before that date are entitled to death compensation, or may elect to receive DIC.

3. Disability Pension—Veterans who served in time of war are eligible for pension benefits for non-service connected disabilities. The veteran must either be permanently and totally disabled or age 65 or older, and meet specific income limitations. Spanish-American War veterans are entitled to a pension on the basis of their service.

4. Death Pension—The surviving spouse and children of a war veteran who died of non-service connected causes are eligible for death pension benefits, subject to specific income limitations.

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

During FY 1981 the cost of compensation and pension benefits continued to rise, reaching $125 billion in FY 1981, an increase of $1.2 billion from last fiscal year. This

Compensation

increased cost is primarily attributable to new legislation which granted cost of living increases.

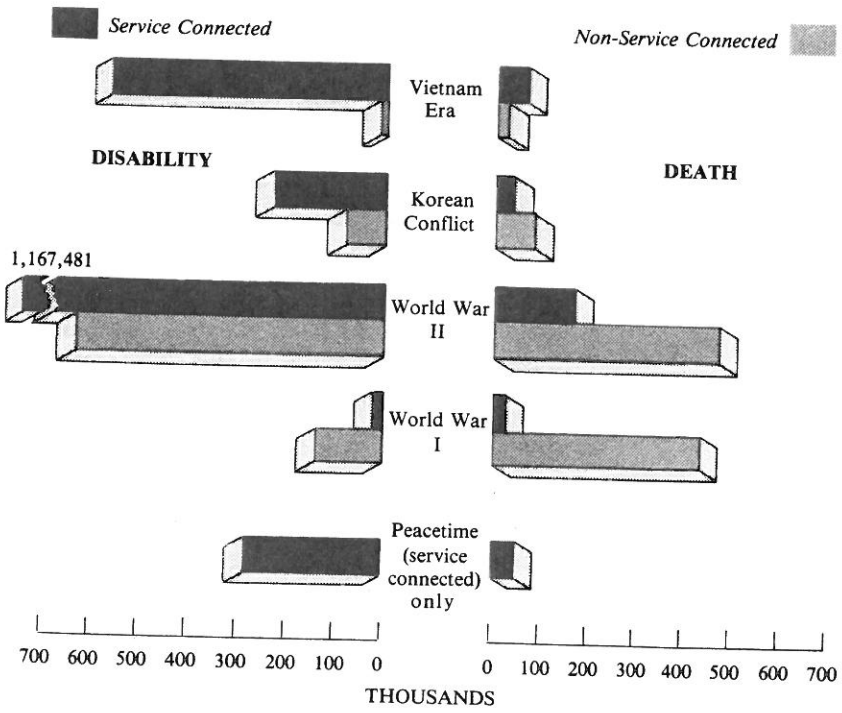
Public Law 96-385 (October 7, 1980) increased the rates of disability and dependency and indemnity compensation for disabled veterans and their survivors by 14.3 percent.

As shown in the chart, the number of veterans receiving compensation for service connected disabilities increased slightly during FY 1981, despite declines among World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict cases. The overall increase recorded in FY 1981 was 1,865 below the increase in FY 1980.

Period of Service	Disability Compensation Cases					
	FY 1981		FY 1980		Change	
	Cases	Percent of Total	Cases	Percent of Total	Number	Percent
World War I	25,417	1.1	29,720	1.3	− 4,303	− 14.5
World War II	1,167,481	51.2	1,193,196	52.5	−25,715	− 2.2
Korean conflict	233,820	10.3	235,654	10.4	− 1,834	− 0.8
Vietnam era	568,234	24.9	553,326	24.3	+14,908	+ 2.7
Peacetime	284,112	12.5	261,685	11.5	+22,427	+ 8.6
Spanish-American	1	*	3	*	− 2	−66.7
Mexican Border	5	*	5	*	0	0
Total	2,279,070	100.0	2,273,589	100.0	+5,481	+ 0.2

Less than 0.1 percent

COMPENSATION AND PENSION CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 1981



For the fifth straight year there has been a decline in the number of service connected death cases for which payments are made to dependents of deceased veterans. Like the previous year, the overall decline was less than 1 percent. Only Vietnam era, Korean conflict, and peacetime cases showed an increase from FY 1980.

Period of Service	Service Connected Death Cases					
	FY 1981		FY 1980		Change	
	Cases	Percent of Total	Cases	Percent of Total	Number	Percent
World War I	28,731	8.1	30,128	8.4	−1,397	− 4.6
World War II	169,791	47.8	173,286	48.4	−3,495	− 2.0
Korean conflict	39,192	11.0	39,186	11.0	+ 6	*
Vietnam era	66,815	18.8	65,284	18.2	+1,531	+ 2.4
Peacetime	50,357	14.2	49,943	14.0	+ 414	+ 0.8
Spanish-American	120	*	137	*	− 17	−12.4
Mexican Border	1	*	2	*	− 1	−50.0
Indian War	0	*	0	*	—	—
Civil War	4	*	5	*	− 1	−20.0
Total	355,011	100.0	357,971	100.0	−2,960	− 0.8

**Less than 0.1 percent*

Pension

Effective June 1, 1981, improved pension rates were increased by 11.2 percent simultaneously with Social Security rates. The maximum annual rates of pension payable are shown in the accompanying table.

	Effective Date	
	June 1981	June 1980
Veteran		
Alone	$4,960	$4,460
One dependent	6,499	5,844
Alone, A&A allowance	7,936	7,136
One dependent, A&A allowance	9,474	8,519
Alone, housebound	6,064	5,453
One dependent, housebound	7,602	6,836
Surviving Spouse		
Alone	$3,324	$2,989
One child	4,353	3,915
Alone, A&A allowance	5,318	4,782
One child, A&A allowance	6,347	5,707
Alone, housebound	4,064	3,654
One child, housebound	5,092	4,579

The decrease of about 5 percent in the disability pension rolls during FY 1981 is similar to that experienced during the previous two years. Awards based upon two periods of service—the Korean conflict and the Vietnam era—showed increases during the year.

Period of Service	Disability Pension Cases					
	FY 1981		FY 1980		Change	
	Cases	Percent of Total	Cases	Percent of Total	Number	Percent
World War I	140,919	16.1	167,808	18.2	−26,889	−16.0
World War II	633,279	72.4	656,401	71.2	−23,122	− 3.5
Korean conflict	82,938	9.5	81,018	8.8	+ 1,920	+ 2.4
Vietnam era	17,411	2.0	16,049	1.7	+ 1,362	+ 8.5
Spanish-American	85	*	135	*	− 50	−37.0
Mexican Border	151	*	191	*	− 40	−20.9
Total	874,783	100.0	921,602	100.0	−46,819	− 5.1

Less than 0.1 percent

The following table shows that for the third year in a row the number of death pension cases decreased in all eight periods of service. The overall decrease of 6.1 percent is a smaller decline than that recorded during the previous fiscal year (6.5 percent).

Period of Service	Death Pension Cases					
	FY 1981		FY 1980		Change	
	Cases	Percent of Total	Cases	Percent of Total	Number	Percent
World War I	434,320	42.3	464,327	42.5	−30,007	− 6.5
World War II	471,151	45.9	497,073	45.5	−25,922	− 5.2
Korean conflict	81,914	8.0	89,753	8.2	− 7,839	− 8.7
Vietnam era	26,834	2.6	27,861	2.6	− 1,027	− 3.7
Spanish-American	11,326	1.1	13,027	1.2	− 1,701	−13.1
Mexican Border	487	*	527	*	− 40	− 7.6
Indian War	38	*	45	*	− 7	−15.6
Civil War	158	*	184	*	− 26	−14.1
Total	1,026,228	100.0	1,092,797	100.0	−66,569	− 6.1

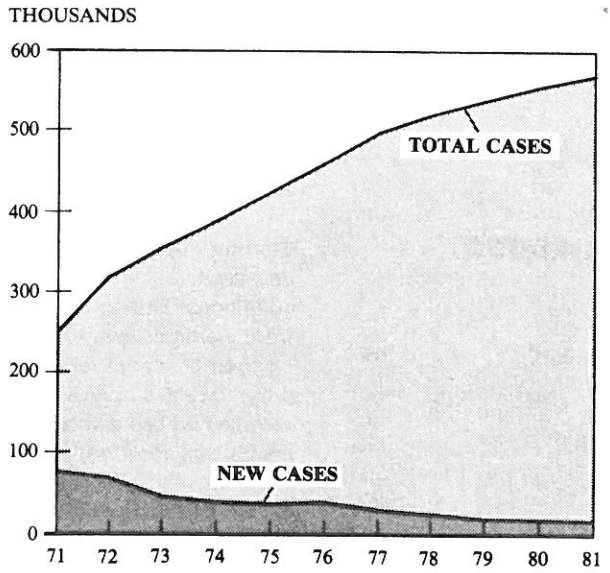
Less than 0.1 percent

Period of Service
Vietnam Era

There were 14,908 more Vietnam veterans receiving compensation at the end of FY 1981 than at the end of the previous year. The chart shows the general trend in new Vietnam era compensation cases since 1971. The total number of Vietnam era veterans receiving compensation continues to increase and, with new cases exceeding losses, the trend is expected to continue.

A total of 17,411 Vietnam era veterans were receiving disability pension at the end of the fiscal year, an increase of 1,362 or 8.5 percent over a year ago. Since the average age of these veterans is 33 years, no appreciable increase in those applying for

VIETNAM ERA VETERANS RECEIVING COMPENSATION



disability pension is expected. The number of service connected death cases increased by nearly 2 percent to 66,815. The non-service connected death pension cases numbered 26,834 at the end of the fiscal year, a decrease of 1,027 cases or almost 4 percent.

Korean Conflict

The number of Korean conflict veterans receiving compensation decreased to 233,820 during FY 1981, the eighth consecutive annual drop in that figure. The high mark on the rolls (240,765) was reached in June 1973, 18 years after that conflict ended. For comparison, the highest number of World War II veterans receiving compensation was reached in FY 1953, only 8 years after the end of the war.

In contrast, the number of Korean conflict veterans receiving pension continued to rise. At the end of the fiscal year there were 82,938 Korean conflict veterans on the pension rolls, nearly a 2.5 percent increase over FY 1980. As this group grows older, their increase in number on the pension rolls can be expected to continue.

The number of service connected death cases remained virtually the same at the end of the fiscal year, and the number of death pension cases decreased 9 percent to 81,914.

World War II

Veterans of World War II still constitute the largest single group receiving compensation for service connected disabilities although their numbers continued to decline in FY 1981. Non-service connected pension showed a decrease of nearly 4 percent to 633,279. Service connected death cases declined by 3,495 cases or about 2 percent in FY 1981. The non-service connected death pension caseload decreased 25,922 to 471,151 or 5.2 percent in FY 1981.

World War I

The number of World War I veterans receiving disability compensation declined during the past fiscal year about 14.5 percent. World War I disability pension also decreased (16 percent in the past fiscal year). The advanced age of this group of veterans will accelerate these decreases in the next few years. Decreases were also recorded for service connected death cases (about 5 percent) and death pension cases (6 percent).

Other Periods

In addition to the recipients of disability compensation and pension payments from the wars and armed conflicts cited above, there was one veteran of the Spanish-American War receiving disability compensation as of September 30, 1981, and 85 were receiving disability pension in FY 1981, a decline of 37 percent. The service con-

nected death and death pension caseloads were 120 and 11,326 respectively. There were five veterans of Mexican Border service receiving disability compensation. Disability pensioners totaled 151 in FY 1981, down 40 from last fiscal year. There was one service connected death case while the death pension cases decreased 7 percent to 487. Although there are no living veterans of the Indian Wars and the Civil War, 29 widows and nine helpless children are receiving death pension benefits based on service in those periods. One widow and three helpless children receive service connected death benefits with Civil War entitlement and 47 widows and 112 helpless children receive death pension. There were 284,113 peacetime veterans receiving compensation as of September 30, 1981, an increase of 9 percent over the previous year. Beneficiaries of deceased peacetime veterans increased 414 to 50,357 in FY 1981.

Burial Allowance

Statutory burial allowances are designed to assist in providing a respectable burial for deceased veterans, separated from the armed service under other than dishonorable conditions. During FY 1981, the allowance was payable for all veterans separated from wartime service. It was also payable in the cases of peacetime veterans discharged or retired for disabilities incurred in or aggravated by service in the line of duty, veterans in receipt of compensation for service connected disabilities, and veterans whose deaths occurred while they were properly admitted to certain VA health care facilities.

Generally, the VA paid a sum not exceeding $300 (plus transportation charges when death occurred while the veteran was under VA care or entitled to disability compensation) to help cover burial and funeral expenses. An additional allowance of $150 for a burial plot when a veteran was not buried in a national cemetery was also payable. An award of $1,100 in lieu of these basic allowances was authorized for an eligible veteran who died of a service connected disability.

In FY 1981 basic burial allowance was paid for 361,494 claims in an amount in excess of $113.5 million. Cemetery plot allowances amounting to over $47.9 million were paid to claimants; service connected burial benefits amounting to $9.8 million were paid to 10,105 claimants. A total of 346,640 burial flags were issued, an increase of 27 percent from FY 1980. The cost of each flag was $18.57, making a total of $6.4 million.

Educational Benefits

Comparative Highlights

Item	FY 1981	FY 1980	Percent Change
Education benefit costs (millions)	$ 2,291	$ 2,350	– 2.5
Post-Korean trainees	875,862	1,106,889	– 20.9
Post-Vietnam trainees	8,324	1,947	+327.5
Sons and daughters	82,646	82,632	*
Spouses	11,940	12,952	– 7.8

**Less than 0.1 percent*

Summary

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

Other education benefits administered include payments to eligible veterans, survivors, and dependents to aid in defraying expenses of tutoring, and an education loan program for veterans or other eligible persons who are enrolled full-time in approved educational institutions and who have unused entitlement after their period of eligibility for education benefits has passed. Education loans are also available to persons pursuing flight training if they are entitled to be reimbursed at the 60 percent level. A work-study program permits eligible veterans to perform services for the VA in return for a monetary allowance.

Education and Training

Veterans Educational Assistance (GI Bill)

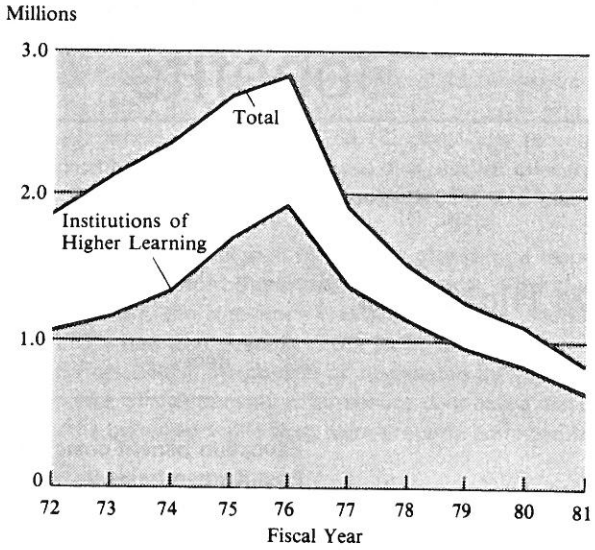
Over 948,000 veterans and active duty personnel received educational benefits in FY 1981 under the post-Korean GI bill. This figure is down 14 percent from FY 1980 and is expected to continue its decline in coming years.

Veterans and service personnel who have neither completed high school nor received an equivalency certificate are considered to be educationally disadvantaged. They may, without charge to their basic entitlement, receive training to overcome their educational handicaps. At the end of September 1981, nearly 874,000 veterans and servicepersons had participated in these "free entitlement" programs.

Through September 1981, the total number of veterans trained under the current GI bill exceeded 7.8 million, of whom 73 percent have been Vietnam era veterans. More than half have trained at the college level (excluding correspondence). The remainder pursued vocational and technical training, correspondence training, flight training, cooperative training, and on-the-job training.

At year's end the participation rate was 65 percent among Vietnam era veterans and servicepersons, and 58 percent for Vietnam era veterans only. This compares to a

VETERANS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE:
PERSONS IN TRAINING DURING YEAR



participation rate of 51 percent for veterans who trained under the World War II program.

At the end of FY 1981, cumulative expenditures on veterans educational assistance for post-Korean conflict trainees exceeded $34 billion. This compares to expenditures of $4.5 billion for the Korean conflict program and $14.5 billion for the World War II program.

Through the veteran student services program (work-study) in FY 1981, the VA paid for nearly 7.7 million hours of work by veterans enrolled under veterans' educational assistance or vocational rehabilitation programs. Services were performed at VA regional offices, schools, hospitals, cemeteries, and other designated sites.

Just over 6,000 education loans were granted in FY 1981, compared to 7,800 in FY 1980 and approximately 11,000 in FY 1979. Costs declined from $6.7 million in FY 1980 to approximately $5.8 million in FY 1981 due to more stringent eligibility requirements. Public Law 95-476 limits the program to loans for attendance at high-cost schools and shortens the repayment period. Public Law 96-466 authorizes the VA to grant education loans for enrollments in flight training for eligible veterans who will be reimbursed at 60 percent of the approved course charges. Public Law 97-35 restricts loans for persons enrolled in educational institutions to only those persons who have remaining entitlement and whose period of eligibility for educational benefits has passed. The high rate of defaults (over 70 percent at year's end) continues to be a problem as an increasing number of loans granted earlier in the program reach maturity.

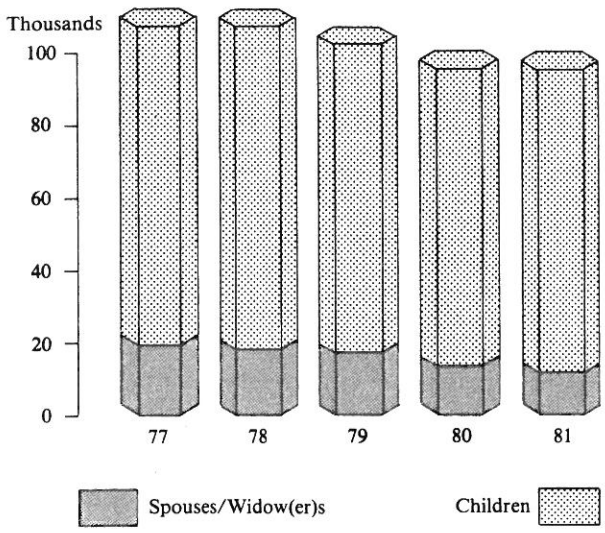
Post-Vietnam Era Veterans' Educational Assistance

At the end of FY 1981 there were over 188,000 active participants (in-service contributors) in the post-Vietnam era veterans' educational assistance fund. However, more than 126,000 contributors have disenrolled. The number of trainees during FY 1981 exceeded 8,300, with 2,807 enrolled at the end of the fiscal year. The program is under continuing review by both the VA and the Department of Defense who prepare a joint annual progress report.

Dependents' Educational Assistance

This program provides educational assistance for survivors of veterans who died from service connected causes and for dependents of veterans whose service connected disabilities are rated total and permanent. Spouses and children of service personnel who are prisoners of war, missing in action, or interned by a foreign government for more than 90 days are also eligible under this program. Up to 45 months of full-time

DEPENDENTS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE: BENEFICIARIES IN TRAINING DURING YEAR



training is provided in approved schools. Nearly 83,000 children and 12,000 spouses took advantage of the program during FY 1981. Approximately 90 percent used their entitlement to acquire college level training.

State Approving Agencies

State approving agencies were created originally to meet requirements of the World War II programs. Courses offered for training to veterans and other eligible persons must be approved by the approving agency of the state where the training facility is located, or by the Administrator. A number of states have designated two or more agencies to carry out this function. In FY 1981, the VA negotiated contracts with state approving agencies at a cost to the agency of about $11.2 million.

School Liability

A school may be held liable for overpayment to a veteran or eligible person when the overpayment was a result of willful or negligent failure of the school to report excessive absences, discontinuances, or interruptions of a course. Each regional office has a Committee on School Liability which holds hearings prior to liability determinations. Appeals are forwarded to the Central Office School Liability Appeals Board in the Department of Veterans Benefits. Since the moratorium on processing of school liability cases was lifted in March 1979, outright recoveries have totaled nearly $423,000 and compromises have resulted in the collection of nearly $100,000.

Housing Assistance

Comparative Highlights

	Fiscal Year		
	1981	1980	Percent Change
Number of loans			
Guaranteed home	178,239	289,164	−38.4
Guaranteed mobile home	9,389	8,283	+13.4
Direct	140	1,160	−87.9
Average loan amount			
GI primary home[1]	$54,947	$50,511	+8.8
Mobile home	$19,934	$19,576	+1.8
Direct	$25,826	$26,576	−2.8
Maximum interest rate[2]			
GI and direct home	17.5%	14.0%	—
Mobile home unit	19.5%	17.5%	—
GI home loans outstanding[3]	4,103,071	4,100,165	+0.1
GI home loans in default[3]	67,071	60,062	+11.7
As a percent of loans outstanding	1.63	1.46	+11.6
Substitutions of entitlement	8,932	9,097	−1.8
Properties on hand	11,515	9,023	+27.6

[1]*Includes condominiums*
[2]*During year*
[3]*End of year*

Summary

The Loan Guaranty Program provides housing credit assistance whereby mortgage credit needs of veterans and service personnel may be satisfied by private capital on more liberal terms than are generally available to nonveterans, without the assumption of undue risks by the Federal government.

Assistance is primarily through substituting the government's guaranty on loans in lieu of substantial downpayments, relatively short terms, and other investment safeguards applicable to conventional mortgage transactions.

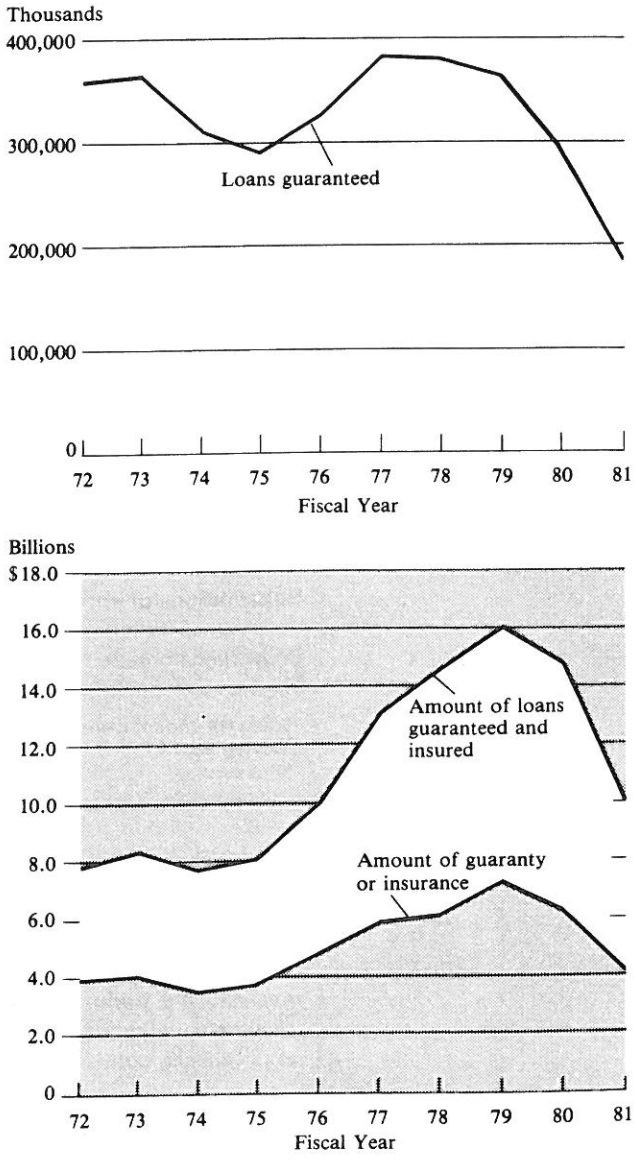
Loans may be used to purchase a home; to purchase a residential unit in certain condominium projects; to build a home; to repair, alter or improve a home; to refinance an existing home loan; to improve a home by installing solar heating or other energy

conservation measures; to buy a mobile home, with or without a lot; or to buy a lot for a mobile home the veteran already owns.

Loans are available to veterans with sufficient qualifying service since September 16, 1940; to unmarried surviving spouses of veterans who died from service connected causes; to spouses of service personnel officially listed as missing in action, or captured, for more than 90 days; and to service personnel who have served at least 181 days.

The volume of activity in the VA housing program during any given year is related to general economic conditions and more specifically to conditions in the financial and housing markets. As in FY 1980, these markets in FY 1981 were disrupted by high inflation rates, shortages of mortgage funds, escalating prices of homes, increasing ownership costs, and the highest interest rates in history. As a reflection of these conditions during FY 1981, the VA housing program experienced a significant decline from prior year activity. The number of loans guaranteed during the year was the lowest since FY 1970.

VA GUARANTEED AND INSURED LOANS 1972-1981



Over 197,000 veterans were assisted with home ownership during FY 1981. The VA guaranteed 187,628 home loans in the amount of $10 billion; disbursed 140 direct loans amounting to $3.6 million; made 610 grants for specially adapted housing totaling $15.7 million; and approved 8,932 substitutions of entitlement.

Mobile Home Loans[1]

Since the inception of the mobile home loan program in February 1971, the VA has guaranteed 51,783 mobile home loans, thereby assisting lenders in providing nearly $753 million in loans to veterans who probably would have been unable to afford a home in the conventional market.

During FY 1981, 10,050 applications were received and 9,389 mobile home loans amounting to more than $187 million were guaranteed. The number of loans guaranteed during the fiscal year represents an increase of over 13 percent from FY 1980. Of these loans, almost 71 percent were made by non-supervised lenders approved for automatic processing as provided by the Veterans Housing Act of 1974.

Of the loans guaranteed during the fiscal year, 8,971 were for the purchase of new mobile homes while 418 were for used units. Loans for the purchase of single-wide mobile homes accounted for more than 73 percent of the FY 1981 total. The average loan amount for single-wides was $18,006 while for double-wides it was $25,310. These amounts are higher than previous years partially because the Veterans' Housing Benefits Act of 1978 removed the statutory loan maximums for mobile home units and lots.

Plant Inspections

At least quarterly, each plant producing mobile home units to be sold to veterans is inspected to see that the units produced and the manufacturing processes are in compliance with the Federal Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards.

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

A total of 442 mobile home plant inspections were made by VA during FY 1981, up from 417 in the prior period. Third party inspections were accepted by VA in 1,061 instances as suitable evidence of compliance with manufacturing standards. This is up from 1,033 similar inspections accepted in the prior period.

No evidence of non-compliance with the Federal standards was noted. The enforcement of inspection requirements set forth in the National Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, as implemented by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, has had the effect of improving the performance of manufacturers. The VA inspections showed a high degree of conformity with Federal requirements.

Mobile home manufacturers cooperate with VA by permitting inspectors to view plant operations, and by responding to questions about operators, marketing areas, and other matters related to plant operations. Experience with the mobile home industry in general has been good.

Onsite Inspections

During FY 1981, VA randomly selected for inspection 1,956 mobile homes secured by GI loans. Each inspection covered the home and its site, and included, where possible, an interview with the veteran owner or spouse, or both.

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

- The average size of the mobile home units was 1,255 square feet.

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

- 73 percent of the mobile homes had skirting and 72 percent had tiedowns installed.

- 68 percent of the homes were connected to community or public water facilities and 66 percent disposed of their sewage through public or community disposal systems.

- 75 percent of the units were located in mobile home parks; 25 percent occupied individual sites.

- 97 percent of the mobile homes have remained at their original location as specified in the loan applications.

- Nearly all sites were judged to be adequate.

Interviews were conducted with occupants of 75 percent of the units inspected. Their units had been occupied an average of about 6 months at the time of the interviews. Following are their responses.

- 99 percent were satisfied with the treatment received from VA.

- 93 percent were satisfied with their lenders.

- 65 percent were satisfied with their dealers.

- 82 percent of those located in a mobile home park were satisfied with their park operators.

As for future housing plans, 66 percent plan to remain in their mobile homes at their current location, 22 percent wish to move into conventional housing and 12 percent prefer to move their homes to other sites.

Compliance With Warranty

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

During FY 1981, VA field stations reported 207 complaints from veterans expressing dissatisfaction in some manner with their mobile home unit. Of these complaints 203 were considered justified and four were determined to be unjustified. By the end of the fiscal year, 167 (82 percent) of the justified complaints had been resolved and 36 (18 percent) were pending resolution. Of these complaints, 142 (70 percent) were under warranty; one (less than 1 percent) was due to faulty setup; and 60 (29 percent) were attributed to both warranty and faulty setup.

The nature of the complaints covered under warranty varied from minor defects to severely defective items to be repaired. A total of 90 justified (44.3 percent) complaints were reported because of flawed construction of the unit; complaints received on both the construction and furnishings of the mobile home accounted for 108 (53.2 percent) of the complaints; and five (2.5 percent) expressed dissatisfaction with only the furniture and appliances in the mobile home.

VA field stations are continuing to act promptly in determining the validity of complaints. Complaints are widely distributed among manufacturers and models, with no single manufacturer accounting for a significant percentage of the total complaints.

Profile of Mobile Home Market vs. GI Home Market

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

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

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

Characteristics	Mobile Home Loans	Home Loans
Average maturity (months)	182	357
Average loan amount	$19,941	$54,660
Average purchase price	$20,871	$57,911
Average gross monthly income	$ 1,639	$ 2,338
Average net monthly income	$ 1,132	$ 1,558
Average monthly housing expense	$ 464	$ 807
Average assets	$ 1,730	$ 8,018
Housing expense as a percent of gross monthly income	28.3	34.5
Housing expense as a percent of net monthly income	41.0	51.8

In addition, the mobile home buyers were somewhat younger. Nearly 36 percent were 28 years old or less, compared to only 19 percent of conventional home purchasers. Forty-eight percent of them were Vietnam era veterans.

Defaults

When the VA mobile home loan program was established, it was anticipated that the incidence of defaults and claims would be greater than that experienced for loans on conventional homes. During FY 1981, claims paid, as a percent of the average number of outstanding mobile home loans, dropped to 2.2 percent from 2.7 percent during FY 1980. The rate for guaranteed loans on conventional homes was 0.29 percent during FY 1981.

Direct Loans

During the early stages of the loan guaranty program, there was little private money available to veterans who resided in rural and remote areas of the country. In order to place these veterans on a parity with those living in metropolitan areas, where funds were in ample supply, Congress authorized the direct loan program. It was intended to be a supplement to the guaranteed loan program in those areas where private financing was not generally available. The foundation for the program was Public Law 81-475, enacted April 20, 1950.

The most productive years for the program occurred from 1950 through 1970 when almost 310,000 loans were made (an average of over 14,000 per year). From January 1971 through December 1979 only 23,000 loans were made (fewer than 2,600 per year on average). This precipitous drop beginning in 1971 was due, generally, to increased availability of private capital in rural and remote areas of the country. Such organizations as the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Government National Mortgage Association had created a secondary market which made it feasible for mortgage bankers to expand their geographic areas of operation to include rural and remote areas.

A review of the program in 1980 revealed that over 98 percent of all VA loans made in rural and remote areas during 1979 were funded by the private sector with direct loans representing less than 2 percent of the total. In 1980 the percentage of VA loans funded by the private sector in rural and remote areas rose to 99.7 percent and direct loans amounted to only 0.3 percent. Because of the availability of mortgage funds in these areas the Direct Loan Program was suspended by Congressional action for FY 1981, with the exception of loans to severely disabled veterans for specially adapted housing. During the year, the VA made 17 such loans for a total of $533,150.

GI Home Loans

During FY 1981, 178,239 home loans were guaranteed. This total includes refinancing loans, condominium loans, alteration and repair loans, and direct loans sold and guaranteed, in addition to loans for the purchase of the traditional single-family home.

Over 67 percent of the veterans purchasing a home with a guaranteed loan were able to obtain no downpayment loans. Loans to finance the purchase of previously occupied housing accounted for nearly 71 percent of the primary home loans guaranteed during the fiscal year. These loans averaged $51,756 and financed homes with an average purchase price of $54,541. On newly constructed homes, the average loan was $62,623 and the average purchase price was $66,888.

Of the total home loans guaranteed during FY 1981, slightly over 72 percent went to Vietnam and post-Vietnam era veterans and servicepersons, 11 percent to veterans whose entitlement was restored, 9 percent to post-Korean veterans, 4 percent to World War II veterans and 3 percent to Korean veterans. Veterans whose only period of service was between World War II and the Korean conflict became eligible for loan benefits October 1, 1976, but accounted for only 0.2 percent of the total volume. Unmarried surviving spouses also accounted for 0.2 percent of the loans guaranteed during the year. Four loans were guaranteed for spouses of service personnel classified as prisoners of war or missing in action. These percentages were essentially unchanged from FY 1980.

Between June 22, 1944 and September 30, 1981, veterans obtained over 10.8 million home loans totaling over $195 billion under the GI home loan program.

Credit Market Conditions

During FY 1981 the VA home loan program operated under very restrictive credit market conditions. As a result of restrictive monetary policy and concern over inflation, both short-term and long-term interest rates registered sizable increases. Mortgage interest rates continued to reach new peaks during the fiscal year and, at the end, averaged around 18 percent, compared to 14 percent at the start. The high cost of mortgage money brought about a substantial drop in new mortgage lending by thrift institutions which, in the aggregate, experienced net outflows of deposits and erosion of earnings position.

The high cost and relative scarcity of mortgage credit forced VA to increase the interest rate ceiling on VA-guaranteed loans six times from 13 percent to 17½ percent, during the fiscal year. Homebuying and homebuilding are the most credit-dependent activities in the economy. Veterans, more than other homebuyers, depend upon borrowed funds to meet their housing needs. The VA interest rate ceiling, therefore, is the single most important determinant of the home loan program's effectiveness. During the fiscal year, VA made every effort to keep the interest rate ceiling competitive in order to assure lender support of the program.

Funding Operations

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

During FY 1981 VA collected $250.3 million in principal and interest payments, with the interest portion amounting to $142.1 million. Loan sales from VA's own portfolio of loans totaled $42.9 million.

Specially Adapted Housing Assistance

The lack of mobility and the psychological problems associated with paraplegia often impose tremendous burdens on its victims. The simplest tasks become difficult, and some procedures, such as acquiring a suitable home, are almost impossible without assistance. Frequently VA representatives escort the veteran or take his place during contacts with builders, lenders, and architects.

Severely disabled veterans declared eligible for grants for specially adapted housing have distinctive housing needs such as wide doorways to accommodate wheelchairs, ramps instead of steps, oversized and specially equipped bathrooms, etc. VA extends whatever help is required, as determined on an individual basis. Assuring that structural requirements are met is only one aspect of the specially adapted housing program.

Because of the difficulty such veterans experience in obtaining loans from private lenders on some occasions, the VA is authorized to make direct loans for specially

adapted housing without regard to geographic location. Since this authorization was granted in the Veterans Housing Act of 1970, direct loans for specially adapted housing have been made to 339 disabled veterans for $7.4 million.

During FY 1981, 527 severely disabled veterans, who may be wheelchair bound, received grants totaling $15.4 million to buy, build, or modify homes specially adapted for their use.

Public Law 96-385, The Veterans' Disability Compensation and Housing Benefits Amendments of 1980, effective October 1, 1980, authorized a new category of specially adapted housing grants. Under this amendment, a disabled veteran who is either blind in both eyes or who has lost the use of both hands, qualifies for a benefit of up to $5,000 to make minor adaptations to his or her house. During the first year for this benefit, 83 veterans received grants totaling $355,819.

Fair Housing Program

A significant aspect of VA's equal housing opportunity program is its home counseling service. The VA conducts this home counseling service in 23 cities to provide prospective home buying veterans advice and assistance in practical aspects of home buying and home ownership. Minority veterans accounted for 7,703 of the 11,730 veterans counseled in FY 1981, reflecting the thrust of the program toward aiding minority veterans. Since the inception of the program in 1973, nearly 42,000 minority veterans, out of 73,000 veterans overall, have been assisted by this home counseling service.

Another important aspect of VA's fair housing program is the statistical monitoring of minority participation in the VA guaranteed home loan program. This monitoring includes both quantitative and qualitative analysis.

Quantitatively, minority veterans continued to obtain a significant share of VA guaranteed loans during FY 1981. While comprising 11 percent of the veteran population, minority veterans obtained over 18 percent of the home loans closed. Black veterans obtained 12.4 percent, Hispanic veterans 4.3 percent, Asian/Pacific Island veterans 1.0 percent, and American Indian/Alaskan native veterans 0.5 percent of the total loans.

Qualitative indexes show a continued trend of increasing reliance on spouses' income in order to qualify for home loans. A significant 46 percent of the VA guaranteed loans closed in FY 1981 were approved because of the supplemental income of the spouse. This compares with 44 percent a year ago and 39 percent three years earlier. Spouses' income was especially important for minority buyers; 65 percent of the Asian/Pacific Islanders, 56 percent of the black, 54 percent of the Hispanic, and 48 percent of the American Indian/Alaskan natives who obtained VA guaranteed home loans relied upon help from spouses' income.

From FY 1980 to FY 1981, there was a sizable increase in the average annual income of home buyers using VA guaranteed loans to finance their home purchases. As shown in the table, average income for all groups went up substantially in FY 1981. Average incomes ranged from a high of $29,800 for Asian/Pacific Islanders to a low of $25,800 for blacks and Hispanics.

	Average Annual Income	
	FY 1981	FY 1980
Asian/Pacific Islander	$29,800	$25,700
White (not Hispanic)	$28,400	$24,700
American Indian/Alaskan Native	$27,100	$24,300
Black (not Hispanic)	$25,800	$22,900
Hispanic	$25,800	$22,600

VA guaranteed home loans covering the full purchase price of the home (no downpayment) were obtained by 83 percent of the black, 77 percent of the Hispanic, 76 percent of the American Indian/Alaskan native, 69 percent of the white, and 61 percent of the Asian/Pacific Islander participants in FY 1981.

VA's fair housing program includes an ongoing effort to increase minority business participation in work related to the loan guaranty program. This includes assigning appraisers and compliance inspectors, and engaging the service of repair contractors, management brokers and sales brokers. During FY 1981, minority businesses received an increased share of all commissions and fees paid and assignments made by VA. They received $11.4 million or 14.9 percent, up from $11.1 million or 14.4 percent the previous year. The minority business portion has increased steadily in each of the four years since FY 1977 when it was 11.5 percent.

Life Insurance

Comparative Highlights

Program (thousands)	Fiscal Year 1981	Fiscal Year 1980	Percent Change
USGLI			
Policies	91	99	− 8.1
Amount	$368,784	$404,926	− 8.9
Death benefits	$31,943	$32,910	− 2.9
NSLI[1]			
Policies	3,481	3,579	− 2.7
Amount	$24,056,246	$24,596,423	− 2.2
Death benefits	$345,884	$338,636	+ 2.1
VSLI[1]			
Policies	523	533	− 1.9
Amount	$4,604,899	$4,682,545	− 1.7
Death benefits	$19,887	$18,525	+ 7.4
SDVI			
Policies	191	189	+ 1.1
Amount	$1,728,016	$1,711,415	+ 1.0
Death benefits	$18,468	$17,774	+ 3.9
VRI[1]			
Policies	164	167	− 1.8
Amount	$1,136,535	$1,161,620	− 2.2
Death benefits	$14,801	$14,282	+ 3.6
SGLI			
Policies	3,209	3,178	+ 1.0
Amount	63,930,890	$63,341,689	+ 0.9
Death benefits	$86,771	$88,634	− 2.1
VGLI			
Policies	443	484	− 8.5
Amount	$8,732,385	$9,541,195	− 8.5
Death benefits	$23,210	$27,938	− 16.9
VMLI			
Policies	6	6	—
Amount	$162,323	$152,880	+ 6.2
Death benefits	$5,275	$4,398	+ 19.9

[1] *Includes paid-up additional insurance purchased by dividends.*

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

Summary

Life insurance protection for the nation's service personnel and veterans is provided under five separate programs administered by the VA and three programs supervised by the VA.

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

At the end of FY 1981 these eight programs provided coverage exceeding $104 billion to over 7.7 million insureds.

Government Administered Programs

United States Government Life Insurance (USGLI)

This is the oldest government administered insurance program, established in 1919 to handle the conversion of World War I Risk Term Insurance. At the end of FY 1981, 91,000 of these policies remained in force, a decline of approximately 8 percent from the previous year. The program is self-supporting except for administrative expenses, and claims traceable to the extra hazards of military service, which are paid by the government. There has been a steady decline in the number of policyholders which will continue to accelerate as the average age of these insureds is now over 77 years. Dividends are paid to USGLI policyholders from excess earnings of the trust fund. The 1981 dividend payments will average $296 per insured, compared to $298 in 1980.

National Service Life Insurance (NSLI)

This program was established October 8, 1940 to serve the insurance needs of World War II service personnel. By the end of FY 1981, 3.5 million of these policies remained in force with a face value of $24.1 billion. The program is also self-supporting except for administrative expense and claims traceable to the extra hazards of military service, which are paid by the government. The 1981 dividend payments from the excess earnings of the trust fund averaged nearly $168 per insured compared to $149 last year.

Approximately 33 percent of the NSLI policies are term insurance renewed every five years at the current attained age; premiums increase with each renewal. As the policyholders grow older, the premiums can become prohibitive, causing many to reduce the face amount of their policies. The VA makes continuous efforts to alert term policyholders about the high premium rates if they retain these policies to the older ages and encourages them to convert to a permanent plan of insurance.

Legislation establishing the Modified Life Age 65 and Age 70 plans of insurance has been beneficial to the term policyholders as the premium rates are lower than for any previous plans in existence. As of September 30, 1981, there were nearly 450,000 Modified Life policies in force with a face value of over $3 billion.

NSLI policyholders may use dividends to buy more insurance as paid-up additions to their policy, permitting policyholders to have more than $10,000 of government life insurance in force. A total of 804,000 policies have paid-up additions with a face value over $1.5 billion, an increase of 15 percent over 1980.

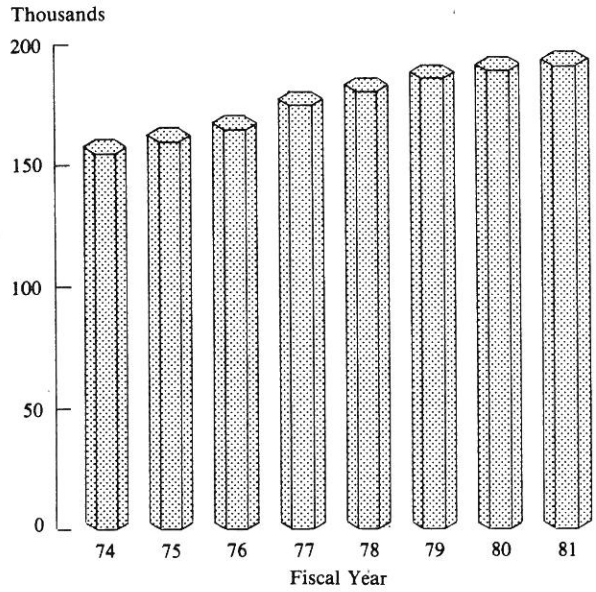
Veterans Special Life Insurance (VSLI)

This insurance program was made available within 120 days following separation to veterans separated from service on or after April 25, 1951 through December 31, 1956. VSLI was a means of providing post-service government life insurance for Korean conflict veterans for whom there was no premium paying insurance during service. The government provided insurance protection with a $10,000 Servicemen's Indemnity. During the stated period, about 800,000 policies were issued, of which 523,000 remained in force on September 30, 1981, with a face value of $4.6 billion. Initially, only renewable term insurance was available. Effective January 1, 1959, legislation modified this program to permit exchange to a lower cost term policy which was nonrenewable after age 50, or to permit conversion to a permanent plan of insurance. This program was originally nonparticipating (no dividends payable), but Public Law 93-289, effective May 24, 1974, changed this insurance to participating. The 1981 dividend payments will amount to $34 million. The payments will average $67 per insured compared to $62 in 1980. A total of 100,000 policies have paid-up additions with a face value of nearly $56 million.

Service Disabled Veterans Insurance (SDVI)

The only government administered insurance program remaining open to new issues, SDVI was designed to assure that service disabled veterans could obtain life insurance at standard rates. Every veteran separated from service on or after April 25, 1951, who receives a service connected disability rating for which compensation would be payable if 10 percent or more in degree, and who is otherwise insurable, has one year

NUMBER OF SDVI POLICIES



from the date of notice of the VA rating to apply for this coverage. The VA makes a special effort to assure that all eligible veterans are made aware of this coverage, by issuing a notice of eligibility at the time a VA service connected rating is granted; a reminder notice is sent about six months later. In addition, the program is publicized through veterans' organizations and periodic information releases to the press, and radio and television stations. Since the program insures substandard risks at standard premium rates, it is not self-supporting and requires periodic appropriations to meet the costs. At the end of FY 1981 there were approximately 191,000 policies in force with a face value of nearly $1.7 billion.

Veterans Reopened Insurance (VRI)

This program was a limited reopening of National Service Life Insurance for certain disabled World War II and Korean conflict veterans who because of their disability, would be unable to obtain commercial life insurance or could not obtain it at a reasonable cost. Applications for this insurance were accepted from May 1, 1965 through May 2, 1966. About 210,000 policies were issued of which 164,000 remained in force at the end of FY 1981 with a face value over $1 billion. The Administrator may adjust premium rates up or down at intervals of not less than two years to keep the program self-supporting.

Public Law 96-128, enacted in 1979, makes all Veterans Reopened Insurance policies participating, with dividends payable for the first time in 1980. Dividends are paid to VRI policyholders from excess earnings of the fund. The 1981 dividend payments averaged $96 per insured compared to $94 in 1980.

Total Disability Income Provision (TDIP)

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

TDIP provides a monthly benefit of $5.75 per $1,000 of USGLI insurance for total disability, and as of September 30, 1981, nearly 2,400 riders were in force with a face value of $17.6 million. TDIP riders have been issued on NSLI policies under three different versions of the law. Under the original provisions, these riders paid $5 per $1,000 of insurance with coverage to age 60. Subsequent changes first increased the payment to $10 per $1,000 of insurance with coverage up to age 60 and later extended the coverage to age 65. The table shows the modifications to the law affecting NSLI policies and the current status of these three riders.

Effective Date of Modification	Monthly Income Per 1,000 of Insurance	Coverage To Age	In Force as of Sept. 30, 1981	
			No. of Policies	Amount of Insurance (in thousands)
Aug. 1, 1946	$ 5.00	60	8,830	$ 64,465
Nov. 1, 1958	10.00	60	101,215	744,638
Jan. 1, 1965	10.00	65	423,449	3,366,416

Death Claim Settlement Under Option 2

Under this option insurance proceeds are paid to the beneficiary in a specified number of equal monthly installments, ranging in number from 36 to 240. As a result of Public Law 96-128, the Administrator has the authority to adjust the amount of monthly income paid to beneficiaries under Settlement Option 2. These adjustments will be made based on the investment earnings on the reserve held to make future payments. Beginning in December 1979, these monthly payments were increased for the first time. The guaranteed rates range from 2.5 percent to 3.5 percent. In 1981 the actual rates paid ranged from 6.5 percent to 7.5 percent. The payments will never be lower than the guaranteed payments shown in the life insurance policy.

Government Supervised Programs

Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI)

This program, which provides insurance coverage for members of the uniformed services, is supervised by the VA, but administered by the Prudential Insurance Company of America as primary insurer through the Office of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, Newark, New Jersey. During FY 1981, 363 other commercial companies also participated in the SGLI program on a reinsurer/converter or converter only basis. By the end of FY 1981, over 3 million active duty service personnel and reservists were insured in the amount of $64 billion, and death benefits paid during the year amounted to $87 million compared to $89 million for FY 1980.

Effective December 1, 1981, the maximum coverage is $35,000 and the serviceperson is automatically insured for this amount in the absence of a written request for less ($30,000; $25,000; $20,000; $15,000; $10,000; or $5,000), or no coverage. Coverage was previously limited to $20,000. Full-time or part-time SGLI coverage is available to certain members of the Reserve, National Guard, and ROTC. Members in the four service academies (U.S. Military Academy, U.S. Naval Academy, U.S. Air Force Academy, and U.S. Coast Guard Academy) as well as uniformed members of the Public Health Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are entitled to full-time coverage.

Veterans Group Life Insurance (VGLI)

This program, which provides for the conversion of SGLI to a 5-year nonrenewable term policy, was designed to provide low cost insurance immediately following separation or release from service. Prior to establishment of the VGLI program, SGLI could be converted directly to an individual policy with one of the participating commercial companies immediately upon separation from service. Studies had shown that very few veterans were taking advantage of the conversion privilege, possibly due to limited income immediately after service, completion of schooling, or lack of family responsibility. VGLI was therefore designed to provide low cost protection during the period of transition into civilian life.

This group coverage was effective August 1, 1974, and as of December 1, 1981, became available in multiples of $5,000, up to $35,000, but for not more than the amount of SGLI which was in force at the time of separation. VGLI has no cash, loan, paid-up or extended insurance values, but can be converted to a permanent policy with one of the participating companies at the end of the five-year period. As of September 30, 1981, 443,000 veterans were insured for nearly $8.8 billion.

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

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

Veterans Mortgage Life Insurance (VMLI)

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

The monthly premium paid by the disabled veteran is the same as that charged for standard lives, with the government paying the extra mortality costs and administrative expenses. The premiums collected under this program are not sufficient to pay claims and the deficit is made up by transfers from the compensation and pension appropriation.

As of September 30, 1981, there were nearly 6,000 VMLI policyholders; death benefits paid during the fiscal year totaled over $5 million.

Veterans Assistance

Comparative Highlights

	FY 1981	FY 1980	Percent Change
Public telephone calls—toll-free	4,972,848	5,017,377	− 0.9
Public telephone calls—other	9,618,682	9,722,875	− 1.1
Interviews away from office	151,910	127,921	+ 18.8
Interviews at office	1,814,095	2,287,362	− 20.7
Patient interviews	530,311	537,589	− 1.3
Correspondence	2,354,096	2,503,018	− 5.9

Summary

Veterans assistance personnel in VA field stations conducted almost 14.6 million telephone interviews during FY 1981. Toll-free public telephone calls alone accounted for more than 4.9 million calls during FY 1981. Correspondence actions totaled 2,354,096. Interviews conducted outside the office increased by more than 18 percent, reflecting greater activity in the outreach program.

Compliance surveys of establishments approved for the education or training of veterans totaled 10,167.

Nearly 40 Central Office staff visits were made to field stations to improve management practices and to appraise local compliance with current requirements and directives.

Outreach

As mandated by Title 38, U.S.C., the VA conducts an outreach program to inform veterans of the benefits and services to which they may be entitled. This outreach program was originally designed to reach recently separated veterans, particularly the educationally disadvantaged. It also embraces other categories of veterans including the aging, the incarcerated, the disabled, and all other veterans, dependents of veterans, and survivors who may be entitled to benefits but are unaware of them.

Toll-free telephone service makes outreach services available in all 50 states. The use of toll-free lines decreased 0.9 percent in FY 1981. The 944 local, Foreign Exchange (FX), and 800 Service lines provide fast, easy, inexpensive access to the VA for veterans' benefits information and assistance. Enterprise Service is provided in Hawaii and Rhode Island, and Zenith Service in Alaska. The availability of the VA through toll-free numbers is widely publicized in commercial telephone directories and in newspaper, radio, and TV announcements. Toll-free telephone service is also advertised by posters displayed in appropriate locations or by enclosures inserted in outgoing mail. Several members of Congress have assisted in publicizing the service, and VA pamphlets encourage its use.

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

Prisoner of War Outreach Program

Recent legislation providing expanded service connected eligibility and medical benefits to former prisoners of war requires the VA to seek out possible beneficiaries and provide them with information about their entitlement to various VA benefits and services. The agency estimates that 43 percent of the over 100,000 former POW's from World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, and the Vietnam era who may be eligible are already on compensation and pension rolls. The remaining 57 percent are to be identified through contact with national veterans' service organizations, state directors of veterans affairs, and military unit organizations. In this effort, over 500 organizations are being sent a letter by the Chief Benefits Director asking their help in locating and identifying former POWs. A brochure is being prepared for mailing to all who can be located. It is anticipated that POW outreach will result in a large increase in telephone inquiries to VA offices.

Elderly Beneficiaries

Special efforts in all areas assure that benefit information and services are available to elderly veterans and their dependents. The VA is an active participant in the Working Agreement on I&R (Information and Referral) Services for Older People Among Federal Departments and Agencies. The pamphlet, "Veterans Benefits for Older Americans," has been developed and, along with other informational material, has been widely distributed. Such information was sent to more than 600 AAA's (Area Agencies on Aging). VA participation in the White House Conference on Aging included an exhibit highlighting benefits and services available. The development of a videocassette presentation on veterans benefits for older Americans is currently under consideration.

Incarcerated Veterans

Service to incarcerated veterans began soon after World War II and has received new emphasis since April 1975. Since then over 11,006 scheduled visits have been made to correctional facilities. Regularly scheduled visits or "on-call" service is provided to 718 Federal and state prisons and to 201 city or county jails in all 50 states. Information about VA benefits has been provided in group sessions to over 49,509 incarcerated veterans. More than 107,784 incarcerated veterans have been counseled individually. Additionally, 5,480 briefings have been held for over 11,580 correctional facility officials to acquaint them with available veterans' benefits and services.

The Presidential Review Memorandum of October 1978 charged the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the Bureau of Prisons with the responsibility for developing reliable statistics regarding the numbers and characteristics of Vietnam era veterans in prisons and jails. Both agencies were directed to launch an information dissemination program aimed at informing personnel and inmates in the criminal justice system about veterans' benefits and services and how they can be used effectively to help in the prisoners' rehabilitation programs. VA representatives have worked closely with representatives of the LEAA, the Bureau of Prisons, the American Correctional Association (ACA), and the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) to launch and perpetuate this major outreach effort. The pamphlet entitled, "Veterans Benefits—Inside . . . Outside," designed specifically for incarcerated veterans, is distributed nationally.

Restrictions in FY 1981 travel funds required an adjustment in operations to suspend required semiannual visits to Federal and state correctional facilities and briefings for correctional facility officials. However, field stations continue to provide informational material, such as pamphlets or available audiovisual aids, upon request by correctional facility officials.

During FY 1981 the VA's Department of Veterans Benefits and Department of Medicine and Surgery continued sharing resources in a cooperative effort to edit a videocassette presentation for use in supplementing the counseling of incarcerated veterans, those on probation or parole, and correctional facility officials, about available veterans' benefits and services. Plans are being made to have the revised videocassette available for distribution to VA field stations and for purchase by correctional facilities early in FY 1982. The videocassette, entitled "The First Step," includes information about benefit payment limitations imposed by legislation enacted in October 1980.

U.S. Veterans Assistance Centers

These Centers, generally referred to as USVACs, were developed in 1968 pursuant to a mandate of the Congress that all veterans, particularly recently discharged veterans, be made aware of all the benefits and services available from the Veterans Administration. Special efforts were made to communicate directly with those veterans who are considered educationally disadvantaged. One of the objectives of the Centers was to maintain "one stop" service and provide information on benefits available not only from the VA but also from other Federal agencies.

Because of the sharp reduction in the number of veterans discharged who were eligible for these benefits, it was necessary to modify some of the existing procedures, although the mission itself has not changed. Most of the Centers have been integrated into the VA regional offices. Referral systems have been established to assist veterans regarding benefits not offered by the VA. Every effort is still made to contact veterans in person, by phone, or by letter to advise them of VA benefits. Particular emphasis was placed on reaching the 7,828 educationally disadvantaged veterans who were discharged in FY 1981.

Employment Assistance

Although the principal responsibility for employment assistance to veterans belongs to the DOL (U.S. Department of Labor), the delivery of services requires close interagency cooperation. The VA has continued to work closely with DOL to improve the coordination of job and on-the-job (OJT/apprenticeship) training programs, and other employment services. Veterans with employment problems are given counseling and job assistance at U.S. Veterans Assistance Centers and Career Development Centers at VA regional offices; they are also encouraged to register at the State Employment Security Agency (SESA) job service office in their community. The VA cooperates in the DOL's Disabled Vietnam Era Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP) and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program by providing names and addresses and veterans' benefits training. VA also provides lists of names and addresses of on-the-job training employers to be used by the SESAs in developing job opportunities. Also, local Veterans Employment Representatives and DVOP representatives are stationed in some VA regional offices. In FY 1981, 52,049 veterans requested that VA provide employment assistance, and through various referrals, 7,828 obtained employment. Of this total, 462 obtained employment through the Office of Personnel Management; 6,132 through SESAs; 878 through VA contacts; and 356 through other contacts.

Fiduciary and Field Examination Activity

The Fiduciary and Field Examination (F&FE) activity supervised the payment of benefits to fiduciaries on behalf of nearly 130,000 adult beneficiaries who were incompetent or under some other legal disability during FY 1981. In addition, the activity supervised the payment of benefits to 19,689 minor beneficiaries. This supervision translated into 95,269 fiduciary program field examinations, 44,325 fiduciary account audits, 23,702 legal actions prepared, 4,650 court appearances, and 4,705,341 miles traveled. The F&FE activity was also responsible for performing 9,346 non-fiduciary program field examinations, and 3,799 special investigations.

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

Equal Opportunity Compliance

VA field station personnel conducted an equal opportunity compliance program to ensure that education and training offered to veterans and other eligible beneficiaries were provided without discrimination on the grounds of race, color, national origin, sex, or handicap. The compliance program was conducted to implement Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. As of September 1981, there were 281 field station employees assigned to conduct equal opportunity compliance functions in conjunction with their VA education compliance activities. They conducted 2,507 on-site equal opportunity compliance reviews during FY 1981 in proprietary schools below college level and in apprenticeship programs and other on-the-job training establishments. This represents a decrease of 54.6 percent from the 5,525 on-site reviews conducted during FY 1980. The compliance specialists found one instance of noncompliance during the on-site compliance reviews. The VA investigated four complaints of discrimination in FY 1981, none of which was found valid. Three other complaints were referred to the appropriate Federal agencies.

Vocational Rehabilitation and Counseling

Comparative Highlights

Item	FY 1981	FY 1980	Percent Change
Vocational rehabilitation counselees	46,730	41,099	+13.7
Vocational rehabilitation trainees	29,818	28,666	+ 4.0

Summary

Effective in FY 1981, the counseling and rehabilitation activity in Central Office was separated from the Education and Rehabilitation Service creating a new Vocational Rehabilitation and Counseling Service (VR&C). In regional offices, these activities became the separate Vocational Rehabilitation and Counseling Division. This organizational realignment was made to improve managerial control and to provide for greater program accountability.

During FY 1981, VR&C staff efforts were directed toward implementing the provisions of Public Law 96-466. Revised policies and procedural instructions were formulated and special training was designed for field staff and implemented through a national conference.

As provided in the new law, a program in independent living services and assistance for the severely disabled veteran is now available when a vocational goal is not feasible. Comprehensive planning for this program concerns both the Department of Veterans Benefits and the Department of Medicine and Surgery, and was undertaken during FY 1981. In FY 1982, a limited number of veterans from various geographic regions will enter into a pilot program in independent living.

The Agency maintained its commitment to coordinated and comprehensive rehabilitation programs in both medical centers and regional offices through continued implementation of the case manager system. In addition, after three years, Career Development Centers are now operational in regional offices in 29 major cities.

Counseling caseloads under Chapters 34 and 35 decreased from the previous year, although vocational rehabilitation evaluation and training caseloads increased significantly. Emphasis on the seriously disabled veteran continued, including outreach, motivation, and employment assistance.

The work measurement system was revised significantly to reflect new legislative provisions and administrative emphasis of the past several years.

Vocational Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of disabled veterans has long been an important role of the VA, and on October 17, 1980, the VA's vocational rehabilitation program entered a new era with the enactment of Public Law 96-466 (Veterans Rehabilitation and Education Amendments of 1980). This complete revision of Chapter 31, the first since its inception in 1943, improves the vocational rehabilitation program and assures that service connected disabled veterans will benefit from the latest concepts and methods developed in the field of rehabilitation. Handicapped persons eligible for specialized vocational training or special restorative training under Chapter 35, may also receive certain services and assistance similar to those provided disabled veterans.

The rehabilitation program was expanded to assist service disabled veterans in achieving maximum independence in daily living, and to the extent feasible, to become employable, and to obtain and maintain suitable employment. Previously, vocational rehabilitation was limited to restoration of employability through training. Other provisions of the rehabilitation amendments are summarized below.

1) Employment handicap must be shown in each case as part of the determination of basic entitlement. The basic period of eligibility has been extended to 12 years, while the duration of rehabilitation programs will not exceed 48 months in most instances. However, a finding of a serious employment handicap may justify extensions of these time limits.

2) Veterans for whom feasibility of vocational rehabilitation cannot be determined will enter extended evaluation programs and receive pretraining services. Such evaluation will determine if the veteran may attain a level necessary to enter either vocational rehabilitation training or a program to achieve maximum independence in daily living. A pilot program enables severely disabled veterans to undergo an intensive and innovative program of independent living services.

3) Rehabilitation planning includes not only those services needed to improve the veteran's ability to function in employment, but also in his or her family and community. An individual, written rehabilitation plan, developed jointly by the VA and the veteran, spells out goals and the approach to achieving them.

4) Financial provisions include a significant percent increase in subsistence allowance, an increase in the revolving fund loan maximum, an increase in subsistence allowance during periods of extended evaluation or while in programs at specialized facilities, and liberalization of post-rehabilitation payment. Under a new option, participants with remaining Chapter 34 entitlement may elect to receive the higher educational allowance, in lieu of subsistence allowance and other training costs, while still receiving most Chapter 31 services.

5) Employment assistance has become an integral part of the program for veterans who are or have been in vocational rehabilitation.

The majority of the new provisions were effective April 1, 1981. Comprehensive in-service training was provided to all VR&C and other staff, to assure familiarity and compliance with the revised policies and procedures for the new program.

Vocational rehabilitation services were provided to 29,818 veterans during FY 1981, a 4 percent increase. This reverses a downward trend which had developed over the last several fiscal years.

Independent Living Program

During FY 1981, policies and procedures were drafted to implement a program of independent living services to enable service disabled veterans to achieve maximum independence in daily living as authorized by Public Law 96-466. Independent living services and assistance are now provided when needed to service connected veterans training for a vocational goal under Chapter 31. A pilot program to provide independent living services and assistance to severely disabled veterans for whom a vocational goal is not feasible will be implemented during FY 1982. The pilot program will continue through FY 1985, serving a limited number of new veterans each year. A study of the accomplishments and cost effectiveness of the pilot program will be conducted and the results submitted to Congress prior to October 1, 1984.

Work Measurement

Public Law 96-466 so significantly modified the direct labor work activities associated with the rehabilitation program that the entire work measurement system was redesigned. Work measurement data permit more effective monitoring of the program, and facilitate planning and budgeting. A work measurement performance study, the first since 1977, was completed at ten field stations during June 1981. The data gathered were utilized to establish new work-rate standards and to develop new procedures which were initially installed in April 1981. Final modifications and new work-rate standards were put into effect on September 28, 1981, for FY 1982.

Veterans' Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation

The Veterans' Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation was established by Public Law 96-466 to provide advice and consultation to the Administrator regarding administration of veterans' rehabilitation programs under Title 38, U.S.C. The Administrator has approved the Committee's charter. Membership will include disabled veterans and persons distinguished in the field of rehabilitation medicine, vocational guidance, vocational rehabilitation, and employment and training. Also, membership will include five ex-officio members: two representatives from the VA, two from the Department of Education, and one from the Department of Labor. The Committee's annual report to the Administrator will include an assessment of the rehabilitation needs of veterans and a review of VA programs and activities designed to meet those needs.

Coordination With Other Federal Programs*

The VA conducts some aspects of the rehabilitation program in coordination with other Federal agencies having related objectives. During FY 1981, the Agency collaborated with the Departments of Education and Labor, the U.S. Postal Service, and the Office of Personnel Management.

A joint statement of cooperation between VA and the Department of Education's Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) established principles to guide state directors of vocational rehabilitation, and directors of VA regional offices and medical facilities in developing operational plans to deliver rehabilitation services with a minimum of expense and duplication. Cooperative efforts with the RSA staff concern rehabilitation activities in independent living, joint staff training, and implementation of Public Law 96-466.

During FY 1981 VA consulted with United States Postal Service staff concerning the establishment of a demonstration project in Baltimore, Maryland. The purpose of the project is to select, evaluate, train, and employ seriously physically disabled veterans for postal service jobs. This is an ongoing project that will continue in FY 1982.

Coordination with the Department of Labor focused primarily on two programs. The Targeted Job Tax Credit Program offers employers a tax credit if they employ certain target groups, including veterans determined by VR&C staff to be handicapped. VR&C provided its field staff with current information and recommended utilization of this DOL activity.

The Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP) became a permanent program with passage of Public Law 96-466, which also requires that at least a quarter of the total DVOP staff be placed at facilities other than State Employment Service Agency (SESA) offices. The primary mission of the DVOP program is to identify disabled veterans in need of employment assistance, and to help them obtain employment services, including counseling, job development, and placement. To these ends, VA and Department of Labor staff worked together in FY 1981, and jointly planned implementation of Public Law 96-466.

The VA also coordinated efforts during the year with Office of Personnel Management staff concerning ongoing programs for the hiring, placement, and advancement of handicapped veterans in the Federal government. Special certification procedures permit time-limited trial, or excepted appointment of severely disabled veterans to Federal positions on the basis of certification by a VA counseling psychologist.

Counseling

The educational and vocational counseling program authorized under Title 38, U.S.C., assists veterans, servicepersons, and other eligible persons to select and plan programs of education or training. Counseling services may be requested or, under certain conditions, required prior to initiation or continuation of benefits. Counseling was provided primarily by VA counseling psychologists, supplemented on a fee basis by contract guidance center personnel.

Mandatory counseling under the GI Bill and Dependents' Educational Assistance programs was terminated, except in specific circumstances, at the beginning of the fiscal year. In FY 1981, 68,231 beneficiaries were counseled under all programs. This is a 42 percent decrease from the previous year. Because of the emphasis on providing

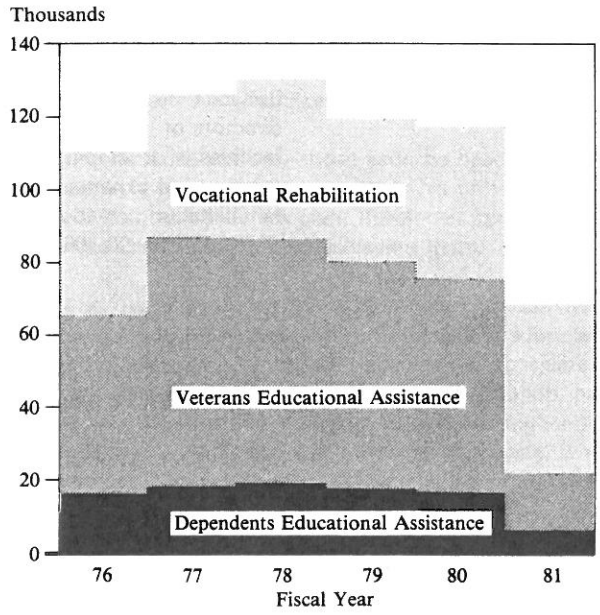
**This information is included in compliance with Section 220, Title 38, U.S.C.*

rehabilitation services to disabled veterans, the vocational rehabilitation program accounted for 46,730, or over 60 percent of all counseling and evaluation cases for FY 1981.

Under the GI Bill program (Chapter 34), 15,383 veterans were counseled, 23 percent of all cases. Counseling is still available upon request to assist veterans to develop appropriate plans for using their educational benefits.

Post-Vietnam era (Chapter 32) veterans and servicepersons could request counseling during FY 1981. Sixty-six Chapter 32 counseling cases were seen during the year.

CASES COUNSELED



Counseling is also provided upon request to any eligible dependent (child, spouse, widow, or widower). In FY 1981, mandatory counseling for dependents prior to training, for a change of program, or to resolve difficulties experienced during training, was eliminated. Therefore, counseling cases under the Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance program decreased approximately 67 percent from the previous year. Approximately 5,597 dependents were counseled, accounting for 8 percent of all counseling cases seen.

Counseling and evaluation services were available at over 142 locations including 58 VA regional offices, 43 decentralized VA offices, and 41 contract guidance centers. The number and geographical dispersion of guidance centers and VA counseling offices make counseling more readily accessible to eligible veterans and dependents.

Cemeteries and Memorials

Comparative Highlights

	FY 1981	FY 1980	Percent Change
Interments in national cemeteries	41,811	41,120	+ 1.7
Applications for headstone/markers	289,960	274,235	+ 5.7
Canceled	53,991	37,352	+44.5
Headstone/markers ordered	247,756	230,703	+ 7.4
National cemeteries	49,954	51,973	− 3.9
Private cemeteries	197,802	178,730	+10.7
Replacement headstones/markers	6,577	13,058	−49.6

Summary

The Department of Memorial Affairs administers veterans' interment benefits that include the national cemetery, headstone and marker, memorial marker and plot, and state cemetery grants programs.

In FY 1981, DMA accomplished 41,811 interments and ordered nearly 248,000 headstones and markers for the graves of eligible persons. Applications were submitted by six states for grant assistance and four grants were awarded. Among the other significant events that took place during the year were the following:

- The Administrator canceled the previously selected Region IV Cemetery site at Fort Gillem, Georgia, and announced Fort Mitchell, Alabama, in its place. Milestone schedules have not been developed.

- Construction began on the Region III national cemetery at Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, in May 1981. Opening is planned for the fall of 1982.

- Construction began on the national cemetery at Quantico, Virginia, in August 1981. Opening is planned for the spring of 1983.

- The master plan for the Region V national cemetery at Fort Custer, Michigan, was completed. Construction will start in early 1982.

- Evaluation and ranking of the contractor bids for the headstone and marker program were performed on the ADP equipment procured in December, 1980 for automation of the application process.

- Improvements were completed at two Maryland state veterans' cemeteries—Eastern Shore and Rocky Gap—through assistance provided by the state cemetery grants program.

At the end of FY 1981, the National Cemetery System consisted of 108 cemeteries (57 open, 48 closed, two under construction, and one in master planning) totaling over 8,200 acres, and 32 soldiers' lots and plots totaling 30.2 acres. Nearly 3,000 acres of land have been developed for burials. There were approximately 145,000 gravesites

available for burials in open cemeteries, and 69,500 reserved gravesites. Potential gravesites, including undeveloped acreage in five cemeteries not yet open for interments, amount to over 2 million.

Construction Projects

The FY 1981 construction program included three major and three minor construction or development projects at six national cemeteries, as shown in the table.

National Cemetery	Project	Cost (in Thousands)
Calverton	Design 70 acres including landscaping previous developments	$ 574
Quantico	Design 50 acres including one committal service shelter	1,084
Massachusetts	Design 60 acres	291
Springfield	Design and develop 3.7 acres	300
Willamette	Design and develop 20 acres, including one committal service shelter	1,340
Leavenworth	Design and develop 15 acres and administration building	1,533
		$ 5,122

The second phase of a three-year project to provide barrier-free access to existing buildings was completed at eight national cemeteries. Design criteria and directives are being used to provide barrier-free access in all new cemetery design and construction. The conceptual approach is to omit barriers by design rather than make special adaptations.

During FY 1981, the Department of Memorial Affairs continued to stress energy efficiency in all structures within the national cemetery system.

All national cemeteries are eligible for or are listed on the National Register for Historic Preservation. Each project having a visual impact on the cemetery must be reviewed and approved by the appropriate state historic preservation officer. In FY 1981 all such projects were approved, including renovation of the administration building at Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery. A passive heating and cooling system design for White City National Cemetery is in the design stage.

Headstones and Markers

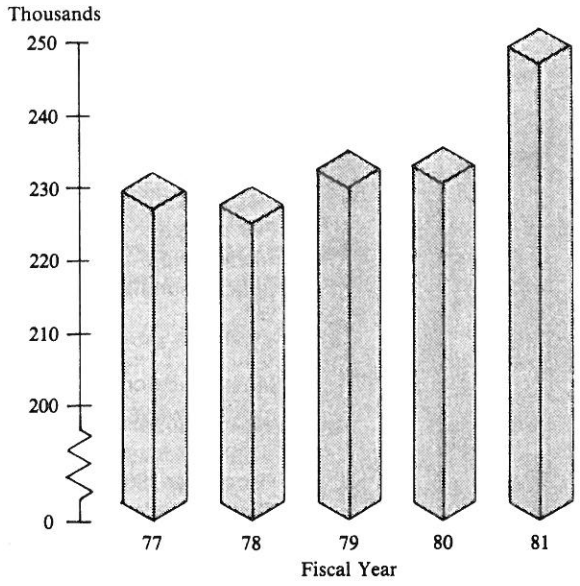
The Department of Memorial Affairs, administers the largest program of its kind in the world in the issuance of government headstones and markers for the graves of eligible veterans and their dependents. Memorial headstones and markers are also furnished.

Headstones and markers are provided for graves of all veterans and dependents buried in national cemeteries, military post cemeteries, and state-owned veterans' cemeteries. When requested, headstones and markers are furnished for eligible deceased veterans buried in private cemeteries.

Fiscal year 1981 was the most active year for Monument Service since the VA began operating the program. A total of 247,756 orders were placed. This was 17,053 more than fiscal year 1980, also a record year.

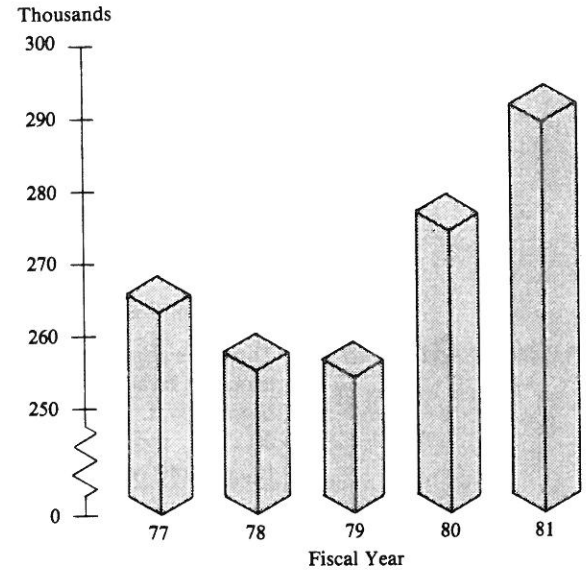
The number of applications for headstones or markers received was also higher than any prior period in VA history. The total was 289,960. This was 15,725 above the number received in FY 1980.

HEADSTONES AND MARKERS: ORDERS PLACED



The number of applications remaining to be processed at the close of the fiscal year was 5,980 compared to 17,767 for the same period last year.

HEADSTONES AND MARKERS: APPLICATIONS RECEIVED



The total purchase and shipping costs of headstones and markers in FY 1981 amounted to almost $13 million. The average cost per monument was $52.43.

The table is a breakdown by type of monument furnished. Bronze monuments accounted for 51 percent of all orders, continuing a trend started years ago. The number of niche markers increased over last year because of the additional columbarium space available at Arlington National Cemetery.

Type Headstone/Marker	Number Ordered	
	FY 1981	FY 1980
Total	247,756	230,703
Upright marble	43,396	44,821
Flat marble	11,634	8,056
Flat granite	66,498	58,661
Flat bronze	125,156	118,861
Niche covers	1,030	200
Special purchase orders	42	104

Most headstones and markers (80 percent) were placed at private cemeteries. The remainder were sent for placement at other cemeteries under Federal jurisdiction.

Fiscal year 1981 saw 3,513 headstones and markers shipped to cemeteries overseas. These include private, national, and post cemeteries. The following table gives an indication of the large number of overseas destinations for government headstones and markers. Each such shipment requires complex transportation arrangements often made through embassy offices.

DESTINATION	NUMBER	DESTINATION	NUMBER
Alaska	169	Ireland	12
American Samoa	10	Korea	1
Australia	1	Mexico	18
Canada	29	Norway	3
Costa Rica	1	Panama	741
Cuba	4	Philippines	294
Dom. Republic	2	Puerto Rico	1,157
England	2	Scotland	1
France	4	Switzerland	1
Germany	16	Trinidad	1
Guam	46	Virgin Islands	37
Hawaii	963	TOTAL	3,513

State Cemetery Grants

The VA's relationship to state veterans' cemeteries is based on a Federal assistance program to aid any state in establishing, expanding, or improving veterans' cemeteries owned by it. The program became operational on October 1, 1979. As of September 30, 1981, the VA had received 12 applications totaling $3.9 million from six states; four grants were awarded. The table provides details on these applications.

Location	Project	Grant (Thousands)		
		Request	Funds Committed	Award
Arizona Phoenix	a) Establish cemetery; construct admin. building	$ 104	$ 104	$ 104[1]
	b) Construct columbarium & water distribution system	104		
California Yountville	Cemetery renovation	600		
Illinois Quincy	a) Construct roadway and entrance gate	60	60	60
	b) Construct storage and maintenance shed	70		
Maryland Cheltenham	Construct admin. maintenance bldgs. and chapel	404	404	404
Crownsville	Site development and construct admin., maintenance bldgs., and chapel	593		
Eastern Shore	Construct chapel and storm drainage system	163	163	163[1]
Rocky Gap	Construct admin. bldg., chapel; repair drainage system	277	277	277[1]
Garrison Forest	Site development; construct admin., maintenance bldgs., and chapel	757[2]		
Maine Augusta	Cemetery improvement/ expansion	200[3]	200[2]	
Rhode Island Exeter	Cemetery improvement/ expansion	600[2]	600[2]	
	TOTAL:	$3,932	$1,808	$1,008

[1] *Project completed*
[2] *Grant award pending completion of review process*
[3] *Revision of grant rquest*

Administration and Management

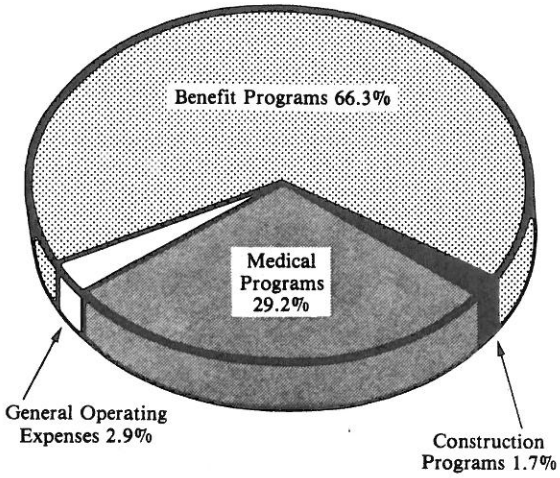
Comparative Highlights

	FY 1981	FY 1980	Percent Change
Total appropriations (millions)	$22,455	$20,552	+ 9.3
General Operating Expenses	643	612	+ 5.1
Benefit programs	14,893	13,531	+ 10.1
Medical programs	6,548	6,015	+ 8.9
Construction programs	371	395	− 6.1
Total Employment	232,417	228,285	+ 1.8
Minority (full-time)	63,431	63,096	+ 0.5
Women	122,079	119,823	+ 1.9
Veterans preference	84,554	85,164	− 0.7
Vietnam era veterans	42,600	41,091	
Disabled veterans	12,890	13,697	
Records holdings (thousands of cubic feet)	1,460	1,449	+ 0.7
Forms and form letters	11,864	11,516	+ 3.0
Appeals filed	68,183	63,700	+ 7.0
Appeals disposed of	58,068	58,790	− 1.2
Appeals allowed	13,820	13,418	+ 3.0

Agency Funding

Congress appropriated $22.5 billion in FY 1981 to fund benefits and services administered by the VA. This represents an increase over FY 1980 of more than $1.9 billion. Most of this increase was in the medical and benefit program areas.

VA FY 1981 APPROPRIATIONS



Monthly compensation and pension benefits paid to some 4.8 million veterans and survivors in FY 1981 totaled $12.5 billion, an increase of $1.3 billion over FY 1980. During FY 1981, a rate increase of 14.3 percent was provided under both the compensation and pension programs.

More than $6.3 billion was appropriated for medical care and treatment of veterans in 1981, an increase of $507 million over 1980. Medical and prosthetic research efforts to improve the delivery of health care to veterans and to improve the treatment of the disabilities and diseases most common to veterans were funded by a $140 million appropriation in 1981. Inpatient care and treatment were provided to over 1.3 million veterans in 1980 and 18 million outpatient care visits were made. The increased medical workloads were manageable due to a reduced average inpatient census as VA hospital turnover rates increased and lengths of stay became shorter in 1981.

Personnel Management

During FY 1981, the VA's Office of Personnel and Labor Relations gave priority to implementing several major provisions of recent legislation.

Developing a new performance appraisal system was a major undertaking involving all VA departments and staff offices, and implementation of this system was a significant milestone in the area of civil service reform. VA managers and supervisors formulated a valid system to measure performance, identify and reward outstanding employees, and assist in making promotion decisions, identifying training needs, and taking corrective action.

Several aspects of the system were developed and implemented during FY 1981, including:

- A comprehensive new performance appraisal policy, linking performance with other personnel functions.

- Training sessions on the performance appraisal system for personnel specialists, supervisors, and employees throughout the agency.

- Job-related written performance standards for approximately 175,000 employees.

- Prototype performance standards for approximately 200 common VA occupations.

- Comprehensive job analyses of over 90 occupations.

- Model rating criteria for placement actions and performance standards.

Also during FY 1981, implementation of the VA Health Care Amendments of 1980 (Public Law 96-330) continued, including the following actions:

- Implementing a permanent special pay program to promote the recruitment and retention of physicians and dentists.

- Converting medical center directors from the Senior Executive Service to the Title 38 personnel system, and establishing a new director/chief of staff pay plan based on responsibility and performance.

- Establishing a program for authorizing special salary rates for registered nurses and nurse anesthetists as necessary to alleviate staffing problems caused by higher non-Federal pay rates.

The VA's merit pay system was approved by the Office of Personnel Management and placed into effect on October 4, 1981. Briefings on the merit pay system were held for field personnel officers and for merit pay employees in Central Office.

On-site reviews of personnel management were conducted at 33 facilities to monitor local progress toward implementing civil service reform initiatives. Particular attention was given to classification and position management programs, and overall adherence to personnel laws, regulations, and merit system integrity. In addition, VA's personnel management program evaluation guidelines were revised. New guidance was provided

to field station directors for conducting self-evaluations of personnel management at their facilities.

The increased demands for management information and the additional requirements of the Civil Service Reform Act necessitated an expansion of the Agency's automated personnel and accounting data system. The preliminary work leading to a complete redesign of the system was initiated.

Last year, a significant portion of activity concerning civil service reform centered on the Senior Executive Service. By the beginning of FY 1981, the basic systems governing VA's SES operations were in place. Refinement of SES policies and procedures continued during FY 1981.

Staffing

Some 62,000 employees were hired during FY 1981. There were sufficient applicants available to meet staffing needs except for certain health care positions in some geographical areas (e.g., nurses in some large metropolitan areas and on the West Coast, and physicians in isolated communities).

Recruitment efforts included national and local advertising; attendance at national professional conventions, job fairs, and career days; an active college liaison program; direct mail contact with prospects; and good relationships with professional organizations.

The VA Recruitment Bulletin, which lists shortage category positions at VA stations, continued to receive wide distribution in FY 1981 and was augmented by special supplements developed to emphasize employment opportunities for physicians and engineers. The *Bulletin* is published twice monthly.

Recruitment efforts contributed to generally improved health care facility staffing. For example, the number of nurses on VA rolls on September 30, 1981, totaled over 30,500, a slight increase from the previous year. Although some medical centers experience difficulty in recruiting, the trend in VA nursing employment is upward. The table shows the numbers of various health care professionals on the rolls at the end of the past two fiscal years.

Position	September 30, 1981			September 30, 1980		
	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time
Physician	11,391	6,849	4,542	11,096	6,551	4,545
Dentist	942	906	36	935	901	34
Podiatrist	139	50	89	124	44	80
Optometrist	99	45	54	87	40	47
Nurse	30,557	27,605	2,952	30,273	27,957	2,316
Nurse anesthetist	553	500	53	564	516	48
Physician assistant	481	434	47	451	403	48
Expanded-function dental auxiliary	9	9	-	4	4	-

Efforts continued during 1981 to coordinate more closely management of staffing and funds by relating staffing, workloads, and program impacts in the budget process. FY 1981 accomplishments include development of improved productivity indicators for a number of Department of Medicine and Surgery activities, further refinement of the medical manpower tracking system, and the establishment of programs to refine performance measurement in departments and staff offices.

In keeping with the Federal Employees Part-Time Career Employment Act of 1978, employment of part-time workers increased by 4 percent during the past fiscal year.

The VA has been authorized by OPM to appoint rehabilitation technicians in drug and alcoholism rehabilitation units without civil service competition. Applicants must be former drug or alcoholism patients who have been rehabilitated through a prescribed treatment program. As of September 30, 1981, there were 308 rehabilitation technicians employed under this authority. Of these, 200 had veteran preference including 89 Vietnam era veterans.

To facilitate the recruitment of candidates for the Vietnam era veterans readjustment counseling program, the VA has OPM approval to appoint up to 400 persons at grades GS-3 through GS-11 under Schedule A authority. This authority has been used to fill more than two-thirds of the positions in the readjustment counseling program. As of September 30, 1981, over 85 percent of those appointed under this authority were veterans. Of this group, 93 percent were Vietnam era veterans.

Employment of Veterans

The VA has consistently been one of the major Federal employers of veterans; new hires in FY 1981 included 15,401 veterans. As of September 30, 1981, 6 percent of all VA employees were disabled veterans and 18 percent were Vietnam era veterans. Veterans constituted 68 percent of all male employees; of these, 53 percent served during the Vietnam era and 17 percent were disabled.

The VA made full use of greater flexibility in hiring Veterans Readjustment Appointment (VRA) eligibles under the expanded provisions of Public Law 95-520. The VRA authority allows eligible Vietnam era veterans to be hired directly, then serve a two-year period during which they also pursue training or education. Following successful completion of these requirements, VRA appointees may be converted to competitive civil service status. The 65,766 Vietnam era veterans hired by the VA under this authority since it was established in April 1970 represent more than a third of the VRA appointments made throughout the Federal government. The VA hired 6,693 under this authority during the past year and continues to rank first among Federal agencies in the use of VRA authority. Those converted to competitive status in this fiscal year numbered 2,087 for an overall total of nearly 20,000 conversions since the program began. To help meet short-term staffing needs, the VA temporarily employed 3,270 Vietnam era veterans in FY 1981.

Under the Civil Service Reform Act, Federal agencies are authorized to employ noncompetitively veterans with service connected disabilities of 30 percent or more in positions for which they qualify. The VA has hired 637 veterans under this new authority. Training and work experience have also been provided to 409 disabled veterans, and 51 have been converted noncompetitively to career-conditional appointments in the VA under civil service regulations.

A sizable number of Vietnam era veterans serve in VA jobs where they meet, work closely with, and provide services to other Vietnam era veterans and their families. About 62 percent of the veterans benefits counselors are Vietnam era veterans, as are 43 percent of veterans claims examiners. Vietnam era veterans also account for over half of all prosthetic representatives, 43 percent of the vocational rehabilitation specialists, and 21 percent of the medical technicians. Among the first VA representatives a patient encounters are the medical administrative assistants in medical center admission areas, 28 percent of whom are Vietnam era veterans.

Executive Development and Training

Executive and management development continued to be a high priority. Early in the year, 37 competitively selected men and women began the first Senior Executive Service candidate development program class. With some mid-course corrections to make it more specific to individual development needs, the program continued throughout the year. Completion of the program is targeted for the spring of 1982. At the end of FY 1981, plans were underway for announcement of the next round of the program, retitled the VA executive development program. This program embraces both the Senior Executive Service as well as the medical center director positions removed from the SES by Public Law 96-330.

The Office of Personnel and Labor Relations assumed responsibility in FY 1981 for the conduct of Leadership VA which previously had been administered through private contract. Leadership VA is an innovative program in which 60 outstanding managers

at middle and senior levels undertake, during the course of five one-week seminars throughout the year, a probing examination of the VA, its programs and administration, and the various political, social, economic, and other outside influences which bear on the Agency. The transfer of the program in 1981 from contract to "in-house" administration was accomplished with no increase in staff, resulting in savings of approximately $85,000.

Programs in the Four-Tier System for executive and management development continued. Training in various management areas was provided to 525 managers and executives.

Labor Management Relations

Approximately 164,000 VA employees are represented by unions. During FY 1981, the National Federation of Federal Employees (NFFE) and the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) consolidated their local units of recognition in the VA. The American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) and the National Association of Government Employees (NAGE) had previously consolidated their units. NFFE and SEIU now represent approximately 14,000 and 11,000 VA employees, respectively, in consolidated units.

Negotiations with the AFGE for a master agreement covering approximately 102,000 non-professional employees were conducted during FY 1981.

The VA concluded extensive union/management training in FY 1981 on the master agreement with the National Association of Government Employees (NAGE) covering a consolidated unit of approximately 10,700 non-professional employees. We expect to begin negotiations with NAGE for a second master agreement covering approximately 650 professional employees who make up the other NAGE consolidated units in FY 1982.

Twelve additional labor organizations represent other VA employees at local field facilities and nearly all unionized VA employees are covered by negotiated agreements.

Employee Recognition

Every day, many deeds of kindness take place in VA medical facilities across the nation as Federal employees serve America's veterans—the sick, the disabled, or their anxious families. Once a year, each facility may choose an outstanding individual who combined compassion with the best in patient care to receive the Administrator's Hands and Heart Award. One hundred and sixty-one employees were recognized in 1981.

The third annual Olin E. Teague Award for achievement in the rehabilitation of war-injured veterans was presented to Eric D. Blom, Ph.D., Chief, Audiology and Speech Pathology Service and Mark I. Singer, M.D., Staff Surgeon, who, while working at the VA medical center in Indianapolis, Indiana, developed a simple surgical technique and a replaceable prosthesis which provides voice restoration after total laryngectomy. Almost 90 percent of laryngectomized veterans are expected to benefit from this procedure. There will also be considerable savings to the government.

The annual Sam Rose Awards recognize exemplary assistance provided to veterans and their beneficiaries in obtaining veterans benefits. Stephen W. Phillips, a medical clerk at the VA Medical Center in San Francisco, California, serves as receptionist and central coordinator for the Mental Hygiene Clinic in Psychiatry Service. He was honored for his ability to deal with many troubled veterans—making them feel deeply cared for, respected, and better understood. LeRoy E. Hatcher, a field examiner at the VA regional office in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was recognized for giving exceptional service to an aged veteran in need of financial and medical benefits in an emergency.

Two employees received honors from outside the agency. William H. Oldendorf, M.D., senior medical investigator at the VA medical center in Brentwood, California became the third VA employee to receive the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civil Service. Dr. Oldendorf was recognized for his work in the field of diagnostic radiology. Charles V. Yarbrough, Director, Management Support, Depart-

Presentation of the Olin E. Teague Award. From left, Administrator Nimmo, Mrs. Olin E. Teague, Dr. Eric S. Blom, and Dr. Mark I. Singer.

ment of Medicine and Surgery, received the Roger W. Jones Award for Executive Leadership. This award is sponsored by the the American University College of Public and International Affairs, School of Government and Public Administration.

Suggestions and other achievements beyond job requirements by VA employees saved the Federal government $5,748,819, an increase of 35 percent over FY 1980. More than 11,000 suggestions were received, and over 3,500 of these were adopted with 935 resulting in tangible benefits. High level performance and special contributions were also recognized when 6,846 employees received quality increases and 12,317 others were awarded special achievement awards including cash payments.

Equal Employment Opportunity

Minority Employment

During FY 1981, the total full-time employment of minorities in the VA increased from 30.9 percent to 32.0 percent. Blacks made up 25.9 percent of the work force; Hispanics, 3.3 percent; American Indians, 0.3 percent; and Orientals, 2.2 percent. Total full-time employment throughout the VA decreased by 2.3 percent, while employment of minorities increased by 0.5 percent. Minority women constituted 17.5 percent of the work force, minority men, 14.3 percent.

In the VA, minorities accounted for 28.6 percent of all employees in General Schedule and equivalent positions in FY 1981. Minorities were generally well represented among Title 38 positions with 21.3 percent of the nurses, 22.5 percent of the physicians, and 4.1 percent of the dentists. In all instances, these figures represent increases from the previous year. Minority employment under the wage system decreased from 46.4 percent to 45.9 percent.

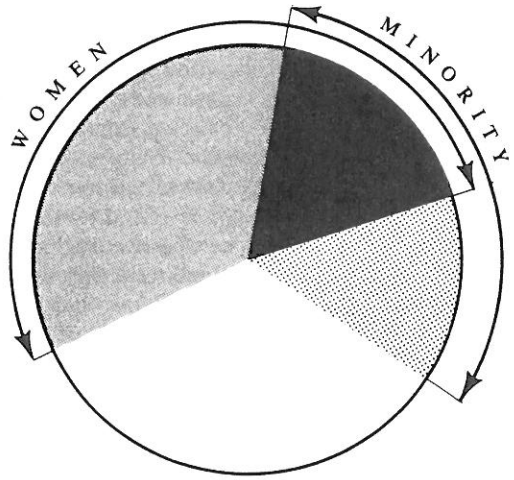
Agencywide, minorities accounted for 22.3 percent of the accessions, 18.3 percent of the promotions, and 21.2 percent of the separations during the last year.

Advances were realized by minorities at all except the highest levels (GS-16-18). At the GS-9 level and above, 18.1 percent of the work force were minority employees, up 1.3 percent from the previous year. At GS-15 and equivalent, 20.0 percent were minorities, up 3.9 percent from FY 1980.

Minorities were represented in several top policy-making and managerial positions in the VA. A total of 22 minority members served as directors of field facilities and 16 were assistant directors.

As of November 30, 1981, 30.9 percent of veterans employed by the VA were minorities: 25.9 percent black, 3.9 Hispanic, 0.3 American Indian, and 0.8 Oriental. Among the Vietnam era veterans, 32.4 percent were minorities: 26.0 percent black, 5.0 Hispanic, 0.3 American Indian, and 1.0 Oriental.

VA EMPLOYMENT
WOMEN AND MINORITIES
FY 1981



Employment of Women

The number of women employed in VA increased by more than 2,000 over FY 1981. They have also made progress in attaining higher level positions. As of September 30, 1981, women occupied 122,079 or more than 52 percent of all VA positions. Of the Agency's higher level positions, grades GS-12 and equivalent and above, 4,436 or 20.7 percent were occupied by women. Latest available statistics show women in 9.5 percent of these positions throughout government. Women occupy 1,944 or 13.9 percent of all full-time positions in grades GS-13 through GS-15 and equivalent. The government-wide percentage is 7.0 percent. During the year, women received approximately 58 percent of all promotions and nearly 58 percent of all training of eight hours or more.

Part-time employment of women continued at a high rate in a wide range of professional, administrative, and technical positions in various occupational specialties and at many grade levels. As of September 30, 1981, total part-time employment was 30,958 of which 13,534 or 43.7 percent were women.

Women held many high-level positions in the Department of Medicine and Surgery: Assistant Chief Medical Director (ACMD) for Administration, Deputy ACMD for Academic Affairs, Deputy ACMD for Nursing Programs, and Special Assistant to the CMD. In addition, three women were medical center directors, one an outpatient clinic director, another a domiciliary director. Eight women were assistant chief medical center directors, four chiefs of staff, and two were in training to become assistant hospital directors.

In the Department of Veterans Benefits, a woman is serving as Chief Benefits Director, another as a regional office director and three as assistant directors. In addition, four women serve in the Senior Executive Service (SES) and 27 as personnel directors at VA field stations.

Employment of Disabled Veterans and Handicapped Individuals

As of the end of FY 1981, 24,000 of VA's more than 232,000 employees were disabled persons including 12,890 disabled veterans. Affirmative action efforts for FY 1981 emphasized the utilization of special appointment authorities to hire severely handicapped individuals and disabled veterans. During FY 1981, the VA hired nearly 800 severely handicapped persons. One of the Agency's priority projects is the removal of architectural barriers from buildings in which VA employees are located. Projects for removal of architectural barriers to the physically handicapped have been computerized to facilitate review and evaluation. These projects are assigned priority for a five-year period, based on accessibility surveys of existing VA-owned and leased buildings. The VA approved 126 barrier removal projects for fiscal years 1981 and 1982 at an

estimated cost of approximately $13 million. During FY 1981, a VA film, "Equal Access," regarding barrier-free design was awarded special recognition at the First North American Consumer Film Festival held in Washington, D.C., by the Council for the Advancement of Consumer Policy.

In addition to internal program initiatives, the VA maintained membership on the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and the Interagency Committee on Handicapped Employees, providing full support in the achievement of the goals and objectives of each. In support of the rehabilitation and employment of disabled veterans, the VA also maintained active liaison with veterans' organizations, state rehabilitation agencies, state employment services, educational institutions for disabled persons, on-campus organizations of disabled students and other organizations of and for disabled persons. Approximately 930 potential recruitment sources serving handicapped persons are on the distribution list for the semimonthly VA recruitment bulletin.

In observance of the International Year of Disabled Persons-1981, and in response to a request from the White House, the VA assumed the lead throughout the United States in developing programs intended to make both disabled persons, and the public as a whole, aware of efforts being made by both the Federal and private sectors to train and assist physically as well as psychologically disabled persons. Programs ranged from sports activities and employer information projects, to community involvement and participation in the activities of local committees. During the International Year of Disabled Persons, the VA's vocational rehabilitation program was expanded to include assisting service connected disabled veterans in achieving maximum independence in daily living, including becoming employable and ultimately obtaining suitable employment. A VA employee was named as one of the 10 Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employees for FY 1981.

Automatic Data Processing

Virtually all VA beneficiaries are affected by the Agency's extensive computer network and related facilities. To improve timeliness and accuracy of service, efforts are continuing to replace older computer systems with newer equipment and methods. Most prominent is the continued development of the VA's Target system and an upgrade of the Beneficiary Identification and Records Locator System (BIRLS).

All of VA's regional offices (except Manila) have the capability to process original and supplemental awards for compensation, pension, and education claims under the Target System. During FY 1981 the capability to process original Chapter 32 education claims for post-Vietnam era veterans was added. The VA is continuing to reduce the amount of operator input required for processing award actions. The redesign of processing for Chapters 34 and 35 education claims to accept minimal input, resulted in manhour savings at regional offices.

The feasibility study for the conversion of the insurance system for processing on Target equipment was completed in FY 1981. The detailed design for a system to provide initial inquiry functions began in 1981, with implementation planned for late FY 1982 or early FY 1983. A full replacement system is planned for FY 1985.

Computer System Improvements

During FY 1981, existing ADP procedures, standards, support activities, and computer system hardware were improved. An ADP security program was established to achieve the most economical and effective security for VA automated information systems. A network of security officers from VA Central Office and field stations was organized to provide user input throughout the development and implementation of the program. Interim policy and a set of general procedures for agency systems development were instituted. Additional guidelines were published in a Systems Development Management Handbook for senior and mid-level VA project managers. A series of operational documentation standards were approved in May 1981 for operation of data processing centers (DPCs) and for maintenance of new and redesigned VA computer application systems.

The procurement and installation of Uninterruptible Power Systems (UPS) for VA DPCs was completed during FY 1981. These power systems maintain a steady supply of power to computers during electrical failures or "brownouts" in the commercial network. To improve UPS service, maintenance contract administration was turned

over to the individual DPCs. Significant cost savings have been realized at Austin DPC by performing UPS maintenance with VA personnel. The design to upgrade the UPS system at Hines DPC with standby diesel generators was completed and a construction contract was awarded. The installation of an additional UPS module for the Los Angeles DPC was studied and found to be not cost-effective.

At the Hines and Austin DPCs, existing data storage devices were replaced with modern, state-of-the art equipment. This action proved cost-effective and substantially improved computer service to system users.

An evaluation of Agency-operated time sharing facilities was begun as a step toward providing wider and more cost-effective time sharing for VA systems users. A Computer Resource Management (CRM) program was implemented to assist management in effectively utilizing computer equipment. In the continuing effort to improve ADP equipment resource management, the Office of Data Management and Telecommunications (ODM&T) five-year ADP equipment plan covers (1) the disposition of the ADP equipment inventory at each DPC, (2) the disposition of user application executing on each ODM&T computer system, and (3) the costs associated with the procurement, lease, and maintenance of each. The plan also forecasts each of these items five years into the future. ODM&T will eliminate as excess, antiquated small-scale computer systems at each of its five DPCs. Transferring necessary user applications to more modern ADP equipment will result in significant cost savings.

Medical Applications

Fiscal year 1981 was another year of significant increases in the use of ADP technology in support of health care delivery at VA medical centers.

Automated clinical laboratory systems were upgraded and installed in eight VA medical centers throughout the nation. All of these systems now provide automated clinical scheduling capability as well as clinical laboratory and admissions/dispositions capability.

The Engineering Management Information System (EMIS) serves the Engineering Service at 164 VA facilities. Its reports assist in managing resources, planning work, and monitoring the effectiveness of labor. It also schedules preventive maintenance and equipment inspections and maintains official cost accounting records for all building service equipment as well as maintenance costs for all other VA-owned equipment. During FY 1981 EMIS was upgraded and centralized from second-generation equipment at five VA DPCs to the triplex configuration at the Austin DPC.

The Automated Prescription Processing, Labeling, Editing, and Storage (APPLES) system is an on-line outpatient prescription processing system which has successfully eliminated large backlogs and significantly reduced patient waiting time at pharmacies in VA medical centers in the southern California region. Computer equipment was purchased to extend this capability to 21 VA medical districts which include 180 VA medical facilities. Existing APPLES programs had to be converted to run on this more modern computer equipment. During fiscal year 1981, the conversion of the APPLES programs was completed and installed in three medical centers in Medical District 17 (Chicago area) for testing and live production. Plans for FY 1982 call for the continued development of the enhanced pharmacy system to include inpatient medication processing and inventory capabilities. The enhanced system when completed, will be installed at the Hines VA medical center for a pilot test. Procurements necessary to implement the enhanced pharmacy system at the remaining VA medical districts are expected to be completed during fiscal year 1982.

The VA is committed to obtaining and disseminating accurate information with regard to possible correlation between Agent Orange exposure and long-term effects on human health. As part of this commitment, an automated registry is maintained of demographic, exposure, and medical data for each veteran examined for Agent Orange exposure. During FY 1981, several reports were developed and interfaces with existing VA data bases were established to respond to Congressional inquiries, identify areas that need further research, and facilitate future Agent Orange decisions.

Veterans Benefits Applications

During FY 1981, payment processing for both the compensation and pension, and education systems was optimized to process two cycles per week. Also during the

year, education reenrollments and compensation and pension amended award processing by Optical Character Recognition (OCR) were replaced with on-line capability through the Target System. All Annual Income Questionnaire (AIQ) and education supplemental award input was transferred from the Hines to the Philadelphia DPC thus centralizing all DVB OCR processing at the Philadelphia DPC. The elimination of some OCR and the centralization of the remainder achieved a significant reduction in paperwork.

The Centralized Accounts Receivable System (CARS) provides information on the status of accounts receivable and overpayments (compensation, pension, education, and loan guaranty). CARS is processed daily, and currently maintains data on approximately 500,000 accounts with a value exceeding $500 million. Legislation passed in FY 1981 increased the scope of CARS to almost 1.8 million accounts with expanded features such as interest charging, reactivation of uncollectable or terminated accounts, increased litigation, and referral to commercial credit bureaus. Current program development will expand the CARS master record to accommodate these legislative items. Actions are also underway to secure increased computer capacity for collection of debts owed to the VA (mostly education overpayments).

The Automated Diary and Index System (ADIS) aids DVB fiduciary and field examination staffs in serving approximately 160,000 incompetent veterans and their beneficiaries. Processing for this system was upgraded and centralized in the Philadelphia DPC in FY 1981. The system is now being studied for further improvement and possible incorporation into the Target network.

Other Applications

During the year, a computer system was procured for the Department of Memorial Affairs (DMA) Monument Service. The system will be developed to operate on a pilot basis in FY 1982, automating certain claims evaluation and procurement functions. It will also provide a cost/benefit base for determining whether a total Monument Service automation effort should be initiated in FY 1983. The computer will significantly reduce the time it takes to install a headstone/marker and to answer inquiries.

The hardware analysis and procurement phase of the Correspondence Tracking System (CTS) was completed during FY 1981. The CTS will support the word processing and tracking needs of the Office of the Administrator. CTS provides a method for controlling task, correspondence, and memorandum assignments through quick and easy access to mini-computer records, reducing dependence on manual searches in document tracking and control, and automatically tabulating data for management information.

Shortly after the start of FY 1981, the Automated Management Information System (AMIS) installed a major redesign project providing field stations with a less stringent time frame for many types of input, more precise error codes to help identify errors, and more flexibility in producing final reports.

The simplified processing was in operation for 11 months, and feedback from field stations indicated a high degree of satisfaction.

The Merit Pay System computer programs were developed and installed at the Austin DPC during FY 1981. The various programs and reports insured that Merit Pay employees were properly identified and paid based on their performance ratings.

The Race and Ethnic Data System (REDS), designed to comply with the Uniform Guidelines on Employee Selection Procedures, was in the final stages of development in FY 1981. Field facilities began submitting data in September 1980 which has been stored on tape at the Austin DPC. Case file data will provide the basis for the Agency's legal defense in affirmative action litigation.

Design specifications were completed in FY 1981 to expand the Financial Management System (FMS) to produce a VA Service Summary and Medical Center Profile report for all VA medical centers. These managerial productivity reports are designed to aid service chiefs, directors, and Central Office in the identification of costs, productivity by hospital department, and work units performed by full-time employee equivalent (FTEE).

Telecommunications

Telecommunications play a vital role in carrying out VA administrative and medical responsibilities. Areas such as telephone, nurse call communications, radio, and video systems already play a major role. Telecommunications specialists must increase their expertise in such areas as laser, fiberoptic transmission, and active satellite systems so the agency can take advantage of the latest technology.

Telephone Service

Extensive efforts continued during FY 1981 to upgrade service and modernize obsolete telephone systems at VA medical centers. Fourteen competitively-procured, large electronic private branch exchange telephone systems were installed, tested, and activated in VA medical centers. Contracts for replacement telephone systems were awarded for installation at others. Telephone engineering studies and functional specifications were prepared to upgrade telephone systems and service at other selected VA locations.

Additional toll-free telephone facilities were installed to enable veterans to call veterans benefits counselors located at VA regional offices to obtain benefit information and assistance.

The use of facsimile (FAX) equipment has grown with new applications for handling intra- and interfield exact copy communications.

Broadband Integrated Telecommunications System (BITS)

During the past year, research efforts on BITS continued. Of particular significance, was a loading demonstration conducted at the VA medical center in Salem, Virginia, to determine whether BITS can reliably carry multiple telecommunications systems in the medical center environment. Integrated on BITS were nurse call, dedicated voice, facsimile, patient entertainment TV, educational TV, security TV, environmental control, fire alarm, fire watch, and word processing systems. The 60-day demonstration was a total success. As a result, BITS networks are planned for the VA Office of Construction's new facility, and the Little Rock, Arkansas, replacement medical center.

Closed Circuit Television

The VA continues to use more closed circuit television to meet surveillance needs, from security to patient observation in intensive care units. New lower cost and more sensitive television cameras, and video recorders make these systems economical. It is expected that the use of television will continue to increase over the next few years. In a Central Office test facility, VA is continuing to evaluate and identify latest state-of-the-art television and other communications equipment to meet Agency needs at the lowest possible cost.

Radio

The popularity and demand for two-way radio systems continued to increase during the past year. Of great significance has been the requirement for extended range. The most recent use of radio is as a personal security device for employees working in high risk areas, such as psychiatric wards. Demand for radio systems is expected to continue in the future.

Efforts continue to reduce the number of radio frequency allocations needed to meet expanding radio requirements. This is accomplished through careful planning for reuse of radio frequencies on a regional basis. A second aim is to provide maximum radio interaction capability between VA facilities within a reasonable geographical area. Implementation of these plans is accomplished through the normal equipment replacement cycle.

Nurse Call Communications

Nurse call systems installed in VA facilities are the latest audiovisual type, allowing two-way voice communications between nurse and patient, and permitting patients to receive and control television and radio entertainment through pillow speakers/microphones. In each case, the nurse call system is designed to meet the special needs of the specific facility, assuring all necessary features are available, but eliminating unneeded options.

The first VA centralized nurse call system will be installed in the near future at the VA medical center in White River Junction, Vermont. This system will allow one operator to answer the calls from all patients or staff from within the medical center. It should prove to be a valuable management tool.

Data Transmission—Pharmacy

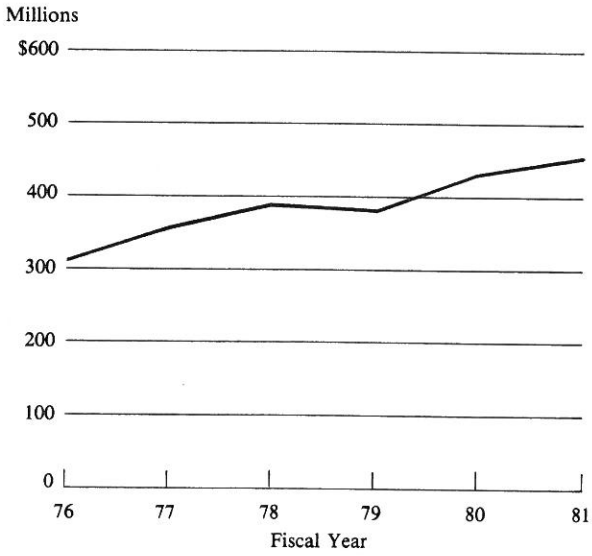
Development of specifications for the terminal systems and telecommunications facilities to support the automated pharmacy system have been completed. A Delegation of Procurement Authority was submitted to GSA and subsequently approved. Three Requests for Proposal (RFPs) were issued: one for the telecommunications facilities, and two for the terminal systems. Evaluation of proposals will occur during FY 1982. The automated pharmacy system will support local and remote VA medical centers and outpatient clinics with on-line medication information, prescription filling, and drug inventory data. This system is part of the larger VA effort to improve medical care for the veteran through the use of telecommunications and computers.

Supplies and Equipment

The VA Office of Procurement and Supply renders supply support to the most extensive medical program in the Federal government. A marketing center, three supply depots, 172 supply services in VA medical centers and a prosthetic distribution center furnish support to 300 VA and 2,700 other government installations throughout the United States, the Republic of the Philippines, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Supply expenditures for FY 1981 came to an estimated $1.6 billion. About $1.1 billion was expended for supplies and equipment for VA activities; $465 million was expended for utilities, equipment rental, and other contractual services; and the remaining $34 million was expended for supplies and equipment for other government agencies.

A self-sustaining revolving fund without fiscal year limitation finances depot and medical center inventories which, in major part, are purchased centrally at volume discounts. During FY 1981, the VA Marketing Center participated in procurements of $540 million, resulting in an annual savings of $129 million to the serviced appropriations. Since FY 1976, total supply fund sales have risen 47 percent, an increase of $145 million. Currently, the supply fund is operating with a net worth of $201 million, supporting an average inventory of $110 million at three depots and 160 medical center warehouses. It also financed direct delivery purchases of $58 million in FY 1981, including $14 million for other government agencies. Yearly sales from FY 1976 through FY 1981 are shown on the chart. Support to other government agencies, both in numbers of customers serviced and amount of stock sales, increased in FY 1981.

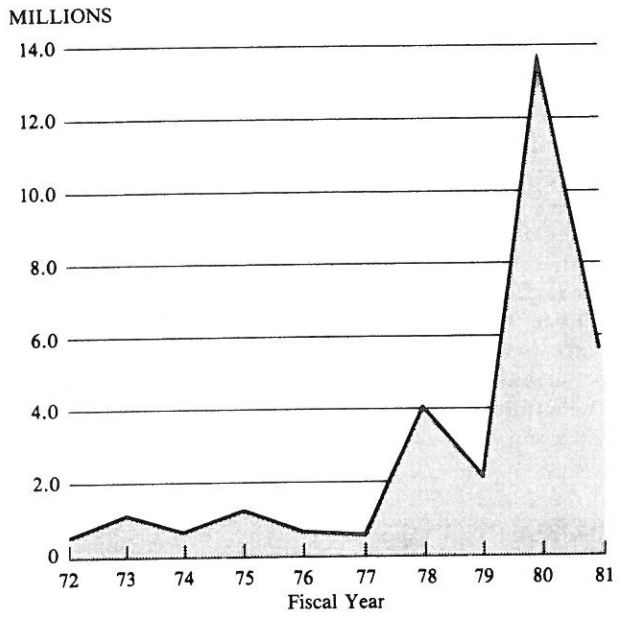
SUPPLY FUND SALES



The VA continues to be a leader among government agencies in the recovery of precious metals. In a recent Comptroller General's Report to the Congress, the VA was cited as a fine example of effective silver recovery. Silver is collected from x-ray processing solutions and scrap medical x-ray film throughout VA medical centers. As shown on the chart, through the sale of 140 thousand troy ounces of silver bullion and 882 thousand pounds of scrap medical film, the VA received $5.8 million in FY

1981. This is $7.8 million less than the amount received in FY 1980 due to the significant decrease in silver prices in FY 1981 when the value of silver dropped by more than half. The money received from these sales was used in FY 1981 to partially offset increased costs of inventory supplies.

INCOME FROM VA SILVER RECOVERY PROGRAM



VA's equipment assets increased 7 percent in FY 1981 to $1.4 billion. This increase in acquisition value of $95 million reflects continued requirements for state-of-the-art equipment and activation of new facilities. The relatively low percentage increase, compared to the general inflation rate, can be attributed in part to continued centralized control.

VA Equipment Assets
September 30, 1981

Equipment on Hand	Value (Millions)	Percent of Total
Lab	$ 276	18.8
Dietetic, housekeeping and laundry	$ 84	5.7
X-Ray	$ 306	20.8
Hospital furnishings and equipment	$ 138	9.4
Medical, surgical, dental and optical	$ 273	18.6
Office machines	$ 83	5.7
Furniture	$ 16	1.1
Motor vehicles, tractors, material handling, and firefighting	$ 44	3.0
Communications	$ 71	4.8
Musical instruments, recreational and athletic equipment	$ 15	1.0
Maintenance and repair—tools and hardware	$ 5	.4
Refrigeration	$ 19	1.3
All other	$ 140	9.5
Grand total	$1,469	

The VA/DOD Shared Procurement Program is continuing the move toward the establishment of a single procurement system for medical items. The Marketing Center has implemented joint sharing with the Defense Personnel Support Center to prevent duplication and overlap of acquisitions between the two agencies. This effort has provided means to streamline purchasing and restructure inspections and quality assurance. The shared procurement program has resulted in savings of $14.6 million over the past two years.

The Marketing Center purchases CAT scanner, X-ray, nuclear, radiation therapy, and ultrasound equipment for the VA and for other agencies through special requests and supply support agreements. During FY 1981, equipment valued at $9 million was purchased for other government agencies. Among the VA's own requirements were purchases of 11 CAT scanners. Consolidated procurement resulted in an award that saved the VA, in aggregate, over $1 million when compared with the single unit price. The Marketing Center also assumed contracting responsibility for pacemakers and pacemaker ancillary items, awarding decentralized schedule contracts to 12 manufacturers with discounts ranging from 5 to 30 percent. These will provide savings in excess of $1 million annually.

During FY 1981 the VA Marketing Center assumed management responsibility from GSA for four Federal supply schedules covering diverse medical items valued in excess of $94 million. In conjunction with the reassignment, medical stock items were transferred to the VA by GSA. The Marketing Center also undertook a major expansion of Federal supply schedules for pharmaceuticals to encompass as many generic drugs as possible. The resulting increase in vendor participation is expected to reduce acquisition costs.

Construction

The Office of Construction is responsible for the planning, design and construction of new buildings, additions, and alterations, and for major repairs of existing buildings and structures at nearly 280 facilities including medical centers, domiciliaries, nursing homes, and over 100 cemeteries located throughout the U.S.

This office also is responsible for real property management which includes acquisition and disposal of real estate, and space management in VA facilities and those GSA facilities occupied by VA in either government-owned buildings or government-leased space.

Contracts

In fiscal year 1981 the Office of Construction awarded 61 construction contracts with a total value of about $289 million. Thirty-six procurements were Small Business Set-Asides with 53 contracts totaling about $150 million awarded to small business firms, and eight contracts totaling $139 million awarded to big businesses. Included in these figures were ten contracts negotiated with disadvantaged firms under the SBA 8(a) Program with a total value of $17.9 million and 11 Labor Surplus Area Set-Asides totaling $39 million.

Major construction projects obligated were: Bronx, New York, demolition and site development; West Roxbury, Massachusetts, spinal cord injury; New Orleans, Louisiana, expanded clinical and outpatient clinic, phase I; Gainesville, Florida, clinical improvements, and research and education; Mountain Home, Tennessee, clinical addition; Little Rock, Arkansas, replacement medical center, phase II; and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, clinical addition, modernization, and safety and fire.

There were 68 architect-engineer contracts covering 75 projects with the fees totaling $30 million. Fifty-seven of the selected firms were small business, ten were big business, and one was a minority firm.

Major architectural and engineering contracts awarded were: Bronx, New York, nursing home; East Orange, New Jersey, correction of environmental deficiencies; New Orleans, Louisiana, expanded clinical and outpatient clinic, phase II; Minneapolis, Minnesota, replacement medical center; Portland, Oregon, replacement medical center, phase I; and Vancouver, Washington, medical center and nursing home care bed building, warehouse, and laundry.

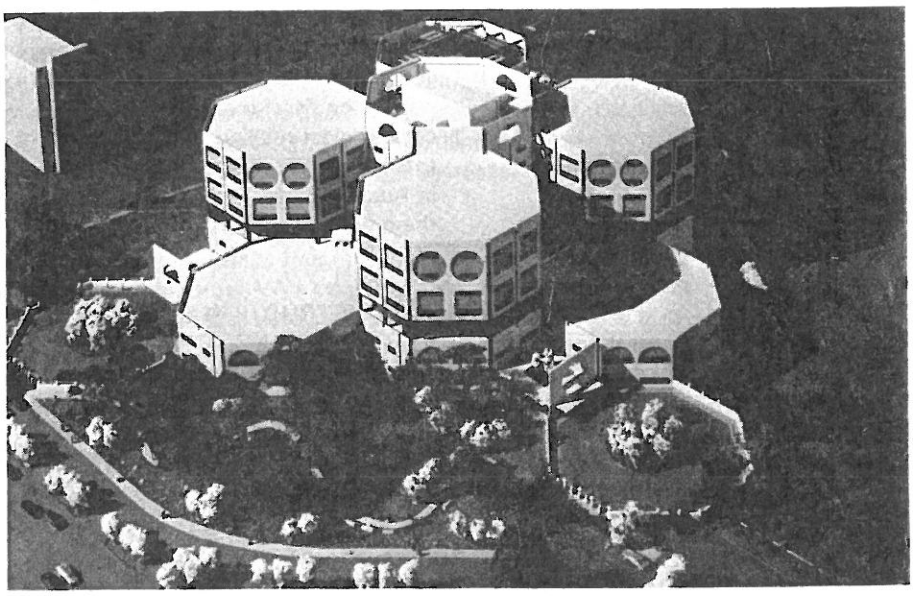
In addition, major construction was begun at the following locations: Massachusetts National Cemetery, Calverton National Cemetery (Phase IB), Indiantown Gap National Cemetery (Phase I), and Quantico National Cemetery (Phase I).

Energy Engineering

During FY 1981, 14 new solar energy systems were put into operation. These systems are expected to achieve a savings of almost $100,000 per year in equivalent oil energy. All of the systems were designed to provide domestic hot water and were for applications ranging from nursing homes to clinical additions.

Executive Order 12003 calls for a 45 percent reduction in design energy usage by 1985 compared to usage by similar facilities in 1975. Based on new construction contract awards in FY 1981, an average reduction of 49 percent was achieved. Reduction was based on computer simulations of the design of these facilities compared to simulations of similar facilities using 1975 criteria, standards, and practices. This reduction can be expected to change further each fiscal year depending upon the type of facilities and the geographic location of construction awards. Experience this year indicates that the goals of this Executive Order can and will be achieved.

The energy aspects of new construction will continue to be addressed in a cost-effective manner through the use of renewable energy sources and by the efficient use of non-renewable sources. To ensure that the economics of potential energy conservation and renewable energy investments in new VA construction are properly addressed, they are evaluated using methods and procedures mandated by the National Energy Conservation Policy Act. Only those alternatives which result in a superior life-cycle cost analysis are adopted.



505-Bed Replacement Hospital VAMC, Little Rock, Arkansas

Construction Research

The construction research and development program covers a range of architectural and engineering projects in health care building technology. These projects are accomplished by contracts with private firms, educational institutions, other Federal agencies, or by the VA staff. Findings are incorporated in the VA construction program where appropriate, and reports are published and made available to the public.

The 16 projects underway during FY 1981 involved means of controlling smoke in stairways, energy conserving light fixture ballasts, smoke control in elevators, evaluation of sound control methods for hospital rooms, a solar steam-generation application and determination of total electrical loads by type of health care building.

Barrier-Free Design

The mandate of the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-480) has been met. All new VA construction and renovation projects are accessible and usable by the physically handicapped. An annual accessibility review is made of each VA-owned

or leased facility to determine the existing architectural barriers. Based upon this review, projects to remove barriers are planned in order of priority over a five-year period. The Architectural Barriers Compliance Office has assisted all departments in barrier-free design and in determining priorities of projects for the elimination of barriers in existing facilities. During FY 1981 priorities were established for 53 non-recurring maintenance projects at a cost of $4.9 million.

State Veterans' Homes

The Office of Architecture provides technical assistance to the Office of the Assistant Chief Medical Director for Geriatrics and Extended Care for state domiciliary, nursing home, and hospital facilities in 35 states. During FY 1981, 12 state home projects were approved at an obligated cost of $13 million. New requests, which total $36.7 million, were received from 13 states and have been reviewed. A total grant request estimated to be $85.4 million and covering 36 projects is being held pending Federal funding in future years.

Real Estate and Space Management

In fiscal year 1981, the VA concluded the acquisition of 5.7 acres of additional land at the VA medical center in Hot Springs, South Dakota; 1.1 acres at the VA medical center in Nashville, Tennessee, and 1.1 acres at the VA medical center in New Orleans, Louisiana. Historic Fort Meade National Cemetery in South Dakota, comprising 1.8 acres, was acquired by transfer from the Bureau of Land Management for inclusion in the VA national cemetery system. The VA also acquired 5.5 acres of additional land at Fort Snelling National Cemetery in Minnesota.

The Real Estate Division issued 117 outgrants such as leases, licenses, permits, and easements authorizing use of VA real property by individuals, organizations, and Federal and local government agencies during FY 1981.

The VA paid $62.7 million for the rental of 8.9 million square feet of space during FY 1981. Three outpatient facilities which totaled 102,000 square feet, were completed during the fiscal year. During FY 1981 work was begun on one relocation outpatient clinic project totaling 14,000 square feet, and two newly authorized outpatient clinics totaling 62,000 square feet. A project also was initiated to acquire 48,000 square feet in Austin, Texas, for use by the VA Finance Division. At the end of the fiscal year there were two outpatient clinic facilities under construction, totaling 36,000 square feet.

CONSTRUCTION STATUS 1981

	Total		Completed		Under Construction		Authorized but not Under Construction	
Description	Number	Estimated Construction Cost (millions)	Number	Estimated Construction Cost (millions)	Number	Estimated Construction Cost (millions)	Number	Estimated Construction Cost (millions)
Totals*	885	$3,286.88	205	$274.36	324	$1,120.41	356	$1,892.11
Replacement & relocation hospital	8	$1,057.76	1	$ 94.33	5	$536.80	2	$426.63
Modernization	8	276.12	0	0	4	81.04	4	195.08
Cemeteries	46	89.01	6	7.06	19	24.33	21	57.62
Nursing home care units	34	263.07	6	22.19	7	39.13	21	201.75
Research & education	17	72.67	4	4.41	6	17.73	7	50.53
Domiciliaries	4	39.34	1	7.17	0	0	3	32.17
Other improvements	768	1,488.91	187	139.20	283	421.38	298	928.33
Air conditioning	8	$ 51.03	3	$ 14.65	4	$ 35.79	1	$ .59
Other	760	1,437.88	184	124.55	279	385.59	297	927.74

**Totals not exact due to rounding.*

Management Improvement

The VA continued to refine the Agency planning process introduced in 1978 to more effectively meet the needs of top management.

This year for the first time, the VA developed an overall strategic plan for the current year, budget year, and five subsequent years, covering major Agency priorities. These included such program areas as the aging veteran, comprehensive rehabilitation, spinal cord injury, and the Vietnam veteran.

During this past year, several studies were undertaken to improve management efficiency. Major dollar savings were identified through an analysis of the costs and benefits of the redesign of the automated insurance system. A cost-benefit analysis of the concept of a centralized computer development center resulted in significant avoidance of costs. Also, studies of automated pharmacy and an automated hospital information system identified alternatives that would provide effective service to veterans at the least cost to the taxpayer. Two other studies produced recommendations that would enhance telephone service to veterans while saving money.

The VA evaluates its programs for their impact on veterans, their effectiveness in accomplishing their objectives and their efficiency in using resources. Seven program evaluations were completed in 1981 including readjustment counseling, manpower grants, automobile and adaptive equipment, blind rehabilitation and radiation therapy. As programs are reevaluated, data describing the impact, effectiveness, and efficiency of the delivery of services to beneficiaries will be updated and made available to managers for use in administering VA programs.

Significant actions regarding the Agency's emergency preparedness activities during FY 1981 included participation in the joint civilian/military readiness exercise REX 80 BRAVO, development of alternate emergency relocation site capability, designation and training of VA representatives to interagency emergency teams, improvements to emergency communications system for major disasters, cooperation with the Department of Defense in planning for civilian/military contingency hospital system, and interagency coordination to plan emergency responsibilities in time of major disaster or national emergency.

The VA Consumer Affairs Program is a cooperative effort among departments and staff offices to improve VA's service to its consumers, i.e., veterans and their dependents. Major projects this year included implementing a VA-wide reporting system for compiling and analyzing complaints and compliments, and participating in the second annual Constituent Resource Exposition to explain Federal agency complaint-handling procedures to Congressional caseworkers.

Sixty VA medical center patient representatives and Central Office staff attended a national conference on improving service to hospital patients. The conference was jointly sponsored by private and government health care concerns.

Throughout the year, Central Office consumer personnel assisted individual veterans by responding directly to their inquiries or by directing them to the appropriate office.

Records and Information Management

The moratorium on the destruction of veterans' medical records which was imposed during July 1979 remained in effect through FY 1981. Medical Administration Service is continuing its study to develop options regarding these sensitive records.

On September 30, 1981, VA's year-end records holdings were 1,459,655 cubic feet, an increase of 10,199 cubic feet or 0.7 percent over previous year-end holdings. The volume of new records created during FY 1981 was 209,399 cubic feet. A total of 653,073 inactive claims folders representing approximately 19,000 cubic feet were transferred to low cost storage within VA, and an additional 36,674 cubic feet of records were retired to Federal Archives and Records Centers. The volume of records destroyed under authority of the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) amounted to 139,070 cubic feet.

Certain initiatives on the part of the Department of Veterans Benefits to relocate claims folders resulted in cost-avoidance savings. The relocation of 653,073 inactive claims folders to the VA Records Processing Center has freed 2,557 five-drawer file

cabinets valued at $409,252 and 17,909 square feet of prime office space costing $165,832. The estimated cost-avoidance savings less the relocation costs amounted to $428,345.

A change in the selection criteria for claims folders of deceased veterans (XC-folders) to be retired to Federal Archives and Records Centers was implemented during FY 1981. The revised selection criteria allow XC-folders to be identified for retirement after only 12 months of inactivity rather than the previous requirement of 24 months. It is estimated that the number of XC-folders selected will double for the initial retirement under the new selection criteria. This action will free a significant amount of prime office space and file cabinets, and additional savings will be realized.

During FY 1981 the VA continued to cooperate with the Department of Defense and other government agencies in the exchange of records and information. A significant pilot program was established with the United States Air Force Accounting and Finance Center to exchange by automated means military retired pay and VA disability compensation payment data. This project will reduce reliance on the flow of paper between the two agencies and promote more timely and accurate benefit payments to military retirees and their survivors.

Office information processing technologies, word processing and micrographics, were more aggressively promoted, managed, and controlled to ensure the Agency received the full benefits of these technologies. In FY 1981 nearly 200 VA organizational elements implemented office automation technologies to make their operations more efficient and effective.

On September 30, 1981, there were 11,864 different VA forms and form letters in use, of which 35.2 percent were standardized for VA-wide use. During the year, 319 standardized forms and form letters were eliminated as no longer necessary, 142 were created to meet new requirements, and 505 were updated and improved.

Test of Metered Mailing Systems

A six-month test study on the use of metered mailing systems was initiated on July 1, 1981. This study involves 19 different VA facilities that have been fully equipped with metered mailing systems for the test period. At the conclusion of the test period, mail cost data accumulated during the study will be compared to mail costs under the standard government indicia mailing system. Evaluation of this comparative cost data along with other factors such as personnel impact and mail service continuity will provide a basis for determining whether conversion to metered mailing would be advantageous.

The Information and Regulations Staff sends copies of approved proposed and final VA regulations published in the *Federal Register* to service organizations with a strong interest in veterans' affairs. Copies of these documents are also forwarded to the congressional veterans' affairs committees for their immediate information.

Reports Management

During the fiscal year, 65 new recurring report plans were approved and 57 were eliminated for a net increase of eight. The inventory of recurring reports consists of 523 approved internal VA plans and 128 approved interagency plans for a total of 651. In addition, 47 internal VA non-recurring reports were cleared during the fiscal year. Studies of the total information needs of the Department of Memorial Affairs and the DM&S Engineering, Building Management, Dietetic, and Prosthetic and Sensory Aids Services were completed. A similar study for the DM&S Office of Geriatrics and Extended Care was in progress at the close of the year.

The Patient Treatment File is an automated system providing data on inpatient treatment under VA auspices. Eight new recurring reports were approved. One recurring report was changed from quarterly to annual production and one was cancelled. Eighteen recurring reports were changed from the large-size three-part computer paper output to more compact standard-size paper. Accuracy and timeliness of the system's reports continued to improve.

The Automated Management Information System (AMIS) is an agencywide system designed to meet the statistical reporting needs of Central Office management.

An all-time high of approximately 1,100 requests for new reports or changes to existing reports were accommodated by AMIS during the fiscal year. Major accomplishments during the year included:

- A complete revision of the Medical Care Distribution Cost Reports and development of an additional 135 reports;

- Revision of reports which compare planned and actual obligations by program and appropriation; and

- Automation of selected statistical tables for major recurring publications.

Title 38 authorizes the Administrator to release names and addresses of recently discharged veterans, and veterans in receipt of compensation, pension, or education benefits to nonprofit organizations provided the intended use is directly connected to programs and benefits in Title 38. Approximately 174 such requests were processed during the fiscal year.

Financial Management

The VA cash management policy, implemented in line with the President's Reorganization Project, produced savings in the amount of $2.9 million, an increase of $1.1 million over the previous year.

The Direct Deposit/Electronic Funds Transfer program for recurring compensation and pension payments increased to 1,057,690 participants during FY 1981. This represents a participation rate of nearly 24 percent at the end of the fourth full year of the program. Participation is increasing at an average of 17,000 accounts per month. Also included in the program are VA employee salaries which at the end of the second full year represent more than 65,000 payments, or over 28 percent of all VA employees. The program ensures that a benefit or salary payment is deposited in a checking or savings account at a designated financial organization automatically. This eliminates checks being late, lost or stolen. The government realizes considerable monetary savings, and both the government and the payees benefit from a reduction in the number of replacement checks.

The VA is developing a cost/productivity indicator reporting system that will furnish individual medical center, district and regional comparisons to the VA nationwide average by service (e.g., radiology, fiscal, nursing). The quarterly reports will rank each department at each VA medical center in three measurement areas:

- total direct cost per work unit,
- personal services cost per work unit, and
- work units per departmental FTEE.

The reports can be generated at minimal cost by using the computerized data reporting systems already in existence.

The reports will indicate both over- and underutilized departments and provide quantitative information that will support the reallocation of resources within each medical center. The reports will enable in-house competition models to be established which will result in more efficient utilization of staff and funds. The cost/productivity reports will provide trend data that can be used in projecting current year, budget year, and forecast year workloads and staffing needs.

A management by exception report will also be produced, highlighting the departments that are the highest and lowest in total cost per work unit. Top management will have a quick indicator of potential problem areas that can be analyzed for further management action.

Eventually, every department in every medical center will be included in the reporting system. Initially, two reports will be generated: the VA Service Summary (VASS) and the Medical Center Profile (MCP). The VASS report will list every medical center and depict the rankings of each based on the three measurement areas. The MCP report will be tailored to illustrate each service within each medical center and will compare the services to the VA nationwide average by the three measurement areas.

Audits and Investigations

The Office of Inspector General has statutory responsibility to promote the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of VA programs and to prevent and detect fraud and abuse in such programs and operations. During FY 1981, audit and investigative activities had an overall dollar impact of $93.1 million. Several significant joint investigations with other Federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities resulted in indictments and convictions. Fraud prevention and awareness efforts were expanded.

Internal cyclical audits were conducted at 144 medical centers, regional offices, and cemeteries. Program audits, covering areas such as procurement of cardiac pacemakers, billings for fee-basis prescriptions, educational reenrollment overpayments, erroneous benefits payments, unjustified construction and equipment projects, and underutilized cardiac catheterization laboratories, electron microscopes, and leased space also were conducted. Cost avoidance recommended by these internal audits was $55.2 million and cost recovery was $1.2 million. External audit reports were issued covering 444 contracts or activities having audited costs of $285.9 million. These external audits questioned costs of $26 million and identified $13.6 million in unsupported costs.

The Office of Investigations opened 149 cases and closed 130 during FY 1981. Investigations resulted in 84 referrals to the Justice Department for prosecution and 60 for agency administrative action. There were 54 indictments and 14 convictions. Over 115 other administrative actions resulting from investigations were also taken. Investigative efforts accounted for $9.9 million in savings or cost avoidance and nearly $500,000 in fines, recoveries or penalties from prosecutions or administrative actions. Significant cases included unauthorized sale of human organs, illicit drug activities, submission of false research documents, business and correspondence school fraud, contracting, time and attendance, and property management broker irregularities.

Significant attention was given to assessing vulnerability to fraud, waste, and mismanagement of Agency programs, functions, and activities. Financial disclosure systems and employee conduct regulations were evaluated. A computer-assisted matching project was completed that identified Federal civilian employees who are indebted to the VA or may be inappropriately receiving benefits. Approximately $37 million in potential recoveries for debt collection was identified. Collection efforts have been undertaken.

The VA is the lead agency for the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency project, "Federal Employees Receiving Government Assistance." This computer-assisted matching project should identify Federal personnel who are indebted to the government with delinquent debts or are inappropriately receiving other benefits. To further assist in recognizing inefficiency, an Inspector General Advisory Council, with membership limited to VA supervisors, was established to review selected VA operations and recommend improvements.

A complaint center was established to combine complaints received on the employee hot line, through the Administrator's mail, and from other sources. The consolidation of complaints has provided less duplication of effort and improved screening and control. During FY 1981, there were 475 hot line contacts and 538 other complaints primarily from the Administrator's mail.

The Office of Inspector General reviewed 66 legislative and 52 regulatory proposals and submitted substantive comments on 10 legislative and two regulatory proposals. Testimony was also given before three Senate and House committees during the year.

As a result of a recent analysis, we are consolidating activities performed in several offices in a new Office of Policy, Planning, and Resources in Central Office. The new office will develop overall audit and investigation policy, provide planning of audits and investigations, develop applicable audit and investigative standards and procedures, and provide management support necessary to accomplish scheduled audits and investigations.

Audiovisuals

The VA completed production of two motion picture films during the fiscal year. A film on ridesharing was completed in June. Entitled, "A Better Way To Go," the film

was produced with VA's transportation coordinator as advisor and consultant and is designed to inform and promote this program VA-wide. The film is widely used to encourage employees to carpool, vanpool, and utilize public transportation. It emphasizes the necessity to conserve energy and lessen air pollution.

An historical documentation of the 1980 National Veterans Day Ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery was produced. The videotape titled "Service and Sacrifice" features the Administrator of Veterans Affairs as personal representative of the President, placing the Presidential Wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns and delivering the Veterans Day address to the nation.

Two videotapes were produced for use in exhibit presentations. The exhibit titled "Comprehensive Care of the Aging Veteran" contains a five-minute videotape visualizing the VA's geriatric programs, and another titled "International Year of the Disabled" contains a five-minute videotape showing disabled persons participating in vocational, therapeutic, and recreational activities. These exhibits have been and will continue to be presented at appropriate meetings, ceremonies, and other events.

The slide-sound show "Incentive Awards Program" produced by the Office of Personnel Management was revised and edited under OPM authority and with VA incentive awards staff guidance to adapt it to VA requirements in that area of personnel management.

A variety of TV slides was produced for the Office of Public and Consumer Affairs throughout the fiscal year. "Veterans Day November 11," announced ceremonies being held nationwide on Veterans Day, "National Salute to Hospitalized Veterans" informed veterans of their benefit entitlements, and "VA Signature" also gave information on benefits and service entitlements. "Veterans Day November 11" and "National Salute to Hospitalized Veterans" were distributed to television stations nationwide and "VA Signature" was distributed to 36 selected TV stations.

The audiovisual activity maintains the VA's centralized motion picture film library consisting of 802 titles and 4,062 prints for use in medical and scientific research, orientation, training and information, and rehabilitation programs. During FY 1981, 3,490 distributions were made to VA stations, other Federal and state agencies, veterans' organizations, educational institutions, and professional and scientific groups.

The exhibits activity designed and produced 20 new exhibits on eight program titles for the Department of Medicine and Surgery, the Department of Veterans Benefits, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Staff. Fifty-seven new and existing exhibits were displayed during the year at 192 meetings and conventions for a total of 784 presentation days at VA facilities, national and state veterans' organization conventions, educational institutions, and professional, medical, scientific, and minority group meetings.

Presidential Memorial Certificate Program

The Presidential Memorial Certificate Program honors the memory of honorably discharged deceased veterans. Statutory authority for the program is contained in Section 112, Title 38, U.S.C. The President approved continuation on February 4, 1981. The VA issues to the next of kin certificates which bear the President's signature and express the country's grateful recognition of the veteran's service in the armed forces. Eligibility for the certificate is determined by the VA when notice of the veteran's death is received and next of kin information is available. Certificates may also be issued upon request to other relatives and friends of the deceased veteran.

Over 4 million certificates have been issued since the program was initiated in March 1962. The VA now issues an average of 1,100 certificates daily. A total of 256,000 were issued during FY 1981.

Legal Matters

The Office of the General Counsel experienced a 13 percent increase in demand for legal advice and assistance in FY 1981. Because of the increase, particularly in the area of debt collection, the position of Associate Deputy General Counsel was established to coordinate the agency-wide debt collection program and VA's legislative program.

Public Law 96-466, and an interagency agreement between VA and the Department of Justice, direct the VA to conduct a debt collection program, including litigation where necessary. The VA has sole responsibility for all collection activities involving debts from VA benefits.

By November 1981, cases representing $68 million had been referred to District Counsel offices for enforced collection. Of this number, 16,000 cases have been resolved, representing $10.8 million. Complaints filed in Federal and state courts totaled 11,557 as of November 1981.

Medical malpractice claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act increased 35 percent in FY 1981, while funds paid out in the settlement of administrative tort claims under $2,500 increased 12 percent, to $213,481.

Collection of reimbursements for medical care amounted to $8,791,695 in FY 1981. Of that total $4,071,564 was collected from third-party tort feasors, $270,346 under medical insurance policies, and $4,449,785 for treatment of industrial injuries. These collections were often impeded by state laws precluding payment of hospital costs to the Federal government. Similarly, numerous insurance companies have drafted health insurance policies to preclude payment to the Federal government. Recently enacted legislation is expected to aid in recovery efforts for injuries when no tort liability need be shown, such as, under workers' compensation, automobile no-fault insurance, or a state crime-victims compensation program.

Education litigation this year centered on three areas: first, recovery of surplus funding of schools under the Predischarge Education Program (PREP), second, the statutory authority and constitutionality of VA regulations and policy concerning alcoholism as "willful misconduct," and third, the constitutionality of legislation establishing particular rates of educational benefits for certain incarcerated veterans.

In the PREP area, five schools brought action to enjoin the VA from pursuing recovery of PREP revenues they were determined by agency audit to have accumulated in excess of reasonable program costs. They further sought declaratory judgment of nonliability for such overfunding. The government counterclaimed for the $7 million surplus. Court decision is pending.

Two cases were brought by veterans who were denied extension of their delimiting dates for using educational benefits on the basis that alcoholism, claimed as the disability preventing educational pursuit, was the result of their own "willful misconduct." In the first case, the plaintiff has pursued extensive discovery concerning VA policy on alcoholism. Cross-motions for summary judgment are pending. The second case is in the pre-trial stage.

Several cases were filed by incarcerated veterans convicted of felonies, challenging a recent change in law which reduces or eliminates their educational assistance. The plaintiffs have generally claimed that this deprives them of due process and equal protection of the law, and breaches a vested right to benefits. The VA has prevailed in all cases which have reached a decision stage, the courts dismissing most of them on motion. A few remaining cases are pending decision.

The VA continued to successfully defend suits seeking to prevent holders of defaulted loans from foreclosing, based upon alleged failure of both VA and the holder to adequately service the loan. During the past year, two more Federal Courts of Appeal and several lower courts ruled that neither the basic VA statute nor VA internal publications may form the basis of a suit challenging a foreclosure. Some of these opinions noted that, even had the statute permitted a suit, VA's servicing was adequate. Two courts have characterized as "unpersuasive" the decision by the Federal District Court in California which permitted suits challenging the loan servicing. That decision, the only one to date adverse to VA on this point, is currently on appeal.

In the medical area, a Federal District Court in the District of Columbia invalidated a long-standing regulation against providing hospital care during a normal, uncomplicated pregnancy or delivery of a child. In doing so, the court essentially over-

ruled the VA's traditional interpretation that childbirth does not involve a disability under the statutory definition ("disease, injury, or defect"). The case is currently on appeal.

There was an increase in FY 1981 in legal actions relating to procurement of construction, supplies, and services. Disputes with contractors have resulted in a substantial increase in the number and complexity of cases appealed to the VA Board of Contract Appeals. There were 102 new appeals filed in FY 1981. To deal with the increase, the General Counsel conducted a procurement law course in Washington, D.C., attended by 51 VA attorneys from District Counsel offices throughout the nation.

The VA's Office of Congressional Affairs consists of three offices located in the Senate, the House of Representatives, and VA Central Office. During FY 1981, the office maintained a close working relationship with members of Congress, committees, and their staffs. In a combined effort, the three offices provided to the Congress, information on VA's budget, legislation, and programs; major changes in personnel; organizational changes within the agency; and developments in the construction program. Also provided were assistance and information concerning veterans' rights and benefits to aid Congressional offices in providing help to their constituents.

During the course of FY 1981, the Congressional Affairs office received approximately 15,500 pieces of correspondence, responded to approximately 52,500 telephone inquiries, and received about 6,500 walk-in visits. This constituted a 5 percent increase in workload.

The issues that generated the most Congressional interest in FY 1981 were Agent Orange, contracting out work under OMB Circular A-76, the Vet Center program, consolidation of the data processing centers, and the status and administration of the VA health care system.

A number of environmental assessments and impact statements concerning preservation of historic sites and interpretation of environmental regulations were reviewed. The VA also provided significant support to the Justice Department in the case of *Coalition for Better Veterans Care, Inc. v. Administrator of the Veterans Administration,* where the Federal District Court in Oregon refused to enjoin construction of a replacement VA medical center in Portland, Oregon. The injunction was sought on the ground that VA had failed to consider in its environmental impact statement all reasonable alternatives to the new construction project. The plaintiffs argued that the placement of veterans in private medical facilities, commonly referred to as mainstreaming, was a reasonable alternative to constructing a new hospital, and should have been considered in the environmental impact statement. The Court found that the VA acted properly in not considering mainstreaming, citing as the basis of its opinion, the Congressional authorization for a hospital, and the fact that in the absence of new legislation, the money earmarked for the project could not be spent for private care.

The Agency has engaged in extensive collective bargaining with the consolidated national unions representing VA employees. Negotiations are nearing completion. VA District Counsels played an increasingly active role in representing local management in administrative litigation of unfair labor practice cases.

The VA established improved procedures for the review of financial disclosure reports required of senior level employees under the Ethics in Government Act of 1978. The new procedures, and the entire program for administering the Act, were reviewed favorably by the Office of Government Ethics.

The long-term health effects of exposure to Agent Orange and to radiation from nuclear devices continued to be an area of considerable attention. Legal actions challenging Agency claims instructions for both Agent Orange and radiation-related disability claims were pending during FY 1981. At the close of the fiscal year, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia had invalidated the procedures for use in radiation claims, and the government was preparing to appeal.

Several Congressional hearings were conducted on the response of the Federal government, the VA in particular, to the Agent Orange issue. The Interagency Work Group to Study the Possible Long-term Health Effects of Phenoxy Herbicides and Contaminants was reorganized with an expanded membership. Now called the Agent Orange Working Group, this Committee reports directly to the White House Cabinet Council on Human Resources, chaired by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

The VA altered its position on the issue of judicial review of VA decisions by returning to a position which opposes court review of individual benefits decisions as unnecessary and costly. With regard to court review of other questions, such as the validity of VA regulations and procedures, the VA opposed specific legislation because of a belief that case law, already allowing such review, is sufficiently clear. The trend of cases, almost without exception, has been against use of the nonreviewability statute for other than individual benefits decisions. Every U.S. Court of Appeals considering the issue in recent years has held that VA regulations are subject to the same review by a Federal court as the regulations in other Federal agencies. Other courts have made similar rulings with regard to nonregulatory VA procedures.

VA determinations regarding benefits eligibility generally remain unreviewable by the courts. However, considerable resources were expended in litigation challenging the adequacy of the Agency's procedural protections for claimants, e.g., the nature and timing of notices of benefits reductions or terminations. Such actions have usually included allegations that VA's procedures fail to provide due process of law.

During FY 1981, two additional veterans' service organizations were recognized, for purposes of presenting claims for benefits before the VA: the American GI Forum and the Vietnam Veterans of America.

An increase in activity under the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) occurred during the fiscal year. This involved the review of proposed VA issuances to determine their potential public effect, possible classification as rules, and the resultant need for their publication in accordance with APA criteria. Additionally, all proposed regulations were reviewed to assure compliance with Executive Order 12291, and the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

During FY 1981, the General Counsel made 379 final decisions regarding complaints of discrimination. Those decisions involved questions of acceptability of the complaints for further processing, as well as whether discrimination actually occurred. During that period, 77 decisions were appealed to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The EEOC upheld Agency decisions in approximately 86 percent of cases where the question of discrimination was decided. Where the case involved acceptability of a complaint, the agency was upheld approximately 60 percent of the time.

Appellate Review

Veterans and other claimants for VA benefits who are not satisfied with determinations made by field offices may file a written notice of disagreement with the office taking the action. If, after reviewing the case in light of the claimant's disagreement, the field office is not able to grant the benefits sought, it sends the appellant a statement of the case. This statement outlines the issue, the evidence of record, the pertinent laws and regulations, and the reason for the decision. If the appellant, after reading the statement of the case, still disagrees with the field office, he or she submits an appeal to the Board of Veterans Appeals (BVA). Again the field office reviews the case. If still unable to resolve the appeal to the satisfaction of the claimant, the field office sends the case to the BVA for review and final decision.

There was a sharp increase in new appeals filed in 1981—more than 7 percent greater than 1980. According to available records, 1981 had the third highest number of new appeals since the formation of the BVA in 1933. Only 1949 and 1950—the peak years after World War II—were higher.

Coupled with the large carryover from the previous year, the appellate workload of the VA was nearly 120,000 cases. About 29,400 appeals were resolved in field offices—another 33,500 were decided by the Board of Veterans Appeals. These include

more than 58,000 final dispositions on appeals—nearly 24 percent of which were allowances of benefits sought by claimants. The chart shows FY 1981 appellate activities along with FY 1980 for comparison.

The VA improved its appeals management and control system. The Department of Veterans Benefits creates an appeal record in VARMS (Veterans Appeals Record Management System) when a claimant files a notice of disagreement. VARMS then tracks the appeal until final disposition.

The BVA, through VARMS, keeps its caseload at the best level of operations. Each month the Board determines the number of appeals to be called in. DVB, through its computer, selects the cases, oldest first, and sends them to Washington. These call-up procedures have held average response time in Washington to about 100 days. Also, by keeping records until the BVA calls for them, field offices are better able to serve veterans and other claimants by responding to inquiries and assisting them in other matters as well as in developing their appeals.

Appellate Processing*	FY 1981	FY 1980
Appeals pending, start of period	51,337	47,488
Undocketed, in field stations	(43,525)	(35,852)
Docketed, in BVA	(7,812)	(11,636)
Notices of disagreement filed during period	68,183	63,700
Settled in field stations	29,391	29,645
Allowed	(9,638)	(9,192)
Closed	(12,639)	(14,135)
Withdrawn	(7,114)	(6,318)
Submitted to BVA	34,686	30,206
Decided by BVA	33,461	34,030
Allowed	(4,149)	(4,226)
Remanded	(4,787)	(4,892)
Withdrawn	(247)	(282)
Denied	(24,278)	(24,630)
Appeals pending, end of period	55,443	51,337
Undocketed, in field stations	(45,406)	(43,525)
Docketed, in BVA	(9,037)	(7,812)
Summary		
Final dispositions	58,068	58,783
Allowed	23.8%	22.8%
Closed	21.7%	24.0%
Withdrawn	12.7%	11.2%
Denied	41.8%	41.9%

**Some figures differ from those reported last year to adjust for the counting method instituted in FY 1980.*

Average overall response time to appeals, measured from the date of notice of disagreement until BVA decision, was 408 days at the end of FY 1981. This is up sharply from 337 days at the start of the year. The biggest increase was the time ap-

peals were held for call-up by the Board. We estimate this delay to be about 100 days.

Case advocates continued to show great interest in claims for disabilities involving Agent Orange, exposure to radiation, and incarceration as prisoners of war. The Board made each of these categories a specialty area and assigned one or two sections to handle them. This permits BVA to develop expertise in these sensitive areas and to ensure consistency in the application of laws and regulations. In FY 1981 the Board received 288 appeals involving Agent Orange, 205 involving radiation, and 251 from former prisoners of war or their beneficiaries.

Personal hearings before the Board dropped to 1,506 from 1,791 a year earlier. This despite the fact the BVA continued to schedule nearly 40 hearings per week. There was a sharp increase in the portion of appellants who requested a formal hearing, had it scheduled, then failed to show up. In past years about 70 percent of the appellants appeared for their hearings. In FY 1981 that dropped to about 56 percent.

By providing a copy of hearing recordings to appellants on request, and by transcribing only those for which there were specific requests, the Board further reduced the time between hearings and BVA decisions. This was satisfactory in more than 60 percent of the hearings held in Washington. All travel board hearings continued to be transcribed.

At the end of FY 1981 the waiting time on the hearing docket was about 10 weeks. Unfortunately, most appellants who fail to show up for their scheduled hearings do not notify us in time to schedule a replacement.

The portion of appellants who chose to be represented by one of the veterans' service organizations continued to grow. In FY 1981 more than 87 percent selected one of the accredited organizations; just over 2 percent used attorneys or agents; and approximately 12 percent chose to puruse their appeals without representation. Appellants handling their appeals without representation has declined steadily from about 25 percent to less than 12 percent over the past decade.

At year's end there were more than 46,406 appeals in process in VA field stations. These were evenly divided between those in the initial (notice of disagreement) stage, and those in the final stages of field processing. With 9,037 cases on the BVA docket, the total number of appeals pending at the end of FY 1981 was 55,443.

The Board of Veterans Appeals had an average employment level of 327 during the year. Headed by a Chairman, a Vice Chairman, and a Deputy Vice Chairman, the Board had 15 sections with 31 legal and 14 medical members. Supporting the sections was a medical adviser, 105 staff attorneys, and an administrative service. Other professional support available within the VA included advisory medical opinions from the Chief Medical Director and legal opinions from the General Counsel. In addition, under the authority of Section 4009, Title 38, U.S.C., the Board requested 184 opinions from independent medical experts who were not VA employees. The chart shows a breakout of the medical specialties covered by these opinions.

AIRS (Appellate Index and Retrieval System) indexes covered the period from July 1, 1977 through December 31, 1980—about 120,000 BVA decisions. Developed in compliance with the Freedom of Information Act, AIRS includes quarter and cumulative annual subject indexes on microfiche, and BVA decisions, stripped of personal identifiers, on microfilm. Appellants and others interested in decisions of the Board are able to check AIRS to locate specific types of cases. They can then request copies of the decisions they want.

Medical Specialty	Number of Advisory Opinions Requested	
	Fiscal year 1980	Fiscal year 1981
All specialties	211	184
Number requested in connection with:		
Appellate consideration	199	164
Reconsideration	12	20
Internal Medicine:		
General	7	7
Cardiovascular	20	13
Gastroenterology	4	6
Pulmonary diseases	10	12
Surgery:		
General	0	0
Orthopedic	17	6
Thoracic	0	0
Otolaryngology & Ophthalmology	8	8
Psychiatry	68	34
Neurology—Medical and/or Surgical	16	8
Pathology—Medical and/or Surgical	51	70
Other	10	20

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Estimated Number, State, Period of Service—September 30, 1981

(In Thousands)

State	Total Veterans	Veterans per 1,000 Civilian Population [1]	War Veterans							Post-Vietnam Era [5]	Service Between Korean Conflict and Vietnam Era Only
			Total [2]	Vietnam Era		Korean Conflict		World War II [4]	World War I		
				Total [3]	No Service in Korean Conflict	Total [3 4]	No Service in World War II				
Total	30,083#	X	25,789#	9,087	8,537	5,781	4,633	12,170	449	1,254	3,040
State Total	29,829	132.6	25,581	8,984	8,436	5,717	4,576	12,124	445	1,239	3,009
Alabama	422	109.2	362	127	119	92	75	162	6	17	43
Alaska	39	103.3	32	15	14	7	6	12	([8])	2	5
Arizona	347	128.9	299	109	103	69	51	140	5	14	34
Arkansas	277	121.7	242	83	79	49	38	120	5	10	25
California	3,348	143.0	2,888	1,002	931	717	515	1,399	43	140	320
Colorado	382	134.1	323	135	129	70	52	137	5	18	41
Connecticut	463	149.6	398	133	124	100	83	185	6	19	46
Delaware	78	132.2	62	24	22	11	8	31	1	4	12
District of Columbia	96	152.4	82	20	18	26	21	42	1	3	11
Florida	1,397	144.6	1,230	376	348	283	195	656	31	47	120
Georgia	641	118.8	542	220	209	132	106	220	7	29	70
Hawaii	92	101.3	75	31	29	20	16	29	1	4	13
Idaho	105	111.9	89	34	32	17	13	42	2	4	12
Illinois	1,519	133.5	1,301	431	404	302	264	610	23	63	155
Indiana	725	132.2	614	235	222	129	111	271	10	35	76
Iowa	378	129.8	320	116	110	62	55	147	8	17	41
Kansas	311	133.1	269	95	90	54	43	130	6	12	30
Kentucky	412	113.6	355	126	119	76	60	169	7	15	42
Louisiana	447	107.1	385	132	123	91	76	180	6	18	44
Maine	156	139.9	134	48	45	25	20	66	3	5	17
Maryland	629	150.7	538	198	187	134	102	242	7	28	63
Massachusetts	871	152.2	751	261	246	172	143	348	14	36	84
Michigan	1,180	127.6	996	372	351	212	186	443	16	57	127
Minnesota	560	137.4	471	194	185	84	71	205	10	29	60
Mississippi	240	96.0	208	67	63	45	36	105	4	7	25
Missouri	708	144.6	610	214	201	131	109	288	12	28	70
Montana	98	125.3	81	29	27	14	11	41	2	4	13
Nebraska	203	130.3	173	67	64	32	27	78	4	8	22
Nevada	97	122.8	83	28	27	20	15	40	1	5	9
New Hampshire	125	136.3	103	36	34	20	15	52	2	5	17
New Jersey	1,102	150.1	950	305	284	224	186	465	15	41	111
New Mexico	137	106.7	116	42	39	26	20	55	2	5	16
New York	2,422	138.1	2,110	608	564	496	431	1,078	37	89	223
North Carolina	618	107.0	527	210	197	110	91	231	8	23	68
North Dakota	58	90.3	48	16	15	7	6	26	1	2	8
Ohio	1,463	135.6	1,241	450	423	256	218	580	20	69	153
Oklahoma	417	139.2	358	130	124	77	59	168	7	17	42
Oregon	393	149.4	337	123	117	65	48	165	7	18	38
Pennsylvania	1,729	145.8	1,489	494	461	314	262	740	26	71	169
Rhode Island	150	159.2	126	41	38	28	21	65	2	6	18
South Carolina	337	110.2	289	119	114	65	53	118	4	14	34
South Dakota	72	105.2	59	17	16	11	9	32	2	3	10
Tennessee	541	118.4	462	169	161	104	89	204	8	23	56
Texas	1,673	118.8	1,434	530	498	310	237	677	22	70	169
Utah	155	106.5	130	61	58	24	19	51	2	8	17
Vermont	64	125.2	53	21	20	9	7	25	1	4	7
Virginia	664	127.7	568	217	204	139	97	259	8	26	70
Washington	617	151.2	524	204	193	115	79	244	8	29	64
West Virginia	233	119.5	203	64	61	39	34	103	5	8	22
Wisconsin	593	126.1	503	192	181	96	82	229	11	28	62
Wyoming	45	96.3	38	13	13	6	5	19	1	2	5
Outside U.S. – Total [6]	254	X	208	103	101	64	57	46	4	15	31

NOTE: These estimates have been developed from "benchmark" veteran population statistics for the states as of June 30, 1970, based on 1970 Census of Population data on veterans' place of residence, extended to September 30, 1981, on the basis of (1) 1965-1970 veteran interstate migration statistics from the 1970 Census; (2) Bureau of the Census provisional estimates of 1970-71 net civilian migration of the states, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 468, October 5, 1971; and (3) mobility of the United States population, 1975-1976, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 305, January 1977. They are independent of, and therefore not directly comparable with, estimates for June 30, 1970 through June 30, 1974, previously published. Excluded are an estimated 137 thousand who served only between World War I and World War II, and 238 thousand who served only between World War II and the Korean conflict.

See footnotes at end of Table 3.

TABLE 2

Estimated Number, Regional Office, Period of Service —September 30, 1981

(In Thousands)

Regional Office		Total Veterans	War Veterans							Post-Vietnam Era[5]	Service Between Korean Conflict and Vietnam Era Only
			Total[2]	Vietnam Era		Korean Conflict		World War II[4]	World War I		
				Total[3]	No Service in Korean Conflict	Total[3 4]	No Service in World War II				
Total		30,083#	25,789#	9,087	8,537	5,781	4,633	12,170	449	1,254	3,040
Alabama	Montgomery	422	362	127	119	92	75	162	6	17	43
Alaska	Anchorage	39	32	15	14	7	6	12	(8)	2	5
Arizona	Phoenix	347	299	109	103	69	51	140	5	14	34
Arkansas	Little Rock	282	247	84	81	50	39	122	5	10	25
California	Los Angeles	1,727	1,492	503	469	365	274	728	21	70	165
	San Diego	314	269	107	97	75	40	127	5	15	30
	San Francisco	1,307	1,127	392	365	277	201	544	17	55	125
Colorado	Denver	382	323	135	129	70	52	137	5	18	41
Connecticut	Hartford	463	398	133	124	100	83	185	6	19	46
Delaware	Wilmington	78	62	24	22	11	8	31	1	4	12
District of Columbia	Washington	444	378	143	133	105	71	171	3	19	47
Florida	St. Petersburg	1,397	1,230	376	348	283	195	656	31	47	120
Georgia	Atlanta	641	542	220	209	132	106	220	7	29	70
Hawaii	Honolulu	92	75	31	29	20	16	29	1	4	13
Idaho	Boise	105	89	34	32	17	13	42	2	4	12
Illinois	Chicago	1,519	1,301	431	404	302	264	610	23	63	155
Indiana	Indianapolis	725	614	235	222	129	111	271	10	35	76
Iowa	Des Moines	378	320	116	110	62	55	147	8	17	41
Kansas	Wichita	311	269	95	90	54	43	130	6	12	30
Kentucky	Louisville	412	355	126	119	76	60	169	7	15	42
Louisiana	New Orleans	447	385	132	123	91	76	180	6	18	44
Maine	Togus	156	134	48	45	25	20	66	3	5	17
Maryland	Baltimore	422	362	127	120	88	70	166	6	18	42
Massachusetts	Boston	788	679	237	224	156	129	314	12	33	76
Michigan	Detroit	1,180	996	372	351	212	186	443	16	57	127
Minnesota	St. Paul	528	444	184	175	79	67	193	9	27	57
Mississippi	Jackson	240	208	67	63	45	36	105	4	7	25
Missouri	St. Louis	708	610	214	201	131	109	288	12	28	70
Montana	Ft. Harrison	98	81	29	27	14	11	41	2	4	13
Nebraska	Lincoln	203	173	67	64	32	27	78	4	8	22
Nevada	Reno	97	83	28	27	20	15	40	1	5	9
New Hampshire	Manchester	125	103	36	34	20	15	52	2	5	17
New Jersey	Newark	1,102	950	305	284	224	186	465	15	41	111
New Mexico	Albuquerque	137	116	42	39	26	20	55	2	5	16
New York	Buffalo	635	550	171	159	130	112	270	9	25	60
	New York	1,787	1,560	437	405	366	319	808	28	64	163
North Carolina	Winston-Salem	618	527	210	197	110	91	231	8	23	68
North Dakota	Fargo	90	75	26	25	12	10	38	2	4	11
Ohio	Cleveland	1,463	1,241	450	423	256	218	580	20	69	153
Oklahoma	Muskogee	417	358	130	124	77	59	168	7	17	42
Oregon	Portland	393	337	123	117	65	48	165	7	18	38
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	1,099	944	322	300	203	167	461	16	46	109
	Pittsburgh	656	568	179	168	115	99	291	10	26	62
Puerto Rico	San Juan	181	149	49	48	63	57	42	2	11	21
Rhode Island	Providence	233	198	65	60	44	35	99	4	9	26
South Carolina	Columbia	337	289	119	114	65	53	118	4	14	34
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	72	59	17	16	11	9	32	2	3	10
Tennessee	Nashville	541	462	169	161	104	89	204	8	23	56
Texas	Houston	744	637	236	221	140	107	300	9	31	76
	Waco	924	792	293	275	169	129	375	13	39	93
Utah	Salt Lake City	155	130	61	58	24	19	51	2	8	17
Vermont	White River Jct.	64	53	21	20	9	7	25	1	4	7
Virginia	Roanoke	523	448	165	156	106	79	206	7	20	55
Washington	Seattle	617	524	204	193	115	79	244	8	29	64
West Virginia	Huntington	207	180	57	54	35	30	91	5	7	20
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	593	503	192	181	96	82	229	11	28	62
Wyoming	Cheyenne	45	38	13	13	6	5	19	1	2	5
Philippines	Manila	8	4	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	3	1	1	3
Outside Regional Office Areas		65	55	54	53	1	(8)	1	1	3	7

NOTE: For all regional offices whose jurisdiction includes only part of a state or extends into another state, the estimates of veterans are computed by applying the most recent veteran population ratio factors for the counties or urban places involved. These factors were developed from county veteran population estimates as of June 30, 1970 based on the 1970 Census of Population. Refer to general note below Table 1.

See footnotes at end of Table 3.

TABLE 3

Estimated Age, Period of Service—September 30, 1981

(In Thousands)

Age	Total Veterans	War Veterans							Post-Vietnam Era[5]	Service Between Korean Conflict and Vietnam Era Only
		Total[2]	Vietnam Era		Korean Conflict		World War II[4]	World War I		
			Total[3]	No Service in Korean Conflict	Total[3 4]	No Service in World War II				
All Ages	30,083#	25,789#	9,087	8,537	5,781	4,633	12,170	449	1,254	3,040
Under 20 yrs	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
20-24 yrs	917	88	88	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	829	.....
25-29 yrs	1,863	1,528	1,528	1,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	.....
30-34 yrs	3,424	3,375	3,375	3,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	3
35-39 yrs	3,293	2,755	2,755	2,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	530
40-44 yrs	2,429	770	683	670	100	100	.....	.....	1	1,658
45-49 yrs	2,905	2,120	254	95	2,024	2,023	2	.....	([8])	785
50-54 yrs	3,682	3,626	211	18	2,580	2,314	1,294	.....	.....	56
55-59 yrs	4,488	4,481	104	6	593	161	4,314	.....	.....	7
60-64 yrs	3,727	3,726	62	2	306	24	3,700	.....	.....	1
65-69 yrs	1,759	1,759	22	([8])	121	10	1,749	.....	.....	.....
70-74 yrs	794	794	5	([8])	40	1	793	.....	.....	.....
75-79 yrs	243	243	([8])	.....	13	([8])	243	([8])	.....	.....
80-84 yrs	214	214	.....	.....	3	.....	69	145	.....	.....
85 yrs & Over	310	310	.....	.....	1	.....	6	304	.....	.....
Average Age[7]	48.0	49.9	34.3	33.1	51.1	49.3	60.5	85.3	23.4	42.2

NOTE: Excludes an estimated 137 (thousand) who served only between World War I and World War II, all of whom are 65 years of age or older, and 238 (thousand) who served only between World War II and the Korean conflict who are 45-59 years of age.

[1] *Based on civilian population estimates for April 1, 1980, provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.*
[2] *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.*
[3] *Includes 550 (thousand) who served in both the Korean conflict and the Vietnam era.*
[4] *Includes 1,148 (thousand) who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.*
[5] *Service only after May 7, 1975.*
[6] *Includes Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and outlying areas, and foreign countries.*
[7] *Computed from data by single years of age.*
[8] *Less than 0.5 (thousand).*
#There are also 86 living Spanish-American War veterans whose average age is 101.0 years.
X Not applicable.

TABLE 4

Hospital Care and Extended Care: Average Daily Census[1]
Fiscal Years 1972–1981

Fiscal Years	Total	Hospitals				Domiciliaries			Nursing Homes			
		Total	VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component[3]	Non-VA	State	Total	VA Medical Centers—Domiciliary Care Component[2]	State	Total	VA Medical Centers—Nursing Home Care Component	Community	State
1981	102,751	68,479	66,376	1,222	881	11,925	7,353	4,572	22,347	8,145	8,348	5,855
1980	105,085	70,251	68,109	1,213	929	12,786	7,894	4,892	22,048	7,933	8,529	5,586
1979	106,816	71,983	69,821	1,182	980	13,744	8,448	5,296	21,089	7,760	8,126	5,203
1978	109,769	75,390	73,008	1,378	1,004	13,957	8,721	5,236	20,422	7,480	7,997	4,945
1977	111,164	77,671	75,285	1,344	1,042	14,214	8,933	5,281	19,279	7,166	7,507	4,606
1976	113,055	80,519	78,264	1,233	1,022	14,652	9,090	5,562	17,884	6,993	6,646	4,245
1975	114,384	82,253	79,973	1,267	1,013	15,030	9,181	5,849	17,101	6,739	6,239	4,123
1974	114,426	83,534	81,453	1,053	1,028	15,584	9,723	5,861	15,308	6,418	4,885	4,005
1973	115,170	84,556	82,479	1,031	1,046	16,286	10,261	6,025	14,328	6,094	4,572	3,662
1972	113,907	83,185	80,971	1,154	1,060	17,957	11,988	5,969	12,765	5,440	3,990	3,335

[1] *Fiscal year averages based on total patient bed days during year divided by the number of days in year.*
[2] *Includes restoration center program data for fiscal year 1972.*
[3] *Beginning with FY 1973, patients coming to VA hospitals for chronic dialysis are considered inpatients; there was an average daily patient census of 637 with one day duration of stay during FY 1981.*

TABLE 5

Hospital Care and Extended Care: Admissions[1]
Fiscal Years 1972–1981

Fiscal Years	Total	Hospitals				Domiciliaries			Nursing Homes			
		Total	VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component[1] [3]	Non-VA	State	Total	VA Medical Centers—Domiciliary Care Component[2]	State	Total	VA Medical Centers—Nursing Home Care Component	Community	State
1981	1,258,648	1,217,342	1,183,458	29,397	4,487	11,142	6,571	4,571	30,164	5,368	20,265	4,531
1980	1,256,186	1,216,367	1,182,603	28,760	5,004	10,746	6,115	4,631	29,073	4,666	19,610	4,797
1979	1,236,987	1,196,169	1,162,566	28,403	5,200	12,278	6,920	5,358	28,540	4,428	19,925	4,187
1978	1,233,818	1,193,613	1,157,787	30,369	5,457	12,382	7,230	5,152	27,823	4,157	19,314	4,352
1977	1,211,029	1,170,563	1,133,380	31,449	5,734	12,998	7,755	5,243	27,468	3,966	19,340	4,162
1976	1,175,148	1,136,285	1,102,271	28,238	5,776	14,134	8,169	5,965	24,729	4,023	16,553	4,153
1975	1,107,808	1,069,757	1,036,101	27,710	5,946	14,478	7,831	6,647	23,573	3,767	16,056	3,750
1974	1,028,502	991,473	964,466	21,091	5,916	15,558	8,522	7,036	21,471	3,834	13,598	4,039
1973	968,203	932,481	905,545	20,816	6,120	17,459	10,365	7,094	18,263	4,002	10,774	3,487
1972	829,305	793,538	765,786	21,578	6,174	18,712	12,103	6,609	17,055	3,785	10,135	3,135

[1] *Interhospital transfer data are excluded.*
[2] *Includes restoration center program data for fiscal year 1972.*
[3] *Beginning with FY 1973, patients admitted to VA hospitals for chronic dialysis are considered inpatients; there were 232,644 admissions for one day duration of stay during FY 1981.*

TABLE 6

VA Medical Centers: Average Operating Beds[1]
Fiscal Years 1972–1981

Fiscal Years	All VA Facilities	Hospital Care Component				Domiciliary Care Component[2]	Nursing Home Care Component
		Total	Bed Section				
			Medical	Surgical	Psychiatric		
1981	99,169	82,079	40,501	17,533	24,045	8,390	8,700
1980	101,740	84,129	41,203	18,040	24,886	9,217	8,394
1979	105,469	87,713	42,772	18,542	26,402	9,389	8,357
1978	108,891	91,215	44,372	19,175	27,669	9,792	7,884
1977	109,879	92,370	44,587	19,610	28,173	9,936	7,573
1976	111,574	94,075	44,943	19,854	29,278	10,101	7,398
1975	112,143	94,801	44,893	19,725	30,183	10,310	7,032
1974	113,714	96,106	45,331	19,597	31,178	10,839	6,769
1973	115,369	97,689	45,261	19,640	32,788	11,172	6,508
1972	115,268	96,352	40,003	19,212	37,137	13,097	5,819

[1] *Fiscal year averages are based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13 consecutive months, beginning with June of the prior year and ending with June of the indicated fiscal year. Beginning with FY 1977 averages are based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13 consecutive months, beginning with September of the prior year and ending with September of the indicated fiscal year.*
[2] *Includes restoration center program data for fiscal year 1972.*

Hospital Care and Extended Care: Patients Remaining (On Rolls) At End of Period[1]—Fiscal Years 1972–1981

Fiscal Years	Total	Hospitals								Domiciliaries			Nursing Homes			
		Total	VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component			Non-VA			State	Total	VA Medical Centers—Domiciliary Care Component [3]	State	Total	VA Medical Centers—Nursing Home Care Component	Community	State
			Total	Bed Occupants	ABO [2]	Total	Bed Occupants	ABO [2]								
1981	104,617	67,837	66,118	65,420	698	827	824	3	892	12,573	8,063	4,510	24,207	8,641	9,492	6,074
1980	105,831	70,519	68,626	67,862	764	999	996	3	894	12,986	8,306	4,680	22,326	8,289	8,330	5,707
1979	106,349	69,828	67,897	66,914	983	945	923	22	986	14,245	9,061	5,184	22,276	8,092	8,836	5,348
1978	108,529	72,283	70,134	69,062	1,072	1,164	1,162	2	985	14,858	9,595	5,263	21,388	7,893	8,336	5,159
1977	111,267	75,271	73,116	72,010	1,106	1,138	1,123	15	1,017	15,282	9,902	5,380	20,714	7,603	8,310	4,801
1976	112,114	77,750	75,786	74,413	1,373	957	942	15	1,007	15,317	10,120	5,197	19,047	7,419	7,196	4,432
1975	113,422	79,499	77,432	76,007	1,425	1,031	1,008	23	1,036	15,882	10,226	5,656	18,041	7,075	6,869	4,097
1974	114,174	80,526	78,640	76,847	1,793	852	811	41	1,034	16,415	10,653	5,762	17,233	6,828	6,287	4,118
1973	113,496	81,146	79,336	77,356	1,980	793	762	31	1,017	17,322	11,373	5,949	15,028	6,526	4,695	3,807
1972	113,492	81,489	79,406	77,344	2,062	1,053	820	233	1,030	18,107	12,235	5,872	13,896	5,627	4,740	3,529

[1] *Patients remaining (on rolls) on June 30 of each fiscal year through 1976, and September 30 thereafter.*

[2] *Denotes absent bed occupants, i.e., patients on authorized absence.*

[3] *Includes restoration center program data for fiscal year 1972.*

Hospital Care and Extended Care: Total Discharges[1]— Fiscal Years 1972–1981

Fiscal Years	Total	Hospitals				Domiciliaries			Nursing Homes			
		Total	VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component [2 4]	Non-VA	State	Total	VA Medical Centers—Domiciliary Care Component [3]	State	Total	VA Medical Centers—Nursing Home Care Component	Community	State
1981	1,255,639	1,216,359	1,182,384	29,524	4,451	11,606	6,814	4,792	27,674	4,913	18,750	4,011
1980	1,253,427	1,212,447	1,178,890	28,457	5,100	11,969	6,874	5,095	29,011	4,461	20,206	4,344
1979	1,235,811	1,195,884	1,162,355	28,323	5,206	12,832	7,480	5,352	27,095	4,190	18,971	3,934
1978	1,233,634	1,194,367	1,158,621	30,253	5,493	12,914	7,680	5,234	26,353	3,778	18,660	3,915
1977	1,211,506	1,173,740	1,136,647	31,378	5,715	13,173	8,103	5,070	24,593	3,714	17,048	3,831
1976	1,174,973	1,137,231	1,103,108	28,316	5,807	14,635	8,288	6,347	23,107	3,522	15,802	3,783
1975	1,106,685	1,069,945	1,036,441	27,573	5,931	14,668	8,262	6,406	22,072	3,457	14,880	3,735
1974	1,026,576	991,599	964,653	21,047	5,899	15,959	9,269	6,690	19,018	3,496	11,850	3,672
1973	968,469	933,237	906,015	21,084	6,138	17,471	10,721	6,750	17,761	3,009	11,592	3,160
1972	830,697	794,785	766,892	21,682	6,211	20,215	14,201	6,014	15,697	2,959	10,049	2,689

[1] *Includes deaths.*

[2] *Interhospital transfer data are excluded.*

[3] *Includes restoration center program data for fiscal year 1972.*

[4] *Beginning with FY 1973, patients coming to VA hospitals for chronic dialysis are considered inpatients. There were 232,644 patients treated for one day during fiscal year 1981.*

Hospital Care and Extended Care: Patients Treated[1]— Fiscal Years 1972–1981

Fiscal Years	Total	Hospitals				Domiciliaries			Nursing Homes			
		Total	VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component [3]	Non-VA	State	Total	VA Medical Centers—Domiciliary Care Component [2]	State	Total	VA Medical Centers—Nursing Home Care Component	Community	State
1981	1,360,256	1,284,196	1,248,502	30,351	5,343	24,179	14,877	9,302	51,881	13,554	28,242	10,085
1980	1,359,269	1,282,966	1,247,516	29,456	5,994	24,966	15,180	9,786	51,337	12,750	28,536	10,051
1979	1,342,161	1,265,712	1,230,252	29,268	6,192	27,077	16,541	10,536	49,372	12,283	27,807	9,282
1978	1,342,164	1,266,650	1,228,755	31,418	6,478	27,772	17,275	10,497	47,741	11,671	26,966	9,074
1977	1,322,773	1,249,011	1,209,763	32,516	6,732	28,455	18,005	10,450	45,307	11,317	25,358	8,632
1976	1,287,087	1,214,981	1,178,894	29,273	6,814	29,952	18,408	11,544	42,154	10,941	22,998	8,215
1975	1,220,107	1,149,444	1,113,873	28,604	6,967	30,550	18,488	12,062	40,113	10,532	21,749	7,832
1974	1,140,750	1,072,125	1,043,293	21,899	6,933	32,374	19,922	12,452	36,251	10,324	18,137	7,790
1973	1,081,965	1,014,383	985,351	21,877	7,155	34,793	22,094	12,699	32,789	9,535	16,287	6,967
1972	944,189	876,274	846,298	22,735	7,241	38,322	26,436	11,886	29,593	8,586	14,789	6,218

[1] *Fiscal year data based on number of discharges and deaths during year plus number of patients on the rolls at the end of the year.*

[2] *Includes restoration center program data for fiscal year 1972.*

[3] *Beginning with FY 1973, patients coming to VA hopsitals for chronic dialysis are considered inpatients. There were 232,644 patients treated for one day during fiscal year 1981.*

TABLE 10

Inpatient and Ambulatory Care: Program Summary—Fiscal Year 1981

Location of VA Facility	Inpatient Care — Patients Treated								Ambulatory Care				
	Hospitals			Nursing Homes			Domiciliaries		Medical Visits		Dental Care		
											VA Staff		Fee Basis
	VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component	Non-VA [1,2]	State Home [1,3]	VA Medical Centers—Nursing Home Care Component	Community [1,2]	State Home [1,3]	VA Medical Centers—Domiciliary Care Component	State Home [1,3]	VA Staff	Fee Basis [1,4]	Examinations	Treatment Cases Completed	Net Cases Authorized [1,5]
All facilities — Total	1,248,502	30,351	5,343	13,554	28,242	10,085	14,877	9,302	15,825,064	2,104,486	90,406	85,982	90,661
Alabama:													
Birmingham	13,231	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	113,926	.....	2,043	2,067	.....
Montgomery	3,193	299	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	40,266	39,445	595	668	958
Montgomery	3,193	299	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	33,248	39,445	595	668	958
Mobile	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,018	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuscaloosa	4,377	8	.....	158	108	.....	.....	.....	53,463	.....	558	519	.....
Tuskegee	6,203	.....	.....	140	62	.....	.....	.....	39,606	.....	147	146	.....
Alaska: Anchorage	.....	4,055	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	743	12,939	.....	.....	335
Arizona:													
Phoenix	9,882	254	.....	174	498	.....	.....	.....	115,885	28,504	1,183	1,462	1,346
Prescott	3,730	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	399	.....	29,578	.....	148	144	.....
Tucson	9,679	97	.....	60	232	.....	.....	.....	121,410	.....	245	241	.....
Arkansas:													
Fayetteville	3,856	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	27,795	.....	294	345	.....
Little Rock	19,303	391	.....	249	262	.....	.....	121	160,714	42,100	701	623	1,166
Little Rock	19,303	391	.....	249	262	.....	.....	.....	99,607	42,100	676	413	1,166
No. Little Rock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,107	.....	25	210	.....
California:													
Fresno	5,395	1	.....	.....	166	.....	.....	.....	65,137	.....	168	320	.....
Livermore	2,220	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	30,390	.....	219	221	.....
Loma Linda	9,602	131	.....	204	173	.....	.....	.....	130,735	.....	1,122	917	.....
Long Beach	18,743	.....	.....	429	508	.....	.....	.....	342,834	.....	1,815	314	.....
Los Angeles — Brentwood	3,194	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	161,172	.....	35	88	.....
Los Angeles — Wadsworth	15,847	.....	.....	.....	397	.....	629	.....	205,723	.....	524	394	.....
Los Angeles	.....	860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,122	88,132	1,343	976	4,681
Martinez	7,227	31	.....	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	174,063	.....	927	928	.....
Martinez	7,227	31	.....	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	94,915	.....	235	238	.....
Oakland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,944	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,204	.....	692	690	.....
Palo Alto	12,530	5	.....	462	173	.....	.....	.....	184,386	.....	477	516	.....
Palo Alto Div	12,530	5	.....	462	173	.....	.....	.....	100,030	.....	419	465	.....
Menlo Park Div	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,356	.....	58	51	.....
San Diego	14,531	133	.....	187	88	.....	.....	.....	201,742	8,803	3,346	1,882	2,178
San Diego (La Jolla Village Dr.)	14,531	133	.....	187	88	.....	.....	.....	143,646	8,803	1,132	1,109	.....
San Diego (Camino Del Rio No.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,096	.....	2,214	773	2,178
San Francisco	10,220	1,031	1,260	.....	185	826	.....	1,308	188,917	93,107	445	508	10,540
Sepulveda	11,734	.....	.....	286	148	.....	.....	.....	189,672	.....	1,096	1,172	.....
Colorado:													
Denver	12,068	168	.....	.....	246	198	.....	116	141,797	14,078	544	751	1,280
Ft. Lyon	1,216	12	.....	47	54	.....	.....	.....	23,061	.....	48	47	.....
Grand Junction	2,406	.....	.....	64	76	.....	.....	.....	18,050	.....	106	100	.....

Connecticut:														
Newington	4,043	48	843	.....	121	.....	.....	905	53,715	22,694	567	490	433	
West Haven	11,394	.....	.....	96	122	.....	.....	.....	108,190	.....	696	699	.....	
Delaware: Wilmington	4,406	47		111	225	285	.....	30	43,377	3,509	466	544	83	
District of Columbia:														
Washington	17,913	41	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	572	176,927	1,736	1,066	677	2,554	
Florida:														
Bay Pines	9,602	2,518	.....	300	801	.....	413	.....	176,598	137,727	2,537	1,826	5,878	
Bay Pines	9,602	2,518	.....	300	801	.....	413	.....	77,950	137,727	652	1,000	.....	
Ft. Myers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,312	.....	1,207	151	.....	
St. Petersburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,336	.....	678	675	5,878	
Gainesville	13,393	15	.....	.....	222	.....	.....	.....	146,836	.....	905	889	.....	
Gainesville	13,393	15	.....	.....	222	.....	.....	.....	103,153	.....	192	217	.....	
Jacksonville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,683	.....	713	672	.....	
Lake City	7,789	3	.....	48	61	.....	.....	.....	26,273	.....	196	178	.....	
Miami	17,246	494	.....	191	331	.....	.....	.....	282,259	.....	1,863	1,964	.....	
Miami	17,246	494	.....	191	331	.....	.....	.....	232,007	.....	1,036	1,059	.....	
Riviera Beach	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,252	.....	827	905	.....	
Tampa	21,509	58	.....	.....	570	.....	.....	.....	200,290	.....	1,221	1,555	.....	
Tampa	21,509	58	.....	.....	570	.....	.....	.....	139,519	.....	679	870	.....	
Orlando	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,771	.....	542	685	.....	
Georgia:														
Atlanta	13,277	416	.....	.....	380	.....	.....	.....	159,860	47,472	864	1,043	3,801	
Augusta	11,139	25	.....	53	288	357	.....	.....	95,303	.....	623	602	.....	
Forest Hills Div	11,139	25	.....	53	288	.....	.....	.....	66,470	.....	509	498	.....	
Lenwood Div	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,833	.....	114	104	.....	
Dublin	5,282	.....	.....	117	94	256	538	437	22,139	.....	136	150	.....	
Hawaii: Honolulu	.....	2,082	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	49,186	7,985	379	560	430	
Idaho: Boise	3,320	309	.....	.....	120	109	.....	258	47,882	18,308	483	517	877	
Illinois:														
Chicago (Lake Side)	12,376	18	.....	.....	339	.....	.....	.....	131,190	.....	121	113	.....	
Chicago (West Side)	7,614	283	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	199,175	59,988	1,092	1,058	1,626	
Danville	5,222	.....	.....	165	133	.....	.....	.....	61,414	.....	244	220	.....	
Danville	5,222	.....	.....	165	133	.....	.....	.....	39,386	.....	144	123	.....	
Peoria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,028	.....	100	97	.....	
Hines	22,586	.....	.....	.....	655	.....	.....	.....	213,430	.....	277	244	.....	
Marion	3,711	24	.....	.....	187	.....	.....	.....	46,914	.....	266	245	.....	
Marion	3,711	24	.....	.....	187	.....	.....	.....	22,988	.....	266	245	.....	
Evansville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,926	.....	.....	.....	.....	
North Chicago	6,798	.....	.....	235	309	.....	.....	.....	104,083	.....	197	293	.....	
Indiana:														
Ft. Wayne	3,155	.....	.....	77	130	.....	.....	.....	19,661	.....	196	157	.....	
Indianapolis	12,035	311	.....	132	188	227	.....	116	106,188	67,720	736	689	558	
Cold Spring Road Div	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	
West 10th Street Div	12,035	311	.....	132	188	.....	.....	.....	89,657	67,720	736	689	558	
Marion	2,961	.....	.....	90	122	.....	.....	.....	29,597	.....	150	198	.....	
Iowa:														
Des Moines	5,772	66	268	.....	227	512	.....	169	76,720	25,635	361	341	819	
Iowa City	11,403	197	503	.....	323	857	.....	223	65,567	.....	202	235	.....	
Knoxville	1,846	.....	.....	244	92	.....	.....	.....	27,678	.....	88	85	.....	
Kansas:														
Leavenworth	5,468	.....	.....	61	145	.....	1,735	.....	27,632	.....	150	133	.....	
Topeka	5,490	.....	.....	96	141	.....	.....	.....	89,507	.....	356	338	.....	
Wichita	4,364	89	.....	.....	63	72	.....	69	44,198	15,118	349	374	451	
Kentucky:														
Lexington	12,834	64		190	246	.....	.....	.....	102,134	.....	323	339	.....	
Leestown Div	12,834	64	.....	190	246	.....	.....	.....	36,524	.....	42	70	.....	
Cooper Dr. Div	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,610	.....	281	269	.....	
Louisville	7,848	126	.....	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	79,136	15,849	692	889	532	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 10–Continued

Inpatients and Ambulatory Care: Program Summary—Fiscal Year 1981

Location of VA Facility	Inpatient Care—Patients Treated								Ambulatory Care				
	Hospitals			Nursing Homes			Domiciliaries		Medical Visits		Dental Care		
											VA Staff		Fee Basis
	VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component	Non-VA [1,2]	State Home [1,3]	VA Medical Centers—Nursing Home Care Component	Community [1,2]	State Home [1,3]	VA Medical Centers—Domiciliary Care Component	State Home [1,3]	VA Staff	Fee Basis [1,4]	Examinations	Treatment Cases Completed	Net Cases Authorized [1,5]
Louisiana:													
Alexandria	6,043	2	.....	129	124	.....	.....	.....	29,190	.....	141	151	.....
New Orleans	12,777	149	.....	.....	167	.....	.....	152	211,106	40,149	845	673	546
New Orleans	12,777	149	.....	.....	167	.....	.....	.....	182,986	40,149	457	511	546
Baton Rouge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,120	.....	388	162	.....
Shreveport	9,652	62	.....	.....	171	.....	.....	.....	72,813	14,366	612	592	558
Maine: Togus	7,594	136	.....	70	120	.....	.....	.....	42,450	24,766	374	350	524
Maryland:													
Baltimore	6,734	105	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	161,681	9,804	590	777	425
Baltimore (Loch Raven)	6,734	105	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	99,634	9,804	159	142	.....
Baltimore (Federal Building)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,047	.....	431	635	425
Ft. Howard	2,126	.....	.....	58	88	.....	.....	.....	18,561	.....	34	35	.....
Perry Point	2,907	.....	.....	103	41	.....	.....	.....	40,485	.....	96	96	.....
Massachusetts:													
Bedford	3,428	8	.....	208	130	.....	.....	.....	104,326	.....	273	266	.....
Boston	14,440	1	.....	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	166,738	.....	53	124	.....
Boston (So. Hunting Ave.)	14,440	1	.....	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	136,164	.....	53	124	.....
Lowell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,574	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston (Cort Street)	.....	407	1,646	.....	.....	234	.....	614	195,408	53,506	1,496	1,360	696
Brockton	4,392	.....	.....	130	111	.....	.....	.....	100,964	.....	740	671	.....
Northampton	2,464	34	208	66	97	371	.....	70	82,274	.....	474	481	.....
Northampton	2,464	34	.....	66	97	.....	.....	.....	59,870	.....	474	481	.....
Springfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,404	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Roxbury	4,592	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	59,565	.....	230	343	.....
West Roxbury	4,592	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	39,158	.....	230	343	.....
Worcester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,407	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan:													
Allen Park	12,761	290	.....	99	232	695	.....	227	181,826	43,158	757	242	2,190
Ann Arbor	12,657	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	.....	102,591	.....	423	513	.....
Ann Arbor	12,657	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	.....	70,826	.....	129	229	.....
Toledo, OH	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,009	.....	294	284	.....
Battle Creek	4,653	.....	.....	243	141	.....	.....	.....	95,387	.....	941	884	.....
Battle Creek	4,653	.....	.....	243	141	.....	.....	.....	71,450	.....	148	178	.....
Grand Rapids	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,937	.....	793	706	.....
Iron Mountain	4,517	51	.....	172	43	.....	.....	47	21,530	4,212	76	63	503
Saginaw	4,429	.....	.....	69	171	.....	.....	.....	32,177	.....	308	347	.....
Minnesota:													
Minneapolis	19,255	346	.....	.....	547	180	.....	685	222,923	45,050	1,274	943	4,437
Minneapolis	19,255	346	.....	.....	547	.....	.....	.....	190,102	45,050	1,274	943	4,437
St. Paul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,821	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Cloud	3,268	.....	.....	50	151	.....	.....	.....	49,116	.....	247	241	.....
Mississippi:													
Biloxi	7,455	.....	.....	42	246	.....	789	.....	70,808	.....	368	332	.....
Biloxi Div	7,455	.....	.....	42	246	.....	789	.....	37,486	.....	253	224	.....
Gulfport Div	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,322	.....	115	108	.....
Jackson	14,967	109	.....	137	127	.....	.....	.....	80,553	25,574	442	494	1,299

Missouri:													
Columbia	7,576	193	.....	68	141	.....	.....	.....	61,440	.....	134	133	.....
Kansas City	11,811	106	.....	.....	259	.....	.....	.....	115,639	27,716	467	477	493
Poplar Bluff	4,224	.....	.....	109	132	.....	.....	.....	28,088	.....	211	221	.....
St. Louis	14,940	36	.....	112	330	247	.....	143	211,967	10,005	639	645	668
John Cochran Div	14,940	36	.....	112	330	.....	.....	.....	157,836	10,005	466	487	668
Jefferson Barracks Div	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,131	.....	173	158	.....
Montana:													
Ft. Harrison	3,168	246	.....	.....	94	58	.....	85	15,425	25,761	82	71	690
Miles City	2,012	.....	.....	36	58	.....	.....	.....	11,186	.....	25	27	.....
Nebraska:													
Grand Island	2,778	3	.....	68	11	609	.....	215	17,212	.....	93	100	.....
Lincoln	4,621	47	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	37,960	11,696	234	252	.....
Omaha	8,118	16	.....	.....	211	.....	.....	.....	77,845	.....	354	506	333
Nevada:													
Las Vegas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,860	.....	534	532	.....
Reno	4,418	57	.....	34	52	.....	.....	.....	51,340	3,405	360	362	46
New Hampshire: Manchester	3,671	107	.....	326	99	108	.....	.....	53,910	16,266	548	456	498
New Jersey:													
East Orange	15,415	136	.....	81	355	324	.....	97	180,518	35,155	1,026	865	831
East Orange	15,415	.....	.....	81	355	.....	.....	.....	114,779	35,155	1,026	865	831
Newark	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,739	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyons	4,135	.....	.....	118	82	.....	.....	.....	43,953	.....	244	295	.....
New Mexico: Albuquerque	8,894	147	.....	111	211	.....	.....	.....	111,140	19,700	883	901	978
New York:													
Albany	9,147	58	.....	148	71	.....	.....	.....	113,743	25,714	351	399	711
Batavia	2,260	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	71,958	.....	173	192	.....
Batavia	2,260	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	24,229	.....	173	192	.....
Rochester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,729	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bath	1,511	23	.....	266	35	.....	786	.....	14,578	800	133	100	6
Bronx	15,117	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	138,818	.....	294	294	.....
Brooklyn	18,082	4	.....	469	84	.....	.....	.....	184,405	.....	391	371	.....
Brooklyn Div	18,082	.....	.....	469	84	.....	.....	.....	159,306	.....	295	287	.....
St. Albans Div	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,099	.....	96	84	.....
Brooklyn	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,224	1,984	989	1,066	39
Buffalo	14,218	130	.....	64	98	.....	.....	.....	157,229	22,952	900	920	159
Canandaigua	3,064	.....	.....	132	15	.....	.....	.....	38,922	.....	175	197	.....
Castle Point	2,998	.....	.....	157	20	.....	.....	.....	24,284	.....	203	281	.....
Montrose	4,465	.....	.....	156	13	.....	.....	.....	78,209	.....	488	373	.....
New York	14,144	370	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	291,522	20,824	1,189	2,225	887
New York (First Ave.)	14,144	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	124,941	20,824	1,189	2,225	887
New York	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166,581	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northport	11,872	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	184,273	.....	856	781	.....
Syracuse	5,655	138	.....	68	43	127	.....	98	87,037	43,913	634	463	781
North Carolina:													
Asheville	8,683	25	.....	114	148	.....	.....	.....	73,345	.....	345	348	.....
Durham	10,100	.....	.....	.....	172	.....	.....	.....	96,373	.....	274	362	.....
Fayetteville	5,654	.....	.....	59	143	.....	.....	.....	55,851	.....	323	368	.....
Salisbury	5,840	186	.....	145	107	.....	.....	.....	79,228	60,907	600	579	2,308
Salisbury	5,840	.....	.....	145	107	.....	.....	.....	54,327	60,907	311	383	.....
Winston-Salem	.....	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,901	.....	289	196	2,308
North Dakota: Fargo	4,551	364	.....	111	96	.....	.....	147	27,131	31,775	244	271	611
Ohio:													
Chillicothe	5,409	.....	.....	188	415	.....	.....	.....	46,720	.....	201	146	.....
Cincinnati	9,873	136	.....	325	208	.....	.....	.....	108,131	11,231	302	367	1,085
Cleveland	16,611	130	.....	152	357	336	.....	598	229,658	43,231	1,142	1,311	483
Wade Park Div	16,611	130	.....	152	357	.....	.....	.....	137,336	43,231	584	721	.....
Brecksville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,843	.....	393	536	483
Canton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,479	.....	165	54	.....
Columbus	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,688	23,768	379	198	635
Columbus (Clinic Dr.)	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,129	23,768	379	198	635
Columbus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,559	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton	6,931	.....	.....	372	142	.....	1,240	.....	52,997	.....	446	407	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 10--Continued

Inpatient and Ambulatory Care: Program Summary—Fiscal Year 1981

Location of VA Facility	Inpatient Care—Patients Treated								Ambulatory Care				
	Hospitals			Nursing Homes			Domiciliaries		Medical Visits		Dental Care		
											VA Staff		Fee Basis
	VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component	Non-VA [1,2]	State Home [1,3]	VA Medical Centers—Nursing Home Care Component	Community [1,2]	State Home [1,3]	VA Medical Centers—Domiciliary Care Component	State Home [1,3]	VA Staff	Fee Basis [1,4]	Examinations	Treatment Cases Completed	Net Cases Authorized [1,5]
Oklahoma:													
Muskogee	4,225	150	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	82,137	21,903	1,071	1,145	866
Muskogee	4,225	150	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	43,045	21,903	459	489	866
Tulsa	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	.....	.....	.....	39,092	.....	612	656	.....
Oklahoma City	13,780	9	615	.....	.....	1,178	.....	777	136,043	.....	649	571	.....
Oregon:													
Portland	16,145	538	.....	.....	566	.....	.....	.....	144,034	48,569	543	458	1,490
Portland (Marquam Hill)	16,145	538	.....	.....	566	.....	.....	.....	73,639	48,569	368	295	1,490
Vancouver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,595	.....	175	163	.....
Portland (SW. Stark St.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roseburg	3,796	1	.....	110	224	.....	.....	.....	38,236	.....	86	80	.....
White City	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,812	.....	6,892	.....	93	104	.....
Pennsylvania:													
Altoona	2,170	122	.....	62	62	76	.....	116	19,844	18,434	182	199	425
Butler	2,990	7	.....	145	67	.....	.....	.....	30,883	3,174	346	310	109
Coatesville	4,123	14	.....	82	328	.....	.....	.....	52,310	3,893	101	111	43
Erie	2,889	64	.....	60	44	94	.....	104	29,,435	4,642	184	168	143
Lebanon	3,152	95	.....	158	69	.....	.....	.....	53,988	29,731	159	177	503
Lebanon	3,152	95	.....	158	69	.....	.....	.....	42,713	29,731	159	177	503
Harrisburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,275	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	9,649	520	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	264,579	49,237	1,223	1,165	713
Philadelphia (Univ. & Woodland Ave.)	9,649	520	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	169,459	49,237	.....	285	.....
Philadelphia (Cherry St.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,120	.....	1,223	880	713
Pittsburgh (Highland Dr.)	3,084	30	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	52,476	5,361	408	478	117
Pittsburgh	11,979	29	.....	309	307	.....	.....	.....	133,166	11,324	347	413	108
Pittsburgh (Univ. Dr.) Div	11,979	29	.....	309	307	.....	.....	.....	115,969	11,324	281	323	108
Aspinwall Div	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,197	.....	66	90	.....
Pittsburgh (Liberty Ave.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilkes-Barre	5,706	202	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	.....	114,561	29,735	1,637	1,779	533
Wilkes-Barre	5,706	202	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	.....	82,991	29,735	1,312	1,256	533
Allentown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,570	.....	325	523	.....
Philippines: Manila	.....	1,011	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,620	1,207	.....	.....	28
Puerto Rico:													
San Juan	16,561	3,689	.....	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	243,057	77,461	2,476	858	1,926
San Juan	16,561	3,689	.....	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	195,925	77,461	1,940	416	1,831
Mayaguez	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,132	.....	536	442	95
Rhode Island:													
Providence	8,387	136	.....	.....	130	330	.....	149	130,296	16,407	855	1,144	256
Providence	8,387	136	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	121,633	16,407	855	1,144	256
New Bedford, MA	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,663	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina:													
Charleston	6,959	.....	.....	.....	.. 131	.....	.....	.....	72,142	.....	460	459	.....
Columbia	9,238	371	.....	219	185	180	.....	.....	100,956	26,424	1,472	1,465	1,527
Columbia	9,238	371	.....	219	185	.....	.....	.....	77,446	26,424	610	559	1,527
Greenville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,510	.....	862	906	.....

South Dakota:														
Ft. Meade	3,494	6	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	32,967	.....	141	136	.....
Hot Springs	4,443	.....	.....	.....	24	41	859	112	17,461	.....	44	53	.....
Sioux Falls	4,309	44	.....	99	125	.....	.....	.....	28,526	10,499	157	125	305
Tennessee:													
Memphis	16,062	.....	.....	88	147	.....	.....	.....	155,648	.....	676	748	.....
Mountain Home	6,081	.....	.....	78	334	.....	1,377	.....	49,198	.....	231	297	.....
Murfreesboro	2,100	.....	.....	73	73	.....	.....	.....	26,407	.....	181	197	.....
Nashville	14,347	430	.....	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	135,101	20,260	562	563	2,281
Nashville	14,347	430	.....	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	97,533	20,260	562	563	2,281
Chattanooga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,940	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knoxville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,628	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas:													
Amarillo	3,457	9	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	26,882	.....	124	125	.....
Big Spring	3,783	.....	.....	146	156	.....	.....	.....	20,951	.....	97	80	.....
Bonham	1,941	.....	.....	140	132	.....	407	.....	15,891	.....	265	268	.....
Dallas	17,961	255	.....	.....	545	.....	.....	.....	178,814	43,114	1,117	1,014	2,722
El Paso	.....	817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,459	12,472	605	566	688
Houston	17,786	130	.....	105	419	.....	.....	.....	257,821	9,877	680	799	633
Houston	17,786	130	.....	105	419	.....	.....	.....	239,631	9,877	517	634	633
Beaumont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,190	.....	163	165	.....
Kerrville	4,981	.....	.....	45	170	.....	.....	.....	27,177	.....	22	43	.....
Lubbock	.....	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,302	15,049	414	200	479
Marlin	1,990	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	9,278	.....	70	52	.....
San Antonio	19,121	293	.....	.....	422	.....	.....	.....	187,850	10,365	1,347	1,583	876
San Antonio (Merton Minter Blvd.)	19,121	293	.....	.....	422	.....	.....	.....	134,293	10,365	960	1,277	876
Corpus Christi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,063	.....	.....	.....	.....
McAllen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,366	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Antonio (Dwyer Ave.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,128	.....	387	306	.....
Temple	10,555	.....	.....	63	251	.....	1,038	.....	74,152	.....	633	619	.....
Waco	5,309	100	.....	121	145	.....	.....	.....	95,108	15,579	387	474	724
Waco (Memorial Dr.)	5,309	.....	.....	121	145	.....	.....	.....	89,046	15,579	387	474	724
Waco (No. Valley Mills Dr.)	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,062	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah: Salt Lake City	10,411	54	.....	72	278	.....	.....	.....	109,310	9,613	594	660	222
Vermont: White River Junction	4,288	76	.....	153	64	265	.....	36	52,796	11,446	282	265	191
Virginia:													
Hampton	6,054	19	.....	177	125	.....	895	.....	70,564	.....	969	715	.....
Richmond	14,187	5	.....	.....	227	.....	.....	.....	122,751	.....	1,063	1,047	.....
Salem	8,219	266	.....	199	171	.....	.....	.....	117,896	43,059	504	427	2,285
Washington:													
American Lake (Tacoma)	2,893	149	.....	94	61	.....	.....	.....	50,664	.....	477	477	.....
Seattle	8,364	508	.....	.....	418	360	.....	396	142,118	35,191	179	458	2,693
Spokane	4,079	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	.....	.....	39,282	.....	417	410	.....
Walla Walla	2,183	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	23,406	.....	107	88	.....
West Virginia:													
Beckley	5,307	.....	.....	59	96	.....	.....	.....	25,086	595	142	187	.....
Clarksburg	6,179	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	33,454	.....	230	228	.....
Huntington	3,085	65	.....	.....	230	.....	.....	.....	42,858	18,040	198	261	977
Martinsburg	6,170	3	.....	157	211	.....	854	.....	57,438	3,154	147	105	62
Wisconsin:													
Madison	9,344	.....	.....	.....	110	573	.....	46	55,752	.....	62	64	.....
Tomah	3,101	.....	.....	123	88	.....	.....	.....	34,656	.....	23	17	.....
Wood	13,585	448	.....	243	393	.....	1,135	.....	210,360	45,964	1,658	481	2,601
Wyoming:													
Cheyenne	2,952	16	.....	61	62	.....	.....	.....	18,056	4,470	164	215	189
Sheridan	1,963	30	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	64	19,710	.....	14	17	.....

[1] *As reported by VA authorizing facility.*
[2] *Authorized and paid for by VA.*
[3] *Supported by VA.*
[4] *Medical visits to private physicians authorized by VA on a fee-for-service basis.*
[5] *Net number of dental cases authorized by VA to private dentists on a fee-for-service basis.*

TABLE 11

Applications For Medical Care—Fiscal Years 1980—1981

Item	FY 1981	FY 1980
Total applications	2,835,577	2,744,861
Pending determination of need at beginning of period	3,368	2,762
Received during period	2,832,209	2,742,099
Processed – Total	2,765,391	2,671,089
In need of care	2,437,719	2,298,880
Hospital care	904,478	898,849
Ambulatory care	1,523,610	1,391,052
Nursing home care	4,619	4,241
Domiciliary care	5,012	4,738
Not in need of care	327,672	372,209
Cancelled	65,900	71,260
Pending determination of need at end of period	1,893	3,788
Acceptance rate	88.2%	86.1%

TABLE 12

Total Health Care: Operating Costs by Program

	Cost (000)
Total Operating Costs	$6,642,163
Medical Care	6,446,985
Inpatient Care	4,668,405
Hospitals	4,170,959
VA hospitals	4,078,563
Contract hospitals	87,339
State home hospitals	5,057
Nursing homes	399,295
VA nursing homes	242,955
Community nursing homes	129,217
State nursing homes	27,123
Domiciliaries	98,151
VA domiciliaries	86,000
State domiciliaries	12,151
Outpatient care	1,248,327
CHAMPVA	45,110
Education and training	335,356
Miscellaneous benefits and services	149,787
Miscellaneous Operating Expenses	50,453
Medical administration	39,145
Post graduate & inservice training	9,637
Exchange of medical information	1,671
Medical & Prosthetic Research	144,725
Medical research	134,257
Rehabilitative research	7,441
Health services research	3,027

VA and Non-VA Facilities: Average Costs—Fiscal Years 1980–1981

Type of Facility	Average Cost per Patient Treated		Average Cost per Patient Day	
	FY 1981	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1980
VA hospitals				
All bed sections	$3,267	$3,077	$168.36	$154.00
Medical bed sections	2,870	2,688	175.10	159.10
Surgical bed sections	3,270	3,101	228.38	208.65
Psychiatric bed sections	4,838	4,548	119.62	111.03
Non-VA (contract) hospitals	2,731	2,412	185.83	160.03
VA nursing home care units	17,925	17,169	81.72	75.40
Community nursing homes	4,429	4,043	41.05	36.97
VA domiciliaries	5,781	5,594	32.04	29.39
State homes				
Hospital care	800	597	13.25[1]	10.52
Nursing home care	2,543	2,067	12.00	10.16
Domiciliary care	1,159	1,100	6.35[1]	5.50[1]

[1] *Per diems reflect statutory limitations.*

TABLE 14

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component, Non-VA (Contract), and State Home Hospitals: Admissions, Discharges, and Remaining by Type of Hospital and Bed Section—Fiscal Year 1981

Item	Type of Bed Section			
	Total	Medical	Surgical	Psychiatric
ADMISSIONS[1]				
All hospitals	1,217,342	[2] 738,620	[2] 308,631	[2] 165,604
VA medical centers – Total	1,183,458	[2] 720,449	[2] 305,076	157,933
Non-VA (contract) hospitals – Total	29,397	18,171	3,555	7,671
Federal government hospitals – Total	2,490	1,482	632	376
Army	2,020	1,026	628	366
Air Force	382	379	3	.....
Navy	57	56	1	.....
Public Health Service	23	19	.....	4
Other[3]	8	2	.....	6
State and local government hospitals	7,472	4,476	724	2,272
Non-Public hospitals	18,477	11,518	2,028	4,931
Foreign government hospital[4]	958	695	171	92
State home hospitals	4,487	([5])	([5])	([5])
DISCHARGES[1] [6]				
All hospitals	1,216,359	[2] 720,103	[2] 320,056	[2] 171,749
VA medical centers – Total	1,182,384	701,934	316,493	163,957
Non-VA (contract) hospitals – Total	29,524	18,169	3,563	7,792
Federal government hospitals – Total	2,501	1,485	638	378
Army	2,033	1,031	634	368
Air Force	380	377	3	.....
Navy	58	57	1	.....
Public Health Service	22	18	.....	4
Other[3]	8	2	.....	6
State and local government hospitals	7,493	4,473	724	2,296
Non-Public hospitals	18,587	11,525	2,036	5,026
Foreign government hospitals[4]	943	686	165	92
State home hospitals	4,451	([5])	([5])	([5])
BED OCCUPANTS REMAINING				
Total occupants remaining on September 30, 1981	67,136	[2] 32,251	[2] 12,887	[2] 21,106
VA medical centers – Total	65,420	32,049	12,824	20,547
Non-VA (contract) hospitals – Total	824	202	63	559
Federal government hospitals – Total	85	44	27	14
Army	75	34	27	14
Air Force	9	9	.....	.....
Navy	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Health Service	1	1	.....	.....
Other[3]	.....	.....	.....	.....
State and local government hospitals	65	22	7	36
Non-Public hospitals	625	97	24	504
Foreign government hospital[4]	49	39	5	5
State home hospitals	892	([5])	([5])	([5])
ABSENT BED OCCUPANTS REMAINING				
Total absent bed occupants (i.e., patients on leave absence) remaining on September 30, 1981	701	137	163	401
VA medical centers – Total	698	136	163	399
All other hospitals	3	1	.....	2

[1] *Excludes interhospital transfers for VA medical centers; includes transfers for all other hospitals.*
[2] *Excludes State Home Hospitals; data by bed section.*
[3] *U.S. health care facilities in the Canal Zone area; and St. Elizabeth Hospital, Washington, D.C., which is operated by the Department of Health and Human Services.*
[4] *Veterans Memorial Medical Center, Manila, Republic of the Phillippines.*
[5] *Data not available.*
[6] *Includes deaths.*

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component and Non-VA Hospitals: Patient Movement By Type of Bed Section—Fiscal Year 1981

Item	VA Medical Centers				Non-VA Hospitals			
	Total Patients	Type of Bed Section[1]			Total Patients	Type of Bed Section		
		Medical[2]	Surgical	Psychiatric		Medical	Surgical	Psychiatric
Total on Rolls (bed occupants and patients on leave of absence) remaining on September 30, 1980	68,766	33,560	13,975	21,231	993	199	66	728
Gains – Total	1,356,795	810,084	361,880	184,831	29,445	18,189	3,575	7,681
Admissions	1,183,458	720,449	305,076	157,933	29,397	18,171	3,555	7,671
Transfers in from other hospitals[3]	29,177	12,893	9,113	7,171	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Change in bed section (+)	144,160	76,742	47,691	19,727	48	18	20	10
Losses – Total	1,358,169	810,196	362,872	185,101	29,650	18,196	3,576	7,878
Regular discharges – Total	1,136,798	701,934	316,493	163,957	29,524	18,169	3,563	7,792
To Ambulatory Care	770,419	476,543	239,250	54,626	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Other	366,379	187,758	69,559	109,062	28,767	17,523	3,485	7,759
Deaths	45,586	37,633	7,684	269	757	646	78	33
Transfers out to other hospitals[3]	31,675	17,729	8,469	5,477	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Changes in bed sections (–)	144,110	90,533	37,910	15,667	126	27	13	86
Remaining on September 30, 1981 – Total	66,118	32,185	12,987	20,946	827	203	63	561
Bed occupants	65,420	32,049	12,824	20,547	824	202	63	559
On leave of absence	698	136	163	399	3	1	.....	2
Patients treated[6 7]	1,248,502	734,119	329,480	184,903	30,351	18,372	3,626	8,353
Episodes of care[8]	1,392,612	824,652	367,390	200,570	30,477	18,399	3,639	8,439
Average daily census[9]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	66,376	32,963	12,923	20,490	1,222	383	107	732
Excluding days while patients on authorized leave of absence of 96 hours or less	65,040	32,522	12,617	19,901	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] *Beds are classified according to their intended use; patients are classified according to the classification of the beds they occupy, rather than on a diagnostic basis.*
[2] *Medical bed sections include medicine, neurology, intermediate care, spinal cord injury, medical rehabilitation, and blind rehabilitation.*
[3] *Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.*
[4] *Included with the data on admissions.*
[5] *Included with the data on "other" regular discharges.*
[6] *Based on the number of discharges and deaths during FY 1981, plus the number remaining on the rolls on September 30, 1981. Interhospital and intrahospital transfers are excluded.*
[7] *Patients coming to VA hospitals for chronic dialysis are considered to be inpatients; there were 232,644 such patients with one day duration of stay treated during the fiscal year.*
[8] *Based on the number of discharges and deaths during FY 1981, plus the number remaining on the rolls on September 30, 1981. Interhospital transfers are excluded but intrahospital transfers are included.*
[9] *Based on the number of patient days divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.*

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component and Non-VA Hospitals: Patient Movement By Type of Hospital—Fiscal Year 1981

Item	VA Medical Centers-Hospital Care Component	Non-VA (Contract) Hospitals				
		Total	Type of Hospital			
			Federal Government[1]	State and Local Government	Non-Public	Foreign Government[2]
Total on rolls (bed occupants and patients on leave of absence) remaining on September 30, 1980	68,766	993	93	65	800	35
Gains – Total	1,356,795	29,445	2,499	7,482	18,485	979
Admissions	1,183,458	29,397	2,490	7,472	18,477	958
Transfers in from other hospitals[3]	29,177	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Changes in bed section (+)	144,160	48	9	10	8	21
Losses – Total	1,358,169	29,650	2,510	7,502	18,674	964
Regular discharges – Total	1,182,384	29,524	2,501	7,493	18,587	943
To Ambulatory Care	770,419	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Other	366,379	28,767	2,401	7,301	18,143	922
Deaths	45,586	757	100	192	444	21
Transfers out to other hospitals[3]	31,675	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Changes in bed sections (–)	144,110	126	9	9	87	21
Remaining on September 30, 1981 – Total	66,118	827	85	67	625	50
Bed occupants	65,420	824	85	65	625	49
On leave of absence	698	3	.....	2	.....	1
Patients treated[6,7]	1,248,502	30,351	2,586	7,560	19,212	993
Episodes of care[8]	1,392,612	30,477	2,595	7,569	19,299	1,014
Average daily census[9]						
Total	66,376	1,222	87	176	914	45
Excluding days while patients on authorized leave of absence of 96 hours or less	65,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] *Includes Department of Defense and Public Health Service hospitals, U.S. health care facilities in the Canal Zone area; and St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C., which is operated by the Department of Health and Human Services.*
[2] *Veterans Memorial Medical Center, Manila, Republic of the Philippines.*
[3] *Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.*
[4] *Included with the data on admissions.*
[5] *Included with the data on "other" regular discharges.*
[6] *Based on the number of discharges and deaths during the fiscal year, plus the number on the rolls on September 30, 1981.*
[7] *Patients coming to VA medical centers for chronic dialysis are considered to be inpatients; there were 232,644 such patients with one day duration of stay treated during the fiscal year.*
[8] *Based on the number of discharges and deaths during FY 1981, plus the number remaining on the rolls on September 30, 1981. Interhospital transfers are excluded but intrahospital transfers (i.e., changes in bed sections) are included.*
[9] *Based on the number of patient days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.*

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1981

Location	Average Operating Beds[1]				Patients Treated Total[2,3]	Episodes of Care[4]			Average Daily Census[5]
	Total	Bed Section[6]				Bed Section[6]			
		Medical[7]	Surgical	Psychiatric		Medical[7]	Surgical	Psychiatric	
All hospitals[8]	82,079	40,501	17,533	24,045	1,248,502	842,381	375,859	205,949	66,376
Alabama:									
Birmingham	398	186	213	.....	13,231	8,974	5,708	.....	296
Montgomery	186	158	28	.....	3,193	3,099	578	.....	153
Tuskegee	880	429	77	374	6,203	3,595	1,675	2,284	697
Tuscaloosa	561	137	.....	424	4,377	1,273	.....	3,604	457
Arizona:									
Phoenix	470	220	114	136	9,882	5,143	3,262	2,172	359
Prescott	211	132	48	30	3,730	2,442	1,105	439	149
Tucson	325	157	120	48	9,679	6,039	3,360	796	248
Arkansas:									
Fayetteville	162	106	55	.....	3,856	2,624	1,503	.....	131
Little Rock	1,317	474	292	551	19,303	10,933	7,871	3,833	1,022
California:									
Fresno	246	115	97	35	5,395	2,894	2,214	738	192
Livermore	133	92	41	.....	2,220	1,621	682	.....	96
Loma Linda	431	197	166	68	9,602	6,435	3,302	842	345
Long Beach	1,177	766	261	150	18,743	13,254	4,600	1,959	862
Los Angeles (Brentwood)	450	30	.....	420	3,194	321	.....	3,155	393
Los Angeles (Wadsworth)	710	487	223	.....	15,847	12,773	5,525	.....	501
Martinez	400	196	143	61	7,227	3,860	2,969	1,071	307
Palo Alto	1,277	405	135	736	12,530	6,583	2,756	4,428	1,039
San Diego	572	265	202	105	14,531	9,885	4,729	1,404	386
San Francisco	357	134	173	50	10,220	5,903	4,206	723	253
Sepulveda	650	318	123	209	11,734	8,403	2,148	2,010	457
Colorado:									
Denver	368	109	172	86	12,068	6,656	4,563	1,549	289
Ft. Lyon	374	142	.....	232	1,216	705	.....	918	326
Grand Junction	110	58	26	26	2,406	1,598	684	321	91
Connecticut:									
Newington	184	71	79	34	4,043	2,496	1,496	386	148
West Haven	641	351	156	134	11,394	8,598	3,062	1,009	489
Delaware: Wilmington	315	165	150	.....	4,406	2,385	2,425	.....	239
District of Columbia: Washington	708	327	201	180	17,913	14,468	3,178	1,763	603
Florida:									
Bay Pines	673	396	151	126	9,602	6,049	3,439	1,635	572
Gainesville	463	157	216	90	13,393	6,553	6,261	1,281	380
Lake City	341	256	85	.....	7,789	6,035	2,139	.....	284
Miami	744	369	208	167	17,246	11,980	4,825	2,434	561
Tampa	697	299	248	150	21,509	15,067	5,865	2,014	545
Georgia:									
Atlanta	493	205	192	96	13,277	8,305	4,085	1,461	408
Augusta	987	411	149	426	11,139	6,023	3,434	3,387	826
Dublin	348	312	36	.....	5,282	5,231	937	.....	270
Idaho: Boise	141	88	42	11	3,320	2,221	1,098	274	104
Illinois:									
Chicago (Lakeside)	458	257	180	21	12,376	10,173	2,726	303	363
Chicago (West Side)	450	219	147	84	7,614	3,991	2,849	1,596	402
Danville	879	495	85	299	5,222	3,064	1,663	2,099	700
Hines	1,264	708	316	240	22,586	16,731	4,911	3,239	983
Marion	171	129	42	.....	3,711	2,881	1,131	.....	134
North Chicago	1,151	388	85	679	6,798	4,529	1,294	3,205	979
Indiana:									
Ft. Wayne	133	89	44	.....	3,155	3,311	1,082	.....	105
Indianapolis[9]	479	195	188	96	12,035	7,530	4,529	1,139	386
Marion	830	602	.....	228	2,961	2,537	.....	1,644	726
Iowa:									
Des Moines	276	148	128	.....	5,772	3,384	2,727	.....	183
Iowa City	320	139	139	41	11,403	7,415	4,046	641	254
Knoxville	436	120	.....	316	1,846	690	.....	1,789	385
Kansas:									
Leavenworth	427	182	106	138	5,468	2,973	1,717	1,459	345
Topeka	872	332	57	483	5,490	2,921	1,362	2,160	711
Wichita	159	85	74	.....	4,364	3,251	1,401	.....	128
Kentucky:									
Lexington[10]	913	492	130	289	12,834	8,774	3,910	2,194	784
Louisville	389	173	167	49	7,848	4,110	3,491	1,027	294
Louisiana:									
Alexandria	357	212	106	39	6,043	4,524	2,227	595	280
New Orleans	481	217	181	84	12,777	8,753	3,848	1,057	397
Shreveport	402	189	142	71	9,652	5,056	3,611	1,451	297
Maine: Togus	525	185	78	261	7,594	3,898	1,587	2,905	450
Maryland:									
Baltimore	284	135	109	40	6,734	3,618	2,436	1,332	207
Ft. Howard	226	209	.....	17	2,126	2,072	.....	229	198
Perry Point	847	451	.....	395	2,907	2,351	.....	1,558	715
Massachusetts:									
Bedford	748	337	22	389	3,428	1,936	191	2,168	688
Boston	777	405	286	86	14,440	11,416	6,136	955	585
Brockton	822	345	12	465	4,392	2,075	131	2,812	737

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17—Continued

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1981

Location	Average Operating Beds[1]				Patients Treated Total[2,3]	Episodes of Care[4]			Average Daily Census[5]
	Total	Bed Section[6]				Bed Section[6]			
		Medical[7]	Surgical	Psychiatric		Medical[7]	Surgical	Psychiatric	
Northampton	593	270	.....	323	2,464	1,451	.....	1,618	510
West Roxbury	279	202	77	.....	4,592	3,181	2,049	.....	200
Michigan:									
Allen Park	536	266	150	120	12,761	9,190	3,045	1,611	428
Ann Arbor	314	139	89	86	12,657	9,756	3,313	1,145	255
Battle Creek	908	382	.....	526	4,653	1,936	.....	3,814	805
Iron Mountain	204	121	83	.....	4,517	3,340	1.352	.....	144
Saginaw	156	111	44	.....	4,429	3,274	1,283	.....	118
Minnesota:									
Minneapolis	738	321	318	99	19,255	11,886	7,420	1,427	563
St. Cloud	819	417	.....	402	3,268	1,720	.....	2,452	698
Mississippi:									
Biloxi	824	261	73	490	7,455	2,616	2,440	3,257	733
Jackson	460	221	169	70	14,967	10,252	4,115	1,199	381
Missouri:									
Columbia	368	167	141	60	7,576	4,160	3,646	543	258
Kansas City	420	178	153	89	11,811	7,550	4,343	1,205	375
Poplar Bluff	176	123	43	10	4,224	3,031	1,097	358	138
St. Louis	853	395	203	255	14,940	9,884	4,142	2,981	682
Montana:									
Ft. Harrison	153	100	54	.....	3,168	2,296	1,097	.....	106
Miles City	94	64	30	.....	2,012	1,536	547	.....	54
Nebraska:									
Grand Island	162	118	44	.....	2,778	2,283	655	.....	109
Lincoln	176	57	66	53	4,621	2,404	1,481	1,310	130
Omaha	379	189	123	67	8,118	5,497	2,669	1,028	298
Nevada: Reno	178	88	70	20	4,418	2,587	2,025	399	123
New Hampshire: Manchester	154	97	58	.....	3,671	2,333	1,497	.....	141
New Jersey:									
East Orange	890	555	222	113	15,415	11,782	3,698	1,564	754
Lyons	1,193	486	28	679	4,135	1,999	559	3,033	1,064
New Mexico: Albuquerque	339	143	134	62	8,894	5,494	3,319	861	263
New York:									
Albany	668	363	179	126	9,147	5,317	3,269	1,689	553
Batavia	239	209	30	.....	2,260	2,344	592	.....	210
Bath	208	197	.....	11	1,511	1,560	.....	186	196
Bronx	702	391	247	63	15,117	11,429	3,541	861	517
Brooklyn[11]	1,001	619	266	116	18,082	13,935	3,519	1,784	789
Buffalo	754	432	197	125	14,218	9,624	3,945	2,035	679
Canandaigua	944	528	.....	416	3,064	1,746	.....	2,030	817
Castle Point	236	170	66	.....	2,998	1,991	1,275	.....	195
Montrose	1,277	457	.....	820	4,465	1,789	.....	3,881	1,096
New York	865	364	355	145	14,144	8,200	4,922	1,940	681
Northport	912	360	158	394	11,872	9,729	3,129	2,410	782
Syracuse	368	138	166	64	5,655	2,838	2,807	484	252
North Carolina:									
Asheville	530	348	152	30	8,683	5,741	3,460	575	456
Durham	459	184	205	70	10,100	5,801	4,257	841	365
Fayetteville	300	196	73	31	5,654	4,036	1,553	416	250
Salisbury	853	359	40	455	5,840	2,817	861	3,134	760
North Dakota: Fargo	210	143	67	.....	4,551	3,782	1,206	.....	146
Ohio:									
Chillicothe	840	473	.....	367	5,409	4,858	.....	2,742	734
Cincinnati	387	132	171	84	9,873	6,086	3,506	981	278
Cleveland	1,316	469	252	595	16,611	10,472	3,677	4,059	993
Dayton	538	333	161	45	6,931	4,485	2,162	910	437
Oklahoma:									
Muskogee	207	115	92	.....	4,225	2,878	1,589	.....	138
Oklahoma City	423	169	154	100	13,780	10,060	4,052	1,527	304
Oregon:									
Portland	759	422	261	76	16,145	11,145	5,343	1,206	541
Roseburg	342	161	22	159	3,796	2,660	715	1,358	282
Pennsylvania:									
Altoona	143	108	35	.....	2,170	1,582	786	.....	118
Butler	320	320	.....	.....	2,990	3,125	.....	.....	248
Coatesville	1,088	320	.....	769	4,123	1,049	.....	3,664	963
Erie	131	94	36	.....	2,889	1,975	1,288	.....	116
Lebanon	825	398	29	398	3,152	2,314	571	1,163	792
Philadelphia	432	200	198	34	9,649	6,496	3,485	549	364
Pittsburgh (Highland Drive)	771	308	.....	463	3,084	1,341	.....	2,666	666
Pittsburgh (University Drive)[12]	654	433	191	30	11,979	8,955	3,683	445	489
Wilkes-Barre	462	229	121	112	5,706	3,121	1,552	1,507	379
Puerto Rico: San Juan	692	279	173	240	16,561	9,641	4,028	3,558	615
Rhode Island: Providence	342	219	84	39	8,387	7,174	1,788	420	250
South Carolina:									
Charleston	267	132	99	36	6,959	3,988	2,769	666	211
Columbia	457	229	168	60	9,238	5,788	3,247	1,005	344
South Dakota:									
Ft. Meade	379	212	17	150	3,494	1,410	757	1,693	322
Hot Springs	232	151	41	40	4,443	3,939	852	714	180
Sioux Falls	248	126	84	38	4,309	2,522	1,758	470	173

See footnotes at end of table.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Components: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1981

Location	Average Operating Beds[1]				Patients Treated	Episodes of Care[4]			Average Daily Census[5]
	Total	Bed Section[6]			Total[2,3]	Bed Section[6]			
		Medical[7]	Surgical	Psychiatric		Medical[7]	Surgical	Psychiatric	
Tennessee:									
Memphis	882	499	203	180	16,062	9,807	5,673	1,717	680
Mountain Home	510	295	142	73	6,081	3,623	1,911	1,369	402
Murfreesboro	532	217	.....	315	2,100	555	.....	1,728	481
Nashville	480	229	205	46	14,347	10,925	4,230	727	379
Texas:									
Amarillo	139	76	63	.....	3,457	2,399	1,328	.....	113
Big Spring	223	119	60	44	3,783	2,428	1,499	1,170	142
Bonham	78	39	24	15	1,941	1,366	785	224	71
Dallas	708	308	253	147	17,961	10,959	6.091	2,051	535
Houston	1,050	458	238	354	17,786	10,419	6,270	3,302	896
Kerrville	304	241	63	.....	4,981	4,091	1,231	.....	220
Marlin	222	222	.....	.....	1,990	2,061	.....	.....	148
San Antonio	670	286	204	180	19,121	13,960	4,995	1,842	559
Temple	604	312	202	90	10,555	6,288	3,516	1,580	473
Waco	985	400	.....	585	5,309	1,792	.....	4,168	842
Utah: Salt Lake City	454	229	115	110	10,411	6,628	2,876	1,875	307
Vermont: White River Junction	193	94	79	20	4,288	2,448	1,730	307	151
Virginia:									
Hampton	409	221	95	93	6,054	4,148	1,584	1,131	317
Richmond	756	503	188	65	14,187	10,844	3,902	959	576
Salem	745	289	76	380	8,219	4,285	2,324	4,115	632
Washington:									
American Lake	450	144	.....	306	2,893	1,546	.....	1,687	370
Seattle	303	139	98	66	8,364	5,567	2,545	857	250
Spokane	209	116	93	.....	4,079	2,741	1,852	.....	150
Walla Walla	130	105	25	.....	2,183	1,924	578	.....	104
West Virginia:									
Beckley	174	114	60	.....	5,307	4,227	1,513	.....	132
Clarksburg	216	93	86	37	6,179	3,896	1,748	773	179
Huntington	131	73	58	.....	3,085	1,957	1,458	.....	109
Martinsburg	467	375	70	22	6,170	4,754	1,595	388	409
Wisconsin:									
Madison	353	179	153	20	9,344	6,493	3,187	300	244
Tomah	798	428	.....	370	3,101	1,867	.....	2,008	684
Wood	739	356	237	146	13,585	9,015	4,478	1,651	560
Wyoming:									
Cheyenne	129	94	35	.....	2,952	2,518	534	.....	102
Sheridan	314	127	.....	187	1,963	1,281	.....	1,199	259

[1] *Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month for 13 consecutive months (September 1980 – September 1981).*

[2] *Based on the number of discharges and deaths during FY 1981, plus the number on the rolls (bed occupants and patients on authorized leave of absence) on September 30, 1981. Interhospital transfers are excluded from the overall total but are included in the individual hospital totals.*

[3] *Beginning with FY 1973, patients coming to VA hospitals for chronic dialysis are considered to be inpatients; there were 232,644 such patients during FY 1981.*

[4] *Based on the number of discharges and deaths during FY 1981, plus the number on the rolls (bed occupants and patients on authorized leave of absence) on September 30, 1981. Interhospital transfers are excluded from the overall totals but are included in the individual bed section totals. Intrahospital transfers (i.e., movement of patients from one type of bed section to another) are included in both the overall bed section totals and in the individual hospital bed section totals.*

[5] *Based on total patient days during FY 1981 divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.*

[6] *Beds are classified according to their intended use; patients are classified according to the classification of the beds they occupy, rather than on diagnostic basis.*

[7] *Medical bed sections include medicine, neurology, intermediate care, spinal cord injury, medical rehabilitation, and blind rehabilitation.*

[8] *Data for the VA Medical Centers at Augusta (Lenwood), GA; Brecksville, OH; Gulfport, MS; Jefferson Barracks, MO; North Little Rock, AR; Palo Alto (Menlo Park), CA; and Vancouver, WA are included, respectively, with the data for the VA Medical Centers at Augusta, Cleveland, Biloxi, St. Louis, Little Rock, Palo Alto, and Portland, Oregon.*

[9] *Includes data for the two VA Medical Centers at Indianapolis, IN, (Cold Spring Road and West 10th Street).*

[10] *Includes data for the two VA Medical Centers at Lexington, KY. (Cooper Drive and Leestown).*

[11] *Includes data for the VA Medical Centers at Brooklyn and St. Albans, NY.*

[12] *Includes data for the VA Medical Centers at Pittsburgh (University Drive) and Aspinwall, PA.*

Non-VA Hospitals[1] : Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1981

Location of Authorizing VA Facility	Average Daily Census[2]	Admissions	Discharges[3]	Patients Treated[4]				Remaining on Sept. 30, 1981[5]
				Total	Federal Hospitals	State and Local Government Hospitals[1]	Non-Public Hospitals	
Total	1,222	29,397	29,524	30,351	3,579[6]	7,560	19,212	827
Medical Bed Sections	383	18,171	18,169	18,372	2,254	4,496	11,622	203
Surgical Bed Sections	106	3,555	3,563	3,626	835	731	2,060	63
Psychiatric Bed Sections	732	7,671	7,792	8,353	490	2,333	5,530	561
Alabama:								
Montgomery	4	294	295	299	.....	186	113	4
Tuscaloosa	.....	8	7	8	.....	8	.....	1
Alaska: Anchorage (RO)	84	3,981	4,042	4,055	173	207	3,675	13
Arizona:								
Phoenix	6	251	251	254	.....	36	218	3
Tucson	1	97	94	97	.....	97	.....	3
Arkansas: Little Rock	4	391	391	391	.....	.....	391	.....
California:								
Fresno	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Loma Linda	2	127	131	131	.....	131	.....	.....
Los Angeles (OPC)	16	860	860	860	.....	245	615	.....
Martinez	.....	29	30	31	.....	.....	31	1
Palo Alto	1	4	4	5	.....	5	.....	1
San Diego	1	133	133	133	.....	3	130	.....
San Francisco	14	1,006	1,031	1,031	1	642	388	.....
Colorado:								
Denver	1	168	168	168	1	53	114	.....
Fort Lyon	.....	11	11	12	.....	12	.....	1
Connecticut: Newington	5	46	47	48	.....	39	9	1
Delaware: Wilmington	1	47	47	47	.....	.....	47	.....
District of Columbia: Washington	1	41	40	41	19	.....	22	1
Florida:								
Bay Pines	32	2,496	2,496	2,518	11	1,000	1,507	22
Gainesville	.....	15	15	15	.....	.....	15	.....
Lake City	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Miami	9	493	491	494	.....	494	.....	3
Tampa	1	56	57	58	.....	.....	58	1
Georgia:								
Atlanta	5	415	415	416	1	415	.....	1
Augusta	.....	24	25	25	.....	25	.....	.....
Hawaii: Honolulu (RO)	96	1,998	1,997	2,082	1,324	465	293	85
Idaho: Boise	3	309	309	309	.....	184	125	.....
Illinois:								
Chicago (L.S.)	.....	18	18	18	.....	.....	18	.....
Chicago (W.S.)	18	283	283	283	.....	76	207	.....
Marion	.....	24	23	24	.....	24	.....	1
Indiana: Indianapolis	8	309	308	311	.....	66	245	3
Iowa:								
Des Moines	1	66	66	66	.....	29	37	.....
Iowa City	1	197	196	197	.....	158	39	1
Kansas: Wichita	1	87	88	89	.....	.....	89	1
Kentucky:								
Lexington	.....	64	64	64	.....	64	.....	.....
Louisville	2	126	126	126	1	88	37	.....
Alexandria	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
New Orleans	5	148	149	149	.....	21	128	.....
Shreveport	1	62	62	62	.....	2	60	.....
Maine: Togus	2	136	136	136	.....	.....	136	.....
Maryland: Baltimore	8	104	100	105	.....	7	98	5
Massachusetts:								
Bedford	.....	8	7	8	.....	.....	8	1
Boston	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Boston (OPC)	9	407	407	407	.....	27	380	.....
Northampton	1	34	31	34	.....	34	.....	3
Michigan:								
Allen Park	9	290	290	290	.....	121	169	.....
Iron Mountain	1	51	51	51	.....	51	.....	.....
Minnesota: Minneapolis	8	346	346	346	.....	136	210	.....
Mississippi: Jackson	3	109	108	109	.....	78	31	1
Missouri:								
Columbia	3	193	191	193	.....	193	.....	2
Kansas City	2	106	106	106	.....	.....	106	.....
St. Louis	3	36	35	36	3	.....	33	1
Montana: Ft. Harrison	4	246	245	246	.....	.....	246	1
Nebraska:								
Grand Island	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Lincoln	2	46	46	47	.....	17	30	1
Omaha	.....	16	15	16	.....	14	2	1
Nevada: Reno	1	57	57	57	.....	41	16	.....
New Hampshire: Manchester	1	106	107	107	.....	14	93	.....
New Jersey: East Orange	3	135	132	136	.....	6	130	4
New Mexico: Albuquerque	2	146	147	147	1	6	140	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

Non-VA Hospitals[1] : Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1981

Location of Authorizing VA Facility	Average Daily Census[2]	Admissions	Discharges[3]	Patients Treated[4]				Remaining on Sept. 30, 1981[5]
				Total	Federal Hospitals	State and Local Government Hospitals[1]	Non-Public Hospitals	
New York:								
Albany	3	58	58	58	.....	.....	58	.....
Bath	.....	23	21	23	.....	.....	23	2
Brooklyn	.....	4	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn (OPC)	3	79	79	79	.....	72	7	.....
Buffalo	2	122	129	130	.....	35	95	1
New York	12	362	368	370	.....	225	145	2
Syracuse	2	136	136	138	.....	.....	138	2
North Carolina:								
Asheville	.....	24	24	25	.....	.....	25	1
Salisbury	7	186	186	186	.....	54	132	.....
North Dakota: Fargo	7	360	350	364	257	.....	107	14
Ohio:								
Cincinnati	3	136	136	136	.....	47	89	.....
Cleveland	2	130	130	130	.....	4	126	.....
Columbus (OPC)	6	159	157	160	.....	60	100	3
Oklahoma:								
Muskogee	6	150	149	150	3	147	.....	1
Oklahoma City	.....	9	9	9	.....	9	.....	.....
Oregon:								
Portland	8	538	538	538	.....	35	503	.....
Roseburg	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
White City (DOM)	1	91	91	92	.....	.....	92	1
Pennsylvania:								
Altoona	3	116	116	122	.....	.....	122	6
Butler	.....	7	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Coatesville	.....	14	14	14	.....	14	.....	.....
Erie	1	64	64	64	.....	64	.....	.....
Lebanon	1	95	94	95	.....	6	89	1
Philadelphia	9	516	518	520	12	65	443	2
Pittsburgh (UD)	1	26	29	29	.....	6	23	.....
Pittsburgh (PSY)	.....	29	29	30	.....	.....	30	1
Wilkes-Barre	8	202	201	202	.....	37	165	1
Philippines: Manila (RO)	50	972	957	1,011	993	.....	18	54
Puerto Rico: San Juan	595	3,101	3,169	3,689	.....	39	3,650	520
Rhode Island: Providence	3	130	136	136	.....	17	119	.....
South Carolina: Columbia	9	366	370	371	.....	152	219	1
South Dakota:								
Ft. Meade	.....	6	5	6	.....	6	.....	1
Sioux Falls	2	44	44	44	.....	.....	44	.....
Tennessee: Nashville	8	429	429	430	.....	228	202	1
Texas:								
Amarillo	.....	9	8	9	.....	6	3	1
Dallas	5	254	255	255	.....	143	112	.....
El Paso (OPC)	23	794	794	817	555	76	186	23
Houston	2	130	130	130	.....	38	92	.....
Lubbock (OPC)	5	241	239	241	.....	.....	241	2
Marlin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Antonio	6	287	291	293	79	31	183	2
Waco	4	100	100	100	.....	... 50	50	.....
Utah: Salt Lake City	.....	54	54	54	.....	.....	54	.....
Vermont: White River Junction	2	69	76	76	.....	.....	76	.....
Virginia:								
Hampton	.....	19	18	19	.....	.....	19	1
Richmond	.....	5	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Salem	12	261	263	266	.....	6	260	3
Washington:								
American Lake	3	147	145	149	141	6	2	4
Seattle	7	513	502	508	.....	237	271	6
West Virginia:								
Huntington	2	65	65	65	.....	65	.....	.....
Martinsburg	.....	3	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Wisconsin: Wood	9	448	447	448	.....	27	421	1
Wyoming:								
Cheyenne	.....	16	15	16	.....	16	.....	1
Sheridan	.....	30	30	30	.....	.....	30	.....

[1] *Excludes State Home hospitals.*
[2] *Based on the number of patient days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the year.*
[3] *Includes deaths.*
[4] *Discharges and deaths during the fiscal year plus the number of patients on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year.*
[5] *Total on rolls (bed occupants and patients on authorized leave of absence).*
[6] *993 patients (725 in medical, 170 in surgical, and 98 in psychiatric bed sections) treated in Non-Federal hospitals.*

TABLE 19

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Remaining, Type of Patient, Percent Hospitalized in Reported State of Residence[1] —June 24, 1981

Reported State of Residence	All Patients			Type of Patient					
				General Medical and Surgical		Psychotic		Other	
	Total	Hospitalized in Same State		Total	Percent Hospitalized In Same State	Total	Percent Hospitalized In Same State	Total	Percent Hospitalized In Same State
		Number	Percent						
Total	65,450	56,969	87.0	36,972	88.1	17,508	85.1	10,970	86.4
United States	64,810	56,349	86.9	36,573	88.1	17,329	85.0	10,908	86.4
Alabama	1,351	1,172	86.8	707	86.8	444	87.4	201	85.1
Alaska	6	.....	....	6	....	.....	....	.....	....
Arizona	750	683	91.1	529	91.7	74	81.1	147	93.9
Arkansas	1,119	996	89.0	733	88.9	209	88.5	177	89.3
California	4,761	4,681	98.3	3,042	98.8	862	97.1	857	98.0
Colorado	551	497	90.2	276	90.6	178	97.2	97	75.3
Connecticut	704	558	79.3	411	94.6	213	45.1	79	92.4
Delaware	268	171	63.8	177	94.4	71	5.6	21	....
District of Columbia	342	285	83.3	213	97.7	83	43.4	46	89.1
Florida	2,415	2,115	87.6	1,676	95.7	346	53.2	393	83.2
Georgia	1,649	1,236	75.0	1,003	76.5	313	73.5	333	71.8
Hawaii	6	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	6	....
Idaho	168	90	53.6	132	62.1	19	21.1	17	23.5
Illinois	3,472	3,121	89.9	1,985	90.6	983	87.0	505	92.7
Indiana	1,433	1,159	80.9	568	74.5	617	86.4	248	81.9
Iowa	770	652	84.7	448	80.6	242	92.1	81	84.0
Kansas	959	681	71.0	443	63.9	326	84.0	190	65.3
Kentucky	1,141	974	85.4	641	86.0	258	80.6	242	88.8
Louisiana	1,007	776	77.1	637	92.6	193	24.9	178	77.5
Maine	408	378	92.6	172	85.5	161	100.0	76	92.1
Maryland	1,208	869	71.9	653	65.5	269	87.7	286	72.0
Massachusetts	2,506	2,303	91.9	1,125	86.5	974	98.7	406	90.9
Michigan	1,762	1,639	93.0	753	91.5	785	95.2	224	90.6
Minnesota	1,205	1,109	92.0	618	88.7	372	95.7	215	95.3
Mississippi	941	710	75.5	560	75.4	252	80.2	129	66.7
Missouri	1,475	1,159	78.6	1,016	81.8	265	69.1	194	75.3
Montana	297	167	56.2	198	74.2	46	17.4	53	22.6
Nebraska	625	435	69.6	376	83.2	143	26.6	106	79.2
Nevada	244	111	45.5	186	49.5	18	100.0	40	....
New Hampshire	296	124	41.9	240	49.6	32	....	24	20.8
New Jersey	1,947	1,685	86.5	918	81.2	838	90.7	190	95.3
New Mexico	221	179	81.0	146	79.5	45	82.2	30	86.7
New York	6,554	6,417	97.9	3,715	98.6	1,784	96.2	1,055	98.4
North Carolina	1,800	1,674	93.0	1,034	94.0	463	94.8	303	87.1
North Dakota	160	90	56.3	60	100.0	49	....	51	58.8
Ohio	2,512	2,216	88.2	1,309	89.5	813	87.9	389	84.6
Oklahoma	555	385	69.4	372	83.1	88	30.7	94	53.2
Oregon	731	527	72.1	507	69.2	129	74.4	95	84.2
Pennsylvania	3,913	3,632	92.8	1,698	92.4	1,524	93.1	690	93.5
Rhode Island	245	138	56.3	136	81.6	74	31.1	35	11.4
South Carolina	900	500	55.6	613	64.9	162	24.7	125	49.6
South Dakota	507	422	83.2	232	79.7	149	82.6	126	91.3
Tennessee	1,529	1,428	93.4	829	95.2	443	90.7	256	92.2
Texas	4,061	3,783	93.2	2,458	93.4	769	90.9	835	94.5
Utah	284	229	80.6	166	90.4	64	37.5	54	100.0
Vermont	123	95	77.2	88	83.0	31	58.1	5	100.0
Virginia	1,639	1,304	79.6	1,019	79.9	313	81.8	307	76.2
Washington	901	844	93.7	455	94.9	261	96.6	184	87.0
West Virginia	774	517	66.8	562	77.8	125	31.2	88	46.6
Wisconsin	1,349	1,209	89.6	619	88.0	376	85.4	354	96.9
Wyoming	267	223	83.5	113	72.6	82	87.8	72	94.4
Outside United States	640	620	96.9	399	96.5	179	100.0	62	90.3
Canal Zone	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Philippines, Republic of	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Puerto Rico	626	620	99.0	385	100.0	179	100.0	62	90.3
Others	15	.....	....	15	....	.....	....	.....	....

[1] *Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on June 24, 1981. 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.*

NOTE: The changes to this table reflect the new ICD-9-CM Codes.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Remaining, Percent By Attained Stay, Diagnostic Grouping[1]—June 24, 1981

Diagnostic Composition of Patients	Number of Patients	Percent in Each Diagnostic Category for Specified Length of Stay						
		90 Days or Less	91 Days or More	Inpatient Stay More Than (Years)				
				1	2	5	10	20
All patients	65,450	69.4	30.6	18.0	12.6	5.9	2.6	1.4
Psychotic	17,508	40.2	59.8	42.0	31.3	16.3	8.0	4.6
Alcohol psychoses (291)	1,138	37.2	62.8	44.5	33.6	14.7	3.3	....
Drug psychoses (292)	34	58.8	41.2	14.7	....	....	....	....
Other psychoses (290, 293-299)	16,336	40.4	59.6	41.9	31.2	16.5	8.4	4.9
Other psychiatric	10,970	72.7	27.3	14.9	10.0	3.8	1.2	.5
Alcohol dependence and abuse (303, 305.0)	5,259	91.4	8.6	2.9	1.9	.9	.2	.1
Drug dependence and abuse (304, 305.1-305.9)	785	80.1	19.7	3.3	....	....	....	....
Other nonpsychotic mental disorders (300-302, 306-319)	4,927	51.6	48.4	29.5	20.2	7.6	2.4	1.1
Medical and surgical	36,972	82.2	17.8	7.6	4.5	1.6	.5	.2
All infectious and parasitic diseases (001-139)	551	72.6	27.4	4.5	2.7	1.6	.9	.9
Malignant neoplasms (140-208, 230-234)	5,381	90.2	9.8	1.1	.6	....	....	....
Benign and unspecified neoplasms (210-229, 235-239)	527	96.8	3.2	.9	.9	....	....	....
Diabetes mellitus (250)	1,065	81.9	18.1	5.7	2.8	1.4	.8	....
Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (240-246, 251-278)	404	87.6	12.4	2.2	2.2	....	....	....
Disorders involving the immune mechanisms (279)	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (280-289)	251	89.6	10.4	2.0	....	....	....	....
Quadriplegia (344.0)	426	32.2	67.8	39.0	28.9	16.2	4.7	....
Paraplegia (344.1)	343	66.5	33.5	14.6	10.2	4.1	1.5	....
Other diseases of the nervous system (320-343, 344.2-359)	2,622	44.0	56.0	34.6	23.4	9.5	4.0	1.7
Diseases of the sense organs (360-389)	732	93.7	6.3	1.4	....	....	....	....
Heart diseases (391-392.0, 393-398, 402, 404, 410-414, 420-429)	3,368	90.6	9.4	4.5	3.5	.6	....	....
Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	2,864	61.2	38.8	20.8	12.5	4.3	.6	.2
Other diseases of the circulatory system (390, 392.9, 401, 403, 405, 415-417, 440-459)	1,933	85.3	14.7	3.5	1.1	.9	.3	.3
Acute respiratory diseases (460-466, 480-487)	532	86.3	13.9	3.9	1.9	....	....	....
Chronic bronchitis and emphysema (491-492)	217	75.6	24.4	17.5	6.5	....	....	....
Other respiratory diseases (470-478, 490, 493-519)	2,155	80.7	19.3	8.5	2.4	.5	.2	....
Diseases of the oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaws (520-529)	68	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hernia of the abdominal cavity (550-553)	688	98.7	1.3	....	....	....	....	....
Alcohol related liver diseases (571.0-571.3)	401	96.5	3.5	....	....	....	....	....
Other diseases of the digestive system (530-543, 555-570, 571.4-579)	2,285	94.9	5.1	.4	.4	.2	.2	....
Diseases of the male genital organs (600-608)	545	94.9	5.1	1.1	....	....	....	....
Other diseases of the genitourinary system (580-599)	1,218	89.0	11.0	3.3	1.6	.7	.3	.3
Diseases of the breast, gynecological disorders and complications of pregnancy (610-676)	17	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-709)	1,107	83.8	16.2	2.3	.5	....	....	....
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (710-739)	2,227	85.9	14.1	3.7	2.0	.2	....	....
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	140	84.3	15.7	11.4	11.4	4.3	....	....
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	2,000	93.2	6.9	4.1	2.4	.3	....	....
Injuries and poisonings (800-904, 910-999)	2,304	84.2	15.8	4.1	2.1	1.1	.4	....
Late effects of injuries, poisonings, toxic effects, and other external causes (905-909)	149	38.9	61.1	40.9	27.5	14.8	3.4	....
Factors influencing health status and contact with health service (V01-V82)	451	90.0	10.0	6.0	1.3	....	....	....
Supplementary classification of external causes of injury and poisoning (E800-E999)	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[1] *Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent random sample of records for patients remaining on June 24, 1981. 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.*

NOTE: The changes to this table reflect the new ICD-9-CM codes.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Remaining, Diagnostic Category, Period of Service, Average Age and Age Group[1]—June 24, 1981

Principal Diagnosis[2]	All Patients	Period of Service						Average Age[6]	Age Group						
		Vietnam Era	Post Korea[3]	Korean Conflict[4]	WW II	WW I	All Others[5]		Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and Over
All diseases and conditions[7]	65,450	10,033	4,366	7,668	34,998	4,301	4,084	56.1	8,432	5,570	11,731	22,122	10,930	3,656	3,008
I. Infective and parasitic diseases	551	76	49	74	305	14	34	56.3	24	65	107	250	79	16	9
Pulmonary tuberculosis (011)	284	45	16	52	156	.....	15	53.4	10	46	73	131	25	.....	.....
Tuberculosis, other (010, 012-018)	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	([6])	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Tuberculosis, late effects (137)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other infectious and parasitic diseases (001-009, 020-136)	257	31	32	22	139	14	19	59.2	14	19	29	119	50	16	9
Late effects of other infectious and parasitic diseases (138-139)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
II. Neoplasms	5,909	313	260	554	4,128	397	257	61.8	124	198	890	2,556	1,491	368	282
Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (140-149, 230.0)	522	13	51	69	332	21	36	59.2	9	6	145	213	119	20	10
Malignant neoplasm of digestive organs and peritoneum (150-159, 230.1-230.9)	818	22	39	71	616	60	9	63.8	5	16	101	351	240	54	51
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (162.2-162.9, 231.2)	1,442	53	57	116	1,079	56	82	61.7	11	53	200	689	381	72	36
Malignant neoplasm of other respiratory system and intrathoracic organs (160-162.0, 163-165, 231.0, 231.1, 231.8, 231.9)	267	5	5	25	211	10	11	62.2	.....	.....	39	142	71	11	5
Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue (200-208)	406	46	9	39	257	35	21	60.0	22	15	80	147	108	20	15
Malignant neoplasm of genitourinary organs (179-189, 233)	942	41	19	63	644	143	32	66.2	17	9	91	374	214	132	106
Malignancies of all other systems (170-175, 190-199, 232, 234)	985	78	38	116	644	47	63	59.1	50	60	152	423	217	44	40
Neoplasms, benign (210-229)	171	31	21	8	106	5	.....	55.5	10	26	20	76	29	5	5
Neoplasms of unspecified nature (235-239)	356	26	20	47	239	20	5	61.8	.....	14	62	141	114	10	15
III. Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	1,469	105	56	138	968	139	63	61.5	86	29	221	618	312	89	114
Diabetes mellitus (250)	1,065	70	40	122	717	78	37	60.3	57	19	174	482	240	31	63
Diseases of the endocrine glands (240-246, 251-259)	136	22	.....	.....	82	22	11	62.0	21	6	.....	65	6	21	18
Gout (274)	22	.....	5	.....	17	.....	.....	([6])	.....	.....	12	5	.....	4	.....
Obesity (278.0-278.1)	40	9	.....	6	25	.....	.....	([6])	4	.....	10	14	12	.....	.....
Nutritional deficiencies and all other metabolic diseases (260-273, 275-277, 278.2-278.8)	206	4	11	10	126	39	15	68.1	4	4	24	52	55	32	34
Disorders involving the immune mechanisms (279)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	251	.....	14	21	165	45	6	66.2	.....	.....	37	99	46	40	29
Anemias (280-282.4, 282.7-285)	201	.....	14	15	131	34	6	65.7	.....	.....	31	75	46	30	19
Sickle-cell trait and sickle-cell anemia (282.5-282.6)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (286-289)	49	.....	.....	5	34	10	.....	([6])	.....	.....	5	24	.....	10	10

V. Mental disorders	28,478	6,838	2,445	3,729	11,573	1,619	2,275	51.2	6,266	3,490	5,748	7,488	3,138	1,235	1,114
Alcohol psychosis (291)	1,138	58	67	123	841	15	35	59.3	15	58	256	477	279	47	5
Drug psychosis (292)	34	15	.....	10	9	.....	.....	(6)	10	5	15	4	.....	.....	.....
Organic psychotic conditions, excluding alcohol and drug psychosis (290, 293-294)	2,608	98	139	167	1,569	581	53	67.2	47	79	283	761	643	388	407
Schizophrenic disorders (295)	11,521	2,848	1,203	1,735	4,301	329	1,104	48.1	2,918	1,592	2,625	3,090	825	301	169
Other psychoses (296-299)	2,208	449	199	349	967	94	150	52.0	359	312	459	648	309	56	65
Neurotic disorders (300)	1,017	306	94	128	414	4	71	47.9	285	127	184	318	64	32	8
Personality disorders (301)	504	262	31	39	83	6	83	38.0	281	81	64	60	12	.....	6
Alcohol dependence or abuse (303, 305.0)	5,259	1,667	576	898	1,719	20	379	46.8	1,183	975	1,480	1,263	308	40	10
Drug dependence or abuse (304, 305.1-305.9)	785	544	32	25	12	.....	172	30.7	654	87	36	3	4	.....	.....
Other nonpsychotic mental disorders (302, 306-319)	3,406	591	104	255	1,659	569	229	60.8	515	174	346	864	693	371	444
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	4,123	422	267	557	2,525	175	175	57.2	327	325	761	1,599	807	217	86
Quadriplegia (344.0)	426	59	53	84	181	.....	49	49.7	82	48	126	112	39	18	.....
Paraplegia (344.1)	343	58	35	45	153	16	36	51.3	70	29	80	111	28	21	5
Epilepsy (345)	95	15	9	25	41	.....	4	(6)	.....	24	19	40	11	.....	.....
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system (350-359)	320	15	30	35	222	.....	18	56.2	22	25	66	145	57	5	.....
Other diseases of the central nervous system (320-343, 344.2-344.9, 346-349)	2,207	206	111	281	1,490	66	54	58.5	128	153	358	897	529	111	32
Glaucoma (365)	39	8	.....	10	21	.....	.....	(6)	.....	.....	16	23	.....	.....	.....
Cataract (366)	268	9	.....	35	163	56	5	66.8	.....	.....	38	92	68	35	35
Blindness (369)	110	16	17	5	62	10	.....	55.5	11	22	10	52	5	5	5
Disorders of the eye and adnexa (360-364, 367-368, 370-379)	213	20	5	24	132	27	5	62.3	5	11	28	92	45	23	10
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (380-389)	101	16	8	11	61	.....	5	53.8	10	12	20	35	23	.....	.....
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system	8,165	402	347	738	5,585	838	254	63.1	117	248	1,182	3,459	1,869	719	571
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	47	11	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	(6)	5	.....	16	25	.....	.....	.....
Hypertensive disease without heart involvement (401, 403, 405)	339	40	39	50	180	20	10	56.9	16	34	110	90	43	31	15
Hypertensive heart disease (402, 404)	76	.....	.....	.....	60	10	6	(6)	.....	.....	.....	47	14	11	5
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	503	30	19	68	322	25	39	59.2	10	20	106	256	78	19	16
Other ischemic heart disease (411-414)	1,312	54	63	164	841	150	39	62.4	.....	31	253	611	206	118	94
Other forms of heart disease (391, 392.0, 420-429)	1,429	75	69	69	954	229	33	66.0	20	25	160	553	334	146	192
Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	2,864	75	96	233	2,101	279	80	64.5	14	50	340	1,220	807	243	189
Atherosclerosis (440)	162	5	.....	16	93	31	17	65.9	.....	5	21	64	20	42	10
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (441-448)	846	33	26	74	650	49	15	62.5	10	25	93	387	243	74	15
Varicose veins of lower extremities (454)	106	15	.....	5	70	10	5	62.8	5	4	6	41	32	7	10
Hemorrhoids (455)	55	19	10	14	5	6	.....	(6)	10	25	15	.....	.....	.....	6
Other diseases of the circulatory system (390, 392.9, 415-417, 451-453, 456-459)	425	46	24	45	271	29	10	59.5	28	29	63	167	91	29	19
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	2,904	106	98	257	2,093	228	123	63.2	79	80	361	1,121	868	240	156
Acute respiratory infections (460-466)	26	.....	.....	5	16	6	.....	(6)	.....	.....	5	5	5	12	.....
Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	506	24	26	44	301	92	20	65.7	10	15	82	150	124	58	67
Chronic bronchitis (491)	56	.....	.....	6	39	11	.....	(6)	.....	6	.....	22	16	6	5
Emphysema (492)	161	13	.....	6	127	16	.....	64.4	.....	5	10	89	35	10	12
Other diseases of the respiratory system and upper respiratory tract (470-478, 490, 493-519)	2,155	70	72	196	1,611	103	103	62.4	69	54	264	854	687	154	72

See footnotes at end of table.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Remaining, Diagnostic Category, Period of Service, Average Age and Age Group[1]— June 24, 1981

Principal Diagnosis[2]	All Patients	Period of Service						Average Age[6]	Age Group						
		Vietnam Era	Post Korea[3]	Korean Conflict[4]	WW II	WW I	All Others[5]		Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and Over
IX. Diseases of the digestive system	3,443	415	273	471	1,948	166	170	56.9	294	322	665	1,285	574	167	137
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (520-529)	68	24	9	.....	29	.....	5	([6])	14	16	9	25	5	.....	.....
Ulcers of the digestive system (530.2, 531-534)	293	39	15	83	147	5	5	55.4	20	30	85	92	57	5	5
Other diseases of the esophagus, stomach and duodenum (530.0, 530.1, 530.3-530.9, 535-537)	227	13	15	9	180	5	5	59.0	19	.....	19	140	36	4	10
Hernia of the abdominal cavity (550-553)	688	53	37	92	420	51	37	60.8	37	20	141	254	138	62	36
Other diseases of the intestine and peritoneum (540-543, 555-569, 578-579)	970	114	53	63	590	76	73	58.6	113	82	100	333	213	56	72
Alcohol related liver disorders (571.0-571.3)	401	39	61	103	187	.....	11	52.5	14	59	141	161	25	.....	.....
Other diseases of the liver, gallbladder and pancreas (570, 571.4-577)	795	133	82	120	395	30	35	54.6	76	114	170	281	100	39	15
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system	1,779	125	66	149	1,138	196	105	62.2	99	85	250	619	444	137	146
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (580-589)	458	58	26	76	220	52	26	58.5	35	45	92	155	63	20	48
Other diseases of the urinary system (590-599)	760	46	31	39	512	80	52	62.3	56	31	96	241	211	65	60
Diseases of the prostate (600-602)	431	10	5	14	329	59	14	67.4	.....	.....	29	169	152	46	34
Other diseases of the male genital organs (603-608)	114	12	5	20	61	4	13	56.4	8	9	28	45	15	5	4
Disorders of breast and gynecological diseases (610-629)	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	([6])	.....	.....	4	8	4	.....	.....
XI. Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (630-676)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	([6])	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XII. Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1,107	183	68	137	616	67	36	55.5	128	83	208	477	130	52	29
Infections and inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-698)	501	80	26	71	282	11	31	53.9	54	45	124	194	73	6	5
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue (700-709)	606	104	41	66	334	56	5	56.8	74	38	84	282	57	46	24
XIII. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	2,227	343	151	319	1,188	70	156	55.2	232	247	446	783	372	84	62
Osteoarthrosis and allied disorders (715)	266	25	.....	34	160	34	13	63.5	11	.....	49	93	69	20	24
Other arthropathies and related disorders (710-714, 716-719)	481	72	44	49	284	11	20	54.4	57	36	113	185	74	10	5
Dorsopathies (720-724)	693	126	59	141	320	12	35	53.0	80	96	146	264	73	23	12
Rheumatism, excluding the back (725-729)	223	20	9	21	140	4	28	54.7	30	19	40	75	44	15	.....
Osteopathies, chondropathies and acquired musculoskeletal deformities (730-739)	564	100	38	74	283	10	59	54.7	54	96	99	165	112	17	21
XIV. Congenital deformities (740-759)	140	22	10	9	80	.....	19	51.8	18	27	14	37	44	.....	.....
XVI. Symptoms, signs and ill defined conditions (780-799)	2,000	175	129	234	1,179	153	131	58.9	116	148	350	824	314	122	125

XVII. Injury and poisoning	2,454	460	103	213	1,276	156	245	53.9	472	204	411	761	343	142	121
Fracture of skull (800-804)	66	6	5	5	32	.....	19	([6])	25	5	16	16	6	.....	.....
Fracture of neck and trunk (805-809)	166	33	.....	10	88	11	25	52.0	43	10	28	40	25	20	.....
Fracture of upper and lower limb (810-829)	947	113	20	76	574	107	58	60.0	93	44	141	346	149	76	98
Dislocations, sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles (830-848)	99	39	9	4	38	.....	9	([6])	33	25	4	27	11	.....	.....
Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fracture (850-854)	210	59	5	15	75	8	48	46.5	83	14	30	45	26	5	8
Internal Injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis (860-869)	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	([6])	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Open wounds (870-897)	217	35	14	34	119	5	10	52.3	35	24	38	84	19	17	.....
Burns (940-949)	76	10	14	.....	37	.....	14	([6])	9	6	23	18	14	5	.....
Poisoning by drugs, medicinal and biological substances (960-979)	44	9	.....	.....	29	6	.....	([6])	9	.....	5	19	6	6	.....
Toxic effects of substances chiefly nonmedical as to source (980-989)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other injuries (900-904, 910-939, 950-959, 990-995)	249	86	14	27	84	6	33	46.6	93	20	47	55	28	.....	6
Complications of surgical and medical care, NEC (996-999)	221	5	11	14	172	4	15	58.9	15	5	44	83	60	10	4
Late effects of injuries, poisonings, toxic effects and other external causes (905-909)	149	56	12	29	29	9	15	45.2	30	47	34	29	.....	5	5
XVIII. Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (V01-V82)	451	48	29	69	230	39	36	58.3	50	21	82	145	100	28	26

[1] *Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records of patients remaining on June 24, 1981. The figures shown in the column for "All Patients" do not necessarily equal the sum of the component parts due to machine rounding of sample data.*

[2] *The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the "International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM)," DHHS Pub. No. 80-1260. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification. Category XV, "Conditions Originating in the Prenatal Period," in which no cases occurred, is not included in this table.*

[3] *Service between February 1, 1955 and August 4, 1964.*

[4] *Service between June 22, 1950 and January 31, 1955.*

[5] *Consists of 5 Spanish-American, 1,515 peacetime, and 2,287 post-Vietnam veterans, 173 active military and 104 non-veterans.*

[6] *Average age not calculated for totals less than 100 cases.*

[7] *The changes in this report reflect the new ICD-9-CM codes.*

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Remaining, Age, Diagnostic Grouping[1] June 24, 1981

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	65,450	100.0	25,734	100.0	22,122	100.0	10,930	100.0	6,664	100.0
Psychotic	17,508	26.8	9,033	35.1	4,981	22.5	2,057	18.8	1,438	21.6
Alcohol psychoses (291)	1,138	1.7	329	1.3	477	2.2	279	2.6	52	.8
Drug psychoses (292)	34	.1	30	.1	4	....	.....	....	.....	....
Other psychoses (290, 293-299)	16,336	25.0	8,674	33.7	4,500	20.3	1,777	16.3	1,386	20.8
Other psychiatric	10,970	16.8	6,471	25.1	2,507	11.3	1,081	9.9	911	13.7
Alcohol dependence and abuse (303, 305.0)	5,259	8.0	3,638	14.1	1,263	5.7	308	2.8	50	.8
Drug dependence and abuse (304, 305.1-305.9)	785	1.2	778	3.0	3	....	4	....	.....	.....
Other nonpsychotic mental disorders (300-302, 306-319)	4,927	7.5	2,056	8.0	1,241	5.6	769	7.0	861	12.9
Medical and surgical	36,972	56.5	10,230	39.8	14,634	66.2	7,793	71.3	4,316	64.8
All infectious and parasitic diseases (001-139)	551	.8	196	.8	250	1.1	79	.7	26	.4
Malignant neoplasms (140-208, 230-234)	5,381	8.2	1,079	4.2	2,339	10.6	1,348	12.3	615	9.2
Benign and unspecified neoplasms (210-229, 235-239)	527	.8	132	.5	217	1.0	143	1.3	35	.5
Diabetes mellitus (250)	1,065	1.6	250	1.0	482	2.2	240	2.2	94	1.4
Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (240-246, 251-278)	404	.6	86	.3	137	.6	72	.7	110	1.7
Disorders involving the immune mechanisms (279)	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (280-289)	251	.4	37	.1	99	.4	46	.4	69	1.0
Quadriplegia (344.0)	426	.7	256	1.0	112	.5	39	.4	18	.3
Paraplegia (344.1)	343	.5	179	.7	111	.5	28	.3	26	.4
Other diseases of the nervous system (320-343, 344.2-359)	2,622	4.0	796	3.1	1,082	4.9	597	5.5	148	2.2
Diseases of the sense organs (360-389)	732	1.1	183	.7	295	1.3	142	1.3	112	1.7
Heart diseases (391-392.0, 393-398, 402, 404, 410-414, 420-429)	3,368	5.1	645	2.5	1,491	6.7	632	5.8	600	9.0
Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	2,864	4.4	404	1.6	1,220	5.5	807	7.4	432	6.5
Other diseases of the circulatory system (390, 392.9, 401, 403, 405, 415-417, 440-459)	1,933	3.0	497	1.9	748	3.4	430	3.9	258	3.9
Acute respiratory diseases (460-466, 480-487)	532	.8	112	.4	155	.7	129	1.2	137	2.1
Chronic bronchitis and emphysema (491-492)	217	.3	21	.1	112	.5	51	.5	33	.5
Other respiratory diseases (470-478, 490, 493-519)	2,155	3.3	387	1.5	854	3.9	687	6.3	226	3.4
Diseases of the oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaws (520-529)	68	.1	39	.2	25	.1	5	....	.....	....
Hernia of the abdominal cavity (550-553)	688	1.1	197	.8	254	1.1	138	1.3	98	1.5
Alcohol related liver diseases (571.0-571.3)	401	.6	215	.8	161	.7	25	.2	.....	....
Other diseases of the digestive system (530-543, 555-570, 571.4-579)	2,285	3.5	829	3.2	845	3.8	406	3.7	206	3.1
Diseases of the male genital organs (600-608)	545	.8	75	.3	215	1.0	167	1.5	89	1.3
Other diseases of the genitourinary system (580-599)	1,218	1.9	355	1.4	396	1.8	273	2.5	194	2.9
Diseases of the breast, gynecological disorders and complications of pregnancy (610-676)	17	....	4	....	8	....	4	....	.....	....
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-709)	1,107	1.7	419	1.6	477	2.2	130	1.2	81	1.2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (710-739)	2,227	3.4	925	3.6	783	3.5	372	3.4	146	2.2
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	140	.2	59	.2	37	.2	44	.4	.....	....
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	2,000	3.1	614	2.4	824	3.7	314	2.9	248	3.7
Injuries and poisonings (800-904, 910-999)	2,304	3.5	974	3.8	732	3.3	343	3.1	254	3.8
Late effects of injuries, poisonings, toxic effects, and other external causes (905-909)	149	.2	111	.4	29	.1	.....	....	9	.1
Factors influencing health status and contact with health service (V01-V82)	451	.7	153	.6	145	.7	100	.9	53	.8
Supplementary classification of external causes of injury and poisoning (E800-E999)	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....

[1] *Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent random sample of records for patients remaining on June 24, 1981. 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.*

NOTE: The changes to this table reflect the new ICD-9-CM codes.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Remaining, Age Groups ByState[1] June 24, 1981

Location	Total all Patients	Age Group					
		Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
All VA medical centers	65,452	1,437	6,993	5,571	11,731	22,125	17,595
Alabama:							
Birmingham	274	4	16	20	41	119	74
Montgomery	141	.....	9	9	9	48	66
Tuscaloosa	434	18	76	59	94	127	60
Tuskegee	698	18	90	59	118	224	189
Arizona:							
Phoenix	351	4	41	54	33	123	96
Prescott	139	3	3	6	36	49	42
Tucson	221	.....	31	10	41	72	67
Arkansas:							
Fayetteville	156	.....	.....	.....	29	75	52
Little Rock (Little Rock)	412	8	16	25	82	194	87
Little Rock (N. Little Rock)	664	5	94	78	120	235	132
California:							
Fresno	188	13	9	18	24	65	59
Livermore	81	.....	6	.....	25	25	25
Loma Linda	328	6	24	23	36	133	106
Long Beach	895	22	64	106	168	347	188
Los Angeles (Brentwood)	402	24	150	72	43	72	41
Los Angeles (Wadsworth)	479	.....	10	31	72	232	134
Martinez	402	19	17	31	56	145	134
Palo Alto (Palo Alto)	568	12	61	69	64	204	158
Palo Alto (Menlo Park)	465	11	134	78	89	121	32
San Diego	362	15	65	31	44	153	54
San Francisco	244	5	17	19	70	62	71
Sepulveda	454	9	81	41	73	97	153
Colorado:							
Denver	239	.....	29	30	50	60	70
Fort Lyon	329	4	46	52	70	96	61
Grand Junction	101	.....	9	13	14	19	46
Connecticut:							
Newington	153	9	9	12	29	59	35
West Haven	468	31	68	32	75	152	110
Delaware: Wilmington	252	.....	13	17	47	90	85
District of Columbia: Washington	593	25	75	91	113	197	92
Florida:							
Bay Pines	595	7	47	32	72	200	237
Gainesville	362	10	49	30	74	124	75
Lake City	294	7	7	7	37	133	103
Miami	518	.....	49	16	67	207	179
Tampa	478	12	58	26	84	154	144
Georgia:							
Augusta (Downtown)	312	.....	9	19	95	128	61
Augusta (Uptown)	552	21	88	41	165	146	91
Decatur	387	5	66	42	87	158	29
Dublin	290	.....	5	9	68	113	95
Idaho: Boise	99	.....	9	5	18	36	31
Illinois:							
Chicago (Lakeside)	354	.....	14	14	52	170	104
Chicago (Westside)	389	18	29	20	90	123	109
Danville	705	6	70	41	76	242	270
Hines	947	25	103	98	202	321	198
Marion	128	.....	14	14	5	57	38
North Chicago	952	21	99	127	170	329	206
Indiana:							
Fort Wayne	120	.....	13	6	25	57	19
Indianapolis (W. Tenth St.)	269	6	18	31	24	147	43
Indianapolis (Cold Spr. Rd.)	123	25	15	15	37	18	13
Marion	744	12	18	92	202	185	235
Iowa:							
Des Moines	187	11	23	6	17	51	79
Iowa City	251	9	25	21	38	107	51
Knoxville	371	14	61	54	77	74	91
Kansas:							
Leavenworth	332	.....	17	29	47	131	108
Topeka	712	16	130	66	136	178	186
Wichita	125	.....	18	13	13	45	36
Kentucky:							
Lexington (Leestown)	523	.....	27	48	108	135	205
Lexington (Cooper Drive)	270	.....	31	25	42	89	83
Louisville	280	11	23	29	57	86	74
Louisiana:							
Alexandria	262	.....	33	22	16	104	87
New Orleans	358	6	75	45	46	131	55
Shreveport	321	.....	15	30	51	113	112

See footnotes at end of table.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Remaining, Age Groups By State[1]
June 24, 1981

Location	Total all Patients	Age Group					
		Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
Maine: Togus	406	9	51	31	83	110	122
Maryland:							
Baltimore	199	.....	8	6	67	72	46
Fort Howard	195	.....	14	4	40	84	53
Perry Point	721	6	49	66	120	239	241
Massachusetts:							
Bedford	690	21	78	46	105	214	226
Boston	552	16	101	55	74	149	157
Brockton	758	4	96	90	165	235	168
Northampton	499	27	60	40	71	190	111
West Roxbury	189	16	5	11	5	105	47
Michigan:							
Allen Park	432	4	85	46	41	166	90
Ann Arbor	231	.....	33	7	63	89	39
Battle Creek	801	24	160	58	197	248	114
Iron Mountain	132	.....	.....	4	17	77	34
Saginaw	135	.....	12	12	29	35	47
Minnesota:							
Minneapolis	545	17	50	48	73	197	160
St. Cloud	713	12	79	74	147	199	202
Mississippi:							
Biloxi (Biloxi)	161	.....	6	11	22	61	61
Biloxi (Gulfport)	549	15	54	63	131	209	77
Jackson	375	5	49	22	63	159	77
Missouri:							
Columbia	244	14	14	11	59	100	46
Kansas City	365	10	37	36	76	131	75
Poplar Bluff	144	5	.....	23	14	56	46
St. Louis (John J. Cochran)	260	10	10	15	39	103	83
St. Louis (Jefferson Barracks)	405	5	83	34	116	75	92
Montana:							
Fort Harrison	114	.....	8	15	8	68	15
Miles City	59	.....	.....	5	5	39	10
Nebraska:							
Grand Island	92	.....	.....	8	13	17	54
Lincoln	138	.....	16	16	12	51	43
Omaha	266	5	42	24	53	78	64
Nevada: Reno	121	.....	9	5	24	44	39
New Hampshire: Manchester	148	.....	5	5	23	46	69
New Jersey:							
East Orange	760	34	54	63	81	303	225
Lyons	1,042	18	98	63	242	347	274
New Mexico: Albuquerque	232	.....	5	21	74	79	53
New York:							
Albany	557	5	9	42	126	188	187
Batavia	210	.....	9	.....	49	58	94
Bath	192	.....	.....	.....	31	47	114
Bronx	573	5	60	44	82	180	202
Brooklyn (Brooklyn)	659	5	71	57	121	244	161
Brooklyn (St. Albans)	117	5	.....	.....	5	42	65
Buffalo	672	17	59	18	104	205	269
Canandaigua	783	10	36	67	157	186	327
Castle Point	187	.....	20	.....	20	80	67
Montrose	1,094	18	159	105	264	350	198
New York	654	10	62	98	103	229	152
Northport	772	21	97	59	106	296	193
Syracuse	245	15	10	15	50	57	98
North Carolina:							
Asheville	481	5	24	29	63	175	185
Durham	326	.....	41	53	63	111	58
Fayetteville	268	9	40	9	58	107	45
Salisbury	782	9	37	56	177	256	247
North Dakota: Fargo	125	5	5	15	20	35	45
Ohio:							
Chillicothe	717	20	85	68	165	200	179
Cincinnati	237	6	24	20	30	94	63
Cleveland (Wade Park)	412	24	42	21	82	156	87
Cleveland (Brecksville)	580	18	138	84	118	176	46
Dayton	448	9	28	28	55	180	148
Oklahoma:							
Muskogee	135	.....	.....	10	16	57	52
Oklahoma City	269	13	22	24	57	89	64
Oregon:							
Portland (Portland)	296	17	21	26	32	86	114
Roseburg	283	.....	52	39	26	82	84

See footnotes at end of table.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Remaining, Age Groups By State[1] June 24, 1981

Location	Total all Patients	Age Group					
		Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
Pennsylvania:							
Altoona	101	.....	.....	.....	5	40	56
Butler	237	.....	11	5	32	54	135
Coatesville	942	26	158	102	182	309	165
Erie	130	.....	5	.....	14	51	60
Lebanon	792	25	63	30	133	235	306
Philadelphia	361	19	23	22	82	122	93
Pittsburgh (Highland Drive)	635	14	83	33	121	220	164
Pittsburgh (University Drive)	328	.....	10	5	59	130	124
Pittsburgh (U. Dr. Aspinwall)	143	.....	.....	.....	12	18	113
Wilkes-Barre	382	4	16	28	78	110	146
Puerto Rico: San Juan	631	24	109	71	192	181	54
Rhode Island: Providence	206	8	.....	10	38	86	64
South Carolina:							
Charleston	205	.....	24	19	34	93	35
Columbia	339	6	20	14	78	124	97
South Dakota:							
Fort Meade	331	6	40	34	32	109	110
Hot Springs	175	4	.....	19	33	74	45
Sioux Falls	156	3	6	12	50	35	50
Tennessee:							
Memphis	663	39	101	87	90	212	134
Mountain Home	384	12	29	12	62	185	84
Murfreesboro	473	6	49	18	83	182	135
Nashville	351	.....	31	26	57	124	113
Texas:							
Amarillo	117	.....	.....	25	12	62	18
Big Spring	140	.....	13	19	17	52	39
Bonham	69	.....	3	.....	19	28	19
Dallas	529	18	51	32	119	160	149
Houston	902	24	146	87	179	320	146
Kerrville	229	.....	4	4	33	94	94
Marlin	142	.....	5	5	5	58	69
San Antonio	534	14	102	42	117	141	118
Temple	467	11	49	27	76	181	123
Waco	820	5	81	55	214	294	171
Utah: Salt Lake City	290	5	45	33	36	85	86
Vermont: White River Junction	164	.....	32	9	14	59	50
Virginia:							
Hampton	336	5	53	23	66	114	75
Richmond	557	14	56	34	106	222	125
Salem	661	21	74	68	120	185	193
Washington:							
American Lake	391	19	74	73	54	102	69
Portland (Vancouver)	222	9	39	19	32	57	66
Seattle	231	6	30	15	55	60	65
Spokane	147	.....	6	6	25	55	55
Walla Walla	103	.....	17	9	9	38	30
West Virginia:							
Beckley	133	.....	9	14	41	55	14
Clarksburg	175	7	20	6	12	66	64
Huntington	108	.....	8	8	12	48	32
Martinsburg	347	.....	26	20	58	100	143
Wisconsin:							
Madison	241	.....	24	21	39	112	45
Tomah	662	11	78	78	81	164	250
Wood	520	17	77	59	64	181	122
Wyoming:							
Cheyenne	103	.....	10	5	10	42	36
Sheridan	297	25	40	44	44	68	76

[1] *Figures shown are estimates based on a tabulation of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records for patients remaining on June 24, 1981.*

The figures shown in the column for 'All Patients' do not necessarily equal the sum of the component parts due to machine rounding of sample data.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Remaining, Compensation and Pension Status, Type of Patient, Age[1]— June 24, 1981

Type of Patient and Age Group	Total All Patients	Service Connected Veterans				Non-Service Connected			Non-Veterans[3]
		Total	10% or More	Less than 10%	NSC with SC[2]	Total	Pension	Other	
All patients	65,450	19,287	9,921	507	8,859	45,910	16,993	28,918	252
Under 25	1,436	406	323	13	70	911	71	839	119
25-34	6,996	2,679	1,841	78	760	4,287	534	3,753	30
35-44	5,570	1,779	1,226	11	542	3,758	523	3,235	33
45-54	11,731	2,965	1,701	64	1,200	8,737	3,075	5,662	30
55-64	22,122	6,999	3,182	224	3,594	15,103	6,227	8,876	20
65 and over	17,595	4,459	1,648	118	2,693	13,115	6,563	6,553	21
Psychotic	17,508	7,085	5,801	206	1,079	10,370	4,491	5,878	53
Under 25	613	221	201	5	15	355	10	345	37
25-34	2,736	1,454	1,288	29	137	1,266	218	1,048	16
35-44	2,046	954	865	11	77	1,092	205	886	.....
45-54	3,638	1,281	1,061	39	181	2,357	1,244	1,112	.....
55-64	4,981	2,120	1,670	68	383	2,861	1,542	1,319	.....
65 and over	3,494	1,055	716	54	285	2,439	1,272	1,167	.....
Other psychiatric	10,970	2,492	1,100	76	1,316	8,455	2,132	6,323	23
Under 25	401	77	47	.....	30	314	28	286	10
25-34	2,516	638	274	35	329	1,878	159	1,719	.....
35-44	1,444	239	80	.....	158	1,192	71	1,121	13
45-54	2,110	369	138	5	226	1,741	388	1,353	.....
55-64	2,507	765	379	27	359	1,742	622	1,120	.....
65 and over	1,992	405	182	10	213	1,587	864	723	.....
Medical and surgical	36,972	9,710	3,020	225	6,464	27,086	10,369	16,717	176
Under 25	422	108	76	7	24	241	33	208	73
25-34	1,744	587	279	15	294	1,143	157	986	14
35-44	2,080	587	281	.....	306	1,474	246	1,228	19
45-54	5,983	1,315	502	20	793	4,639	1,443	3,196	30
55-64	14,634	4,114	1,133	129	2,852	10,500	4,063	6,437	20
65 and over	12,108	2,999	749	54	2,196	9,089	4,427	4,662	21

[1] *Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 20 percent systematic random sample of records of patients remaining on June 24, 1981. The figures shown in the column for 'All Patients' do not necessarily equal the sum of the component parts due to the machine rounding of sample data.*

[2] *Veterans with compensable SC disabilities but treated for non-service connected disabilities only.*

[3] *This group includes all patients other than veterans, such as active military, humanitarian emergencies, reimbursable cases, allied beneficiaries, donors, etc. If veteran is admitted as an office of workers compensation case, he is coded as a non-veteran.*

NOTE: The changes to this table reflect the new ICD-9-CM codes.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Manner of Disposition, Diagnostic Grouping[1]— Fiscal Year 1981

Type of Patient	Total All Discharges	Type of Disposition				Unavailable[2]
		Regular	Irregular	Total Deaths	Transfers to Further VA Inpatient Care at VA or Non-VA Hospital	
All discharges	945,245	824,137	46,457	43,494	30,508	649
Psychotic	78,538	58,930	13,244	1,039	5,259	66
Alcohol psychoses (291)	7,743	6,501	851	95	285	11
Drug psychoses (292)	643	467	154	1	21	.....
Other psychoses (290, 293-299)	70,152	51,962	12,239	943	4,953	55
Other psychiatric	129,853	104,119	21,742	898	3,056	38
Alcohol dependence and abuse (303, 305.0)	86,347	69,974	14,515	411	1,429	18
Drug dependence and abuse (304, 305.1-305.9)	10,783	7,260	3,325	11	182	5
Other nonpsychotic mental disorders (300-302, 306-319)	32,723	26,885	3,902	476	1,445	15
Medical and surgical	727,420	652,860	11,132	40,884	22,022	522
All infectious and parasitic diseases (001-139)	10,242	8,906	221	904	207	4
Malignant neoplasms (140-208, 230-234)	86,296	68,279	645	13,837	3,465	70
Benign and unspecified neoplasms (210-229, 235-239)	11,092	10,340	109	155	482	6
Diabetes mellitus (250)	20,883	19,542	423	532	364	22
Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (240-246, 251-278)	9,121	8,422	116	415	161	7
Disorders involving the immune mechanisms (279)	73	70	1	2	.....	.....
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (280-289)	6,416	5,987	118	181	127	3
Quadriplegia (344.0)	1,600	1,430	15	41	113	1
Paraplegia (344.1)	1,827	1,646	43	33	105	.....
Other diseases of the nervous system (320-343, 344.2-359)	20,345	18,188	344	848	947	18
Diseases of the sense organs (360-389)	24,835	24,154	110	21	526	24
Heart diseases (391-392.0, 393-398, 402, 404, 410-414, 420-429)	88,275	75,523	1,235	7,336	4,110	71
Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	20,279	17,121	181	2,064	883	30
Other diseases of the circulatory system (390, 392.9, 401, 403, 405, 415-417, 440-459)	39,582	36,484	520	1,558	992	28
Acute respiratory diseases (460-466, 480-487)	15,489	12,891	213	2,194	177	14
Chronic bronchitis and emphysema (491-492)	5,509	5,077	70	315	46	1
Other respiratory diseases (470-478, 490, 493-519)	41,493	37,806	587	2,393	683	24
Diseases of the oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaws (520-529)	4,935	4,829	38	12	54	2
Hernia of the abdominal cavity (550-553)	19,103	18,638	131	48	275	11
Alcohol related liver diseases (571.0-571.3)	7,192	5,543	298	1,189	161	1
Other diseases of the digestive system (530-543, 555-570, 571.4-579)	56,931	52,156	1,100	2,274	1,376	25
Diseases of the male genital organs (600-608)	20,213	19,722	93	65	326	7
Other diseases of the genitourinary system (580-599)	23,915	22,059	229	908	704	15
Diseases of the breast, gynecological disorders and complications of pregnancy (610-676)	1,845	1,791	12	2	39	1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-709)	21,457	20,561	361	186	332	17
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (710-739)	42,548	40,613	586	225	1,105	19
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	2,840	2,675	17	38	109	1
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	48,722	43,446	1,683	2,061	1,494	38
Injuries and poisonings (800-904, 910-999)	43,375	39,428	1,032	734	2,147	34
Late effects of injuries, poisonings, toxic effects, and other external causes (905-909)	2,346	2,155	47	22	119	3
Factors influencing health status and contact with health service (V01-V82)	28,641	27,378	554	291	393	25
Supplementary classification of external causes of injury and poisoning (E800-E999)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unavailable[2]	9,434	8,228	339	673	171	23

[1] *Patient treatment file. This table, as well as all others in this hospital discharge series, excludes approximately 232,644 one-day dialysis discharges.*

[2] *This column/line includes all records for which required data is unavailable.*
NOTE: The changes to this table reflect the new ICD-9-CM codes.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Age, Diagnostic Category[1]—Fiscal Year 1981

Diagnostic Category and ICDA Codes[2]	Total Diagnoses	Principal Diagnosis[3]	Associated Diagnoses[4]	Average Age	Age Group of Principal Diagnosis							
					Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and Over	Unavailable[5]
All diseases and conditions	2,434,835	945,245	1,489,590	55.5	130,273	79,316	165,554	332,828	156,884	43,838	36,074	478
I. Infectious and parasitic diseases	41,552	10,242	31,310	52.7	2,140	913	1,848	3,122	1,322	445	446	6
Pulmonary tuberculosis (011)	3,982	2,190	1,792	56.1	122	176	596	902	262	79	50	3
Tuberculosis, other (010,012-018)	575	285	290	56.5	27	26	64	96	48	12	12	.....
Tuberculosis, late effects (137)	524	59	465	(6)	1	3	13	27	4	9	2	.....
All other infectious and parasitic diseases (001-009, 020-136)	36,366	7,678	28,688	51.5	1,989	707	1,166	2,082	1,005	345	382	2
Late effects of other infectious and parasitic diseases (138-139)	105	30	75	(6)	1	1	9	15	3	.....	.....	1
II. Neoplasms	164,971	97,388	67,583	62.1	2,746	2,721	13,088	42,690	25,068	6,373	4,662	40
Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (140-149, 230.0)	8,289	6,371	1,918	59.9	88	151	1,305	3,115	1,360	231	116	5
Malignant neoplasm of digestive organs and peritoneum (150-159, 230.1-230.9)	15,747	12,808	2,939	63.6	142	230	1,477	5,739	3,517	977	720	6
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (162.2-162.9, 231.2)	27,637	23,458	4,179	61.8	62	383	3,608	11,630	6,176	1,122	471	6
Malignant neoplasm of other respiratory system and intrathoracic organs (160-162.0, 163-165, 231.0, 231.1, 231.8, 231.9)	4,184	3,233	951	61.1	29	49	515	1,665	771	134	69	1
Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue (200-208)	11,121	8,473	2,648	59.5	643	397	1,101	3,647	1,834	489	362	.....
Malignant neoplasm of genitourinary organs (179-189, 233)	22,505	16,590	5,915	66.6	366	243	1,060	5,918	5,395	1,906	1,692	10
Malignancies of all other systems (170-175, 190-199, 232, 234)	55,430	15,363	40,067	61.6	527	607	2,210	6,551	3,620	951	887	10
Neoplasms, benign (210-229)	15,041	8,451	6,590	57.4	749	527	1,466	3,409	1,759	343	198	.....
Neoplasms of unspecified nature (235-239)	5,017	2,641	2,376	61.3	140	134	346	1,016	636	220	147	2
III. Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	140,403	30,077	110,326	58.5	1,598	1,892	5,997	12,608	5,517	1,335	1,112	18
Diabetes mellitus (250)	77,553	20,883	56,670	58.0	1,063	1,245	4,321	9,148	3,819	774	499	14
Diseases of the endocrine glands (240-246, 251-259)	10,530	2,776	7,754	56.3	272	211	527	1,086	500	104	74	2
Gout (274)	7,174	1,117	6,057	60.5	28	53	220	463	236	67	50	.....
Obesity (278.0-278.1)	16,435	1,061	15,374	53.6	60	142	298	431	115	12	3	.....
Nutritional deficiencies and all other metabolic diseases (260-273, 275-277, 278.2-278.8)	28,516	4,167	24,349	63.1	153	225	620	1,457	846	378	486	2
Disorders involving the immune mechanisms (279)	195	73	122	(6)	22	16	11	23	1	.....	.....	.....
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	48,295	6,416	41,879	62.0	481	287	746	2,320	1,380	553	648	1
Anemias (280-282.4, 282.7-285)	35,755	4,322	31,433	64.9	152	132	465	1,588	979	448	557	1
Sickle-cell trait and sickle-cell anemia (282.5-282.6)	700	252	448	37.3	153	36	36	19	7	.....	1	.....
Other diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (286-289)	11,840	1,842	9,998	58.5	176	119	245	713	394	105	90	.....

V. Mental disorders	**356,935**	**208,390**	**148,545**	**45.1**	**67,393**	**35,042**	**43,642**	**45,152**	**11,829**	**2,725**	**2,496**	**111**
Alcohol psychosis (291)	13,366	7,743	5,623	52.5	783	1,011	2,186	2,772	873	85	25	8
Drug psychosis (292)	1,171	643	528	35.6	439	60	54	54	19	7	8	2
Organic psychotic conditions, excluding alcohol and drug psychosis (290, 293-294)	9,024	4,664	4,360	68.6	177	117	361	1,182	1,137	806	881	3
Schizophrenic disorders (295)	59,228	49,556	9,672	39.3	24,169	9,106	7,906	6,670	1,336	184	149	36
Other psychoses (296-299)	22,302	15,931	6,371	47.6	4,390	2,330	3,112	4,255	1,329	270	235	10
Neurotic disorders (300)	27,309	11,056	16,253	46.8	3,202	1,690	2,104	3,059	797	121	79	4
Personality disorders (301)	23,102	6,841	16,261	35.7	4,191	1,257	707	539	109	18	18	2
Alcohol dependence or abuse (303, 305.0)	134,491	86,347	48,144	47.2	17,917	15,947	24,552	23,094	4,365	315	125	32
Drug dependence or abuse (304, 305.1-305.9)	30,886	10,783	20,103	32.8	8,031	1,673	671	319	54	4	24	7
Other nonpsychotic mental disorders (302, 306-319)	36,056	14,826	21,230	51.5	4,094	1,851	1,989	3,208	1,810	915	952	7
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	136,282	48,607	87,675	57.8	4,678	3,508	7,785	18,202	9,572	2,798	2,039	25
Quadriplegia (344.0)	3,404	1,600	1,804	43.9	537	308	332	324	76	16	6	1
Paraplegia (344.1)	4,893	1,827	3,066	46.4	525	294	379	455	146	18	10	.....
Epilepsy (345)	7,063	2,643	4,420	48.2	649	368	532	782	234	47	29	2
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system (350-359)	18,640	6,310	12,330	54.9	663	536	1,282	2,645	903	176	100	5
Other diseases of central nervous system (320-343, 344.2-344.9, 346-349)	40,344	11,392	28,952	56.7	1,055	1,075	2,074	4,124	2,141	576	340	7
Glaucoma (365)	6,686	1,852	4,834	63.7	33	47	200	783	508	178	101	2
Cataract (366)	15,115	10,410	4,705	66.0	89	117	940	4,137	3,090	1,089	945	3
Blindness (369)	3,471	813	2,658	59.6	54	47	138	321	143	55	53	2
Disorders of the eye and adnexa (360-364, 367-368, 370-379)	23,359	7,624	15,735	60.3	488	346	1,078	3,098	1,708	546	358	2
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (380-389)	13,307	4,136	9,171	54.0	585	370	830	1,533	623	97	97	1
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system	470,146	148,136	322,010	61.5	3,121	5,661	25,142	64,355	31,875	9,609	8,313	60
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	4,506	1,818	2,688	57.3	72	115	416	859	287	40	29	.....
Hypertensive disease without heart involvement (401, 403, 405)	84,236	11,319	72,917	57.7	469	755	2,486	5,100	1,911	356	239	3
Hypertensive heart disease (402, 404)	12,136	5,151	6,985	62.4	35	130	804	2,354	1,225	356	245	2
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	13,979	8,502	5,477	61.1	68	359	1,598	3,822	1,761	539	353	2
Other ischemic heart disease (411-414)	115,710	39,696	76,014	60.9	249	1,490	8,063	18,402	7,474	2,152	1,851	15
Other forms of heart disease (391, 392.0, 420-429)	116,875	33,108	83,767	63.7	613	983	4,621	13,257	7,819	2,897	2,902	16
Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	43,960	20,279	23,681	64.0	189	355	2,556	8,697	5,359	1,654	1,460	9
Atherosclerosis (440)	12,224	3,367	8,857	65.5	8	40	387	1,397	887	320	327	1
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (441-448)	27,397	11,063	16,334	62.3	165	257	1,460	5,115	2,920	692	447	7
Varicose veins of lower extremities (454)	4,534	1,772	2,762	59.0	118	119	308	717	308	115	86	1
Hemorrhoids (455)	9,870	4,083	5,787	52.1	588	498	938	1,501	431	79	47	1
Other diseases of the circulatory system (390, 392.9, 415-417, 451-453, 456-459)	24,719	7,978	16,741	58.3	547	560	1,505	3,134	1,493	409	327	3
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	171,428	62,491	108,937	61.3	3,580	2,272	8,385	25,150	14,784	4,642	3,646	32
Acute respiratory infections (460-466)	9,123	2,992	6,131	56.8	462	182	441	960	566	198	180	3
Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	27,413	12,497	14,916	64.3	681	479	1,556	4,070	2,588	1,399	1,718	6
Chronic bronchitis (491)	8,734	3,144	5,590	62.3	42	71	404	1,490	839	196	101	1
Emphysema (492)	9,211	2,365	6,846	63.7	9	28	287	1,075	680	187	96	3

See footnotes at end of table.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Age, Diagnostic Category[1]—Fiscal Year 1981

Diagnostic Category and ICDA Codes[2]	Total Diagnoses	Principal Diagnosis[3]	Associated Diagnoses[4]	Average Age	Age Group of Principal Diagnosis							
					Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and Over	Unavailable[5]
Other diseases of the respiratory system and upper respiratory tract (470-478, 490, 493-519)	116,947	41,493	75,454	60.5	2,386	1,512	5,697	17,555	10,111	2,662	1,551	19
IX. Diseases of the digestive system	240,385	88,161	152,224	56.4	8,846	7,033	17,460	33,173	14,686	3,887	3,034	42
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (520-529)	56,933	4,935	51,998	50.6	1,110	440	865	1,738	599	116	64	3
Ulcers of the digestive system (530.2, 531-534)	17,528	8,600	8,928	57.5	648	608	1,637	3,530	1,478	410	286	3
Other diseases of the esophagus, stomach and duodenum (530.0, 530.1, 530.3-530.9, 535-537)	25,254	9,108	16,146	57.1	703	720	1,840	3,574	1,582	408	277	4
Hernia of the abdominal cavity (550-553)	31,981	19,103	12,878	58.4	1,516	1,092	3,205	7,578	3,987	1,017	697	11
Other diseases of the intestine and peritoneum (540-543, 555-569, 578-579)	56,713	25,060	31,653	56.9	3,062	1,961	4,361	8,411	4,467	1,424	1,359	15
Alcohol related liver disorders (571.0-571.3)	20,098	7,192	12,906	54.4	300	667	2,272	3,171	705	61	14	2
Other diseases of liver, gallbladder and pancreas (570, 571.4-577)	31,878	14,163	17,715	54.4	1,507	1,545	3,280	5,171	1,868	451	337	4
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system	125,059	45,940	79,119	60.6	3,380	2,299	5,912	17,361	10,846	3,278	2,832	32
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (580-589)	17,796	5,518	12,278	57.7	396	386	1,083	2,225	956	239	223	10
Other diseases of the urinary system (590-599)	62,468	18,397	44,071	60.8	1,463	1,107	2,513	6,206	4,102	1,447	1,548	11
Diseases of the prostate (600-602)	29,168	14,013	15,155	65.6	136	128	923	6,016	4,596	1,331	878	5
Other diseases of the male genital organs (603-608)	12,373	6,200	6,173	54.4	917	484	1,129	2,332	979	212	144	3
Disorders of breast and gynecological diseases (610-629)	3,254	1,812	1,442	49.6	468	194	264	582	213	49	39	3
XI. Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (630-676)	54	33	21	([6])	32	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XII. Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	56,501	21,457	35,044	53.5	3,612	2,098	3,984	7,297	3,048	743	659	16
Infections and inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-698)	28,072	11,057	17,015	52.8	1,953	1,107	2,140	3,761	1,424	342	320	10
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue (700-709)	28,429	10,400	18,029	54.2	1,659	991	1,844	3,536	1,624	401	339	6
XIII. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	106,466	42,548	63,918	52.7	7,214	4,402	8,081	15,116	5,631	1,240	844	20
Osteoarthrosis and allied disorders (715)	19,204	4,835	14,369	61.0	210	199	647	2,167	1,059	323	230	.....
Other arthropathies and related disorders (710-714, 716-719)	24,011	10,736	13,275	50.1	2,673	1,025	1,747	3,539	1,345	238	161	8
Dorsopathies (720-724)	29,645	12,488	17,157	51.9	1,791	1,751	2,845	4,329	1,307	273	187	5
Rheumatism, excluding the back (725-729)	15,899	7,538	8,361	53.2	1,115	721	1,546	2,808	1,057	196	93	2
Osteopathies, chondropathies and acquired musculoskeletal deformities (730-739)	17,707	6,951	10,756	51.8	1,425	706	1,296	2,273	863	210	173	5
XIV. Congenital deformities (740-759)	7,428	2,840	4,588	53.7	423	283	541	996	427	108	60	2

XVI. Symptoms, signs and ill defined conditions (780-799)	140,570	48,722	91,848	56.8	5,048	3,834	9,181	17,926	8,081	2,439	2,194	19
XVII. Injury and poisoning	96,089	45,721	50,368	50.7	11,727	4,704	7,689	12,669	5,250	1,813	1,842	27
Fracture of skull (800-804)	3,393	2,140	1,253	41.6	923	332	385	369	85	23	23	.....
Fracture of neck and trunk (805-809)	6,539	2,548	3,991	54.7	469	201	432	816	327	132	171	.....
Fracture of upper and lower limb (810-829)	16,282	10,915	5,367	55.5	2,020	856	1,746	3,186	1,541	711	847	8
Dislocations, sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles (830-848)	6,183	3,962	2,221	44.5	1,524	503	578	941	296	65	52	3
Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fracture (850-854)	3,017	2,052	965	48.3	637	220	357	485	205	73	75	.....
Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis (860-869)	1,347	617	730	48.4	158	74	141	167	52	17	7	1
Open wounds (870-897)	10,164	5,520	4,644	44.4	2,159	676	940	1,189	366	104	82	4
Burns (940-949)	2,587	1,193	1,394	50.7	279	117	239	357	122	46	33	.....
Poisoning by drugs, medicinal and biological substances (960-979)	7,175	2,157	5,018	47.4	724	291	308	476	213	79	65	1
Toxic effects of substances chiefly nonmedical as to source (980-989)	1,114	364	750	47.1	93	57	76	108	25	4	1	.....
All other injuries (900-904, 910-939, 950-959, 990-995)	12,777	4,661	8,116	50.5	1,201	480	828	1,278	521	180	171	2
Complications of surgical and medical care, NEC (996-999)	16,613	7,246	9,367	56.7	831	514	1,179	2,773	1,315	349	280	5
Late effects of injuries, poisonings, toxic effects and other external causes (905-909)	8,898	2,346	6,552	46.1	709	383	480	524	182	30	35	3
XVIII. Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (V01-V82)	122,836	28,641	94,195	57.5	2,980	1,622	4,514	11,248	5,935	1,414	912	16
Unavailable[5]	9.435	9,435	.....	55.8	1,274	744	1,559	3,443	1,633	436	335	11

[1] *Patient treatment file. This table, as well as all others in this discharge series, excludes approximately 232,644 one-day dialysis discharges.*

[2] *The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the 'International Classification of Diseases 9th Revision Clinical Modification,' DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 80-1260. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification. Category XV, 'Certain Conditions Originating in the Prenatal Period' in which no cases occurred, is not included in this table.*

Note: The changes to this report reflect the new ICD-9-CM codes.

[3] *Principal diagnosis is that diagnosis designated by the discharge physician as responsible for the major portion of the patients length of stay.*

[4] *Associated diagnoses are established diagnoses for which treatment was given, other than the principal diagnosis.*

[5] *This column/line includes all records for which required data is unavailable.*

[6] *Average age not calculated for totals of less than 100 cases.*

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Type of Patient, Age, Length of Stay[1]—Fiscal Year 1981

Type of Patient and Age Group	Patients	Total Average Days	Median Days[2]	Short Term Average Days[5]	Short Term Discharges as Percent of Total Discharges[5]	Length of Stay Distribution (Days)														Total days[4]
						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	Unavailable[3]	
All patients	945,245	27.3	10.4	15.0	97.0	99,064	132,093	172,436	201,269	104,459	80,269	96,938	25,797	19,868	4,874	2,165	3,104	2,801	108	25,833,873
Under 20	986	28.2	7.0	12.4	96.9	148	207	185	173	80	44	89	22	25	8	2	....	1	2	27,745
20-24	19,828	19.9	7.5	14.2	96.7	2,956	3,477	3,992	3,112	1,471	1,409	1,981	649	556	117	52	51	3	2	393,877
25-29	43,189	21.3	8.1	14.6	96.9	6,182	7,132	8,172	7,102	3,436	3,495	4,747	1,321	1,108	228	100	127	37	2	919,396
30-34	66,270	21.9	9.1	15.3	96.9	8,901	10,140	12,191	11,229	5,719	5,815	7,816	2,013	1,627	423	154	180	52	10	1,451,547
35-39	43,229	22.6	9.5	15.3	97.2	5,432	6,662	7,874	7,598	3,846	3,948	5,148	1,283	942	217	94	123	59	3	979,052
40-44	36,087	24.6	9.8	15.2	97.0	4,030	5,615	6,632	7,031	3,382	2,945	4,144	1,042	812	190	72	117	72	3	888,033
45-49	64,522	25.1	9.9	14.7	97.3	6,672	9,768	12,194	13,224	6,748	5,502	6,799	1,607	1,224	303	142	172	162	5	1,620,355
50-54	101,032	25.5	10.2	14.9	97.3	9,917	14,535	18,867	21,814	11,082	8,550	10,494	2,600	1,969	464	198	300	235	7	2,576,754
55-59	163,236	26.2	10.3	14.7	97.4	16,183	22,904	30,122	36,721	18,742	13,456	16,036	4,071	3,061	691	302	477	454	16	4,271,424
60-64	169,592	25.7	10.5	14.6	97.3	17,057	23,031	30,893	38,824	20,235	14,163	15,881	4,241	3,217	736	319	503	472	20	4,361,326
65-69	100,348	28.3	10.9	15.0	96.9	9,869	12,920	17,941	22,981	12,244	8,570	9,531	2,783	1,988	563	248	363	333	14	2,835,798
70-74	56,536	30.8	11.4	15.6	96.4	5,237	6,716	9,853	13,092	7,096	4,954	5,616	1,671	1,299	329	169	232	265	7	1,742,690
75-79	21,494	37.5	12.0	16.3	96.1	1,854	2,481	3,585	4,899	2,779	1,972	2,303	664	528	131	73	101	121	3	804,948
80-84	22,344	49.6	12.1	16.1	95.4	1,886	2,522	3,787	5,132	2,830	2,026	2,353	662	553	171	99	135	181	7	1,107,986
85 and over	36,074	50.7	12.6	16.7	95.0	2,691	3,920	6,054	8,249	4,722	3,382	3,948	1,145	946	301	137	221	353	5	1,828,492
Unavailable[3]	478	NOT COMPUTED		16.4	96.0	49	63	94	88	47	38	52	23	13	2	4	2	1	2	24,450
Psychotic	78,538	88.4	21.7	24.4	88.6	5,205	6,204	8,400	11,404	8,463	8,727	14,608	5,496	5,208	1,556	800	1,124	1,330	13	6,944,803
Under 20	181	32.3	18.2	24.4	93.4	8	18	22	31	25	12	36	14	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,843
20-24	4,781	35.1	18.9	23.8	92.6	422	427	543	709	511	524	855	367	315	59	30	17	1	1	167,978
25-29	10,825	36.4	17.5	22.3	93.1	971	1,019	1,336	1,679	1,116	1,202	1,935	690	598	134	54	68	23	.....	394,312
30-34	14,172	38.3	18.3	22.6	92.5	1,230	1,243	1,710	2,151	1,576	1,630	2,524	881	797	217	95	80	32	6	542,011
35-39	7,815	46.6	19.8	23.5	92.0	638	619	893	1,159	857	930	1,484	511	437	120	49	80	37	1	364,254
40-44	4,809	62.6	20.9	24.6	89.4	294	410	548	720	512	483	915	348	331	90	46	68	44	.....	301,277
45-49	6,278	77.3	21.2	24.2	89.3	344	526	707	909	727	716	1,158	428	393	121	83	69	96	1	485,447
50-54	7,341	96.0	23.3	25.3	87.4	394	567	804	1,030	762	792	1,418	553	497	165	84	132	143	.....	704,381
55-59	8,456	125.4	27.0	27.1	84.4	365	575	717	1,150	891	953	1,671	665	702	224	110	187	245	1	1,059,914
60-64	6,477	151.1	28.2	27.5	82.8	261	405	559	830	653	759	1,276	517	547	178	109	156	227	.....	978,453
65-69	3,110	187.4	28.9	27.0	79.8	105	170	258	440	342	309	570	247	239	103	60	122	144	1	582,683
70-74	1,584	192.9	32.2	28.1	78.6	73	86	84	218	166	150	326	117	150	47	24	44	99	.....	305,504
75-79	639	282.8	29.6	26.5	76.2	21	30	48	86	78	67	111	35	52	24	10	29	48	.....	180,730
80-84	713	494.1	33.4	26.0	73.1	22	34	63	94	71	62	122	44	52	28	15	30	75	1	351,771
85 and over	1,298	399.1	26.3	24.6	77.3	53	70	98	192	170	135	196	74	79	43	29	42	116	1	517,688
Unavailable[3]	59	NOT COMPUTED		27.1	89.8	4	5	10	6	6	3	11	5	7	—	2	—	—	—	2,557
Other Psychiatric	129,853	30.3	14.1	19.5	96.7	11,691	15,994	19,610	20,084	11,910	16,544	24,034	4,782	3,359	763	331	411	326	14	3,927,811
Under 20	189	19.9	10.7	15.9	97.4	25	26	32	29	20	18	30	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,755
20-24	4,337	25.0	14.1	19.7	96.8	512	489	603	648	393	557	787	176	124	24	8	16	.....	.....	108,260
25-29	12,022	24.6	13.5	19.0	96.9	1,505	1,431	1,713	1,745	1,064	1,551	2,093	453	356	56	23	28	3	1	295,611
30-34	20,887	24.5	14.0	19.4	97.1	2,497	2,427	2,993	2,945	1,837	2,794	3,859	770	544	135	38	39	6	3	511,226
35-39	12,882	23.8	14.0	19.5	97.5	1,387	1,650	1,888	1,762	1,065	1,799	2,449	476	297	60	25	20	4	.....	307,091
40-44	9,536	23.5	13.5	19.4	97.7	907	1,366	1,436	1,348	756	1,219	1,894	331	213	40	9	12	3	2	224,291
45-49	13,745	25.6	13.8	19.4	97.7	1,185	1,866	2,174	1,984	1,185	1,809	2,674	465	283	57	21	26	16	.....	351,492
50-54	16,278	25.8	13.7	19.2	97.3	1,230	2,102	2,659	2,589	1,408	2,096	3,139	529	356	79	33	33	23	2	419,845
55-59	17,893	29.6	14.1	19.5	97.0	1,228	2,264	2,829	3,017	1,759	2,139	3,368	638	405	93	52	60	37	4	530,149
60-64	12,326	35.5	14.4	19.6	96.1	749	1,439	1,933	2,214	1,335	1,434	2,168	494	344	79	34	45	58	.....	437,739
65-69	5,067	44.1	15.3	20.0	94.3	261	549	748	950	566	623	841	215	162	44	36	37	35	.....	223,296
70-74	2,068	67.0	16.8	20.6	90.7	99	171	316	388	239	217	335	92	89	31	17	25	48	1	138,393
75-79	685	148.7	18.3	20.8	87.2	33	74	71	124	85	79	93	31	41	13	5	19	17	.....	101,853
80-84	688	138.8	22.2	24.3	83.9	32	53	61	120	76	73	105	43	51	20	11	17	25	1	95,387
85 and over	1,198	137.9	22.3	23.2	82.5	37	78	148	211	120	128	190	62	91	30	19	34	50	.....	165,248
Unavailable[3]	52	NOT COMPUTED		19.7	98.1	4	9	6	10	2	8	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14,175

Medical and Surgical	727,420	20.2	9.3	13.3	98.0	80,999	108,753	142,863	167,804	83,021	54,234	57,281	15,229	11,035	2,480	1,004	1,524	1,115	78	14,669,998
Under 20	607	30.0	5.0	8.1	97.7	110	160	131	112	35	14	23	4	10	3	2	.....	1	2	18,125
20-24	10,526	10.9	5.0	7.9	98.5	1,987	2,527	2,789	1,731	562	316	331	100	116	33	14	17	2	1	114,707
25-29	19,882	11.0	5.4	8.2	98.9	3,614	4,611	5,040	3,593	1,224	709	685	168	142	35	20	30	10	1	219,417
30-34	30,591	12.6	6.1	9.4	98.8	5,071	6,382	7,387	6,016	2,238	1,342	1,370	345	279	66	21	59	14	1	386,745
35-39	22,104	13.5	6.7	10.3	98.9	3,332	4,336	5,009	4,596	1,888	1,189	1,179	288	193	36	18	20	18	2	298,430
40-44	21,426	16.5	7.6	11.4	98.4	2,783	3,804	4,600	4,892	2,078	1,221	1,302	348	263	57	17	36	24	1	354,171
45-49	43,910	17.5	8.2	12.0	98.4	5,075	7,294	9,214	10,207	4,781	2,932	2,891	699	532	122	37	74	49	3	769,906
50-54	76,443	18.7	9.1	13.1	98.3	8,184	11,729	15,261	17,981	8,798	5,581	5,836	1,489	1,095	211	75	130	68	5	1,428, 177
55-59	135,256	19.4	9.5	13.4	98.3	14,388	19,887	26,288	32,219	15,897	10,237	10,809	2,722	1,905	363	137	226	167	11	2,629,223
60-64	148,977	19.5	9.9	13.7	98.1	15,828	20,972	28,121	35,391	18,038	11,816	12,245	3,168	2,266	464	170	295	184	19	2,899,.650
65-69	91,149	21.8	10.4	14.4	97.7	9,396	12,090	16,771	21,383	11,207	7,545	8,000	2,292	1,552	407	151	196	147	12	1,984,238
70-74	52,273	24.5	11.0	15.1	97.2	5,016	6,398	9,358	12,332	6,614	4,539	4,884	1,438	1,044	244	124	161	115	6	1,279,577
75-79	19,921	25.6	11.6	15.9	97.1	1,778	2,354	3,426	4,637	2,575	1,807	2,071	589	428	92	56	51	54	3	510,705
80-84	20,756	31.0	11.6	15.6	96.6	1,820	2,419	3,633	4,874	2,654	1,874	2,105	570	443	122	73	85	79	5	642,373
85 and over	33,243	33.9	12.1	16.2	96.2	2,577	3,744	5,758	7,769	4,393	3,085	3,520	996	762	223	87	142	183	4	1,127,201
Unavailable[3]	356	NOT COMPUTED		14.0	96.9	40	46	77	71	39	27	30	13	5	2	2	2	.....	2	7,353
Unavailable[3]	9,434	30.9	10.9	15.6	95.9	1,169	1,142	1,563	1,977	1,065	764	1,015	290	266	75	30	45	30	3	291,261
Under 20	9	2.4	.....	2.4	100.0	5	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
20-24	184	15.9	5.6	10.2	98.4	35	34	57	24	5	12	8	6	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2,932
25-29	460	21.9	7.2	12.1	96.3	92	71	83	85	32	33	34	10	12	3	3	1	1	.....	10,056
30-34	620	18.7	9.1	14.6	98.2	103	88	101	117	68	49	63	17	7	5	.....	2	.....	.....	11,565
35-39	428	21.7	7.9	13.2	95.8	75	57	84	81	36	30	36	8	15	1	2	3	.....	.....	9,277
40-44	316	26.2	10.8	16.2	97.2	46	35	48	71	36	22	33	15	5	3	.....	1	1	.....	8,294
45-49	589	23.0	10.5	16.0	96.8	68	82	99	124	55	45	76	15	16	3	1	3	1	1	13,510
50-54	970	25.1	11.1	15.7	96.3	109	137	143	214	114	81	101	29	21	9	6	5	1	.....	24,351
55-59	1,631	32.0	11.1	15.7	96.3	202	178	288	335	195	127	188	46	49	11	3	4	5	.....	52,138
60-64	1,812	25.1	11.4	15.8	95.5	219	215	280	389	209	154	192	62	60	15	6	7	3	1	45,484
65-69	1,022	44.6	12.3	16.6	94.7	107	111	164	208	129	93	120	29	35	9	1	8	7	1	45,581
70-74	611	31.5	12.6	17.1	95.3	49	61	95	154	77	48	71	24	16	7	4	2	3	.....	19,216
75-79	249	46.8	13.3	17.2	94.4	22	23	40	52	41	19	28	9	7	2	2	2	2	.....	11,660
80-84	187	98.7	13.6	17.4	93.6	12	16	30	44	29	17	21	5	7	1	.....	3	2	.....	18,455
85 and over	335	54.8	14.0	18.3	92.5	24	28	50	77	39	34	42	13	14	5	2	3	4	.....	18,355
Unavailable[3]	11	NOT COMPUTED		26.3	90.9	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365

[1] *Patient treatment file. This table, as well as all others in this hospital discharge series, excludes approximately 232,644 one-day dialysis discharges.*

[2] *One-half of the discharges in the given category have length of stay greater than the median; the other half, less than the median.*

NOTE: The changes to this report reflect the new ICD-9-CM codes.

[3] *This column/line includes all records for which required data is unavailable.*

[4] *This column excludes those cases for which the number of days is unavailable.*

[5] *Includes hospital stays of 1 to 99 days and conforms to the definition adopted by the commission on professional and hospital activities.*

TABLE 28

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Age, Marital Status, Diagnostic Grouping[1]—Fiscal Year 1981

Diagnostic Composition of Patients	Total Discharged	Age Group						Marital Status					
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and Over	Unavailable[2]	Never Married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Unknown[2]
All discharges	945,245	209,589	165,554	332,828	156,884	79,912	478	131,972	504,941	47,844	60,741	164,078	35,669
Psychotic	78,538	42,583	13,619	14,933	4,694	2,650	59	30,396	21,645	5,217	2,459	15,431	3,390
Alcohol psychoses (291)	7,743	1,794	2,186	2,772	873	110	8	1,219	2,607	700	515	2,398	304
Drug psychoses (292)	643	499	54	54	19	15	2	259	177	43	9	117	38
Other psychoses (290, 293-299)	70,152	40,290	11,379	12,107	3,802	2,525	49	28,918	18,861	4,474	1,935	12,916	3,048
Other psychiatric	129,853	59,853	30,023	30,219	7,135	2,571	52	24,093	46,680	11,471	5,619	38,362	3,628
Alcohol dependence and abuse (303, 305.0)	86,347	33,864	24,552	23,094	4,365	440	32	14,274	28,460	7,914	4,030	29,532	2,137
Drug dependence and abuse (304, 305.1-305.9)	10,783	9,704	671	319	54	28	7	3,524	3,177	1,253	101	2,248	480
Other nonpsychotic mental disorders (300-302, 306-319)	32,723	16,285	4,800	6,806	2,716	2,103	13	6,295	15,043	2,304	1,488	6,582	1,011
Medical and surgical	727,420	105,136	120,353	284,233	143,422	73,920	356	76,010	431,703	30,460	52,001	108,940	28,306
All infectious and parasitic diseases (001-139)	10,242	3,053	1,848	3,122	1,322	891	6	1,726	4,902	568	676	1,823	547
Malignant neoplasms (140-208, 230-234)	86,296	3,917	11,276	38,265	22,673	10,127	38	7,476	53,572	3,142	7,164	11,488	3,454
Benign and unspecified neoplasms (210-229, 235-239)	11,092	1,550	1,812	4,425	2,395	908	2	1,080	7,095	447	688	1,445	337
Diabetes mellitus (250)	20,883	2,308	4,321	9,148	3,819	1,273	14	2,043	12,684	931	1,348	3,132	745
Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (240-246, 251-278)	9,121	1,144	1,665	3,437	1,697	1,174	4	1,019	5,150	426	826	1,309	391
Disorders involving the immune mechanisms (279)	73	38	11	23	1	.....	.....	7	49	1	.....	14	2
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (280-289)	6,416	768	746	2,320	1,380	1,201	1	695	3,715	264	644	843	255
Quadriplegia (344.0)	1,600	845	332	324	76	22	1	390	734	82	40	274	80
Paraplegia (344.1)	1,827	819	379	455	146	28	.....	352	929	91	47	328	80
Other diseases of the nervous system (320-343, 344.2-359)	20,345	4,346	3,888	7,551	3,278	1,268	14	2,165	12,736	763	1,004	2,946	731
Diseases of the sense organs (360-389)	24,835	2,176	3,186	9,872	6,072	3,519	10	2,245	15,098	930	2,143	3,353	1,066
Heart diseases (391-392.0, 393-398, 402, 404, 410-414, 420-429)	88,275	4,114	15,502	38,694	18,566	11,364	35	5,799	58,585	2,822	6,852	10,964	3,253
Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	20,279	544	2,556	8,697	5,359	3,114	9	1,576	12,946	744	1,735	2,558	720
Other diseases of the circulatory system (390, 392.9, 401, 403, 405, 415-417, 440-459)	39,582	4,124	7,084	16,964	7,950	3,444	16	3,529	24,092	1,720	2,809	6,054	1,378
Acute respiratory diseases (460-466, 480-487)	15,489	1,804	1,997	5,030	3,154	3,495	9	1,839	8,034	762	1,820	2,377	657
Chronic bronchitis and emphysema (491-492)	5,509	150	691	2,565	1,519	580	4	438	3,236	253	502	951	129
Other respiratory diseases (470-478, 490, 493-519)	41,493	3,898	5,697	17,555	10,111	4,213	19	3,898	24,133	1,816	3,329	6,800	1,517
Diseases of the oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaws (520-529)	4,935	1,550	865	1,738	599	180	3	803	2,682	214	235	721	280
Hernia of the abdominal cavity (550-553)	19,103	2,608	3,205	7,578	3,987	1,714	11	2,261	11,235	758	1,326	3,025	498
Alcohol related liver diseases (571.0-571.3)	7,192	967	2,272	3,171	705	75	2	770	3,088	508	492	2,012	322
Other diseases of the digestive system (530-543, 555-570, 571.4-579)	56,931	10,754	11,118	20,686	9,395	4,952	26	6,541	32,227	2,752	3,742	9,619	2,050
Diseases of the male genital organs (600-608)	20,213	1,665	2,052	8,348	5,575	2,565	8	1,938	13,188	688	1,460	2,284	655
Other diseases of the genitourinary system (580-599)	23,915	3,352	3,596	8,431	5,058	3,457	21	2,291	14,834	924	1,855	2,907	1,104
Diseases of the breast, gynecological disorders and complications of pregnancy (610-676)	1,845	695	264	582	213	88	3	322	914	108	112	328	61
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-709)	21,457	5,710	3,984	7,297	3,048	1,402	16	3,361	11,128	1,054	1,247	3,733	934
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (710-739)	42,548	11,616	8,081	15,116	5,631	2,084	20	4,450	26,640	1,738	1,976	6,415	1,329
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	2,840	706	541	996	427	168	2	337	1,667	112	135	457	132
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	48,722	8,882	9,181	17,926	8,081	4,633	19	5,163	28,474	2,196	3,228	7,760	1,901
Injuries and poisonings (800-904, 910-999)	43,375	15,339	7,209	12,145	5,068	3,590	24	7,761	19,653	2,462	2,668	8,408	2,423
Late effects of injuries, poisonings, toxic effects, and other external causes (905-909)	2,346	1,092	480	524	182	65	3	446	1,086	146	108	471	89
Factors influencing health status and contact with health service (V01-V82)	28,641	4,602	4,514	11,248	5,935	2,326	16	3,289	17,197	1,038	1,790	4,141	1,186
Supplementary classification of external causes of injury and poisoning (E800-E999)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unavailable[2]	9,434	2,017	1,559	3,443	1,633	771	11	1,473	4,913	696	662	1,345	345

[1] *Patient treatment file. This table, as well as all others in this hospital discharge series, excludes approximately 232,644 one-day dialysis discharges.*

[2] *This column/line includes all records for which required data is unavailable.*
NOTE: The changes to this report reflect the new ICD-9-CM codes.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Compensation and Pension Status, Type of Patient, Age[1]—Fiscal Year 1981

Type of Patient and Age Group	Total All Patients	Service-Connected Veterans				Non-Service-Connected			Non Veterans[3]	Un-available[4]
		Total	10% or more	Less Than 10%	NSC With SC[2]	Total	Pension	Other		
All patients	945,245	269,259	99,240	3,853	166,166	662,741	192,815	469,926	5,465	7,780
Under 25	20,814	4,784	3,344	87	1,353	14,100	750	13,350	1,772	158
25-34	109,459	37,651	23,082	480	14,089	69,602	6,159	63,443	1,386	820
35-44	79,316	23,943	12,995	245	10,703	54,023	4,981	49,042	735	615
45-54	165,554	40,940	16,413	534	23,993	122,762	29,299	93,463	563	1,289
55-64	332,828	99,903	28,735	1,503	69,665	229,530	73,661	155,869	555	2,840
65 and over	236,796	61,903	14,610	1,003	46,290	172,426	77,897	94,529	415	2,052
Unavailable[4]	478	135	61	1	73	298	68	230	39	6
Psychotic	78,538	36,177	29,356	353	6,468	41,778	11,507	30,271	565	18
Under 25	4,962	2,049	1,826	23	200	2,530	162	2,368	377	6
25-34	24,997	13,917	12,099	124	1,694	10,936	1,668	9,268	138	6
35-44	12,624	6,197	5,282	44	871	6,402	918	5,484	24	1
45-54	13,619	5,264	4,086	65	1,113	8,344	3,047	5,297	9	2
55-64	14,933	6,436	4,684	60	1,692	8,494	3,431	5,063	2	1
65 and over	7,344	2,293	1,360	37	896	5,045	2,278	2,767	5	1
Unavailable[4]	59	21	19	.....	2	27	3	24	10	1
Other Psychiatric	129,853	29,721	10,980	362	18,379	99,655	17,543	82,112	447	30
Under 25	4,526	664	370	8	286	3,678	127	3,551	183	1
25-34	32,909	7,799	3,455	110	4,234	24,984	1,542	23,442	121	5
35-44	22,418	4,473	1,702	31	2,740	17,884	1,112	16,772	53	8
45-54	30,023	5,588	1,787	73	3,728	24,383	4,583	19,800	50	2
55-64	30,219	8,634	2,829	105	5,700	21,549	6,758	14,791	29	7
65 and over	9,706	2,553	833	35	1,685	7,139	3,418	3,721	7	7
Unavailable[4]	52	10	4	.....	6	38	3	35	4	.....
Medical and surgical	727,420	202,779	58,658	3,131	140,990	519,884	163,393	356,491	4,443	314
Under 25	11,133	2,061	1,141	55	865	7,856	459	7,397	1,206	10
25-34	50,473	15,821	7,462	245	8,114	33,492	2,933	30,559	1,126	34
35-44	43,530	13,210	5,972	169	7,069	29,636	2,940	26,696	657	27
45-54	120,353	30,012	10,509	396	19,107	89,789	21,615	68,174	504	48
55-64	284,233	84,629	21,145	1,337	62,147	198,971	63,325	135,646	523	110
65 and over	217,342	56,942	12,391	928	43,623	159,913	72,060	87,853	402	85
Unavailable[4]	356	104	38	1	65	227	61	166	25	.....
Unavailable[4]	9,434	582	246	7	329	1,424	372	1,052	10	7,418
Under 25	193	10	7	1	2	36	2	34	6	141
25-34	1,080	114	66	1	47	190	16	174	1	775
35-44	744	63	39	1	23	101	11	90	1	579
45-54	1,559	76	31	.....	45	246	54	192	.....	1,237
55-64	3,443	204	77	1	126	516	147	369	1	2,722
65 and over	2,404	115	26	3	86	329	141	188	1	1,959
Unavailable[4]	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	5	.....	5

[1] *Patient treatment file. This table, as well as all others in this hospital discharge series, excludes approximately 232, 644 one-day dialysis discharges.*

[2] *Veterans with compensable service-connected disabilities but treated for non-service connected disability only.*

[3] *This group includes all patients other than veterans, such as active military, humanitarian emergencies, reimbursable cases, allied beneficiaries, donors, etc. If a veteran is admitted as an office of workers compensation program case, he is coded as a non-veteran.*

[4] *This column/line includes all records for which required data is unavailable.*

NOTE: The changes to this table reflect the new ICD-9-CM codes.

VA Medical Centers-Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Compensation and Pension Status, Type of Patient, Sex[1]—Fiscal Year 1981

Compensation and Pension Status	All Patients					Female[4]					Male[4]				
	Total	Psychotic	Other Psychiatric	Medical and Surgical	Unavailable[3]	Total	Psychotic	Other Psychiatric	Medical and Surgical	Unavailable[3]	Total	Psychotic	Other Psychiatric	Medical and Surgical	Unavailable[2]
VA Hospitals—Totals	945,245	78,538	129,853	727,420	9,434	16.545	2,176	1,664	12,560	145	928,578	76,356	128,177	714,760	9,285
Service connected	103,093	29,709	11,342	61,789	253	2,189	777	260	1,144	8	100,880	28,929	11,081	60,625	245
10% or more	99,240	29,356	10,980	58,658	246	2,119	763	253	1,096	7	97,099	28,590	10,726	57,544	239
Less than 10%	3,853	353	362	3,131	7	70	14	7	48	1	3,781	339	355	3,081	6
Non-service connected with SC	166,166	6,468	18,379	140,990	329	2,371	132	187	2,048	4	163,783	6,336	18,189	138,933	325
NSC with pension	192,815	11,507	17,543	163,393	372	2,812	385	183	2,239	5	189,981	11,122	17,360	161,133	366
NSC no claim pending	469,926	30,271	82,112	356,491	1,052	8,007	847	985	6,149	26	461,858	29,421	81,119	350,293	1,025
Non-veterans[3]	5,465	565	447	4,443	10	1,038	35	48	955	.....	4,427	530	399	3,488	10
Unavailable[2]	7,780	18	30	314	7,418	128	.....	1	25	102	7,649	18	29	288	7,314

[1] *Patient treatment file. This table, as well as all others in this hospital discharge series, excludes approximately 232,644 one-day dialysis discharges.*

[2] *This column/line includes all records for which required data is unavailable.*

[3] *This group includes all patients other than veterans, such as active military, humanitarian emergencies, reimbursable cases, allied beneficiaries, donors, etc. If a veteran is admitted as an office of workers compensation program case, he is coded as a non-veteran.*

[4] *The total female and male discharges will not equal the total discharges since 122 records did not have sex data available.*

NOTE: The changes to this table reflect the new ICD-9-CM codes.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Type of Patient, Percent Hospitalized in Reported State of Residence[1] [3] —Fiscal Year 1981

Reported State of Residence	All Discharges			Type of Patient							
		Hospitalized in Same State		General Medical And Surgical		Psychotic		Other Psychiatric		Unavailable	
	Total[2]	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	944,973	833,520	88.2	727,207	88.4	78,519	88.5	129,819	87.1	9,428	90.3
United States	933,656	822,603	88.1	719,246	88.3	76,205	88.2	128,791	87.0	9,414	90.2
Alabama	20,964	18,735	89.4	15,280	90.2	1,966	87.8	3,604	86.6	114	95.6
Alaska	141	.....	....	117	....	11	....	13	....	.....	....
Arizona	19,281	18,634	96.6	15,667	97.0	1,262	95.1	2,293	95.0	59	98.3
Arkansas	20,642	17,086	82.8	17,197	82.2	813	85.0	2,565	87.8	67	20.9
California	76,200	74,143	97.3	60,630	97.6	6,766	96.5	8,624	95.9	180	96.7
Colorado	10,559	9,664	91.5	7,770	93.3	841	90.0	1,874	84.7	74	95.9
Connecticut	9,307	8,751	94.0	7,453	96.4	694	77.2	1,123	88.6	37	89.2
Delaware	2,303	1,981	86.0	1,891	94.4	114	41.2	227	34.8	71	98.6
District of Columbia	4,676	4,482	95.9	3,585	97.4	425	82.8	641	95.9	25	92.0
Florida	52,490	49,985	95.2	43,957	96.3	3,655	88.6	4,838	90.3	40	75.0
Georgia	24,643	19,311	78.4	19,240	78.2	1,815	76.9	3,479	80.2	109	75.2
Hawaii	31	.....	....	19	....	4	....	8	....	.....	....
Idaho	4,701	2,785	59.2	3,958	59.9	205	68.8	531	50.7	7	42.9
Illinois	43,144	35,891	83.2	32,228	81.4	3,983	87.1	6,724	89.7	209	69.4
Indiana	16,773	12,482	74.4	12,544	73.6	1,608	76.4	2,473	76.1	148	95.9
Iowa	14,125	11,740	83.1	11,765	83.3	946	88.2	1,408	78.3	6	33.3
Kansas	12,997	10,557	81.2	10,042	79.7	878	82.0	2,059	88.6	18	72.2
Kentucky	18,952	14,828	78.2	15,438	77.7	1,432	83.4	1,857	77.2	225	93.3
Louisiana	20,383	18,739	91.9	16,555	95.0	1,266	66.6	2,545	84.4	17	88.2
Maine	5,633	5,170	91.8	3,147	87.2	756	97.6	1,720	98.0	10	40.0
Maryland	13,544	9,119	67.3	10,132	66.7	888	64.9	2,469	71.6	55	38.2
Massachusetts	21,831	19,440	89.0	15,467	87.1	2,774	95.4	3,520	92.6	70	88.6
Michigan	26,948	25,666	95.2	19,344	95.3	3,435	96.0	4,088	94.8	81	71.6
Minnesota	18,120	15,256	84.2	14,460	83.4	1,462	89.2	2,161	87.0	37	37.8
Mississippi	16,957	13,564	80.0	14,056	79.7	1,074	82.8	1,763	82.9	64	7.8
Missouri	27,851	23,830	85.6	22,997	86.3	1,694	85.2	3,027	80.0	133	88.7
Montana	6,493	4,691	72.2	5,141	75.4	275	42.5	1,069	65.0	8	25.0
Nebraska	11,609	10,046	86.5	8,711	88.6	733	82.7	2,154	80,0	11	27.3
Nevada	4,826	3,135	65.0	4,147	66.3	227	59.0	445	56.0	7	42.9
New Hampshire	5,813	3,100	53.3	4,860	54.1	235	15.7	708	60.2	10	70.0
New Jersey	14,846	12,172	82.0	9,573	80.4	2,238	87.9	2,764	84.4	271	64.2
New Mexico	6,424	5,730	89.2	5,084	91.4	422	77.3	906	82.1	12	100.0
New York	55,888	54,838	98.1	39,553	98.4	4,868	95.4	8,800	97.9	2,667	99.9
North Carolina	24,429	22,883	93.7	19,190	94.3	1,582	92.3	3,638	91.1	19	63.2
North Dakota	2,746	2,122	77.3	2,020	84.8	176	35.2	509	60.3	41	97.6
Ohio	27,140	22,998	84.7	18,429	82.6	3,306	91.0	4,165	88.7	1,240	86.2
Oklahoma	14,126	12,126	85.8	11,511	89.0	673	65.4	1,776	72.4	166	94.0
Oregon	13,997	12,836	91.7	11,314	91.8	867	91.8	1,717	91.0	99	96.0
Pennsylvania	31,826	29,378	92.3	21,558	91.4	4,007	94.8	4,632	92.2	1,629	98.2
Rhode Island	3,812	3,369	88.4	3,255	92.0	307	71.3	247	62.8	3	....
South Carolina	18,046	13,161	72.9	14,981	76.2	1,041	59.7	1,978	55.7	46	54.3
South Dakota	8,612	7,701	89.4	5,982	87.0	532	92.3	2,085	95.5	13	84.6
Tennessee	22,449	21,648	96.4	17,648	97.0	1,633	95.2	2,884	93.4	284	97.9
Texas	72,919	68,470	93.9	57,803	93.9	5,438	95.8	9,356	92.6	322	96.0
Utah	5,630	5,438	96.6	3,823	97.3	707	94.9	1,098	95.4	2	100.0
Vermont	2,475	2,266	91.6	2,077	93.5	110	80.0	285	82.1	3	100.0
Virginia	22,999	19,004	82.6	16,758	82.3	2,235	89.5	3,896	80.0	110	95.5
Washington	15,918	12,493	78.5	12,370	77.9	1,285	87.3	2,224	76.8	39	66.7
West Virginia	14,605	12,405	84.9	11,368	89.2	745	58.3	2,364	77.3	128	4.7
Wisconsin	19,113	16,093	84.2	14,572	82.8	1,585	88.5	2,543	87.0	413	99.8
Wyoming	3,719	2,661	71.6	2,579	66.5	211	82.0	914	83.7	15	53.3
Outside United States	11,317	10,917	96.5	7,961	95.6	2,314	98.9	1,028	98.0	14	92.9
Canal Zone	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Guam	2	.....	....	2	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Philippines, Republic of	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Puerto Rico	10,947	10,917	99.7	7,626	99.8	2,296	99.7	1,012	99.5	13	100.0
Others	368	.....	.....	333	....	18	....	16	....	1	....

[1] *Patient treatment file. This table, as well as all others in this hospital discharge series, excludes approximately 232,644 one-day dialysis discharges.*

Note: The changes to this table reflect the new ICD-9-CM codes.

[2] *This column includes all records for which required data is unavailable.*

[3] *This table excludes 272 case(s) for which residence data is unavailable.*

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Diagnostic Grouping, Average and Median Length of Stay, Length of Stay Distribution[1]—Fiscal Year 1981

Principal Diagnoses[2]	Total			Short Term Average Days[9]	Short Term Discharges Percent of Total Discharges[9]	Length of Stay Distribution (Days)														Total Days[8]
	Patients	Average Days	Median Days[3]			1 Day	2-3	4-7	8-14	15-21	22-30	31-60	61-90	91-180	181-270	271-365	366-730	731 Plus	Unknown[5]	
All diseases and conditions[7]	945,245	27.3	10.5	15.0	96.0	99,064	132,093	172,436	201,269	104,459	80,269	96,938	25,797	19,868	4,874	2,165	3,104	2,801	108	25,833,873
I. Infectious and parasitic diseases	10,242	27.8	10.0	14.8	95.0	1,272	1,492	1,797	1,983	1,112	810	957	310	312	89	46	41	19	2	284,880
Pulmonary tuberculosis (011)	2,190	47.8	21.6	24.8	88.0	61	86	186	416	371	273	372	137	169	67	29	20	3	.....	104,666
Tuberculosis, other (010, 012-018)	285	30.8	17.0	20.4	94.0	11	35	24	59	49	40	33	15	14	1	2	2	.....	.....	8,772
Tuberculosis, late effects (137)	59	15.7	10.1	15.7	100.0	3	9	13	15	5	7	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	928
All other infectious and parasitic diseases (001-009, 020-136)	7,678	21.6	7.3	12.0	97.0	1,195	1,356	1,570	1,490	682	486	546	156	127	19	15	19	15	2	166,001
Late effects of other infectious and parasitic diseases (138-139)	30	150.4	15.0	14.6	86.0	2	6	4	3	5	4	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4,513
II. Neoplasms	97,388	23.0	11.9	17.6	97.0	13,181	13,028	13,527	16,245	11,286	9,653	13,470	4,106	2,272	309	88	152	60	11	2,243,161
Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (140-149, 230.0)	6,371	34.5	18.2	24.4	92.0	473	707	752	958	661	610	1,035	605	475	60	15	14	5	1	219,806
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum (150-159, 230.1-230.9)	12,808	27.0	17.0	21.3	97.0	1,208	1,122	1,744	1,892	1,612	1,689	2,480	647	334	44	7	19	10	.....	345,796
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (162.2-162.9, 231.2)	23,458	24.9	15.8	20.2	98.0	2,034	2,391	2,927	4,031	3,384	2,959	4,075	1,065	462	63	21	33	9	4	584,968
Malignant neoplasm of other respiratory system and intrathoracic organs (160-162.0, 163-165, 231.0, 231.1, 231.8, 231.9)	3,233	32.1	18.6	24.6	94.0	230	388	337	464	388	310	616	270	190	26	6	7	1	.....	103,856
Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue (200-208)	8,473	19.6	7.9	13.4	98.0	1,772	1,311	1,179	1,460	876	699	832	201	107	16	5	11	4	.....	166,258
Malignant neoplasm of genitourinary organs (179-189, 233)	16,590	21.1	11.9	17.2	98.0	1,819	2,046	2,582	3,349	2,033	1,557	2,172	634	315	39	12	23	6	3	350,407
Malignancies of all other systems (170-175, 190-199, 232, 234)	15,363	20.8	9.0	15.3	97.0	2,941	2,330	2,093	2,414	1,557	1,291	1,746	557	323	43	19	28	19	2	319,865
Neoplasms, benign (210-229)	8,451	9.7	3.6	7.6	99.0	2,160	2,319	1,520	1,197	497	339	281	75	37	10	.....	12	3	1	81,718
Neoplasms of unspecified nature (235-239)	2,641	26.7	7.7	12.7	98.0	544	414	393	480	278	199	233	52	29	8	3	5	3	.....	70,487
III. Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	30,077	21.8	11.4	14.6	97.0	2,337	3,426	5,443	8,147	4,114	2,502	2,516	656	607	170	54	62	38	5	657,019
Diabetes mellitus (250)	20,883	24.1	12.0	15.2	96.0	1,529	2,013	3,588	5,898	3,014	1,778	1,812	486	489	142	46	54	32	2	503,842
Diseases of the endocrine glands (240-246, 251-259)	2,776	16.5	9.9	12.8	98.0	251	405	540	735	350	219	205	37	21	6	.....	4	2	1	45,676
Gout (274)	1,117	11.1	7.5	10.1	99.0	78	224	296	278	123	52	51	6	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,351
Obesity (278.0-278.1)	1,061	21.6	12.6	17.2	97.0	56	122	184	260	154	92	115	43	26	6	1	1	1	.....	22,917
Nutritional deficiencies and all other metabolic diseases (260-273, 275-277, 278.2-278.8)	4,167	17.2	9.6	13.5	98.0	395	647	825	965	470	360	330	83	62	15	7	3	3	2	71,602
Disorders involving the immune mechanisms (279)	73	8.6	2.3	7.1	98.0	28	15	10	11	3	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	631

IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	6,416	15.2	8.1	11.4	98.0	1,148	1,116	932	1,415	767	448	437	67	69	10	4	7	5	.....	97,752
Anemias (280-282.4, 282.7-285)	4,322	16.1	8.4	11.7	98.0	828	739	544	918	540	328	317	45	42	8	4	6	3	.....	69,752
Sickle-cell trait and sickle-cell anemia (282.5-282.6)	252	8.9	6.1	8.0	99.0	34	56	68	60	16	9	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,242
Other diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (286-289)	1,842	14.0	8.0	11.2	99.0	286	321	320	437	211	111	115	20	16	2	.....	1	2	.....	25,758
V. Mental disorders	208,390	52.2	17.0	21.2	93.0	16,896	22,198	28,010	31,488	20,373	25,271	38,642	10,278	8,566	2,319	1,131	1,535	1,656	27	10,872,464
Alcohol psychosis (291)	7,743	53.1	11.0	16.1	93.0	426	1,102	1,716	1,488	698	593	892	227	235	103	59	94	107	3	410,756
Drug psychosis (292)	643	21.3	10.2	16.7	98.0	76	73	138	110	69	58	69	34	11	1	.....	2	1	1	13,681
Organic psychotic conditions, excluding alcohol and drug psychosis (290, 293-294)	4,664	185.7	29.4	26.8	77.0	142	228	339	681	549	481	829	292	395	166	107	162	292	1	866,147
Schizophrenic disorders (295)	49,556	98.0	22.7	25.0	87.0	3,442	3,864	4,858	6,864	5,313	5,524	9,334	3,669	3,531	1,044	525	738	844	6	4,854,670
Other psychoses (296-299)	15,931	50.2	24.1	26.4	91.0	1,119	937	1,349	2,261	1,834	2,071	3,484	1,274	1,035	242	109	128	86	2	799,399
Neurotic disorders (300)	11,056	31.2	15.4	20.9	94.0	1,196	1,082	1,356	1,829	1,216	1,215	1,866	612	477	99	45	47	16	.....	345,040
Personality disorders (301)	6,841	29.0	13.2	18.7	95.0	725	781	1,026	1,210	776	680	932	333	252	69	22	22	13	.....	198,720
Alcohol dependence or abuse (303, 305.0)	86,347	23.7	14.0	19.4	98.0	7,007	11,486	13,844	12,662	7,205	11,867	17,573	2,692	1,501	262	98	105	37	8	2,045,415
Drug dependence or abuse (304, 305.1-305.9)	10,783	24.8	12.0	17.4	95.0	1,502	1,211	1,582	1,931	1,088	1,181	1,374	387	344	112	35	30	3	3	267,022
Other nonpsychotic mental disorders (302, 306-319)	14,826	72.3	17.0	20.8	90.0	1,261	1,434	1,802	2,452	1,625	1,601	2,289	758	785	221	131	207	257	3	1,071,614
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	48,607	28.3	7.6	12.1	96.0	4,738	8,092	12,715	10,008	4,214	2,701	3,015	1,075	1,128	338	131	210	238	4	1,373,398
Quadriplegia (344.0)	1,600	86.6	21.7	22.4	81.0	115	135	181	222	154	157	218	96	167	78	23	30	24	.....	138,604
Paraplegia (344.1)	1,827	59.9	18.9	22.8	86.0	148	212	183	288	151	167	251	149	182	55	13	17	10	1	109,347
Epilepsy (345)	2,643	22.2	8.8	11.7	98.0	261	428	555	665	342	163	155	25	30	6	3	3	7	.....	58,684
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system (350-359)	6,310	15.4	7.6	11.4	98.0	541	1,328	1,440	1,340	663	398	387	99	73	20	3	16	2	.....	97,163
Other diseases of the central nervous system (320-343, 344.2-344.9, 346-349)	11,392	63.4	14.9	19.2	91.0	868	1,114	1,382	2,360	1,508	1,128	1,443	499	535	162	79	127	185	2	722,414
Glaucoma (365)	1,852	8.9	5.7	8.0	99.0	409	324	452	387	126	84	57	8	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	16,425
Cataract (366)	10,410	9.5	6.6	7.5	99.0	533	1,271	5,211	2,497	514	200	131	22	15	5	1	7	3	.....	98,860
Blindness (369)	813	40.6	22.8	30.0	90.0	68	104	66	110	55	43	147	123	90	2	3	1	1	.....	33,040
Disorders of the eye and adnexa (360-364, 367-368, 370-379)	7,624	8.7	5.3	7.4	99.0	1,276	1,896	2,010	1,455	494	247	160	41	25	8	3	5	3	1	66,229
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (380-389)	4,136	7.9	4.9	6.6	99.0	519	1,280	1,235	684	207	114	66	13	9	2	2	3	2	.....	32,632
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system	148,136	22.3	10.9	14.1	97.0	10,431	19,100	28,243	39,163	20,328	12,279	11,695	2,910	2,417	599	270	374	312	15	3,303,007
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	1,818	14.0	9.4	12.7	99.0	129	296	395	449	233	143	133	22	11	5	1	1	.....	.....	25,524
Hypertensive disease without heart involvement (401, 403, 405)	11,319	14.8	7.7	10.9	98.0	1,430	1,955	2,466	2,706	1,194	702	603	126	77	16	12	23	8	1	167,535
Hypertensive heart disease (402, 404)	5,151	16.8	10.7	13.2	98.0	218	565	1,185	1,581	725	389	346	60	49	13	5	11	4	.....	86,736
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	8,502	18.6	12.6	13.9	99.0	699	510	995	3,116	1,797	803	441	61	40	4	8	15	13	.....	158,439
Other ischemic heart disease (411-414)	39,696	15.7	8.9	11.4	98.0	2,562	6,639	9,244	10,877	5,001	2,626	1,922	342	249	65	37	75	56	1	624,466
Other forms of heart disease (391, 392.0, 420-429)	33,108	19.5	9.5	12.5	98.0	2,513	4,666	7,428	9,024	4,041	2,356	2,160	449	277	62	21	49	59	3	644,870
Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	20,279	45.7	17.3	21.8	92.0	836	1,345	2,467	4,498	3,030	2,230	3,043	1,118	1,034	265	128	144	136	5	926,819
Atherosclerosis (440)	3,367	40.4	18.9	22.4	93.0	98	293	347	650	537	441	578	161	166	51	19	12	14	.....	135,909

See footnotes at end of table.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Diagnostic Grouping, Average and Median Length of Stay, Length of Stay Distribution[1]—Fiscal Year 1981

Principal Diagnoses[2]	Total			Short Term Average Days[9]	Short Term Discharges Percent of Total Discharges[9]	Length of Stay Distribution (Days)														Total Days[8]
	Patients	Average Days	Median Days[3]			1 Day	2-3	4-7	8-14	15-21	22-30	31-60	61-90	91-180	181-270	271-365	366-730	731 Plus	Unknown[5]	
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (441-448)	11,063	27.7	16.0	19.0	95.0	626	1,160	1,212	2,290	1,861	1,457	1,536	369	377	95	34	31	13	2	306,015
Varicose veins of lower extremities (454)	1,772	23.8	13.5	18.9	97.0	115	156	280	428	225	190	240	80	46	9	.....	2	1	.....	42,219
Hemorrhoids (455)	4,083	8.0	6.3	8.0	99.0	712	752	1,005	1,026	355	142	79	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32,753
Other diseases of the circulatory system (390, 392.9, 415-417, 451-453, 456-459)	7,978	19.0	12.3	14.8	98.0	493	763	1,219	2,518	1,329	800	614	115	87	14	5	11	8	2	151,722
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	62,491	22.3	9.9	13.0	98.0	3,115	8,580	14,943	17,232	7,546	4,574	4,171	1,022	672	209	103	157	158	9	1,391,979
Acute respiratory infections (460-466)	2,992	14.1	7.0	9.0	99.0	208	584	937	765	253	131	84	14	8	3	1	2	2	.....	42,193
Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	12,497	31.4	11.8	14.5	97.0	443	1,008	2,724	3,902	1,781	1,093	942	220	163	62	20	58	79	2	392,563
Chronic bronchitis (491)	3,144	22.2	10.6	13.4	98.0	138	314	785	914	418	263	206	47	26	12	6	10	4	1	69,812
Emphysema (492)	2,365	24.1	12.6	16.1	97.0	92	182	479	665	364	215	232	64	43	9	7	7	5	1	57,006
Other diseases of the respiratory system and upper respiratory tract (470-478, 490, 493-519)	41,493	20.0	9.3	12.6	98.0	2,234	6,492	10,018	10,986	4,730	2,872	2,707	677	432	123	69	80	68	5	830,405
IX. Diseases of the digestive system	88,161	16.3	9.3	12.4	99.0	7,532	12,067	20,022	23,856	10,376	6,295	5,795	1,183	709	121	46	97	58	4	1,435,962
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (520-529)	4,935	12.4	4.0	6.3	99.0	1,212	1,265	1,228	755	228	103	93	29	10	6	3	2	1	.....	60,952
Ulcers of the digestive system (530.2, 531-534)	8,600	21.2	9.4	12.1	99.0	942	1,172	1,732	2,331	1,046	634	563	80	67	11	4	9	8	1	181,977
Other diseases of the esophagus, stomach and duodenum (530.0, 530.1, 530.3-530.9, 535-537)	9,108	13.9	7.0	10.3	99.0	1,342	1,801	1,874	2,048	907	508	450	82	71	7	4	9	5	.....	126,489
Hernia of the abdominal cavity (550-553)	19,103	11.8	8.8	10.3	99.0	673	1,877	6,252	6,674	1,977	892	589	78	50	13	5	13	9	1	224,762
Other diseases of the intestine and peritoneum (540-543, 555-569, 578-579)	25,060	15.5	8.5	11.6	98.0	2,553	4,014	5,577	6,359	2,773	1,728	1,416	320	190	41	21	42	25	1	387,829
Alcohol related liver disorders (571.0-571.3)	7,192	24.4	16.2	20.2	97.0	251	550	919	1,675	1,249	930	1,155	263	155	23	5	12	4	1	175,428
Other diseases of the liver, gallbladder and pancreas (570, 571.4-577)	14,163	19.7	12.8	16.3	98.0	559	1,388	2,440	4,014	2,196	1,500	1,529	331	166	20	4	10	6	.....	278,525
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system	45,940	14.1	8.0	11.0	99.0	5,240	8,207	9,538	11,847	4,977	2,762	2,401	517	264	61	25	59	37	5	649,122
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (580-589)	5,518	20.1	9.7	14.7	97.0	558	968	971	1,124	569	485	539	165	96	13	11	12	7	.....	110,689
Other diseases of the urinary system (590-599)	18,397	14.6	8.0	11.0	98.0	2,058	3,307	3,855	4,614	2,059	1,107	980	196	122	37	8	31	21	2	269,447
Diseases of the prostate (600-602)	14,013	13.8	9.6	11.4	99.0	1,712	1,808	2,507	4,346	1,821	938	694	124	35	7	5	11	5	.....	193,544
Other diseases of the male genital organs (603-608)	6,200	10.0	6.1	8.0	99.0	555	1,631	1,785	1,414	417	182	166	28	9	4	1	3	3	2	61,785
Disorders of breast and gynecological diseases (610-629)	1,812	7.5	4.6	6.5	99.0	357	493	420	349	111	50	22	4	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	13,657

XI. Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (630-676)	33	4.5	2.5	4.5	100.0	11	9	8	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149
XII. Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	21,457	18.9	6.5	11.7	97.0	5,276	3,224	3,610	3,713	1,730	1,285	1,582	465	377	81	43	46	25	.....	405,181
Infections and inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-698)	11,057	17.7	9.1	12.9	98.0	1,043	1,538	2,568	2,695	1,166	831	850	192	121	20	9	17	7	.....	195,785
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue (700-709)	10,400	20.1	2.3	10.3	96.0	4,233	1,686	1,042	1,018	564	454	732	273	256	61	34	29	18	.....	209,396
XIII. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	42,548	18.2	10.5	14.0	98.0	3,768	6,052	8,045	10,012	5,466	3,861	3,791	789	523	119	33	62	19	8	773,336
Osteoarthrosis and allied disorders (715)	4,835	20.9	13.7	16.5	98.0	342	525	687	1,059	803	653	589	93	50	19	3	10	1	1	101,217
Other arthropathies and related disorders (710-714, 716-719)	10,736	17.3	9.5	13.2	98.0	1,096	1,433	2,322	2,577	1,226	812	839	205	154	42	9	15	5	1	186,021
Dorsopathies (720-724)	12,488	18.6	12.1	15.0	98.0	1,006	1,498	1,830	3,239	1,960	1,355	1,243	195	116	19	8	11	6	2	231,784
Rheumatism, excluding the back (725-729)	7,538	11.2	6.4	9.3	99.0	897	1,728	1,912	1,586	641	363	309	51	35	8	.....	4	2	2	84,354
Osteopathies, chondropathies, and acquired musculoskeletal deformities (730-739)	6,951	24.5	12.1	16.8	97.0	427	868	1,294	1,551	836	678	811	245	168	31	13	22	5	2	169,960
XIV. Congenital deformities (740-759)	2,840	15.0	8.6	12.5	98.0	283	466	624	667	306	203	200	52	27	6	1	4	1	.....	42,535
XVI. Symptoms, signs and ill defined conditions (780-799)	48,722	14.6	7.5	10.6	98.0	5,476	9,182	11,089	11,749	4,901	2,791	2,317	499	447	93	47	81	45	5	711,044
XVII. Injury and poisoning	45,721	22.5	8.1	13.4	97.0	6,927	7,475	8,447	8,563	4,435	3,189	3,847	1,273	1,012	232	86	137	92	6	1,030,179
Fracture of skull (800-804)	2,140	18.4	7.0	10.2	98.0	249	386	574	534	153	80	76	37	31	3	2	7	6	2	39,313
Fracture of neck and trunk (805-809)	2,548	39.9	12.6	17.9	94.0	165	294	475	521	304	215	282	121	106	30	13	14	8	.....	101,765
Fracture of upper and lower limb (810-829)	10,915	30.8	13.7	18.3	95.0	1,171	1,252	1,443	1,986	1,431	1,187	1,404	491	363	79	32	44	31	1	335,922
Dislocations, sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles (830-848)	3,962	12.5	7.2	10.2	99.0	542	688	952	967	354	184	202	44	17	2	3	5	2	.....	49,719
Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fracture (850-854)	2,052	34.8	6.8	13.1	95.0	456	384	268	293	166	112	208	62	51	21	6	12	13	.....	71,456
Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis (860-869)	617	14.8	8.5	12.1	98.0	38	98	163	153	66	40	42	7	6	1	1	2	.....	.....	9,133
Open wounds (870-897)	5,520	10.2	3.0	7.5	98.0	1,932	1,118	1,003	692	273	167	184	67	53	13	8	8	2	.....	56,516
Burns (940-949)	1,193	25.8	14.7	20.1	96.0	86	102	177	244	148	136	204	47	37	5	1	4	1	1	30,800
Poisoning by drugs, medicinal and biological substances (960-979)	2,157	12.4	5.7	9.6	99.0	450	445	441	377	163	117	115	23	20	.....	1	4	1	.....	26,741
Toxic effects of substances chiefly nonmedical as to source (980-989)	364	10.6	4.7	8.9	98.0	89	80	76	55	21	13	19	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,845
All other injuries (900-904, 910-939, 950-959, 990-995)	4,661	16.1	5.3	10.0	97.0	964	1,077	883	768	295	218	253	86	80	18	1	11	6	1	75,071
Complications of surgical and medical care, NEC (996-999)	7,246	18.0	9.1	13.9	97.0	610	1,193	1,588	1,517	814	545	607	192	141	22	6	6	4	1	130,234
Late effects of injuries, poisonings, toxic effects and other external causes (905-909)	2,346	42.5	11.6	16.4	92.0	175	358	404	456	247	175	251	90	102	38	12	20	18	.....	99,664

See footnotes at end of table.

VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component: Patients Discharged, Diagnostic Grouping, Average and Median Length of Stay, Length of Stay Distribution[1]—Fiscal Year 1981

Principle Diagnoses[2]	Total			Short Term Average Days[9]	Short Term Discharges Percent of Total Discharges[9]	Length of Stay Distribution (Days)														Total Days[8]
	Patients	Average Days	Median Days[3]			1 Day	2-3	4-7	8-14	15-21	22-30	31-60	61-90	91-180	181-270	271-365	366-730	731 Plus	Unknown[5]	
XVIII. Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (V01-V82)	28,641	9.5	2.3	7.1	99.0	10,264	7,237	3,880	3,201	1,462	880	1,087	305	208	43	27	35	8	4	271,294
Unavailable[5]	9,435	30.9	11.0	15.6	95.0	1,169	1,142	1,563	1,977	1,065	764	1,015	290	267	75	30	45	30	3	291,411

[1] *Patient treatment file. This table, as well as all others in this hospital discharge series, excludes approximately 232,644 one-day dialysis discharges.*

[2] *The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the "International Classification of Diseases 9th Revision Clinical Modification," DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 80-1260. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification. Category XV, "Certain Conditions Originating in the Prenatal Period" in which no cases occurred, is not included in this table.*

[3] *One-half of the discharges in the given category have length of stay greater than the median; the other half, less than the median.*

[4] *No median computed since more than one-half of the cases had one day of stay.*

[5] *This column/line includes records for which required data is unavailable.*

[6] *In excess of 731 days and over.*

[7] *Note: The changes to this report reflect the new ICD-9-CM codes.*

[8] *This column excludes those cases for which the number of days is unavailable.*

[9] *Includes hospital stays of 1 to 99 days and conforms to the definition adopted by the Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities.*

Surgical Procedures Performed in VA Medical Centers-Hospital Care Component[1]—Fiscal Year 1981

Operations and ICDA Codes	All Hospitals	Affiliated Hospitals	Non-Affiliated Hospitals
Surgical procedures (01-86)[2]	327,351	304,435	22,916
Operations on the nervous system (01-05)	7,954	7,730	224
Incision and excision of skull, brain and cerebral meninges (01)	1,626	1,621	5
Other operations on skull, brain and cerebral meninges (02)	687	683	4
Operations on spinal cord and spinal canal structures (03)	1,371	1,361	10
Operations on cranial and peripheral nerves (04)	3,795	3,663	132
Operations on sympathetic nerves or ganglia (05)	475	402	73
Operations on the endocrine system (06-07)	1,132	1,074	58
Operations on thyroid and parathyroid glands (06)	947	890	57
Operations on other endocrine glands (07)	185	184	1
Operations on the eye (08-16)	21,984	21,420	564
Operations on eyelids (08)	3,246	3,112	134
Operations on lacrimal system (09)	182	176	6
Operations on conjunctiva (10)	185	185	.....
Operations on cornea (11)	834	794	40
Operations on iris, ciliary body, sclera and anterior chamber (12)	1,633	1,611	22
Operations on lens (13)	12,765	12,423	342
Operations on retina, choroid, vitreous and posterior chamber (14)	2,086	2,080	6
Operations on extraocular muscles (15)	366	366	.....
Operations on orbit and eyeball (16)	687	673	14
Operations on the ear (18-20)	4,580	4,371	209
Operations on external ear (18)	1,653	1,482	171
Reconstructive operations on middle ear (19)	1,602	1,588	14
Other operations on middle and inner ear (20)	1,325	1,301	24
Operations on the nose, mouth and pharynx (21-29)	16,791	16,059	732
Operations on nose (21)	5,428	5,186	242
Operations on nasal sinuses (22)	1,436	1,420	16
Removal and restoration of teeth (23)	1,809	1,694	115
Other operations on teeth, gums and alveoli (24)	1,319	1,267	52
Operations on tongue (25)	1,117	1,087	30
Operations on salivary glands and ducts (26)	867	823	44
Other operations on mouth and face (27)	2,742	2,561	181
Operations on tonsils and adenoids (28)	775	742	33
Operations on pharynx (29)	1,298	1,279	19
Operations on the respiratory system (30-34)	25,100	23,700	1,400
Excision of larynx (30)	1,593	1,569	24
Other operations on larynx and trachea (31)	8,891	8,658	233
Excision of lung and bronchus (32)	2,528	2,395	133
Other operations on lung and bronchus (33)	8,208	7,493	715
Operations on chest wall, pleura, mediastinum and diaphragm (34)	3,880	3,585	295
Operations on the cardiovascular system (35-39)	32,407	31,453	954
Operations on valves and septa of heart (35)	884	884	.....
Operations on vessels of heart (36)	4,028	4,027	1
Other operations on heart and pericardium (37)	4,015	3,932	83
Incision, excision and occlusion of vessels (38)	7,777	7,259	518
Other operations on vessels (39)	15,703	15,351	352
Operations on the hemic and lymphatic system (40-41)	5,726	5,470	256
Operations on lymphatic system (40)	4,982	4,763	219
Operations on bone marrow and spleen (41)	744	707	37
Operations on the digestive system (42-54)	72,150	64,908	7,242
Operations on esophagus (42)	4,923	4,574	349
Incision and excision of stomach (43)	2,699	2,522	177
Other operations on stomach (44)	6,598	5,933	665
Incision, excision and anastomosis of intestine (45)	10,878	9,790	1,088

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33—Continued

Surgical Procedures Performed in VA Medical Centers—Hospital Care Component[1]—Fiscal Year 1981

Operations and ICDA Codes	All Hospitals	Affiliated Hospitals	Non-Affiliated Hospitals
Other operations on intestine (46)	3,736	3,502	234
Operations on appendix (47)	2,078	1,851	227
Operations on rectum and perirectal tissue (48)	3,757	3,200	557
Operations on anus (49)	5,239	4,573	666
Operations on liver (50)	1,410	1,308	102
Operations on gallbladder and biliary tract (51)	6,349	5,768	581
Operations on pancreas (52)	743	712	31
Repair of hernia (53)	18,202	16,115	2,087
Other operations on abdominal region (54)	5,538	5,060	478
Operations on the urinary system (55-59)	35,785	32,411	3,374
Operations on kidney (55)	2,205	2,128	77
Operations on ureter (56)	1,704	1,599	105
Operations on urinary bladder (57)	27,274	24,496	2,778
Operations on urethra (58)	4,208	3,822	386
Other operations on urinary tract (59)	394	366	28
Operations on the male genital organs (60-64)	25,389	23,180	2,209
Operations on prostate and seminal vesicles (60)	16,042	14,728	1,314
Operations on scrotum and tunica vaginalis (61)	878	773	105
Operations on testes (62)	1,983	1,832	151
Operations on spermatic cord, epididymis and vas deferens (63)	2,943	2,540	403
Operations on penis (64)	3,543	3,307	236
Operations on the female genital organs (65-71)	697	621	76
Operations on ovary (65)	174	159	15
Operations on fallopian tubes (66)	14	12	2
Operations on cervix (67)	53	46	7
Other incision and excision of uterus (68)	171	151	20
Other operations on uterus and supporting structures (69)	201	183	18
Operations on vagina and cul-de-sac (70)	60	49	11
Operations on vulva and perineum (71)	24	21	3
Obstetrical procedures (72-75)	.....	.....	.....
Forceps, vacuum and breech delivery (72)	.....	.....	.....
Other procedures inducing or assisting delivery (73)	.....	.....	.....
Cesarean section and removal of fetus (74)	.....	.....	.....
Other obstetric operations (75)	.....	.....	.....
Operations on the musculoskeletal system (76-84)	47,669	45,162	2,507
Operations on facial bones and joints (76)	2,641	2,602	39
Incision, excision and division of other bones (77)	5,569	5,307	262
Other operations on bones, except facial bones (78)	3,136	2,964	172
Reduction of fracture and dislocation (79)	6,371	5,958	413
Incision and excision of joint structures (80)	8,110	7,792	318
Repair and plastic operations on joint structures (81)	7,924	7,608	316
Operations on muscle, tendon and fascia of hand (82)	3,003	2,787	216
Operations on muscle, tendon, fascia and bursa, except hand (83)	3,621	3,387	234
Other procedures on musculoskeletal system (84)	7,294	6,757	537
Operations on the integumentary system (85-86)	29,987	26,876	3,111
Operations on the breast (85)	1,443	1,326	117
Operations on skin and subcutaneous tissue (86)	28,544	25,550	2,994

[1] *Patient treatment file. The procedures included in this table are grouped on the 'International Classification of Diseases 9th Revision Clinical Modification', (ICD-9-CM) DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 80-1260: The numbers following the operations are the identifying code numbers of this operation classification.*

[2] *For purposes of this table, therapeutic and certain procedures are excluded.*

Cost of Operation of Medical Inpatient Facilities— Fiscal Year 1981

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity	Total	VA Hospital Care			VA Nursing Care	VA Domiciliaries
		Medical Bed Section	Surgical Bed Section	Psychiatric Bed Section		
Total Costs	$4,702,884	$2,264,926	$1,170,676	$932,936	$247,075	$87,271
Professional and ancillary:						
Medical services[1]	1,228,077	621,443	351,309	211,507	30,183	13,635
Nursing services	1,152,837	550,855	284,583	237,936	76,684	2,779
Chaplain services	21,506	9,405	3,809	5,263	1,645	1,384
Dietetics services	345,403	147,908	60,426	83,063	31,916	22,090
Dental services	42,568	18,717	8,350	11,483	2,196	1,822
Audiology & speech pathology	6,193	3,764	1,199	425	595	210
Direct care, Total	2,796,584	1,352,092	709,676	549,677	143,219	41,920
Administrative support	568,319	275,924	137,239	114,947	28,831	11,378
Engineering support	527,195	222,100	108,500	130,260	41,406	24,929
Building management[2]	250,532	112,375	55,370	58,485	19,958	4,344
Research support	89,461	53,796	22,595	11,355	1,428	287
Education & training support	295,367	158,246	93,439	38,291	4,120	1,271
Asset acquisitions	175,426	90,393	43,857	29,921	8,112	3,143
Support, Total	1,906,300	912,834	461,000	383,259	103,855	45,352

[1] *Professional medical services include laboratory, pharmacy, blind rehabilitation, clinical nuclear medicine, rehabilitation medicine, social service, clinical psychology, radiology, medical illustration and library.*

[2] *Includes operation of laundry.*

VA Nursing Homes, Community Nursing Homes, and VA Domiciliaries: Patient Movement Fiscal Year 1981

Item	VA Nursing Homes	Community Nursing Homes	VA Domiciliaries
Total on rolls (bed occupants and in absent status) remaining on September 30, 1980	8,289	8,330	8,306
Gains, Total	9,856	24,541	10,994
Direct gains — Total	5,368	20,265	6,571
Admissions after rehospitalization	504[1]	1,907[2]	631[2]
Other admissions	4,864	18,358	5,940
Transfers in from similar facilities[3]	66	625	30
Returns from absent sick in hospital status	4,422	3,651	4,393
Losses, Total	9,564	23,524	11,272
Discharges and deaths while in bed occupant or authorized leave of absence status — Total	3,372	14,000	4,879
Discharges	2,559	11,116	4,800
Deaths	813	2,884	79
Discharges and deaths while in absent sick in hospital status-Total	1,541	4,750	1,935
Discharges	923	3,546	1,796
Deaths	618	1,204	139
Transfers out to similar facilities[3]	118	587	29
Losses to absent sick in hospital status	6,074	8,937	6,364
Remaining on September 30, 1981 — Total	8,641	9,492	8,063
Bed occupants	8,330	8,967	7,317
On authorized leave of absence	44	86	434
Absent sick in hospital	267	439	312
Patients treated[4]	13,554	28,242	14,877
Average daily census[5]	8,145	8,348	7,353

[1] *Admissions after rehospitalization of more than 30 days.*
[2] *Admissions after rehospitalization of more than 15 days.*
[3] *Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.*

[4] *Discharges and deaths during Fiscal Year 1981 plus the number remaining on the rolls on September 30, 1981.*
[5] *Based on the number of patients days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.*

TABLE 36

State Home Hospitals, State Nursing Homes, and State Domiciliary Homes: Patient Movement[1]—Fiscal Year 1981

	State Home Hospitals	State Nursing Homes	State Domiciliary Homes
Bed occupants remaining on September 30, 1980	885	5,711	4,694
Gains, Total	4,837	9,179	11,091
Direct gains – Total	4,487	4,531	4,571
Admissions from state facilities	2,206	1,972	1,650
Other admissions	2,281	2,559	2,921
Returns from leave of absence status	350	4,648	6,520
Losses, Total	4,827	8,790	11,251
Discharges and deaths – Total	4,451	401	4,792
Discharges to state facilities	2,013	1,666	2,080
Other discharges	2,022	1,316	2,570
Deaths	416	1,029	142
Losses to leave of absence status	376	4,779	6,459
Bed occupants remaining on September 30, 1981	892	6,074	4,510
Patients treated[2]	5,343	10,085	9,302
Average daily census[3]	881	5,855	4,572

[1] *Data include only patients supported by VA.*
[2] *Based on discharges and deaths during Fiscal Year 1981, plus the number on the rolls on September 30, 1981.*
[3] *Based on the number of patient days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.*

TABLE 37

VA Medical Centers—Domiciliary Care Component: Selected Data Fiscal Year 1981

Location	Average Operating Beds [1]	Bed Occupancy Rate (%) [2]	Average Daily Census [3]	Admissions [4]	Discharges [4 5]	Patients Treated [4 6]	Remaining on Sept. 30, 1981 [7]
Total	8,390	87.6	7,353	6,571	6,814	14,877	8,063
Arizona:							
Prescott	225	81.3	183	159	192	399	207
California: Los Angeles	400	80.8	323	298	296	629	333
Florida: Bay Pines	201	86.1	173	229	225	413	188
Georgia: Dublin	344	89.0	306	200	221	538	317
Kansas: Leavenworth	719	90.0	647	966	1,005	1,735	730
Mississippi: Biloxi	430	93.5	402	338	343	789	446
New York: Bath	525	89.9	472	271	265	786	521
Ohio: Dayton	789	89.0	702	442	482	1,240	758
Oregon: White City	1,040	85.5	889	798	822	1,812	990
South Dakota: Hot Springs	475	79.8	379	416	419	859	440
Tennessee: Mountain Home	614	94.1	578	728	635	1,377	742
Texas:							
Bonham	225	90.7	204	160	182	407	225
Temple	528	82.0	433	583	588	1,038	450
Virginia: Hampton	595	84.2	501	306	393	895	502
West Virginia: Martinsburg	541	91.7	496	297	335	854	519
Wisconsin: Wood	739	89.9	664	410	440	1,135	695

[1] *Based on the number of operating beds at the end of each month of 13 consecutive months (September 1980 – September 1981).*
[2] *Average daily census as a percent of the average operating beds.*
[3] *Based on the number of patient days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.*
[4] *Transfers included in individual facility totals; excluded from overall total.*
[5] *Includes deaths.*
[6] *Discharges and deaths during the fiscal year plus the number of patients on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year.*
[7] *Total on rolls (bed occupants, patients on authorized leave of absence, and patients absent sick in hospital).*

VA Medical Centers—Nursing Home Care Component: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1981

Location	Average Operating Beds [1]	Bed Occupancy Rate (%) [2]	Average Daily Census [3]	Admissions [4]	Discharges [4 5]	Patients Treated [4 6]	Remaining on Sept. 30, 1981 [7]
Total	8,700	93.6	8,145	5,368	4,913	13,554	8,641
Alabama:							
Tuscaloosa	120	94.2	113	38	37	158	121
Tuskegee	112	95.5	107	27	28	140	112
Arizona:							
Phoenix	120	95.0	114	55	57	174	117
Tucson	41	95.1	39	33	19	60	41
Arkansas: Little Rock	200	96.0	192	53	51	249	198
California:							
Loma Linda	60	95.0	57	145	145	204	59
Long Beach	180	93.3	168	247	253	429	176
Palo Alto	150	94.7	142	318	319	462	143
San Diego	58	87.9	51	129	135	187	52
Sepulveda	200	88.0	176	119	109	286	177
Colorado:							
Ft. Lyon	37		35	10	11	47	36
Grand Junction	42	92.9	39	25	24	64	40
Connecticut: West Haven	90	97.8	88	6	8	96	88
Delaware: Wilmington	60	93.3	56	59	51	111	60
Florida:							
Bay Pines	203	80.8	164	181	81	300	219
Lake City	40	95.0	38	10	9	48	39
Miami	120	80.0	96	109	93	191	98
Georgia:							
Augusta	40	95.0	38	16	14	53	39
Dublin	86	94.2	81	33	31	117	86
Illinois:							
Danville	120	95.0	114	46	47	165	118
North Chicago	190	96.3	183	46	46	235	189
Indiana:							
Ft. Wayne	54	94.4	51	23	23	77	54
Indianapolis	60	96.7	58	80	71	132	61
Marion	69	97.1	67	20	20	90	70
Iowa: Knoxville	192	96.4	185	47	47	244	197
Kansas:							
Leavenworth	45	93.3	42	17	18	61	43
Topeka	79	92.4	73	25	17	96	79
Kentucky: Lexington	100	97.0	97	89	92	190	98
Louisiana: Alexandria	93	93.5	87	39	36	129	93
Maine: Togus	60	98.3	59	11	11	70	59
Maryland:							
Ft. Howard	47	95.7	45	10	11	58	47
Perry Point	80	93.8	75	27	25	103	78
Massachusetts:							
Bedford	162	95.7	155	48	48	208	160
Brockton	100	94.0	94	30	51	130	79
Northampton	50	96.0	48	16	16	66	50
Michigan:							
Allen Park	72	98.6	71	27	31	99	68
Battle Creek	205	96.1	197	45	41	243	202
Iron Mountain	40	92.5	37	134	132	172	40
Saginaw	18	83.3	15	71	39	69	30
Minnesota: St. Cloud	44	93.2	41	6	12	50	38
Mississippi:							
Biloxi	35	97.1	34	8	8	42	34
Jackson	120	93.3	112	16	21	137	116
Missouri:							
Columbia	54	96.3	52	15	14	68	54
Poplar Bluff	49	91.8	45	60	62	109	47
St. Louis	93	96.8	90	19	19	112	93
Montana: Miles City	26	96.2	25	11	10	36	26
Nebraska: Grand Island	42	90.5	38	26	30	68	38
Nevada: Reno	22	95.5	21	12	12	34	22
New Hampshire: Manchester	120	93.3	112	207	206	326	120
New Jersey:							
East Orange	60	96.7	58	21	21	81	60
Lyons	90	97.8	88	29	29	118	89

See footnotes at end of table.

VA Medical Centers—Nursing Home Care Component: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1981

Location	Average Operating Beds [1]	Bed Occupancy Rate (%) [2]	Average Daily Census [3]	Admissions [4]	Discharges [4 5]	Patients Treated [4 6]	Remaining on Sept. 30, 1981 [7]
New Mexico: Albuquerque	44	90.9	40	67	64	111	47
New York:							
Albany	72	93.1	67	81	54	148	94
Bath	172	89.5	154	92	99	266	167
Brooklyn	300	96.3	289	172	169	469	300
Buffalo	36	97.2	35	29	28	64	36
Canandaigua	100	99.0	99	34	32	132	100
Castle Point	141	95.7	135	12	31	157	126
Montrose	122	93.4	114	40	34	156	122
Syracuse	38	84.2	32	36	28	68	40
North Carolina:							
Asheville	82	96.3	79	32	32	114	82
Fayetteville	39	94.9	37	20	20	59	39
Salisbury	93	97.8	91	52	53	145	92
North Dakota: Fargo	46	97.8	45	62	61	111	50
Ohio:							
Chillicothe	99	97.0	96	87	89	188	99
Cincinnati	206	93.7	193	136	122	325	203
Cleveland	100	96.0	96	50	52	152	100
Dayton	284	94.4	268	98	92	372	280
Oregon: Roseburg	75	97.3	73	36	36	110	74
Pennsylvania:							
Altoona	33	97.0	32	29	30	62	32
Butler	104	92.3	96	42	45	145	100
Coatesville	46	104.3	48	32	32	82	50
Erie	40	92.5	37	20	21	60	39
Lebanon	120	97.5	117	40	36	158	122
Pittsburgh (U.D.)	228	93.4	213	97	93	309	216
South Carolina: Columbia	120	98.3	118	98	88	219	131
South Dakota: Sioux Falls	75	94.7	71	25	27	99	72
Tennessee:							
Memphis	65	27.7	18	88	33	88	55
Mountain Home	58	93.1	54	21	23	78	55
Murfreesboro	48	97.9	47	25	26	73	47
Texas:							
Big Spring	40	100.0	40	104	103	146	43
Bonham	100	97.0	97	40	41	140	99
Houston	78	96.2	75	31	27	105	78
Kerrville	35	97.1	34	11	10	45	35
Temple	28	32.1	9	63	6	63	57
Waco	84	97.6	82	37	36	121	85
Utah: Salt Lake City	28	75.0	21	28	72	72	([8])
Vermont: White River Junction	30	96.7	29	126	122	153	31
Virginia:							
Hampton	120	88.3	106	82	63	177	114
Salem	100	96.0	96	85	104	199	95
Washington: American Lake	76	94.7	72	23	18	94	76
West Virginia:							
Beckley	42	95.2	40	19	18	59	41
Martinsburg	55	96.4	53	156	36	157	121
Wisconsin:							
Tomah	100	97.0	97	24	23	123	100
Wood	200	96.0	192	44	46	243	197
Wyoming: Cheyenne	47	95.7	45	14	15	61	46

[1] *Based on the number of operating beds at the end of September 1981.*
[2] *Average daily census as a percent of the average operating beds.*
[3] *Based on the number of patient days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.*
[4] *Transfers included in individual facility totals excluded from overall total.*
[5] *Includes deaths.*
[6] *Discharges and deaths during the fiscal year plus the number of patients on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year.*
[7] *Total on rolls (bed occupants, patients on authorized leave of absence, and patients sick in hospital).*
[8] *Closed at end of FY 1981.*

State Nursing Care Homes: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1981

Location of State Home Hospital	Location of Authorizing VA Facility	Average Daily Census [1]	Admissions	Discharges [2]	Patients Treated [3]	Remaining on September 30, 1981 [4]
Total		5,855	4,531	4,011	10,085	6,074
California: Yountville	San Francisco, CA	308	555	521	826	305
Colorado:						
Florence	Denver, CO	110	55	59	165	106
Homelake	Denver, CO	20	19	13	33	20
Georgia:						
Augusta	Augusta, GA	177	183	180	357	177
Milledgeville	Dublin, GA	194	103	58	256	198
Idaho: Boise	Boise, ID	50	112	34	109	75
Illinois: Quincy	Iowa City, IA	305	593	544	857	313
Indiana: Lafayette	Indianapolis, IN	176	51	51	227	176
Iowa: Marshalltown	Des Moines, IA	292	206	213	512	299
Kansas: Fort Dodge	Wichita, KS	52	22	19	72	53
Massachusetts:						
Chelsea	Boston, MA (OPC)	55	178	181	234	53
Holyoke	Northampton, MA	241	133	124	371	247
Michigan: Grand Rapids	Allen Park, MI	521	170	174	695	521
Minnesota: Minneapolis	Minneapolis, MN	80	97	97	180	83
Missouri: St. James	St. Louis, MO	119	147	115	247	132
Montana: Columbia Falls	Ft. Harrison, MT	39	18	18	58	40
Nebraska: Grand Island	Grand Island, NE	395	272	178	609	431
New Hampshire: Tilton	Manchester, NH	90	17	19	108	89
New Jersey:						
Menlo Park	East Orange, NJ	243	68	76	324	248
Vineland	Wilmington, DE	251	75	26	285	259
New York: Oxford	Syracuse, NY	63	78	55	127	72
Ohio: Sandusky	Cleveland, OH	246	50	120	336	216
Oklahoma:						
Ardmore	Oklahoma City, OK	76	73	76	153	77
Clinton	Oklahoma City, OK	147	131	136	277	141
Norman	Oklahoma City, OK	88	178	25	228	203
Sulphur	Oklahoma City, OK	126	68	78	197	119
Talihina	Oklahoma City, OK	148	183	173	323	150
Pennsylvania:						
Hollidaysburg	Altoona, PA	36	37	39	76	37
Erie	Erie, PA	68	26	24	94	70
Rhode Island: Bristol	Providence, RI	256	90	66	330	264
South Carolina: Columbia	Columbia, SC	109	70	72	180	108
South Dakota: Hot Springs	Hot Springs, SD	28	14	6	41	35
Vermont: Bennington	White River Junction, VT	123	139	136	265	129
Washington:						
Orting	Seattle, WA	86	48	44	130	86
Retsil	Seattle, WA	95	138	126	230	104
Wisconsin: King	Madison, WI	443	134	135	573	438

[1] *Based on the number of patient days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.*

[2] *Includes deaths.*

[3] *Discharges and deaths during the fiscal year plus the number of patients on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year.*

[4] *Total on rolls (bed occupants, patients on leave of absence, and patients absent sick in hospital).*

Community Nursing Homes: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1981

Location of Authorizing VA Facility	Average Daily Census [1]	Admissions [2]	Discharges [2 3]	Patients Treated [2 4]	Remaining on September 30, 1981 [5]
Total	8,348	20,265	18,750	28,242	9,492
Alabama:					
Birmingham	56	163	179	225	46
Montgomery	13	17	19	34	15
Tuscaloosa	41	55	69	108	39
Tuskegee	21	42	36	62	26
Alaska: Anchorage	6	29	20	31	11
Arizona:					
Phoenix	146	346	318	498	180
Prescott	8	19	21	28	7
Tucson	59	183	165	232	67
Arkansas:					
Fayetteville	10	38	34	48	14
Little Rock	91	269	164	262	98
California:					
Fresno	31	132	133	166	33
Livermore	24	51	45	68	23
Loma Linda	50	162	121	173	52
Long Beach	113	398	371	508	137
Los Angeles (Brentwood)	62	71	66	130	64
Los Angeles (Wadsworth)	96	293	289	397	108
Martinez	36	81	81	114	33
Palo Alto	63	153	107	173	66
San Diego	31	45	47	88	41
San Francisco	42	136	137	185	48
Sepulveda	82	96	61	148	87
Colorado:					
Denver	62	192	173	246	73
Ft. Lyon	36	19	18	54	36
Grand Junction	21	51	55	76	21
Connecticut:					
Newington	34	110	89	121	32
West Haven	34	93	85	122	37
Delaware: Wilmington	72	158	143	225	82
District of Columbia: Washington	64	134	118	188	70
Florida:					
Bay Pines	160	443	439	801	362
Gainesville	63	166	159	222	63
Lake City	19	43	38	61	23
Miami	97	159	238	331	93
Tampa	131	416	435	570	135
Georgia:					
Atlanta	94	259	276	380	104
Augusta	95	194	184	288	104
Dublin	23	62	66	94	28
Hawaii: Honolulu	10	39	36	48	12
Idaho: Boise	33	88	88	120	32
Illinois:					
Chicago (Lakeside)	83	270	254	339	85
Chicago (West Side)	103	234	185	300	115
Danville	41	94	86	133	47
Hines	144	510	526	655	129
Marion	52	158	119	187	68
North Chicago	133	191	143	309	166
Indiana:					
Ft. Wayne	28	102	104	130	26
Indianapolis	44	146	128	188	60
Marion	65	62	45	122	77
Iowa:					
Des Moines	51	182	183	227	44
Iowa City	65	259	249	323	74
Knoxville	39	50	45	92	47
Kansas:					
Leavenworth	39	110	106	145	39
Topeka	50	96	82	141	59
Wichita	13	47	46	63	17
Kentucky:					
Lexington	61	188	172	246	74
Louisville	48	193	163	224	61

See footnotes at end of table.

Community Nursing Homes: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1981

Location of Authorizing VA Facility	Average Daily Census [1]	Admissions [2]	Discharges [2 3]	Patients Treated [2 4]	Remaining on September 30, 1981 [5]
Louisiana:					
Alexandria	23	110	81	124	43
New Orleans	50	135	123	167	44
Shreveport	42	108	118	171	53
Maine: Togus	42	79	45	120	45
Maryland:					
Baltimore	30	71	65	96	31
Ft. Howard	28	51	59	88	29
Perry Point	21	19	19	41	22
Massachusetts:					
Bedford	71	63	52	130	78
Boston	67	167	149	214	65
Brockton	47	80	49	111	62
Northampton	51	44	48	97	49
West Roxbury	7	12	12	18	6
Michigan:					
Allen Park	62	176	165	232	67
Ann Arbor	42	164	145	205	60
Battle Creek	57	84	62	141	79
Iron Mountain	11	35	29	43	14
Saginaw	44	141	114	171	57
Minnesota:					
Minneapolis	145	371	396	547	151
St. Cloud	54	87	91	151	60
Mississippi:					
Biloxi	77	164	153	246	93
Jackson	33	94	90	127	37
Missouri:					
Columbia	31	105	114	141	27
Kansas City	67	175	178	259	81
Poplar Bluff	29	105	103	132	29
St. Louis	86	248	227	330	103
Montana:					
Ft. Harrison	30	63	59	94	35
Miles City	15	42	45	58	13
Nebraska:					
Grand Island	4	7	7	11	4
Lincoln	16	55	50	66	16
Omaha	37	178	169	211	42
Nevada: Reno	16	33	35	52	17
New Hampshire: Manchester	31	63	67	99	32
New Jersey:					
East Orange	137	203	211	355	144
Lyons	39	48	37	82	45
New Mexico: Albuquerque	44	138	176	211	35
New York:					
Albany	28	43	47	71	24
Batavia	8	20	15	22	7
Bath	10	29	22	35	13
Bronx	21	63	58	87	29
Brooklyn	24	68	67	84	17
Buffalo	31	73	60	98	38
Canandaigua	3	10	7	15	8
Castle Point	7	17	11	20	9
Montrose	12	5	2	13	11
New York	14	49	38	59	21
Northport	27	35	24	66	42
Syracuse	16	26	24	43	19
North Carolina:					
Asheville	55	132	79	148	69
Durham	52	135	124	172	48
Fayetteville	36	105	99	143	44
Salisbury	41	69	68	107	39
North Dakota: Fargo	25	69	71	96	25
Ohio:					
Chillicothe	158	254	229	415	186
Cincinnati	37	164	166	208	42
Cleveland	132	215	222	357	135
Dayton	54	84	90	142	52

See footnotes at end of table.

Community Nursing Homes: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1981

Location of Authorizing VA Facility	Average Daily Census [1]	Admissions [2]	Discharges [2 3]	Patients Treated [2 4]	Remaining on September 30, 1981 [5]
Oklahoma:					
Muskogee	35	130	138	176	38
Oklahoma City	50	251	272	326	54
Oregon:					
Portland	149	437	400	566	166
Roseburg	67	154	153	224	71
Pennsylvania:					
Altoona	24	39	36	62	26
Butler	21	49	39	67	28
Coatesville	165	182	121	328	208
Erie	14	32	32	44	12
Lebanon	35	37	29	69	40
Philadelphia	93	202	152	270	118
Pittsburgh (University Dr)	79	253	203	307	104
Pittsburgh (Highland Dr)	53	61	35	107	72
Wilkes-Barre	50	83	83	141	58
Puerto Rico: San Juan	49	128	106	163	57
Rhode Island: Providence	40	96	82	130	48
South Carolina:					
Charleston	33	98	95	131	36
Columbia	58	165	126	185	59
South Dakota:					
Ft. Meade	6	23	17	29	12
Hot Springs	7	16	19	24	5
Sioux Falls	27	115	99	125	26
Tennessee:					
Memphis	37	109	105	147	42
Mountain Home	106	253	220	334	114
Murfreesboro	23	55	39	73	34
Nashville	65	161	127	201	74
Texas:					
Amarillo	24	82	76	99	23
Big Spring	47	109	96	156	60
Bonham	30	97	97	132	35
Dallas	115	392	415	545	130
Houston	109	321	300	419	119
Kerrville	43	133	135	170	35
Marlin	15	52	45	65	20
San Antonio	106	335	306	422	116
Temple	69	178	185	251	66
Waco	75	78	69	145	76
Utah: Salt Lake City	62	227	184	278	94
Vermont: White River Junction	17	51	46	64	18
Virginia:					
Hampton	36	95	87	125	38
Richmond	60	188	152	227	75
Salem	78	151	94	171	77
Washington:					
American Lake	28	34	27	61	34
Seattle	105	318	295	418	123
Spokane	38	120	106	157	51
Vancouver	--	--	--	--	--
Walla Walla	22	72	57	82	25
West Virginia:					
Beckley	14	78	77	96	19
Clarksburg	56	147	118	175	57
Huntington	62	174	184	230	46
Martinsburg	77	137	141	211	70
Wisconsin:					
Madison	30	95	70	110	40
Tomah	39	66	45	88	43
Wood	102	274	275	393	118
Wyoming:					
Cheyenne	12	48	45	62	17
Sheridan	27	29	27	57	30

[1] *Based on the number of patient days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.*

[2] *Transfers included in individual facility totals; excluded from overall total.*

[3] *Includes deaths.*

[4] *Discharges and deaths during the fiscal year plus the number of patients on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year.*

[5] *Total on rolls (bed occupants, patients on authorized leave of absence, and patients absent sick in hospital).*

State Domiciliary Homes: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1981

Location of State Home Domiciliary	Location of Authorizing VA Facility	Average Daily Census [1]	Admissions	Discharges [2]	Patients Treated [3]	Remaining on September 30, 1981 [4]
Total		4,572	4,571	4,792	9,302	4,510
Arkansas: Little Rock	Little Rock, AR	29	110	76	121	45
California: Yountville	San Francisco, CA	579	713	707	1,308	601
Colorado: Homelake	Denver, CO	64	51	48	116	68
Connecticut: Rocky Hill	Newington, CT	404	495	507	905	398
Georgia: Milledgeville	Dublin, GA	219	250	218	437	219
Idaho: Boise	Boise, ID	118	142	135	258	123
Illinois: Quincy	Iowa City, IA	82	153	144	223	79
Indiana: Lafayette	Indianapolis, IN	89	27	28	116	88
Iowa: Marshalltown	Des Moines, IA	98	60	90	169	79
Kansas: Fort Dodge	Wichita, KS	56	18	17	69	52
Louisiana: Jackson	New Orleans, LA	108	76	45	152	107
Massachusetts:						
Chelsea	Boston, MA (OPC)	266	350	346	614	268
Holyoke	Northampton, MA	38	33	35	70	35
Michigan:						
Grand Rapids	Allen Park, MI	157	66	68	227	159
Iron Mountain	Allen Park, MI	9	49	9	47	38
Minnesota:						
Hastings	Minneapolis, MN	121	101	107	237	130
Minneapolis	Minneapolis, MN	260	143	204	448	244
Missouri: St. James	St. Louis, MO	57	68	91	143	52
Montana: Columbia Falls	Ft. Harrison, MT	62	27	22	85	63
Nebraska: Grand Island	Grand Island, NE	127	89	94	215	121
New Jersey:						
Menlo Park	East Orange, NJ	73	26	23	97	74
Vineland	Wilmington, DE	6	.....	30	30	.....
New York: Oxford	Syracuse, NY	41	51	55	98	43
North Dakota: Lisbon	Fargo, ND	108	51	39	147	108
Ohio: Sandusky	Cleveland, OH	405	93	188	598	410
Oklahoma:						
Ardmore	Oklahoma City, OK	92	295	304	396	92
Clinton	Oklahoma City, OK	31	94	81	120	39
Norman	Oklahoma City, OK	123	22	189	190	1
Sulphur	Oklahoma City, OK	24	48	53	71	18
Pennsylvania:						
Hollidaysburg	Altoona, PA	67	49	48	116	68
Erie	Erie, PA	74	19	41	104	63
Rhode Island: Bristol	Providence, RI	91	56	53	149	96
South Dakota: Hot Springs	Hot Springs, SD	70	37	32	112	80
Vermont: Bennington	White River Jct., VT	12	22	25	36	11
Virginia: Occoquan [5]	Washington, DC	118	473	438	572	134
Washington:						
Orting	Seattle, WA	79	47	47	126	79
Retsil	Seattle, WA	129	138	126	270	144
Wisconsin: King	Madison, WI	30	14	12	46	34
Wyoming: Buffalo	Sheridan, WY	47	15	17	64	47

[1] *Based on the number of patient days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.*
[2] *Includes deaths.*
[3] *Discharges and deaths during the fiscal year plus the number of patients on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year.*
[4] *Total on rolls (bed occupants, patients on leave of absence, and patients absent sick in hospital).*
[5] *Operated by the government of the District of Columbia.*

State Home Hospitals: Selected Data—Fiscal Year 1981

Location of State Home Hospitals	Location of Authorizing VA Facility	Average Daily Census [1]	Admissions	Discharges [2]	Patients Treated [3]	Remaining on September 30, 1981 [4]
Total		881	4,487	4,451	5,343	892
California: Yountville	San Francisco, CA	322	976	941	1,260	319
Connecticut: Rocky Hill	Newington, CT	313	524	528	843	315
Illinois: Quincy	Iowa City, IA	25	479	475	503	28
Iowa: Marshalltown	Des Moines, IA	84	185	186	268	82
Massachusetts:						
Chelsea	Boston, MA (OPC)	108	1,530	1,535	1,646	111
Holyoke	Northampton, MA	9	199	195	208	13
Oklahoma: Sulphur	Oklahoma City, OK	20	594	591	615	24

[1] *Based on the number of patient days during the fiscal year divided by the number of days in the fiscal year.*
[2] *Includes deaths.*
[3] *Discharges and deaths during the fiscal year plus the number of patients on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year.*
[4] *Total on rolls (bed occupants and patients on leave of absence.)*

TABLE 43

Outpatient Medical Program: Visits to VA Staff and Private Physicians on a Fee-For-Service Basis— Fiscal Years 1972–1981

Fiscal Year	Purpose of Visit											
	All Purposes			Examinations for Compensation for Pension Purposes			Examinations to Determine Need for Medical Care			All Other Purposes		
	Total	Staff	Fee	Total	Staff	Fee	Total	Staff	Fee	Total	Staff	Fee
1981	17,929,550	15,825,064	2,104,486	377,559	283,539	94,020	2,463,349	2,435,466	27,883	15,088,642	13,106,059	1,982,583
1980	17,971,407	15,751,690	2,219,717	373,300	287,724	85,576	2,435,856	2,403,684	32,171	15,162,251	13,060,282	2,101,969
1979	17,262,408	15,053,332	2,209,076	372,077	290,695	81,382	2,239,313	2,213,770	25,543	14,651,058	12,548,867	2,102,151
1978	17,416,275	15,069,573	2,346,702	405,301	321,372	83,929	2,244,929	2,227,915	17,014	14,766,045	12,520,286	2,245,759
1977	17,045,079	14,675,284	2,369,795	421,425	337,252	84,173	2,205,165	2,193,258	11,907	14,418,489	12,144,774	2,273,715
1976	16,409,850	14,222,804	2,187,046	388,674	345,152	43,522	2,126,614	2,124,362	2,252	13,894,452	11,753,290	2,141,272
1975	14,629,517	12,595,514	2,034,003	353,590	323,085	30,505	1,951,618	1,948,907	2,711	12,324,309	10,323,522	2,000,787
1974	12,266,476	10,457,830	1,808,646	316,359	290,728	25,631	1,692,876	1,691,695	1,181	10,257,241	8,475,407	1,781,834
1973	10,858,491	9,165,094	1,693,397	339,557	310,686	28,871	1,577,282	1,576,143	1,139	8,941,652	7,278,265	1,663,387
1972	9,526,881	7,930,080	1,596,801	406,065	342,035	64,030	1,494,491	1,492,548	1,943	7,626,325	6,095,497	1,530,828

TABLE 44

Outpatient Dental Care: Applications for Care (Eligibility Classes I-VI) [1] Fiscal Years 1975–1981

Fiscal Year	Pending Fee Case Load Beginning of Year	Received During The Year	Total	Dispositions During The Year	Pending Fee Case Load At End of Year
1981	46,641	211,205	257,846	229,845	28,001
1980	37,281	243,277	280,558	233,917	46,641
1979	40,751	191,308	232,059	194,778	37,281
1978	36,096	197,338	233,434	192,683	40,751
1977	40,254	216,863	257,117	221,021	36,096
1976	45,910	233,392	279,302	241,003	38,299
1975	41,611	239,182	280,793	234,883	45,910

[1] *As provided for in Title 38 USC, Sec. 612, and VA Regulations 6120–6129.*

TABLE 45

Outpatient Dental Care: Workload by VA Staff and on a Fee-For-Service Basis— Fiscal Years 1972–1981

Fiscal Year	VA Staff		Non-VA Dentists on a Fee-for-Service Basis		
	Examinations Completed	Treatment Cases Completed	Examinations Completed	Treatment Cases Completed	Net Cases Authorized
1981	155,493	155,151	.....	.....	90,675
1980	157,601	143,345	.....	.....	109,801
1979	128,195	134,769	.....	.....	89,848
1978	127,278	127,167	.....	.....	110,081
1977	107,987	100,305	.....	.....	107,265
1976	93,230	94,097	.....	.....	121,956
1975	85,802	83,670	.....	.....	130,891
1974	79,674	79,498	([1])	([1])	156,467
1973	114,199	82,916	113,578	165,472	.....
1972	142,919	82,873	113,819	165,819	.....

[1] *Reporting of fee-basis workload changed to the net number of cases authorized by VA.*

Pharmacy Activity—Fiscal Years 1980—1981

Activity	FY 1981	FY 1980
VA Pharmacies		
Prescriptions dispensed – Total	39,265,391	36,687,165
Inpatient	1,444,007	1,426,484
Ambulatory – Total	37,821,384	35,260,681
Methadone	1,100,847	1,027,760
All other	36,720,537	34,232,921
Unit doses	70,643,903	62,481,309
Primary intravenous admixtures	1,507,000	1,310,494
Secondary intravenous admixtures ("piggy backs")	4,837,430	3,695,973
Hyperalimentation	355,451	353,974
Fluids and sets	9,878,145	8,505,031
Fee-Basis		
Prescriptions filled by participating pharmacies	1,305,827	1,018,537

TABLE 47

Replacement and Relocation Hospital Construction Projects, Fiscal Year 1981 — Completions And Year End Status

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 ..... 8 Projects	5,473	1,057,763,087	305,128,528	29	
A. Projects Completed in Fiscal Year 1981					
Total ..... 1 Project	702	94,331,275	94,331,275	100	
New York : Bronx	702	94,331,275	([5])	100	October 1980 (C)
B. Projects Under Construction					
Total ..... 5 Projects	3,316	536,804,300	210,797,253	39	
Arkansas : Little Rock	505	130,601,000	42,690,974	32	July 1980 (A)
Florida : Bay Pines	830	104,045,300	46,407,176	44	August 1978 (A)
Virginia : Richmond	814	113,500,000	69,151,251	61	November 1976 (A)
Washington : Seattle	490	119,679,000	15,500,314	13	May 1980 (A)
West Virginia : Martinsburg	677	68,979,000	37,047,538	54	July 1977 (A)
C. Projects Authorized — Not Under Construction					
Total ..... 2 Projects	1,455	426,627,512			
Minnesota : Minneapolis	845 (General)				
Oregon : Portland/Vancouver	610 (General)				

[1] *Included receiving, recovery and nursing home care beds, domiciliaries and injury beds.*
[2] *Construction anticipated, issued, 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] *Same as value of construction issued or awarded when project is financially complete.*
[6] *Under construction when major general construction contract has been awarded.*
[7] *Authorized when funds are appropriated for construction, technical services, or site acquisition.*

TABLE 48

Modernization Construction Projects,[1]—Fiscal Year 1981 — Completions and Year End Status

Location	Description	Estimated Construction Cost	Value of Work in Place	Percent Complete	Date Construction Complete (C) or Contract Awarded (A)
TOTAL	8 Projects	276,118,793	949,473	1	
A. Projects completed, Total	0 Projects	.....	.....	....	
B. Projects under construction, Total	4 Projects	81,034,793	949,473	4	
Projects $1,000,000 and over, Total	3 Projects	80,047,000	.....	....	
Kansas : Wichita	Modernization	5,784,000	.....	....	September 1981 (A)
Louisiana : New Orleans	Expand Clinical/OP/R&E	57,958,000	.....	....	September 1981 (A)
Massachusetts : West Roxbury	SCI Center & Modernize Bldg. #1	16,305,000	.....	....	September 1981 (A)
Projects	1 Project	987,793	949,473		
C. Project not under construction, Total	4 Projects	195,084,000			
Projects $1,000,000 and over, Total	4 Projects	195,084,000			
Alabama : Birmingham	Expand Clin/OP/Admin	48,312,000			
California : San Francisco	Remodel Bldg. #2, 4, & 200	28,731,000			
New Mexico : Albuquerque	New Clin. Svc. Bed Bldg.	100,997,000			
Ohio : Chillicothe	Modernize Bldgs. #24, 31 & 35	17,044,000			
Projects under $1,000,000, Total	0 Projects	.....			

[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 Units Construction Projects,[1]—Fiscal Year 1981— Completions and Year End Status

Location	Projects	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	34 Projects	3,387	263,075,805	40,409,889	15	
A. Projects completed, Total	6 Projects	590	22,189,231	22,189,231	100	
Florida : Gainesville		120	4,752,164	(2)	100	August 1981 (C)
: Miami		120	5,045,003	(2)	100	May 1980 (C)
Maryland : Perry Point		80	2,512,700	(2)	100	February 1981 (C)
Michigan : Saginaw		30	586,711	(2)	100	December 1980 (C)
Tennessee : Memphis		120	5,111,620	(2)	100	December 1980 (C)
Texas : Temple		120	4,181,033	(2)	100	April 1981 (C)
B. Projects under construction, Total	7 Projects	697	39,131,574	18,220,658	46	
Projects $1,000,000 and over, Total	6 Projects	660	38,338,188	18,087,292	47	
California : Livermore		120	7,063,191	7,004,060	99	September 1979 (A)
Georgia : Atlanta		120	7,324,869	4,691,146	64	June 1980 (A)
Illinois : Hines		120	7,411,716	3,403,576	46	January 1981 (A)
Nevada : Reno		60	4,777,300	.....	0	September 1981 (A)
Pennsylvania : Coatesville		120	6,441,000	.....	...	September 1981 (A)
: Wilkes Barre		120	5,320,112	2,988,510	56	June 1980 (A)
Projects under $1,000,000, Total	1 Project	37	793,386	133,366	17	
C. Projects not under construction, Total	21 Projects	2,100	201,755,000			
Projects $1,000,000 and over, Total	21 Projects	2,100	201,755,000			
California : Fresno		60	4,385,000			
: Loma Linda		60	7,000,000			
: Los Angeles		120	5,941,000			
: Los Angeles		120	11,000,000			
: Martinez		120	14,400,000			
: San Francisco		120	19,600,000			
Colorado : Denver		60	5,076,000			
Dist. of Columbia : Washington		120	21,368,000			
Florida : Lake City		120	8,113,000			
: Miami		120	14,000,000			
: Tampa		120	9,463,000			
Illinois : Marion		60	4,907,000			
Kansas : Wichita		60	3,871,000			
Michigan : Ann Arbor		120	7,915,000			
Missouri : St. Louis (JB)		60	8,000,000			
New Jersey : Lyons		120	16,400,000			
New York : Bronx		120	9,105,000			
: Northport		120	13,900,000			
Texas : Dallas		120	6,633,000			
: Kerrville		120	5,990,000			
Washington : Spokane		60	4,688,000			
Projects under $1,000,000 Total	0 Project	0	0			

[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.*

Research and Education Construction Projects,[1]—Fiscal Year 1981 Completions and Year End Status

Location	Type	Estimated Construction Cost	Value of Work in Place	Percent Complete	Date Construction Complete (C) or Contract Awarded (A)
TOTAL	17 Projects	72,671,564	9,645,135	13	
A. Projects completed, Total	4 Projects	4,414,792	4,414,792	100	
California : Fresno	Area Health Education Center	1,211,304	(2)	100	June 1981 (C)
: Palo Alto	Animal Research Facility	1,010,735	(2)	100	October 1980 (C)
Illinois : Chicago	Renovate Med. SCI. Bldg.	1,635,653	(2)	100	June 1981 (C)
Washington : Seattle	Animal Research Building	557,100	(2)	100	March 1981 (C)
B. Projects under construction, Total	6 Projects	17,727,772	5,230,343	30	
Projects $1,000,000 and over, Total	4 Projects	15,862,462	3,477,577	22	
California : Martinez	Education Building	1,970,831	198,772	10	May 1981 (A)
Florida : Miami	Research & Educ. Bldg. & Psych. Addn.	10,608,036	2,542,040	24	December 1980 (A)
Pennsylvania : Philadelphia	Adm/Educ. Relocation for Clinical Impr.	1,812,809	724,665	40	December 1980 (A)
Wisconsin : Wood	Renovate Bldg. #70 Animal Quarters	1,470,786	12,100	01	August 1981 (A)
Projects under $1,000,000, Total	2 Projects	1,865,310	1,752,766	94	
C. Projects not under construction, Total	7 Projects	50,529,000	50,529,000	100	
Projects $1,000,000 and over, Total	7 Projects	50,529,000			
California : Long Beach	Research & Education Addition	11,636,000			
: San Francisco	Animal Research	1,687,000			
Louisiana : Shreveport	Alterations for Research & Education	4,000,000			
Missouri : St. Louis	Education Addn. Bldg. #2 & Renovation	1,373,000			
New Jersey : East Orange	Relocation/Consolidate Research	5,000,000			
New York : Buffalo	Research & Education Building	24,253,000			
Tennessee : Mountain Home	Medical Library	2,580,000			
Projects under $1,000,000, Total	0 Projects	0			

[1] *Projects included in table if approved for development by Administrator's Office or if there has been an appropriation of funds financing all or part of the project.*

[2] *Same as value of construction issued or awarded when project is financially completed.*

[3] *For Purchase & Hire Projects, the date the station reports construction started.*

Other Improvement Construction Projects,[1] Fiscal Year 1981 —Completions And Year End Status

Location	Description	Estimated Construction Cost	Value of Work in Place	Percent Complete	Date Construction Completed (C) or Contract Awarded (A)
1. AIR CONDITIONING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS					
TOTAL	8 Projects	51,034,932	37,623,911	74	
A. Projects completed, Total	3 Projects	14,650,972	14,650,972	100	
Arkansas : Fayetteville		4,161,153	([2])	100	July 1981 (C)
Iowa : Des Moines		628,444	([2])	100	December 1980 (C)
Maryland : Perry Point		9,861,375	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
B. Projects under construction, Total	4 Projects	35,792,960	22,972,939	64	
Projects $1,000,000 and over, Total	4 Projects	35,792,960	22,972,939	64	
Iowa : Knoxville		9,537,775	9,300,792	98	May 1979 (A)
New York : Castle Point		7,609,525	3,887,087	53	September 1980 (A)
Pennsylvania : Coatesville		14,465,709	9,785,060	68	December 1978 (A)
Texas : Amarillo		4,179,951	.....	0	September 1981 (A)
Projects under $1,000,000, Total	0 Project	0	0	0	
C. Projects not under construction, Total	1 Project	591,000			
Projects $1,000,000 and over, Total	0 Project	0			
Projects under $1,000,000, Total	1 Project	591,000			
OTHER IMPROVEMENT – CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS					
TOTAL	760	1,437,884,068	255,905,684	18	
A. Projects completed, Total	184 Projects	124,551,682	124,551,682	100	
Alabama : Montgomery	Deadend Corridor Stairs, Bldgs. #1 & 4	431,685	([2])	100	October 1980 (C)
: Tuscaloosa	Renovate Ward B, Building #1	518,417	([2])	100	January 1981 (C)
Arkansas : Fayetteville	Patient Privacy Ward #1A	401,514	([2])	100	September 1981 (C)
: Fayetteville	Renovate Wards	884,342	([2])	100	July 1981 (C)
: Fayetteville	Safety and Fire Improvements	522,640	([2])	100	July 1981 (C)
Arizona : Prescott	Correct Fire/Safety Deficiencies	255,995	([2])	100	August 1980 (C)
: Prescott	Correct Seismic Deficiencies	715,340	([2])	100	December 1980 (C)
: Tucson	Inpatient Pharmacy	174,219	([2])	100	July 1981 (C)
California : Fresno	Outpatient Clinic Addition	3,522,689	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
: Livermore	Non-Structural Seismic Corrections	90,207	([2])	100	July 1981 (C)
: Loma Linda	Retrofit HVAC System	441,377	([2])	100	October 1980 (C)
: Long Beach	Upgrade Surgical Intensive Care Unit	428,031	([2])	100	November 1980 (C)
: Long Beach	Expand Surgical ICU	865,109	([2])	100	November 1980 (C)
: Long Beach	Patient Privacy B 122	264,860	([2])	100	December 1980 (C)
: Los Angeles	RMS Building #208	96,320	([2])	100	February 1981 (C)
: Los Angeles	Deadend Corridor Stairs	918,906	([2])	100	September 1981 (C)
: Los Angeles	Hood Installation - Clinical Lab	148,900	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
: Los Angeles	Relocate Central Dental Lab.	452,248	([2])	100	February 1981 (C)
: Los Angeles	Correction of Electrical Deficiencies	846,994	([2])	100	August 1981 (C)
: Martinez	Relocate Dental	306,991	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
: Martinez	Temporary Research Building	371,028	([2])	100	February 1981 (C)
: Martinez	Non-Structural Seismic Corrections	63,696	([2])	100	February 1981 (C)
: Palo Alto	Emergency Generator & Update Power Sys.	1,534,255	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
: Palo Alto	Update Electrical Power System	1,053,777	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
: Palo Alto	Modular Space Directors Suite	325,445	([2])	100	February 1981 (C)
: Palo Alto	Geriatric Research and Clinic Center	915,665	([2])	100	April 1981 (C)
: San Diego	Modify 60 Bed NHCU	197,288	([2])	100	May 1981 (C)
: Sepulveda	Update Patient Support System - Ph 2	943,446	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
: Sepulveda	Non-Structural Seismic Corrections	214,656	([2])	100	August 1981 (C)
: Sepulveda	Redesign PSY Ward #5-2A	378,596	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
Colorado : Ft. Lyon	Relocate Lab	348,826	([2])	100	April 1981 (C)
: Ft. Lyon	Automatic Door Closures	174,910	([2])	100	February 1981 (C)
: Grand Junction	Remodel Ward #5E	426,465	([2])	100	February 1981 (C)
Connecticut : West Haven	Consolidate Outpatient Records	202,569	([2])	100	December 1980 (C)
: West Haven	11 Bed Medical Intensive Care Unit	502,631	([2])	100	July 1981 (C)
: West Haven	Upgrade & Extend Fire Alarm System	352,989	([2])	100	January 1981 (C)
Dist. of Columbia : Washington	Linear Accelerator	822,429	([2])	100	December 1980 (C)
Delaware : Wilmington	Emergency Generator & Electrical Defic.	419,622	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
Florida : Bay Pines	Sprinkler System Building #71 NHC	173,234	([2])	100	May 1981 (C)
: Lake City	Upgrade A-O-V	206,891	([2])	100	April 1981 (C)
: Miami	Energy System (Air Locks)	117,167	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
: Miami	Energy Conversation Systems	175,664	([2])	100	August 1981 (C)
: Tampa	OPC Expansion	355,759	([2])	100	May 1981 (C)
Georgia : Atlanta	Education Space	400,720	([2])	100	May 1981 (C)
: Atlanta	Parking Lot	680,873	([2])	100	October 1980 (C)
: Augusta	Exits & Emergency Lights	248,599	([2])	100	October 1980 (C)
: Augusta	Dining and Food Preparation Facility	3,146,089	([2])	100	December 1980 (C)
: Augusta	New Boiler and Steam Distribution	2,778,011	([2])	100	April 1980 (C)
: Dublin	Emerg. Power (Second Feeder)	82,269	([2])	100	October 1980 (C)
: Dublin	Pharmacy Reloc. & Renov. Bldg. #-1st Floor	271,237	([2])	100	January 1981 (C)
Iowa : Des Moines	Install Elevator Building #2	98,671	([2])	100	April 1981 (C)
: Iowa City	Emergency Generator	150,120	([2])	100	April 1981 (C)
: Knoxville	Emergency Gen. & Electrical Def.	1,220,540	([2])	100	January 1981 (C)
Illinois : Chicago	Modernize Patient Ward 15th Floor	401,200	([2])	100	April 1981 (C)
: Chicago	Hemodialysis Ward 8 Beds	237,279	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
: Danville	Smoke Door Holders	202,544	([2])	100	April 1981 (C)
: North Chicago	Electrical Distribution	2,701,482	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
: North Chicago	Surgical Suite Renov.	402,825	([2])	100	February 1981 (C)
Indiana : Indianapolis	Clinical Improvements & Education	9,563,795	([2])	100	November 1980 (C)
: Indianapolis	Modernize Wards Building	188,099	([2])	100	July 1981 (C)
: Marion	Remodel B-12	367,912	([2])	100	April 1981 (C)
: Marion	Remodel Nursing and Admin. Areas	437,833	([2])	100	February 1981 (C)
: Marion	Air, Oxygen, Vacuum, Bldg. #124 & 15-17	816,016	([2])	100	April 1981 (C)
Kansas : Leavenworth	Wheel Chair Access	155,383	([2])	100	August 1981 (C)

See footnotes at end of table.

Other Improvement Construction Projects,[1] Fiscal Year 1981—Completions And Year End Status—Continued

Location		Description	Estimated Construction Cost	Value of Work in Place	Percent Complete	Date Construction Completed (C) or Contract Awarded (A)
Kentucky	Louisville	Primary Distr. & 2nd Generator Systems	680,066	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
	Louisville	Reloc. & Expand Cardiac Cath. Lab	236,747	([2])	100	February 1981 (C)
	Louisville	Animal Research Facility	396,391	([2])	100	October 1980 (C)
Louisiana	Alexandria	Renovate Dietetic Svc. Ph-2, Bldg. #4	487,386	([2])	100	July 1981 (C)
	Alexandria	Emergency Generator	885,053	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
	New Orleans	Prefab Office Building	332,700	([2])	100	October 1980 (C)
	New Orleans	Install Shadescreen	244,900	([2])	100	November 1980 (C)
	Shreveport	3W Renovate Surgical Suite	69,710	([2])	100	November 1980 (C)
	Shreveport	Energy Conservation Modifications	399,829	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
Maine	Togus	New Pump House and Sewer Lines	536,316	([2])	100	October 1980 (C)
	Togus	Renov. Lab. & Pad Area Bldg. #200	365,178	([2])	100	October 1980 (C)
Massachusetts	Bedford	Emergency Generator	771,977	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
	Brockton	Consolidate Research Activities	342,760	([2])	100	September 1981 (C)
	Brockton	Emergency Generator & Electrical Defic.	982,041	([2])	100	August 1981 (C)
	Brockton	Install Fire Alarm System	335,800	([2])	100	~~August~~ 1980 (C)
	Northampton	Safety & Fire Improvements	897,606	([2])	100	November 1980 (C)
	West Roxbury	Renovate Lab. Service	328,711	([2])	100	July 1981 (C)
	West Roxbury	Dietetic Service Renovation	385,098	([2])	100	July 1981 (C)
Maryland	Perry Point	Four Add'l. Elev. - B 1H thru 4 H	361,725	([2])	100	December 1980 (C)
Michigan	Allen Park	Sprinkler System - A Wing	125,818	([2])	100	February 1981 (C)
	Allen Park	Reloc. & Expand Hemodialysis Unit	420,516	([2])	100	October 1980 (C)
	Allen Park	Install Sprinklers	421,986	([2])	100	February 1981 (C)
	Allen Park	Relocate Supply Service	70,177	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
	Ann Arbor	Remodel Outpatient Bldg.	396,343	([2])	100	January 1981 (C)
	Ann Arbor	6 Bed CCU	445,701	([2])	100	January 1981 (C)
	Ann Arbor	8 Bed MICU	445,706	([2])	100	January 1981 (C)
	Battle Creek	Energy Cons. Exh. & Heat Recovery	219,644	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
	Battle Creek	Correct Electrical Defic. & Generator	775,459	([2])	100	January 1981 (C)
	Saginaw	Electrical Deficiencies	816,170	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
	Saginaw	Relocate SPD	280,820	([2])	100	October 1980 (C)
Minnesota	St. Cloud	Consolidate Tray Service Bldg.	315,612	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
Missouri	Kansas City	Update Fire Alarm System	493,722	([2])	100	April 1981 (C)
Mississippi	Jackson	Install Computerized Sys.	259,026	([2])	100	December 1980 (C)
	Jackson	Heat Run Around System	317,457	([2])	100	November 1980 (C)
	Jackson	Lab Expansion	401,250	([2])	100	April 1981 (C)
	Jackson	Update RO Space for Outpatient Clinic	3,389,083	([2])	100	November 1980 (C)
	Jackson	Temporary Relocation of SICU	73,400	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
Montana	Ft. Harrison	Electrical Deficiencies	1,003,726	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
North Carolina	Asheville	Alterations Multipurpose Room	155,254	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
	Asheville	Learning Lab & Education Center	400,603	([2])	100	October 1980 (C)
	Durham	Research Building #4	369,148	([2])	100	May 1981 (C)
	Durham	Research Bldg. #4 (Plumbing & Sprinkler)	73,382	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
	Durham	Research Building #4 (HVAC)	145,422	([2])	100	May 1981 (C)
	Durham	Research Bldg. #4 (Plastering Walls)	20,918	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
	Durham	Research Bldg. #4 (Electrical System)	28,300	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
	Salisbury	Emergency Generator & Electrical Defic.	723,472	([2])	100	February 1981 (C)
Nebraska	Grand Island	Dental Clinic	213,882	([2])	100	October 1980 (C)
	Omaha	Animal Research Facility New Building	449,734	([2])	100	August 1981 (C)
New Jersey	East Orange	Emergency Gen. & Corr. Elect. Defic.	2,039,313	([2])	100	November 1980 (C)
	East Orange	Radiation Therapy Simulator, Bldg. #1	77,000	([2])	100	January 1981 (C)
	Lyons	Emergency Generator	946,885	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
	Lyons	4 Bed Coronary Care Unit & 4 Bed ICU	393,900	([2])	100	May 1981 (C)
New Mexico	Albuquerque	Psychiatric Ward Renovation	225,966	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
	Albuquerque	Air Condition Patient Area	177,854	([2])	100	September 1981 (C)
	Albuquerque	Ward 5 Renovation - Ph 2	393,539	([2])	100	April 1981 (C)
Nevada	Reno	New Laundry	1,504,692	([2])	100	September 1981 (C)
	Reno	Clinical Addn.; Utility Improv. Boiler Plt.	12,197,217	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
New York	Albany	Emergency Generator & Electrical Defic.	689,094	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
	Batavia	Electrical Defic.	967,017	([2])	100	December 1980 (C)
	Canandaigua	Emergency Generator	783,443	([2])	100	September 1981 (C)
	Canandaigua	Install Fire Dampers	95,460	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
	Castle Point	Bodengs. Evaluation Lab	372,050	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
	Northport	Renovate Building #5 Education	403,712	([2])	100	September 1981 (C)
	Syracuse	Renovate Pad	294,453	([2])	100	May 1981 (C)
	Syracuse	Renovate Nursing Home Care Unit #7S	326,511	([2])	100	November 1980 (C)
Ohio	Cincinnati	Remodel Main Entrance Building #1	114,598	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
	Dayton	Renovate Nursing Home Care Unit	402,417	([2])	100	December 1980 (C)
	Dayton	Clinical Addition	9,328,830	([2])	100	September 1981 (C)
Oklahoma	Muskogee	Des. of Install. of Energy Saving Device	256,462	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
	Muskogee	Relocate Rehabilitation Medical Service	885,469	([2])	100	December 1980 (C)
	Muskogee	Safety & Fire Improvements (Ph-2)	205,545	([2])	100	May 1981 (C)
	Oklahoma City	Fire Barriers Penetrations Building #19	99,875	([2])	100	December 1980 (C)
Pennsylvania	Altoona	Construct Decontamination Area	197,332	([2])	100	October 1980 (C)
	Altoona	Additional Smoke Barriers	135,680	([2])	100	May 1981 (C)
	Butler	Remodel Nuclear Medicine	247,406	([2])	100	August 1981 (C)
	Butler	Dampers-Smoke Barrier Partitions	112,762	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
	Butler	Remodel Radiology 5th Floor B-1	188,736	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
	Erie	Patient Privacy Wards 3 & 5	139,533	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
	Erie	Kitchen Alterations	44,000	([2])	100	November 1980 (C)
	Lebanon	Emergency Generator	961,923	([2])	100	December 1980 (C)
	Pittsburgh	20 Bed Total Care Ward, Building #1	271,600	([2])	100	December 1980 (C)
	Pittsburgh	Renovate 10 West Nuclear Medicine	412,859	([2])	100	April 1981 (C)
South Carolina	Charleston	Outpatient Clinic Expansion	790,127	([2])	100	February 1981 (C)
	Charleston	Heat Run Around System	413,589	([2])	100	January 1981 (C)
	Columbia	Emergency Generator & Elect. Defic.	366,242	([2])	100	April 1981 (C)
	Columbia	Renovation & Addition Building #20	238,991	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
South Dakota	Ft. Meade	Remodel 2nd & 3rd Floor	415,097	([2])	100	March 1981 (C)
Tennessee	Memphis	Excavate Under Mas (CE Section)	351,666	([2])	100	September 1981 (C)
	Murfreesboro	Construct Entrance Road	520,336	([2])	100	May 1981 (C)
	Nashville	Conservation of Energy	251,828	([2])	100	August 1981 (C)
	Nashville	Energy Recovery Coils	439,744	([2])	100	February 1981 (C)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 51-Continued

Other Improvement Construction Projects,[1] Fiscal Year 1981—Completions And Year End Status—Continued

Location	Description	Estimated Construction Cost	Value of Work in Place	Percent Complete	Date Construction Completed (C) or Contract Awarded (A)
Texas : Houston	Remodel 2nd & 3rd Floors - Bldg. #7	362,960	([2])	100	November 1980 (C)
: Houston	Canteen Modernization	396,650	([2])	100	May 1981 (C)
: Kerrville	Fire Protection System	288,596	([2])	100	September 1981 (C)
: Kerrville	Trash Chutes	229,922	([2])	100	July 1981 (C)
: Marlin	Secondary Elec. Upgrade	294,260	([2])	100	May 1981 (C)
: Marlin	Student Quarters	48,618	([2])	100	January 1981 (C)
: Temple	Correct Safety & Space Defic. B-162	429,031	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
: Temple	A-O-V Bldg. #162	71,442	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
: Waco	Emergency Generator & Electrical Defic.	661,619	([2])	100	May 1981 (C)
: Waco	Deadend Corridor Stairs, Bldg. #9, 90, & 91	23,792	([2])	100	November 1980 (C)
Virginia : Hampton	Convert Bldg. 210 to Nuclear Medicine	185,222	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
: Salem	Emergency Electrical Power System	1,434,292	([2])	100	April 1981 (C)
Vermont : White River Jct.	Ambulatory Care Addition	3,331,195	([2])	100	September 1981 (C)
Washington : American Lake	Relocate Canteen Retail Sales	337,588	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
: American Lake	Renov. Ward 81C - Patient Privacy	391,034	([2])	100	November 1980 (C)
: American Lake	Clinical Aging Center	215,463	([2])	100	September 1981 (C)
: American Lake	Expand Clinical Lab. Bldg. #81	204,100	([2])	100	November 1980 (C)
: American Lake	Renovate Ward #4	274,469	([2])	100	May 1981 (C)
: American Lake	Canteen Relocation	386,904	([2])	100	January 1981 (C)
: Walla Walla	Primary Distr. & 2nd Generator Systems	436,935	([2])	100	June 1981((C)
: Walla Walla	Seismic Corrections Bldg. #66 & 86	954,160	([2])	100	August 1981 (C)
Wisconsin : Tomah	Waste Water Treatment Plant	392,350	([2])	100	July 1981 (C)
: Wood	Animal Research Building	382,562	([2])	100	June 1981 (C)
: Wood	Renovation for Ambulatory Care Ph-4	451,109	([2])	100	July 1981 (C)
: Wood	CAT Scanner	208,109	([2])	100	February 1981 (C)
: Wood	Emergency Generator & Electrical Defic.	1,228,799	([2])	100	October 1980 (C)
Wyoming : Cheyenne	Emergency Generator and Electrical Defic.	901,672	([2])	100	October 1980 (C)
: Sheridan	Deadend Corridor Stairs	733,719	([2])	100	April 1981 (C)
: Sheridan	Patient Privacy & Recreation Bldg. #8	207,343	([2])	100	November 1980 (C)
B. Projects under construction, Total	279 Projects	385,594,435	131,354,002	34	
Projects $1,000,000 and over, Total	55 Projects	229,382,020	80,611,898	35	
Alabama : Birmingham	Blind & Low Vision Center & Eye Clinic	4,245,407	3,813,118	90	June 1980 (A)
: Tuscaloosa	Renovate Dietetics	1,349,453	992,352	74	March 1979 (A)
: Tuscaloosa	Safety & Fire Improvements	1,521,044	436,085	29	September 1980 (A)
: Tuskegee	Primary Distr. & 2nd Distr. Systems	1,835,147	118,221	6	March 1981 (A)
: Tuskegee	Ambulatory Care Addition	2,940,342	1,635,893	56	September 1980 (A)
Arkansas : Little Rock	New Warehouse	1,500,839	128,895	8	June 1981 (A)
California : Livermore	Remodel 5th Floor Wards - Bldg. #62	1,574,058	663,853	42	April 1981 (A)
: Los Angeles	Remodel Building #209 - Psy.	1,790,897	.....	0	August 1981 (A)
: Palo Alto	Two Additional Elevators	1,264,190	145,562	11	June 1981 (A)
Dist. of Columbia : Washington	Ambulatory Care Addition & Renovation	4,037,221	2,149,382	53	August 1980 (A)
Florida : Gainesville	Clinical Improv. & Research & Educ. Ph-2	12,889,700	.....	0	September 1981 (A)
: Miami	Relocate Surgical Intensive Care	1,242,000	.....	0	August 1981 (A)
Georgia : Atlanta	Ambulatory Care Addition	7,227,321	3,194,288	44	November 1980 (A)
Iowa : Des Moines	Ambulatory Care Addition & Renovation	2,727,044	.....	0	August 1981 (A)
Idaho : Boise	Renovate Wards 2 & 4 Building #67	1,932,165	749,947	39	February 1981 (A)
Illinois : Chicago	Correction of Electrical Defic.	1,196,273	1,157,116	97	September 1980 (A)
Kansas : Wichita	Underground Drain Culvert	1,543,973	1,274,033	82	January 1981 (A)
Kentucky : Louisville	Renovate OR Rooms	1,598,987	448,529	28	July 1980 (A)
Massachusetts : Boston	Secondary Gen. & Update Wiring	1,997,000	.....	0	June 1981 (A)
Michigan : Allen Park	Expand/Renovate Lab	1,268,000	.....	0	July 1981 (A)
: Battle Creek	Fire & Safety Improvements	1,058,000	236,531	22	May 1981 (A)
Missouri : St. Louis	Safety & Fire Improvements	1,280,000	.....	0	September 1981 (A)
: St. Louis	Relocate Admin. to Bldg.	1,071,436	97,576	9	June 1981 (A)
: St. Louis	Safety & Fire Improvements	1,280,000	.....	0	September 1981 (A)
Mississippi : Biloxi	Clinical Addition and Outpatient	15,215,000	.....	0	September 1981 (A)
: Biloxi	Renovation of Building #2	4,444,486	4,048,824	91	June 1980 (A)
Nebraska : Grand Island	Emergency Gen. & Electrical Defic.	1,057,235	1,022,767	97	September 1979 (A)
New York : Albany	Update Primary Distribution (Ph-2)	1,150,616	358,716	23	June 1981 (A)
: Albany	Patient Support System "AOV"	1,670,099	503,445	30	November 1980 (A)
: Albany	Radiation Therapy	1,347,800	.....	0	August 1981 (A)
: Bath	Ambulatory Care Addition B-76	2,658,000	.....	0	September 1981 (A)
: Canandaigua	Safety and Fire Improvements	7,304,565	2,490,096	34	September 1980 (A)
: Castle Point	Relocate and Replace Boiler Plant	1,953,000	.....	0	August 1981 (A)
: New York	Safety & Fire Improvements	4,303,623	1,188,192	28	September 1980 (A)
: Northport	Safety & Fire Improvements	1,440,912	.....	0	September 1981 (A)
: St. Albans	Primary Distr. & 2nd Generator Systems	1,649,711	.....	0	June 1981 (A)
: Syracuse	Correction of Electrical Defic.	1,112,679	1,088,424	98	November 1978 (A)
Ohio : Cincinnati	Clinical Exp., Reloc., 2 Addl. Elev.	9,630,794	.....	0	July 1981 (A)
Oklahoma : Oklahoma City	Clinical Addn./modern./Safety & Fire Defic.	33,474,412	9,158,739	27	December 1980 (A)
Pennsylvania : Philadelphia	Fire & Safety Improvements	4,209,000	.....	0	September 1981 (A)
: Wilkes Barre	Three Additional Elevators	1,749,000	114,597	6	June 1981 (A)
South Carolina : Charleston	Correction of Seismic Defic.	8,670,372	1,866,421	22	September 1980 (A)
: Columbia	Renovate Building #22 (Admin.)	1,349,000	.....	0	September 1981 (A)
South Dakota : Sioux Falls	New Boiler Plant	2,201,298	2,021,523	92	September 1979 (A)
Tennessee : Mountain Home	Clinical Addition	10,472,200	654,179	6	March 1981 (A)
: Murfreesboro	Renovate Wards 6A and 6B	1,253,000	.....	0	September 1981 (A)
: Murfreesboro	Remodel Ward 5A and 5B	1,351,175	1,180,161	87	September 1980 (A)
: Nashville	Ambulatory Care, Research & Educ. Addn.	11,506,217	10,820,389	94	January 1979 (A)
Texas : Dallas	Ambulatory Care Addition & Renovation	5,804,579	3,891,584	67	July 1980 (A)
Utah : Salt Lake City	Clinic & Amb. Care Addn. Lab Addn. & R&E	20,766,022	13,190,743	64	September 1979 (A)
Virginia : Hampton	Renovate SCI (+25 Beds)	1,767,600	.....	0	September 1981 (A)
Washington : American Lake	Renovate Wards - Building #7	1,450,216	1,296,100	89	November 1980 (A)
Wisconsin : Madison	2nd Emergency Distr. & Generator	1,393,472	1,137,196	82	September 1980 (A)
: Wood	8" High Temp. Hot Water Line - Bldg. #112E & 111	1,167,428	1,118,666	96	September 1980 (A)
West Virginia : Huntington	Addition to Building #1 (Ph-1)	6,698,022	6,219,755	93	March 1978 (A)
Projects under $1,000,000, Total	224 Projects	$93,212,415	$50,742,104	54	

See footnotes at end of table.

Other Improvement Construction Projects,[1] Fiscal Year 1981—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)
C. Projects not under construction, Total	297 Projects	927,737,951			
Projects $1,000,000 and over, Total	84 Projects	861,692,000			
Alabama : Tuscaloosa	Outpatient Clinic Addition	14,767,000			
: Tuskegee	Sewage Treatment Plant	2,000,000			
Arkansas : Fayetteville	Clinical Addition	3,871,000			
Arizona : Tucson	Clinical Addn. for Lab, Surgery, Pad & Etc.	13,828,000			
California : Fresno	Correct Seismic Defic.	3,896,000			
: Long Beach	Addition & Renovation SPD	2,446,000			
: Palo Alto	Correct Seismic Def.	26,367,000			
: Palo Alto	Correct Electrical Defic.	1,626,000			
: Palo Alto	Surgical Addition	18,200,000			
: Palo Alto	Deadend Corridor Stairs	4,000,000			
: San Diego	Spinal Cord Injury Unit/SCI/OP Clinic	10,000,000			
: San Diego	CCU/MICU - Remodel S.	1,260,000			
: Sepulveda	Fire & Safety Improvements	6,908,000			
Colorado : Denver	Clinical Support Wing	56,513,000			
Connecticut : Newington	Addn. Bldgs. #1 & 2, HVAC, Pat., Priv. Support	46,894,000			
Delaware : Wilmington	Patient Privacy	1,117,000			
Florida : Lake City	Outpatient and Clinical Addition	5,300,000			
: Miami	Outpatient Addn./Renov. & SCI Relocation	42,792,000			
: Tampa	Two Elevators	1,076,000			
Georgia : Atlanta	Warehouse and Engineering Office	1,677,000			
: Atlanta	Two Additional Elevators	2,506,000			
: Augusta	Ldry. Addn. for Consolidation Bldg. #95	1,538,000			
: Dublin	Renovate Building #19 for Patient Privacy	1,232,000			
: Dublin	Renovate Wards - Building #17	1,696,000			
Iowa : Iowa City	Safety & Fire Improvements	2,155,000			
: Iowa City	Addn. to Bldg. #1	11,000,000			
Idaho : Boise	Primary Dist. Secondary Dist. & Generator	3,084,000			
Illinois : Chicago	OP Addn. & Renov. of Bldg. #11A & B	45,000,000			
: Danville	Relocate and Expand SPD	5,593,000			
: Hines	New Central Incinerator	1,777,000			
: Hines	New Warehouse/Service Building	9,337,000			
: Hines	Supply Depot Expansion Bldg. #37	6,994,000			
: North Chicago	Sprinkler Systems	2,963,000			
: North Chicago	Replace/Upgrade Fire Alarm System	1,073,000			
Kansas : Leavenworth	Fire & Safety Improvements	7,810,000			
: Wichita	Renovation for Outpatient Clinic	9,025,000			
Kentucky : Louisville	Medical Gas & Nurse Call & Patient Priv.	3,228,000			
Louisiana : Alexandria	Clinical Improvement & Reloc. Support Function	64,000,000			
Maine : Togus	DVB Building	2,742,000			
: Togus	Renovate Bldg. #207 1st and 3rd Floor	4,404,000			
Maryland : Perry Point	Elev. B-11, 13, 14, 15, 22, 80 & 82	1,515,000			
Massachusetts : Brockton	Addn. & Renovate for SCI	11,000,000			
Michigan : Battle Creek	Renov. B-82	4,200,000			
: Battle Creek	Replace Administration Bldg.	2,705,000			
Missouri : Poplar Bluff	Correct Seismic Defic.	9,143,000			
: St. Louis	Cl. Addn./Ward Renov./New Ambul. Care Bldg.	37,475,000			
North Carolina : Asheville	Energy Mgt. & Heat Run-Around	1,080,000			
: Durham	Clin. Addn. (Ambu. Care, Lab, Pharm.) Sprinkler	14,000,000			
: Durham	Additional Elevators	3,700,000			
: Fayetteville	Clinical Addition	30,000,000			
: Salisbury	Renovate Ward Areas - Patient Privacy	1,556,000			
North Dakota : Fargo	Addition for Clinical Improvements	21,200,000			
Nebraska : Lincoln	Outpatient Clinic Addition	7,966,000			
New Hampshire : Manchester	Laundry, Warehouse & Engineering Facility	9,800,000			
New Jersey : East Orange	Improve & Correct Envir. Def.	28,033,000			
New York : Brooklyn	Medical Gas System	2,928,000			
: Buffalo	Renovate SPD	2,069,000			
: Northport	10 Bed SICU	1,100,000			
: St. Albans	Laundry Consolidation	10,187,000			
Ohio : Chillicothe	Elim. of Exit Defs.	1,481,000			
: Cincinnati	Renovate 7th Floor Psych. Ward	1,410,000			
: Dayton	Consolidate Kitchen Bldgs. #300 and 411	1,578,000			
Oklahoma : Muskogee	Outpatient Addition	8,815,000			
Oregon : Roseburg	Elevators	1,409,000			
: White City	Renovate/Consolidate RMS	1,192,000			
Pennsylvania : Pittsburgh	Outpatient Clinic Addition	24,700,000			
: Pittsburgh	Canteen Renovation	1,489,900			
: Wilkes Barre	Correct Electrical Defic.	1,171,000			
: Wilkes Barre	Kitchen Remodel Section-A	1,435,000			
Puerto Rico : San Juan	Update RO Space for Outpatient Clinic	4,237,000			
South Carolina : Charleston	Clinical Services Addition & Renovation	19,000,000			
South Dakota : Sioux Falls	Reg. Office Act. Bldg.	2,397,000			
: Sioux Falls	Clinical & Support Services Addition	21,000,000			
Tennessee : Memphis	120 Bed SCI Unit	30,292,000			
: Memphis	Ambulatory Care Addition	7,936,000			
: Murfreesboro	Renovate Building #3	3,993,000			
: Murfreesboro	Safety & Fire Improvements	1,980,000			
: Nashville	Renovate Laboratory Service	1,649,000			
Texas : Amarillo	Addn. & Renov. for Amb. Care Cl. & Edu.	38,400,000			
: San Antonio	Sprinkler System Hortizonal Exit	4,397,000			
: Temple	Clinical Expand & Reloc. of Support Facil.	24,045,000			
Virginia : Salem	Safety & Fire Improvements	3,988,400			
Washington : American Lake	Remodel Ward Bldg. #5 Including Seismic	1,080,000			
Wisconsin : Wood	Relocate Nuclear Medicine	1,265,000			
Projects under $1,000,000, Total	213 Projects	$66,045,951			

[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 projects financially complete.*

[3] *For Purchase & Hire Projects, the date the station reports construction started.*

TABLE 52

National Cemetery Projects,[1] Fiscal Year 1981—Completions and Year End Status

Location	Description	Estimated Construction Cost	Value of Work in Place	Percent Complete	Date Construction Completed (C) or Contract Awarded (A)
TOTAL	46 Projects	89,011,826	19,085,648	21	
A. Projects completed, Total	6 Projects	7,056,176	7,056,176	100	
Massachusetts : Massachusetts	Develop 20 Acres/Const. Adm. & Svc. Bldg.	2,801,928	([2])	100	November 1980 (C)
Oklahoma : Ft. Gibson	Develop 5 Acres	186,690	([2])	100	September 1981 (C)
Oregon : Willamette	20 Acre Development & Service Bldg.	1,247,746	([2])	100	September 1981 (C)
Tennessee : Chattanooga	5 Acre Development & Additional Facility	1,258,581	([2])	100	May 1981 (C)
: Chattanooga	Construct Service Bldg.	726,051	([2])	100	May 1981 (C)
: Chattanooga	Pond Related Road and Fill	835,180	([2])	100	May 1981 (C)
B. Projects under construction, Total	19 Projects	24,330,970	12,029,472	49	
Projects $1,000,000 and over, Total	8 Projects	18,756,993	8,322,231	44	
California : Riverside	Develop 45 Acres	2,314,469	2,223,999	96	September 1980 (A)
Colorado : Ft. Logan	Develop 35 Acres	2,045,734	2,024,405	99	June 1980 (A)
Hawaii : National Memorial Cemetery	Columbarium on Crater Rim	1,357,061	268,219	20	May 1981 (A)
Massachusetts : Massachusetts	Develop 32 Acres Phase #2	1,887,900	.....	....	September 1981 (A)
New York : Calverton	Admin. Bldg. & Committal Service Complex	2,406,200	.....	....	August 1981 (A)
: Calverton	Develop 50 Acres (Phase 1)	2,831,633	2,714,259	96	December 1979 (A)
Pennsylvania : Indiantown Gap	Develop 20 Acres/Constr. Adm. & Svc. Bldg.	2,508,996	1,091,349	44	March 1981 (A)
Virginia : Quantico	Develop 5,000 Graves & Constr. Adm. Bldg.	3,405,000	.....	....	September 1981 (A)
Projects under $1,000,000, Total	11 Projects	5,573,977	3,707,241	67	
C. Projects not under construction, Total	21 Projects	57,624,680			
Projects $1,000,000 and over, Total	12 Projects	53,408,600			
California : Riverside	Develop 28,000 Gravesites & Addl. Fac.	4,561,000			
Massachusetts : Massachusetts	Develop 11,000 Gravesites	1,817,000			
Michigan : Ft. Custer	Develop 115 Acres/Admin. & Service Bldg.	5,064,000			
Minnesota : Ft. Snelling	Develop 14,800 Gravesites & Addl. Fac.	1,868,000			
: Ft. Snelling	Admin. Bldg. & Service Bldg.	3,763,000			
New York : Calverton	Develop 25 Acres & Service Bldg.	2,248,000			
: Calverton	Develop 53,000 Gravesites & Addl. Fac.	7,775,000			
Pennsylvania : Indiantown Gap	Develop 63 Acres and Addl. Facilities	3,900,000			
Tennessee : Chattanooga	Relocate Drives	1,062,600			
Texas : Ft. Sam Houston	Develop 10,500 Gravesite & Reloc. Utilities	1,832,000			
Virginia : Quantico	Develop 50 Acres – Ph-3	15,485,000			
: Quantico	Develop 26,400 Graves & Constr. Svc. Bldg.	4,033,000			
Projects under $1,000,000, Total	9 Projects	4,216,080			

[1] *Projects in table include those approved by the Administrator and those in some stage of design for construction for which funds have been approved.*

[2] *Same as value of construction issued or awarded when projects is financially complete.*

TABLE 53

Domiciliary Construction Projects,[1] Fiscal Year 1981—Completions and Year End Status

Location	Projects	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	4 Projects	958	39,343,081	7,167,081	18	
A. Projects completed, Total	1 Project	200	7,167,081	7,167,081	100	
Ohio : Dayton		200	7,167,081	7,167,081	100	March 1981 (C)
B. Projects under construction, Total	0 Projects	....	.....	.....	....	
Projects $1,000,000 and over, Total	0 Projects	....	.....	.....	....	
Projects under $1,000,000, Total	0 Projects	....	.....	.....	....	
C. Projects not under construction, Total	3 Projects	758	32,176,000			
Projects $1,000,000 and over, Total	3 Projects	758	32,176,000			
California : Los Angeles		350	14,928,000			
New York : Bath		208	8,915,000			
Virginia : Hampton		200	8,333,000			
Projects under $1,000,000, Total	0 Projects	....	.....			

[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.*

Incompetent and Minor Beneficiaries Served

Fiscal Year	Total Beneficiaries	Incompetent Adults				Minors		
		Total	Type of Fiduciary			Total	Type of Fiduciary	
			State Court Appointed Fiduciaries	Federal Fiduciaries	Supervised Direct Payment		State Court Appointed	Federal Fiduciaries
1981	132,446	112,757	38,708	67,826	6,223	19,689	4,002	15,687
1980	138,797	114,905	40,917	67,930	6,058	23,892	5,490	18,402
1979	143,286	115,933	42,890	67,283	5,760	27,353	7,022	20,331
1978	145,891	115,187	44,759	65,029	5,399	30,704	9,184	21,520
1977	149,843	114,262	46,960	62,258	5,044	35,581	11,685	23,896
1976	141,218	100,044	49,208	46,505	4,331	41,174	16,154	25,020
1975	146,471	97,272	52,662	40,995	3,615	49,199	21,971	27,228
1974	177,950[1]	107,636	58,328	46,618	2,690	70,314	33,856	36,458[1]
1973	669,028	115,495	61,399	52,251	1,845	583,533	43,857	539,676
1972	730,532	114,092	64,635	48,740	717	616,440	53,941	562,499

[1] *Decrease represents cases where approved, close relative/custodians receive payments for the benefit of minors.*

Death: Special Acts, Class of Beneficiary, Period of Service - September 30, 1981

Class of Beneficiary	Total			Regular Establishment		Civil War		Spanish-American War	
	Number	Monthly Value	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value
Total cases	17	296	17.41	8	14.25	3	20.00	6	20.33
Surviving spouse alone	10	164	16.40	8	14.25	...	.....	2	25.00
Surviving spouse and children	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Children alone	7	132	18.86	...	.....	3	20.00	4	18.00
Total dependents	17	...	.....	8	.....	3	.....	6	.....
Surviving spouses	10	...	.....	8	.....	...	.....	2	.....
Children	7	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	4	.....

National Cemeteries—Location, Interments, and Status of Gravesites September 30, 1981

National Cemetery	FY 1981 Interments	Cumulative Gravesites Used	Gravesites Reserved	Gravesites[1] Available	Close-out Date[2] (Fiscal Year)
Alexandria, LA	123	6,266	153	416	1987
Alexandria, VA	4	4,062	25	1	Closed
Alton, IL	1	489	37	6	Closed
Annapolis, MD	5	2,918	35	2	Closed
Balls Bluff, VA	0	25	0	0	Closed
Baltimore, MD	397	33,922	3,463	843	Closed
Barrancas, FL	592	13,054	589	3,557	1988
Bath, NY	141	8,822	0	542	1991
Baton Rouge, LA	17	5,019	57	6	Closed
Bay Pines, FL	4	4,223	1	2	Closed
Beaufort, SC	137	11,556	172	5,526	2000+
Beverly, NJ	364	36,373	4,150	176	Closed
Biloxi, MS	243	2,698	469	674	2000+
Black Hills, SD	338	6,358	464	10,336	2000+
Bourne, MA	560	553	0	8,996	2000+
Calverton, NY	6,450	19,150	4,150	7,572	2000+
Camp Butler, IL	292	8,583	319	715	2000+
Camp Nelson, KY	148	6,015	67	2,320	2000+
Cave Hill, KY	0	5,634	3	25	Closed
Chattanooga, TN	471	24,362	581	125	2000+
City Point, VA	13	5,480	81	36	Closed
Cold Harbor, VA	0	968	0	4	Closed
Corinth, MS	32	6,257	22	7,235	2000+
Crown Hill, IN	0	795	0	0	Closed
Culpeper, VA	327	4,899	16	2,228	1998
Cypress Hills, NY	22	18,561	60	82	Closed
Danville, IL	105	6,285	0	172	2000+
Danville, KY	0	393	1	5	Closed
Danville, VA	14	2,148	29	29	Closed
Dayton, OH	445	25,410	2	2,562	2000+
Fayetteville, AR	100	3,427	114	214	1984
Finn's Point, NJ	0	2,703	2	0	Closed
Florence, SC	95	4,562	71	327	1982
Ft. Bayard, NM	41	1,894	0	752	2000+
Ft. Bliss, TX	753	15,514	1,237	9,103	2000+
Ft. Custer, MI	0	0	0	0	Not Yet Open
Ft. Gibson, OK	221	7,704	139	742	2000+
Ft. Harrison, VA	6	1,110	2	14	Closed
Ft. Leavenworth, KS	585	18,068	610	688	1983
Ft. Logan, CO	1,640	25,609	770	38	2000+
Ft. Lyon, CO	21	941	0	839	2000+
Ft. McPherson, NE	118	3,656	97	1,926	2000+
Ft. Meade, SD	0	188	0	0	Closed
Ft. Mitchell, AL	0	0	0	0	Not Yet Open
Ft. Rosecrans, CA	421	44,169	2,327	0	Closed
Ft. Sam Houston, TX	1,888	39,418	3,193	4,078	1995
Ft. Scott, KS	71	3,029	101	2,878	2000+
Ft. Smith, AR	161	5,606	230	2,967	2000+
Ft. Snelling, MN	3,011	71,932	14,056	8,685	2000+
Glendale, VA	4	1,308	0	3	Closed
Golden Gate, CA	854	97,234	8,578	0	Closed
Grafton, WV	1	2,079	50	2	Closed
Hampton, VA	39	20,931	489	227	Closed
Hampton VAMC, VA	0	22	0	0	Closed
Hot Springs, SD	0	1,481	0	1	Closed
Houston, TX	1,185	13,112	36	1,350	2000+
Indiantown Gap, PA	0	0	0	0	Opens FY 1982
Jefferson Barracks, MO	2,496	64,609	2,425	4,675	2000+
Jefferson City, MO	1	460	71	12	Closed
Keokuk, IA	45	2,566	61	2,699	2000+
Kerrville, TX	0	460	0	0	Closed
Knoxville, TN	27	7,335	245	181	Closed
Leavenworth, KS	236	13,963	2	1,470	2000+
Lebanon, KY	14	1,997	32	56	2000+
Lexington, KY	0	1,388	0	9	Closed
Little Rock, AR	363	16,057	339	1,524	1986
Long Island, NY	2,898	233,648	13,365	6,720	Closed
Los Angeles, CA	542	69,787	2	992	Closed
Loudon Park, MD	6	6,493	5	140	Closed
Marietta, GA	46	16,300	421	114	Closed
Marion, IN	76	4,666	0	299	2000+
Memphis, TN	682	29,521	616	3,960	1988
Mill Springs, KY	27	1,756	34	565	2000+
Mobile, AL	14	3,587	269	8	Closed
Mound City, IL	41	6,801	73	1,036	2000+
Mountain Home, TN	140	6,183	0	377	2000+
Nashville, TN	479	25,450	412	5,360	1995
Natchez, MS	58	4,947	53	226	1986
Nat. Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, HI	663	27,139	671	1,363	1984
New Albany, IN	8	4,936	163	212	Closed

See footnotes at end of table.

National Cemeteries—Location, Interments, and Status of Gravesites September 30, 1981

National Cemetery	FY 1981 Interments	Cumulative Gravesites Used	Gravesites Reserved	Gravesites Available[1]	Close-out Date[2] (Fiscal Year)
New Bern, NC	110	5,385	100	262	1983
Philadelphia, PA	34	10,368	38	15	Closed
Port Hudson, LA	134	6,340	31	821	1989
Prescott, AZ	17	2,966	0	0	Closed
Puerto Rico, PR	826	12,886	1,383	507	2000+
Quantico, VA	0	0	0	0	Open FY 1983
Quincy, IL	7	463	1	114	2000+
Raleigh, NC	138	3,869	86	1,423	1991
Richmond, VA	24	7,231	255	4	Closed
Riverside, CA	4,025	10,438	0	10,059	2000+
Rock Island, IL	356	10,948	283	2,621	1994
Roseburg, OR	123	2,379	0	1	Closed
St. Augustine, FL	3	1,159	22	0	Closed
Salisbury, NC	103	14,382	72	1,133	1993
San Antonio, TX	2	3,007	28	197	Closed
San Francisco, CA	131	22,870	699	0	Closed
Santa Fe, NM	685	12,606	444	1,536	2000
Seven Pines, VA	1	1,130	1	4	Closed
Sitka, AK	16	626	1	60	1982
Springfield, MO	245	7,490	232	1,135	1984
Staunton, VA	3	841	6	12	Closed
Togus, ME	0	5,371	0	0	Closed
White City, OR	149	1,596	0	250	2000+
Willamette, OR	2,340	53,096	2,293	1,488	1994
Wilmington, NC	128	4,436	67	234	1983
Winchester, VA	8	5,050	39	99	Closed
Wood, WI	795	21,199	1	1,864	Closed
Woodlawn, NY	18	6,257	232	27	Closed
Zachary Taylor, KY	69	8,395	1,121	162	Closed
Totals	41,812	1,449,808	73,742	145,053	

[1] *Includes concurred gravesites and gravesites/niches suitable for cremated remains.*

[2] *Most cemeteries indicated as "closed" will continue to make interments of eligible family members in occupied gravesites and previously reserved gravesites.*

TABLE 57

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

Period of Service	Number of Cases Sept. 1981	Average Annual Expenditure Per Case		Total Expenditures (in Thousands)	
		Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Fiscal Year 1981	Cumulative Through Sept. 1981
Grand total	4,535,285	2,369.71	2,683.68	12,225,027	188,662,266
Living veterans	3,154,029	2,599.80	2,931.96	9,319,207	.....
Service connected	2,279,070	2,668.99	3,010.53	6,937,798	.....
Retired Reserve or Emergency Officers	160	6,650.76	7,501.95	1,224	515,699
Non-service connected	874,783	2,428.31	2,726.48	2,380,181	.....
Special acts	16	236.57	253.50	4	.....
Deceased veterans	1,381,256	1,862.93	2,116.75	2,905,820	.....
Service connected	355,011	3,801.32	4,368.94	1,534,942	.....
Non-service connected	1,026,228	1,227.98	1,337.67	1,370,875	.....
Special acts	17	203.29	208.94	3	.....
Civil War	165	1,150.81	1,122.84	193	8,223,019
Deceased veterans	165	1,150.81	1,122.84	193	.....
Service connected	4	3,792.00	3,966.00	15	.....
Non-service connected	158	1,093.90	1,067.62	178	.....
Special acts	3	240.00	240.00	.....	.....
Indian wars	38	1,210.40	1,153.89	41	119,060
Deceased veterans	38	1,210.40	1,153.89	41	58,634
Service connected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-service connected	38	1,210.40	1,153.89	41	.....
Spanish-American War	11,538	1,439.81	1,562.95	17,706	5,276,916
Living veterans	86	2,948.09	3,359.44	354	3,372,754
Service connected	1	4,744.00	12,936.00	30	.....
Non-service connected	85	2,908.18	3,246.78	324	.....
Deceased veterans	11,452	1,424.00	1,549.46	17,352	1,904,162
Service connected	120	4,386.31	4,970.80	589	.....
Non-service connected	11,326	1,393.40	1,513.90	16,762	.....
Special acts	6	228.00	244.00	1	.....
Mexican border service	644	1,382.78	1,429.94	1,010	10,865
Living veterans	156	2,412.98	2,560.38	444	6,235
Service connected	5	3,187.20	1,012.80	46	740
Non-service connected	151	2,392.72	2,611.63	398	5,474
Deceased veterans	488	1,001.08	1,068.60	566	4,596
Service connected	1	4,404.00	5,028.00	7	92
Non-service connected	487	988.16	1,060.44	559	4,504
World War I	629,548	1,682.81	1,821.11	1,158,949	46,436,586
Living veterans	166,497	2,669.33	2,956.54	505,253	31,559,951
Service connected	25,417	3,403.07	3,821.24	99,766	10,260,034
Retired emergency officers	160	6,640.68	7,501.95	1,220	189,955
Non-service connected	140,919	2,535.08	2,795.44	404,267	21,109,963
Special acts	1	120.00	120.00	.....	.....
Deceased veterans	463,051	1,288.34	1,422.36	653,696	14,876,035
Service connected	28,731	4,241.03	4,851.67	141,160	3,595,986
Non-service connected	434,320	1,096.75	1,195.51	512,536	11,280,649
World War II	2,441,702	2,307.12	2,606.34	6,363,532	89,454,583
Living veterans	1,800,760	2,461.99	2,775.40	5,027,073	68,689,073
Service connected	1,167,481	2,535.52	2,871.33	3,392,715	53,612,553
Non-service connected	633,279	2,328.32	2,598.55	1,634,358	15,076,520
Deceased veterans	640,942	1,879.82	2,131.35	1,336,459	20,765,509
Service connected	169,791	3,465.11	4,005.57	651,066	11,618,295
Non-service connected	471,151	1,327.18	1,455.93	685,393	9,147,214
Korean conflict	437,864	2,691.16	3,073.37	1,360,455	14,580,329
Living veterans	316,758	2,976.61	3,383.43	1,079,181	10,993,078
Service connected	233,820	3,013.14	3,393.48	804,521	9,338,959
Non-service connected	82,938	2,870.36	3,355.09	274,660	1,654,119
Deceased veterans	121,106	1,990.10	2,262.41	281,274	3,587,251
Service connected	39,192	3,566.92	4,105.33	162,774	2,051,936
Non-service connected	81,914	1,301.66	1,380.66	118,500	1,535,315
Regular establishment	334,492	3,079.73	3,417.19	1,149,531	10,646,217
Living veterans	284,127	2,827.98	3,130.83	892,543	7,682,910
Service connected	284,112	2,828.18	3,130.98	892,535	.....
Retired reserve officers	.....	8,484.00	.....	4	325,745
Special acts	15	242.40	262.40	4	.....
Deceased veterans	50,365	4,398.67	5,032.67	256,988	2,963,307
Service connected	50,357	4,399.36	5,033.44	256,986	.....
Special acts	8	171.00	171.00	2	.....
Vietnam era	679,294	2,795.32	3,162.93	2,173,881	13,720,480
Living veterans	585,645	2,708.80	3,065.74	1,814,361	11,211,926
Service connected	568,234	2,695.54	3,042.44	1,748,186	10,937,775
Non-service connected	17,411	3,165.77	3,825.85	66,175	274,151
Deceased veterans	93,649	3,324.25	3,770.72	359,250	2,508,285
Service connected	66,815	4,172.77	4,737.50	322,344	2,235,155
Non-service connected	26,834	1,336.01	1,363.50	36,906	273,130

Disability, Age Group, Period of Service —Sept. 1981

Age Group	Grand Total			World War I			World War II		
	Total[3]	Service-Connected	Non-Service-Connected	Total	Service-Connected	Non-Service-Connected	Total	Service-Connected	Non-Service-Connected
Average age	57.8	54.6	66.2	86.4	85.8	86.5	63.1	62.2	64.6
Total veterans	3,154,013	2,279,070	874,783	166,336	25,417	140,919	1,800,760	1,167,481	633,279
Under 20	151	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24	20,631	20,570	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 to 29	77,908	75,915	1,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 to 34	224,744	218,098	6,646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 to 39	155,275	148,891	6,384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 to 44	102,046	98,932	3,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45 to 49	190,239	160,611	29,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 to 54	302,014	227,827	74,187	.....	.....	.....	58,670	29,141	29,529
55 to 59	603,668	456,447	147,221	.....	.....	.....	530,047	388,615	141,432
60 to 64	634,176	465,807	168,369	.....	.....	.....	579,772	412,524	167,248
Under 65	2,310,852	1,873,249	437,603	.....	.....	.....	1,168,489	830,280	338,209
65 to 69	369,276	234,096	135,180	.....	.....	.....	343,871	209,313	134,558
70 to 74	209,323	106,547	102,776	.....	.....	.....	198,628	96,111	102,517
75 to 79	72,657	29,705	42,952	410	54	356	67,328	24,785	42,543
80 to 84	61,766	16,022	45,730	38,862	7,953	30,909	20,475	5,705	14,770
85 to 89	106,955	16,477	90,372	104,597	14,889	89,708	1,599	1,029	570
90 to 94	21,617	2,647	18,937	21,202	2,338	18,864	208	161	47
95 and over	1,567	327	1,233	1,265	183	1,082	162	97	65
65 and over	843,161	405,821	437,180	166,336	25,417	140,919	632,271	337,201	295,070

Age Group	Korean Conflict			Vietnam Era			Regular Establishment	Spanish-American War[1]	Mexican Border Service[1]	R.E.O. and R.R.O.[2]
	Total	Service-Connected	Non-Service-Connected	Total	Service-Connected	Non-Service-Connected				
Average age	52.4	53.0	50.8	38.7	38.9	34.8	45.1	101.0	86.7	87.7
Total veterans	316,758	233,820	82,938	585,645	568,234	17,411	284,112	86	156	160
Under 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24	.....	.....	.....	913	852	61	19,718	.....	.....	.....
25 to 29	.....	.....	.....	48,835	46,842	1,993	29,073	.....	.....	.....
30 to 34	.....	.....	.....	215,327	208,681	6,646	9,417	.....	.....	.....
35 to 39	.....	.....	.....	134,067	127,683	6,384	21,208	.....	.....	.....
40 to 44	1,853	650	1,203	42,337	40,426	1,911	57,856	.....	.....	.....
45 to 49	88,464	59,112	29,352	47,604	47,328	276	54,171	.....	.....	.....
50 to 54	162,545	117,965	44,580	46,451	46,373	78	34,348	.....	.....	.....
55 to 59	31,970	26,216	5,754	24,394	24,359	35	17,257	.....	.....	.....
60 to 64	17,141	16,035	1,106	18,057	18,042	15	19,207	.....	.....	.....
Under 65	301,973	219,978	81,995	577,985	560,586	17,399	262,405	.....	.....	.....
65 to 69	8,460	7,845	615	6,196	6,189	7	10,749	.....	.....	.....
70 to 74	3,943	3,688	255	1,179	1,175	4	5,573	.....	.....	.....
75 to 79	1,530	1,478	52	259	258	1	3,130	.....	.....	.....
80 to 84	600	586	14	26	26	.....	1,752	.....	37	14
85 to 89	215	210	5	.....	.....	.....	344	.....	94	106
90 to 94	32	30	2	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	24	33
95 and Over	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	86	1	7
65 and over	14,785	13,842	943	7,660	7,648	12	21,707	86	156	160

[1] *Service connected and non-service connected are combined in S.A.W. and Mexican Border service.*

[2] *Emergency, provisional, probationary, temporary or reserve officers in receipt of retired pay under Public Law 2-73, 743, 262-77 or 351-81.*

[3] *R.E.O. and R.R.O. included in grand total but not in service connected and non-service grand totals.*

TABLE 59

Terminations of Awards, Disability, Death—Fiscal Year 1981

Reasons for Terminations	Total	World War I		World War II		Korean Conflict		Vietnam Era		Regular Establishment	Old Wars[2]	Mexican Border Service
		Service-Connected	Non-Service-Connected	Service-Connected	Non-Service-Connected	Service-Connected	Non-Service-Connected	Service-Connected	Non-Service-Connected			
Disability, total	194,595	4,233	33,813	30,196	86,353	3,716	9,135	11,424	2,126	13,472	77	50
Death of veteran	123,504	4,175	30,646	29,420	45,482	3,356	2,856	3,412	222	3,819	74	42
Disability less than 10 percent	1,365	.....	.....	50	.....	40	.....	698	.....	577	.....	.....
Disability less than permanent and total	312	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	109	.....	83	.....	.....	.....
Estate in excess of $1,500	132	4	9	29	39	8	6	20	6	11	.....	.....
Excessive corpus of estate	363	.....	107	.....	220	.....	30	.....	4	.....	.....	2
Failure to cooperate	1,862	4	145	13	745	10	137	419	74	315	.....	..
Income provision	41,760	.....	2,071	.....	33,549	.....	4,812	.....	1,324	.....	.....	4
Person entitled is incarcerated	138	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	27	.....	31	4	.....	.....
Veteran on active duty or in receipt of retirement pay	1,744	.....	4	56	5	45	4	819	1	810	.....	.....
Failure to return questionnaire	5,071	.....	146	.....	3,938	.....	742	.....	244	.....	1	.....
Miscellaneous[1]	18,344	50	685	628	2,179	257	412	6,056	137	7,936	2	2
Death, total	213,118	2,084	41,502	12,310	99,031	3,006	34,148	9,132	4,537	5,230	2,089	49
Dependency not established or discontinued	88,003	13	472	1,106	52,017	758	26,134	3,899	1,746	1,855	3	.....
Payee incarcerated	41	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	12	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Death of payee	56,686	1,928	30,970	9,348	8,426	1,472	359	937	45	1,440	1,726	35
Income provisions	38,690	2	5,784	124	26,246	69	4,089	597	1,509	256	4	10
Excess corpus of estate	282	.....	133	6	127	3	7	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Person entitled (widow, child, parent) married	8,632	20	607	510	3,973	151	1,361	954	590	458	8	.....
Failure to return questionnaire	6,048	3	816	183	3,696	78	602	323	204	126	16	1
Miscellaneous[1]	14,736	118	2,720	1,033	4,519	475	1,584	2,422	438	1,092	332	3

[1] *Includes temporary terminations.*
[2] *Civil War, Indian Wars, Spanish American War.*

Veterans Receiving Compensation or Pension Compared With Estimated Veteran Population by Period of Service

Period of Service	Estimated Veteran Population	Number Receiving Compensation, Pension or Retirement	Percent Receiving Compensation, Pension or Retirement	Receiving Compensation Only	Percent Receiving Compensation	Receiving Pension and/or Retirement	Percent Receiving Pension
Total	30,083,000	3,154,029	10.48	2,279,070	7.58	874,783	2.91
World War I	449,000	166,497	37.08	25,417	5.66	140,919	31.39
World War II	12,170,000	1,800,760	14.80	1,167,481	9.59	633,279	5.20
Korean Conflict	4,633,000	316,758	6.84	233,820	5.05	82,938	1.79
Vietnam Era	8,537,000	585,645	6.86	568,234	6.66	17,411	.20
Peacetime	4,294,000	284,127	6.62	284,127	6.62	NA	.....
Old Wars[2]	([1])	242	.....	6	.....	236	.....

[1] *Less than 1000*
[2] *Includes Spanish-American War and Mexican War*

Veterans Receiving Compensation or Pension Compared With Estimated Veteran Population by Geographic Area of Residence—September 1981

U.S. Geographic Location	Estimated Veteran Population	Receiving Compensation or Pension	Percent Receiving Compensation or Pension
Total	30,083,000	3,154,029	10.48
East	8,117,000	829,211	10.22
South	6,248,000	820,051	13.13
Midwest	7,770,000	694,425	8.94
Southwest	2,724,000	350,202	12.86
West	5,224,000	460,140	8.81

Composition of Geographic Locations:

East – CT, DE, DC, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT.
South – AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, PR, SC, TN, VA, WV.
Midwest – IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD, WI.
Southwest – AZ, NM, OK, TX, UT.
West – AK, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, WA, WY and Philippines.

Death Benefit (Compensation, Dependency & Indemnity Compensation or Pension) Cases on the Rolls Compared to the Number of Deceased Veterans Who Participated In Each Period of Service

Period of Service	Participants	Total Death Benefit Cases	Percent on Rolls	Death Compensation and DIC Cases	Percent on Rolls	Death Pension Cases	Percent of Total
Total	12,479,000	1,381,256	11.07	355,011	2.84	1,026,228	8.22
World War I	4,295,000	463,051	10.78	28,731	.67	434,320	10.11
World War II	4,365,000	640,942	14.68	169,791	3.89	471,151	10.79
Korean Conflict	698,000	121,106	17.35	39,192	5.61	81,914	11.74
Vietnam Era	410,000	93,649	22.84	66,815	16.30	26,834	6.54
Indian War	106,000	38	([3])	.....	([3])	38	([3])
Mexican Border	([2])	488	.....	1	.....	487	.....
Civil War	2,213,000	165	.01	4	([3])	161	.01
Peacetime	([2])	50,365	.....	50,357	.....	8	.....
Spanish-American War	392,000	11,452	2.92	120	.03	11,326	2.89

[1] *Includes 19 Special Act Cases.*
[2] *Data not available.*
[3] *Less than 0.005 Percent.*

Disability: Class of Dependent, Period of Service—Sept. 1981

Class of Dependent	Total			World War I		World War II		Korean Conflict	
	Number	Monthly Value	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value
Total veterans	2,279,070	571,766,567	250.88	25,417	318.44	1,167,481	239.28	233,820	282.79
Veterans less than 30 percent disabled (no dependency benefit)	1,271,791	85,733,364	67.41	11,675	97.75	643,400	66.58	124,628	68.20
Veterans 30 percent or more disabled	1,007,279	486,033,203	482.52	13,742	529.19	524,081	451.28	109,192	527.70
Without dependents	301,826	122,358,702	405.39	6,550	504.54	161,830	370.72	31,168	433.04
With dependents	705,453	363,674,501	515.52	7,192	551.63	362,251	487.26	78,024	565.51
Spouse only	426,773	214,143,595	501.77	7,054	550.28	297,063	482.36	40,952	573.06
Spouse, child or children	239,166	124,005,455	518.49	102	618.89	55,232	487.32	31,551	533.82
Spouse, child or children, and parent or parents	2,862	2,525,392	882.39	.....	.....	728	707.31	394	942.60
Spouse, parent, or parents	2,252	1,826,592	811.10	.....	.....	1,309	745.92	427	938.35
Child or children only	28,075	15,117,127	538.46	36	625.19	5,683	491.11	3,548	530.24
Child or children and parent or parents	588	551,550	938.01	.....	.....	86	747.02	63	932.90
Parent or parents only	5,737	5,504,789	959.52	.....	.....	2,150	910.25	1,089	1010.66
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid	1,190,460	.....	.....	7,313	.....	449,692	.....	137,138	....
Spouses	671,053	.....	.....	7,156	.....	354,332	.....	73,324	....
Children	506,463	.....	.....	157	.....	90,841	.....	61,613	....
Parents	12,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,519	.....	2,201	....

Class of Dependent	Vietnam Era		Regular Establishment		Spanish-American War		Mexican Border Service	
	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value
Total veterans	568,234	253.54	284,112	260.92	1	1,078.00	5	84.40
Veterans less than 30 percent disabled (no dependency benefit)	324,036	68.02	168,048	66.95	....	.....	4	54.00
Veterans 30 percent or more disabled	244,198	499.69	116,064	541.74	....	.....	1	206.00
Without dependents	64,376	425.84	37,901	485.87	....	.....	1	206.00
With dependents	179,822	526.13	78,163	568.83	1	1,078.00	...	.....
Spouse only	49,468	501.31	32,235	580.17	1	1,078.00	...	.....
Spouse, child or children	116,263	507.54	39,018	542.73	....	.....	...	.....
Spouse, child or children, and parent or parents	1,334	939.59	406	949.92	....	.....	...	.....
Spouse, parent or parents	324	833.74	192	934.22	....	.....	...	.....
Child or children only	13,625	554.35	5,183	553.61	....	.....	...	.....
Child or children and parent or parents	331	986.76	108	943.65	....	.....	...	.....
Parent or parents only	1,477	948.00	1,021	1,025.42	....	.....	...	.....
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid	432,777	.....	163,539	.....	..1.	.....	...	.....
Spouses	164,389	.....	71,851	.....	1	.....	...	.....
Children	264,136	.....	89,716	.....	....	.....	...	.....
Parents	4,252	.....	1,972	.....	....	.....	...	.....

Death: Total, Class of Beneficiary, Period of Service—September 1981

Class of Beneficiary	Total			World War I		World War II		Korean Conflict		Vietnam Era	
	Number	Monthly Value	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value
Total cases	355,011	129,251,806	364.08	28,731	404.31	169,791	333.80	39,192	342.11	66,815	394.79
Compensation	52,167	4,119,134	78.96	29	97.97	39,663	79.24	10,353	78.00	10	79.40
Dependency and indemnity compensation	299,872	123,675,208	412.43	28,702	404.61	128,001	410.13	28,176	435.45	66,793	394.82
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation	2,972	1,457,464	490.40	.....	.....	2,127	486.88	663	499.42	12	483.33
Surviving spouse alone	207,252	92,491,512	446.28	27,785	404.41	103,716	430.60	20,692	485.99	22,520	488.46
Surviving spouse and children	28,614	15,081,864	527.08	335	591.71	4,383	515.77	2,121	514.70	16,160	528.03
Surviving spouse, children and mother	1,843	1,176,333	638.27	.....	.....	101	672.35	47	650.23	1,376	632.43
Surviving spouse, children and father	225	139,597	620.43	.....	.....	13	664.46	7	561.29	169	620.15
Surviving spouse, children, mother and father	490	314,332	641.49	.....	.....	3	701.67	6	601.83	395	639.18
Surviving spouse, and mother	6,932	3,886,770	560.70	2	754.00	3,401	555.50	928	548.12	1,456	572.77
Surviving spouse, and father	800	488,156	560.20	.....	.....	460	566.76	92	524.21	147	548.63
Surviving spouse, mother and father	702	405,095	577.06	.....	.....	223	608.40	76	530.76	260	574.23
Children alone	17,439	4,063,723	233.03	520	303.32	1,818	266.58	876	243.66	11,611	222.36
Children and mother	1,421	494,217	347.80	.....	.....	65	423.23	51	335.12	1,140	343.58
Children and father	158	50,999	322.78	.....	.....	5	501.80	7	362.57	133	313.37
Children, mother and father	389	133,997	344.47	.....	.....	5	569.80	6	382.50	335	339.90
Mother alone	71,474	8,277,100	115.81	87	251.38	46,425	118.91	11,271	97.04	7,747	126.44
Father alone	8,040	1,034,212	128.63	2	132.50	5,335	144.16	1,209	94.74	826	102.60
Mother and father	9,232	1,253,899	135.82	.....	.....	3,838	152.42	1,803	101.18	2,540	143.09
Total dependents	433,931	.....	.....	29,126	.....	184,527	.....	45,803	.....	109,363	.....
Surviving spouses	246,837	.....	.....	28,122	.....	112,286	.....	23,967	.....	42,482	.....
Children	74,571	.....	.....	910	.....	8,298	.....	4,441	.....	46,827	.....
Mothers	92,487	.....	.....	92	.....	54,061	.....	14,189	.....	15,249	.....
Fathers	20,036	.....	.....	2	.....	9,882	.....	3,206	.....	4,805	.....

Class of Beneficiary	Regular Establishment		Civil War		Spanish-American War		Mexican Border Service	
	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value
Total cases	50,357	419.45	4	330.50	120	414.23	1	419.00
Compensation	2,122	78.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dependency and indemnity compensation	48,075	434.17	4	330.50	120	414.23	1	419.00
Dependency and indemnity compensation and compensation	170	499.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surviving spouse alone	32,430	477.95	1	419.00	107	418.53	1	419.00
Surviving spouse and children	5,613	533.90	.....	.....	2	807.00	.....	.....
Surviving spouse, children and mother	319	650.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surviving spouse, children and father	36	617.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surviving spouse, children, mother and father	86	652.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surviving spouse, and mother	1,145	570.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surviving spouse, and father	101	579.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surviving spouse, mother and father	143	557.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children alone	2,600	239.18	3	301.00	11	301.00	.....	.....
Children and mother	165	351.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children and father	13	328.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children, mother and father	43	348.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mother alone	5,944	111.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Father alone	668	98.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mother and father	1,051	117.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total dependents	64,983	.....	4	.....	124	.....	1	.....
Surviving spouses	39,869	.....	1	.....	109	.....	1	.....
Children	14,077	.....	3	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Mothers	8,896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fathers	2,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Disability, Degree of Impairment, Type of Major Disability, Period of Service—Sept. 1981

Degree of Impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (Lungs and Pleura)				Psychiatric and Neurological Diseases				General Medical and Surgical Conditions			
	Number	Percent of Total	Monthly Value	Average Monthly Value	Number	Percent of Total Tuberculosis	Percent of Degree of Impairment	Average Monthly Value	Number	Percent of Total Psychiatric and Neurological Diseases	Percent of degree of impairment	Average Monthly Value	Number	Percent of Total General Medical and Surgical Conditions	Percent of Degree of Impairment	Average Monthly Value
TOTAL																
Total	2,279,070	100.0	571,766,567	250.88	47,219	100.0	2.1	193.45	466,125	100.0	20.4	441.69	1,765,726	100.0	77.5	202.10
No disability	26,654	1.2	1,778,247	66.72	24,894	52.7	93.4	67.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,760	.1	6.6	62.59
10 percent	887,477	38.9	48,280,229	54.41	1,486	3.2	0.2	61.72	130,835	28.1	14.7	54.15	755,156	42.8	85.1	54.44
20 percent	357,713	15.7	35,674,888	99.73	3,191	6.8	0.9	120.27	24,715	5.3	6.9	100.06	329,807	18.7	92.2	99.51
30 percent	317,872	14.0	53,569,756	168.53	9,442	20.0	3.0	166.79	77.081	16.5	24.2	165.49	231,349	13.1	72.8	169.61
40 percent	186,679	8.2	43,866,719	234.99	1,107	2.3	0.6	231.63	26,222	5.6	14.0	231.77	159,350	9.0	85.4	235.54
50 percent	114,799	5.0	38,162,713	332.43	1,198	2.5	1.0	338.45	43,215	9.3	37.6	326.30	70,386	4.0	61.3	336.10
60 percent	123,519	5.4	79,789,964	645.98	1,253	2.7	1.0	613.92	19,652	4.2	15.9	548.65	102,614	5.8	83.1	665.01
70 percent	76,428	3.4	59,018,855	772.22	914	1.9	1.2	588.27	33,900	7.3	44.4	783.89	41,614	2.3	54.4	766.75
80 percent	38,898	1.7	32,945,249	846.97	1,568	3.3	4.0	694.42	10,770	2.3	27.7	872.91	26,560	1.5	68.3	845.45
90 percent	14,086	.6	13,109,739	930.70	124	.3	0.9	874.79	3,801	.8	27.0	952.76	10,161	.6	72.1	923.11
100 percent	134,945	5.9	165,570,208	1,226.95	2,042	4.3	1.5	1,101.89	95,934	20.6	71.1	1,178.02	36,969	2.1	27.4	1,361.50
WORLD WAR I																
Total	25,417	100.0	8,093,713	318.44	3,634	100.0	14.3	241.96	4,790	100.0	18.8	491.36	16,993	100.0	66.9	287.22
No disability	341	1.3	22,291	65.37	195	5.4	57.2	68.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	.9	42.8	62.00
10 percent	4,999	19.7	319,290	63.87	13	.4	0.3	67.36	354	7.4	7.1	68.39	4,632	27.3	92.7	64.33
20 percent	6,380	25.1	758,721	118.93	2,578	70.9	40.4	125.18	765	16.0	12.0	127.00	3,037	17.9	47.6	111.53
30 percent	3,593	14.1	608,360	169.32	256	7.0	7.1	180.39	649	13.6	18.1	172.87	2,688	15.8	74.8	167.79
40 percent	2,206	8.7	517,596	234.64	115	3.2	5.2	241.88	388	8.1	17.6	240.97	1,703	10.0	77.2	232.87
50 percent	1,782	7.0	584,806	328.18	35	1.0	2.0	330.37	647	13.5	36.3	331.79	1,100	6.5	61.7	327.36
60 percent	2,009	7.9	1,281,163	637.72	39	1.1	1.9	694.88	293	6.1	14.6	472.28	1,677	9.9	83.5	667.25
70 percent	973	3.8	709,662	729.36	9	.2	0.9	733.20	350	7.3	36.0	737.51	614	3.6	63.1	726.50
80 percent	632	2.5	487,490	771.35	6	.2	0.9	836.00	163	3.4	25.8	738.94	463	2.7	73.3	781.27
90 percent	168	.7	146,730	873.40	5	.1	3.0	756.60	16	.3	9.5	898.94	147	.9	87.5	873.62
100 percent	2,334	9.2	2,657,604	1,138.65	383	10.5	16.4	1,065.25	1,165	24.3	49.9	1,098.70	786	4.6	33.7	1,157.89
WORLD WAR II																
Total	1,167,481	100.0	279,351,966	239.28	26,758	100.0	2.3	211.06	264,538	100.0	22.7	380.67	876,185	100.0	75.0	197.52
No disability	15,149	1.3	1,011,668	66.79	14,409	53.8	95.1	67.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	740	0.1	4.9	62.52
10 percent	456,478	39.1	24,769,161	54.27	633	2.4	0.1	64.81	86,319	32.6	18.9	54.10	369,526	42.2	81.0	54.29
20 percent	171,776	14.7	17,059,268	99.32	370	1.4	0.2	99.71	13,657	5.2	8.0	99.14	157,749	18.0	91.8	99.33
30 percent	172,561	14.8	28,412,420	164.66	5,673	21.2	3.3	165.22	47,876	18.1	27.7	162.86	119,012	13.6	69.0	165.35
40 percent	98,409	8.4	22,526,677	228.91	600	2.2	0.6	229.59	15,353	5.8	15.6	226.26	82,456	9.4	83.8	229.40
50 percent	62,142	5.3	20,304,583	326.75	822	3.1	1.3	339.87	23,201	8.8	37.3	322.06	38,119	4.4	61.3	329.32
60 percent	66,836	5.7	43,412,363	649.54	888	3.3	1.3	610.10	10,726	4.1	16.0	532.90	55,222	6.3	82.6	672.83
70 percent	40,965	3.5	32,510,407	793.62	778	2.9	1.9	578.93	19,372	7.3	47.3	848.06	20,815	2.4	50.8	750.97
80 percent	20,981	1.8	17,268,891	823.08	1,414	5.3	6.7	688.10	5,705	2.2	27.2	863.53	13,862	1.6	66.1	820.20
90 percent	6,810	.6	6,182,771	907.90	112	0.4	1.6	876.98	1,611	0.6	23.7	913.97	5,087	0.6	74.7	906.66
100 percent	55,374	4.7	65,893,757	1,189.98	1,059	4.0	1.9	1,120.28	40,718	15.4	73.5	1,163.92	13,597	1.6	24.6	1,277.41

KOREAN CONFLICT																
Total	233,820	100.0	66,121,922	282.79	9,971	100.0	4.3	125.54	42,784	100.0	18.3	582.99	181,065	100.0	77.4	220.57
No disability	7,099	3.0	474,598	66.86	6,816	68.4	96.0	67.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	0.2	4.0	63.35
10 percent	81,593	34.9	4,449,319	54.53	243	2.4	0.3	66.19	8,902	20.8	10.9	54.17	72,448	40.0	88.8	54.54
20 percent	35,938	15.4	3,575,803	99.50	78	0.8	0.2	99.00	1,868	4.4	5.2	99.48	33,992	18.8	94.6	99.51
30 percent	31,593	13.5	5,361,186	169.70	1,989	19.9	6.3	167.51	5,869	13.7	18.6	168.47	23,735	13.1	75.1	170.19
40 percent	19,647	8.4	4,661,948	237.29	209	2.1	1.1	229.22	2,233	5.2	11.4	236.23	17,205	9.5	87.6	237.53
50 percent	11,421	4.9	3,862,823	338.23	225	2.3	2.0	334.56	3,546	8.3	31.0	333.99	7,650	4.2	67.0	340.30
60 percent	14,145	6.0	9,334,407	659.91	164	1.6	1.2	584.39	2,188	5.1	15.5	568.71	11,793	6.5	83.4	677.88
70 percent	8,512	3.6	6,667,201	783.27	68	0.7	0.8	619.45	3,050	7.1	35.8	766.12	5,394	3.0	63.4	795.04
80 percent	4,519	1.9	3,958,801	876.04	64	0.6	1.4	778.66	1,214	2.8	26.9	895.02	3,241	1.8	71.7	870.85
90 percent	1,654	.7	1,535,572	928.40	5	0.1	0.3	1,014.40	465	1.1	28.1	951.24	1,184	0.7	71.6	919.07
100 percent	17,699	7.8	22,240,264	1,256.59	110	1.1	0.6	1,109.09	13,449	31.4	76.0	1,224.18	4,140	2.3	23.4	1,367.97
VIETNAM ERA																
Total	568,234	100.0	144,068,380	253.54	1,973	100.0	.3	232.80	99,391	100.0	17.5	492.52	466,870	100.0	82.2	209.23
No disability	849	.1	55,523	65.40	570	28.9	67.1	67.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	279	0.1	32.9	62.13
10 percent	225,157	39.6	12,242,540	54.38	431	21.8	0.2	54.57	22,740	22.9	10.1	54.10	201,986	43.3	89.7	54.41
20 percent	98,030	17.3	9,744,174	99.40	64	3.2	0.1	99.00	5,849	5.9	6.0	99.21	92,117	19.7	94.0	99.42
30 percent	72,886	12.8	12,746,037	174.88	492	24.9	0.7	170.80	14,112	14.2	19.4	171.93	58,282	12.5	80.0	175.63
40 percent	47,385	8.3	11,542,873	243.60	99	5.0	0.2	235.69	5,855	5.9	12.4	241.85	41,431	8.9	87.4	243.87
50 percent	28,104	5.0	9,616,969	342.20	39	2.0	0.1	335.80	10,210	10.3	36.3	333.61	17,855	3.8	63.5	347.12
60 percent	26,906	4.7	16,192,294	601.81	55	2.8	0.2	615.66	4,660	4.7	17.3	556.80	22,191	4.8	82.5	611.23
70 percent	18,776	3.3	13,662,933	727.68	16	0.8	0.1	725.50	7,600	7.6	40.5	670.83	11,160	2.4	59.4	766.40
80 percent	9,488	1.7	8,274,604	872.12	12	0.6	0.1	958.09	2,682	2.7	28.3	877.50	6,794	1.5	71.6	869.84
90 percent	4,314	.8	4,133,010	958.05	1	0.1	0.0	690.00	1,369	1.4	31.7	988.97	2,944	0.6	68.2	943.76
100 percent	36,339	6.4	45,857,423	1,261.94	194	9.8	0.5	1,098.70	24,314	24.5	66.9	1,171.87	11,831	2.5	32.6	1,451.79
REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT																
Total	284,112	100.0	74,129,086	260.92	4,883	100.0	1.7	185.09	54,621	100.0	19.2	529.75	224,608	100.0	79.1	197.23
No disability	3,216	1.1	214,167	66.60	2,904	59.5	90.3	67.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	0.1	9.7	62.74
10 percent	119,246	42.0	6,499,703	54.51	166	3.4	0.1	60.96	12,520	22.9	10.5	54.20	106,560	47.4	89.4	54.54
20 percent	45,589	16.0	4,536,922	99.52	101	2.1	0.2	100.03	2,576	4.7	5.7	99.28	42,912	19.1	94.1	99.54
30 percent	37,239	13.1	6,441,753	172.99	1,032	21.1	2.8	168.71	8,575	15.7	23.0	166.99	27,632	12.3	74.2	175.01
40 percent	19,031	6.7	4,617,419	242.63	84	1.7	0.4	232.87	2,392	4.4	12.6	236.80	16,555	7.4	87.0	243.52
50 percent	11,350	4.0	3,793,532	334.24	77	1.6	0.7	338.67	5,611	10.3	49.4	325.04	5,662	2.5	49.9	343.28
60 percent	13,623	4.8	9,569,737	702.47	107	2.2	0.8	664.03	1,785	3.3	13.1	610.04	11,731	5.2	86.1	716.89
70 percent	7,202	2.5	5,468,652	759.33	43	0.9	0.6	634.61	3,528	6.5	49.0	694.90	3,631	1.6	50.4	823.41
80 percent	3,278	1.2	2,955,463	901.61	72	1.5	2.2	689.03	1,006	1.8	30.7	908.63	2,200	1.0	67.1	905.36
90 percent	1,140	.4	1,111,683	975.16	1	0.0	0.1	707.00	340	0.6	29.8	996.74	799	0.4	70.1	966.32
100 percent	23,198	8.2	28,920,055	1,246.67	296	6.1	1.3	1,083.07	16,288	29.8	70.2	1,190.18	6,614	2.9	28.5	1,394.43
SPANISH–AMERICAN WAR																
Total	1	100.0	1,078	1,078.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100.0	100.0	1,078.00
No disability	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60 percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70 percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Disability, Degree of Impairment, Type of Major Disability, Period of Service—Sept. 1981—Continued

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
80 percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90 percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 percent	1	100.0	1,078	1,078.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100.0	100.0	1,078.00
MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE																
Total	5	100.0	422	84.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100.0	20.0	206.00	4	100.0	80.0	54.00
No disability	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 percent	4	80.0	216	54.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	100.0	100.0	54.00
20 percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 percent	1	20.0	206	206.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100.0	100.0	206.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60 percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70 percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80 percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90 percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Disability: Total, Period of Service, Type of Major Disability—Sept. 1981

Type of Pension and Disability	Total				World War I			World War II		
	Number	Percent of Total	Monthly Value	Average Monthly Value	Number	Percent of Total	Average Monthly Value	Number	Percent of Total	Average Monthly Value
Total cases	874,783	100.0	198,756,732	227.21	140,919	100.0	232.95	633,279	100.0	216.55
Type of disability										
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)	10,340	1.2	2,855,744	276.18	1,043	.7	316.43	7,915	1.2	263.53
Psychiatric and neurological diseases	197,644	22.6	54,777,309	277.15	15,970	11.3	371.23	138,574	21.9	264.51
Psychoses	52,616	6.0	13,578,022	258.06	1,463	1.0	396.68	31,820	5.0	250.66
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases	145,028	16.6	41,199,287	284.08	14,507	10.3	368.66	106,754	16.9	268.63
General medical and surgical conditions	551,844	63.1	123,664,693	224.09	111,703	79.3	214.44	384,751	60.8	218.44
No disability shown	114,955	13.1	17,458,986	151.88	12,203	8.7	220.83	102,039	16.1	143.25
Type of pension										
Old Law	29,721	3.4	2,478,215	83.38	25,043	17.8	82.66	4,105	.7	87.14
Sec 306	504,600	57.7	72,591,595	143.86	76,391	54.2	172.94	378,985	59.8	137.31
PL 95-588	340,462	38.9	123,686,922	363.29	39,485	28.0	444.38	250,189	39.5	338.69

	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 cases	82,938	100.0	279.59	17,411	100.0	318.82	85	100.0	279.95	151	100.0	220.43
Type of disability												
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)	1,299	1.6	315.30	83	.5	365.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Psychiatric and neurological diseases	32,299	38.9	275.37	10,773	61.9	305.47	14	16.5	351.00	14	9.3	372.21
Psychoses	12,920	15.6	245.78	6,411	36.8	287.80	.....	.....	.....	2	1.3	460.50
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases	19,379	23.4	295.10	4,362	25.1	331.43	14	16.5	351.00	12	8.0	357.50
General medical and surgical conditions	48,835	58.9	282.85	6,517	37.4	342.06	21	24.7	331.38	17	11.2	384.06
No disability shown	505	.6	209.90	38	.2	243.95	50	58.8	223.22	120	79.5	176.56
Type of pension												
Old Law	526	.6	86.02	.....	.....	.....	47	55.3	112.21	.....	.....	.....
Sec 306	41,794	50.4	147.22	7,305	42.0	159.68	20	23.5	372.20	105	69.5	139.50
PL 95-588	40,618	49.0	418.30	10,106	58.0	433.85	18	21.2	571.11	46	30.5	396.00

Death: Total, Class of Beneficiary, Period of Service—Sept. 1981

Class of Beneficiary	Total			World War I		World War II		Korean Conflict	
	Number	Monthly Value	Average Monthly	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value
Total cases	1,026,228	114,396,026	111.47	434,320	99.63	471,151	121.33	81,914	115.05
Surviving spouse alone	783,352	90,110,979	115.03	417,756	99.78	334,292	130.76	18,244	175.47
Surviving spouse and children	76,933	12,252,298	159.26	6,777	166.04	46,915	155.86	15,350	165.70
Children alone	165,943	12,032,749	72.51	9,787	63.10	89,944	69.55	48,320	76.40
Total dependents	1,218,029	.....	.....	442,490	.....	568,210	.....	138,315	.....
Surviving spouses	860,288	.....	.....	424,531	.....	381,210	.....	33,594	.....
Children	357,741	.....	.....	17,959	.....	187,000	.....	104,721	.....

Class of Beneficiary	Vietnam Era		Civil War		Indian Wars		Spanish-American War		Mexican Border Service	
	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value	Number	Average Monthly Value
Total cases	26,834	113.62	158	88.97	38	96.16	11,326	126.16	487	88.37
Surviving spouse alone	2,133	190.14	47	126.53	29	103.38	10,377	129.88	474	88.20
Surviving spouse and children	7,793	160.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	211.58	8	137.50
Children alone	16,908	82.56	111	73.21	9	73.11	859	73.07	5	61.00
Total dependents	56,859	.....	159	.....	38	.....	11,461	.....	497	.....
Surviving spouses	9,928	.....	47	.....	29	.....	10,467	.....	482	.....
Children	46,931	.....	112	.....	9	.....	994	.....	15	.....

TABLE 68

Persons in Training During Fiscal Year by Program and Period of Service

Program	Fiscal Year				
	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
POST-KOREAN EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM					
In training during year – Total	948,526	1,106,889	1,278,538	1,521,840	1,937,874
Institutions of higher learning	736,018	842,088	967,790	1,144,075	1,380,025
Resident schools other than college	122,448	148,551	175,098	211,241	313,646
Correspondence schools	34,849	42,102	51,383	72,945	131,811
On-job training	55,211	74,148	84,267	93,579	112,392
CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM					
In training during year – Total	82,646	82,632	85,696	88,299	88,158
Institutions of higher learning	74,619	75,530	77,915	80,402	80,257
Schools other than college	7,541	6,538	7,180	7,291	7,363
Special restorative training	70	61	73	94	82
On-job training	416	503	528	512	456
Period of service of beneficiary's parent					
World War I	959	1,129	1,108	1,099	1,225
World War II	22,462	25,246	28,899	31,756	33,228
Korean conflict	12,332	12,759	13,519	13,848	13,676
Vietnam era	37,552	33,451	31,225	29,507	27,437
Other	9,341	10,047	10,945	12,089	12,592
EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR SPOUSES OF TOTALLY DISABLED OR DECEASED VETERANS					
In training during year – Total	11,940	12,952	17,260	19,394	19,470
Institutions of higher learning	10,078	10,752	13,977	15,548	15,461
Schools other than college	1,837	2,162	3,239	3,801	3,964
Special restorative training	.....	.....	2	2	6
On-job training	25	38	42	43	39
Period of service of beneficiary's spouse					
World War I	90	111	183	205	227
World War II	1,690	2,088	3,553	4,300	4,285
Korean conflict	1,029	1,232	1,854	2,250	2,314
Vietnam era	7,943	8,303	9,758	10,184	9,995
Other	1,188	1,218	1,912	2,455	2,649
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR DISABLED VETERANS					
In training during year – Total	29,818	25,543	29,470	31,018	33,231
Institutions of higher learning	21,730	18,854	21,672	23,145	24,728
Schools other than college	6,717	5,371	6,195	6,233	6,703
On-job training	998	943	1,116	1,160	1,038
Institutional on-farm	106	119	149	173	199
Unknown	267	256	338	307	563
Period of service of veterans					
World War II	295	350	395	353	90
Korean conflict	356	376	440	456	308
Vietnam era	27,357	23,073	26,870	28,809	31,601
Post-Korean and between wars	1,810	1,744	1,765	1,400	1,232

TABLE 69

HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Guaranteed or Insured Loans, Direct Loans, Property Management

Item	Cumulative Through Sept. 30, 1981	Fiscal Year 1981	Fiscal Year 1980
Guaranteed or Insured Loans			
Number of loans, total	10,846,689	187,628	297,447
Home	10,794,906	178,239	289,164
Mobile home	51,783	9,389	8,283
Amount of loans ($000), total	$195,622,594	$10,008,945	$14,815,266
Home	$194,869,609	$9,821,789	$14,653,112
Mobile home	$752,985	$187,156	$162,154
Amount of guaranty and insurance ($000), total	$94,293,571	$4,248,382	$6,370,076
Home	$93,954,870	$4,155,102	$6,289,415
Mobile home	$338,701	$93,280	$80,661
Defaults and claims total:			
Defaults reported	3,129,848	146,455	138,323
Loans in default-end of period	.....	67,089	60,080
Defaults disposed of, total	3,062,759	139,446	126,384
Cured or withdrawn	2,639,452	126,800	115,349
Percent	86.2	90.9	91.3
Claims vouchered for payment	423,307	12,646	11,035
Rate per 1000 loans outstanding	.....	3.08	2.71
Average number of loans outstanding	.....	4,104,535	4,072,456
Direct Loans			
Number of loans fully disbursed	333,137	140	1,160
Amount of loans fully disbursed ($000)	$3,435,860	$3,616	30,828
Property Management			
Number acquired	459,292	13,436	11,606
Number sold	442,167	10,731	11,822
Number redeemed	5,583	210	210
Number on hand-end of period	.....	11,515	9,023

TABLE 70

INSURANCE

VA Administered Insurance Programs Assets and Liabilities - Fiscal Year 1981

	United States Government Life Insurance Fund	National Service Life Insurance Fund	Veterans Special Life Insurance Fund	Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance Fund	Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund
ASSETS					
U.S. Treasury securities	$388,265	$8,206,726	$709,699	$.....	$468,415
Policy loans	42,255	1,219,714	78,982	32,810	45,081
Liens and receivables	28	407	47	553	36
Cash	1,061	9,215	652	3,554	855
Accrued interest	8,055	197,410	14,788	766	11,056
Due from U.S. Government	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Total	$439,664	$9,633,492	$804,168	$37,683	$525,443
LIABILITIES					
Policy reserves	$296,738	$6,968,153	$584,725	$189,032	$430,114
Reserve for payments under optional income settlements	78,270	797,266	7,414	6,313	2,899
Disability premium waiver reserves	380	445,029	77,656	.....	15,819
Disability income reserves	3,208	279,545	34,601	.....	13,210
Reserve for pending and unreported claims	6,587	70,443	4,340	4,394	2,845
Reserve for dividends	22,264	568,260	35,129	.....	15,966
Reserve for undelivered checks and payments due	579	6,861	94	15	31
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit	20,862	350,014	23,602	.....	4,328
Reserve for unearned premiums	1,299	80,543	16,280	1,214	2,757
Unassigned funds (surplus)	9,477	67,378	20,327	−163,285*	37,474
Total	$439,664	$9,633,492	$804,168	$37,683	$525,443

**Total loss to date is $244,472 of which $81,187 has been met by Government appropriation.*

TABLE 71

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 1981	Cumulative Totals From Origin January 1919 to September 30, 1981	Fiscal Year 1981	Cumulative Totals From Origin October 1940 to September 30, 1981	Fiscal Year 1981	Cumulative Totals From Origin April 1951 to September 30, 1981	Fiscal Year 1981	Cumulative Totals From Origin April 1951 to September 30, 1981	Fiscal Year 1981	Cumulative Totals From Origin May 1965 to September 30, 1981
INCOME										
Premiums	$3,884	$2,082,163	$656,207	$21,032,449	$64,721	$976,791	$28,634	$324,946	$23,912	$500,387
Policy proceeds left to be paid in installments	1,695	781,420	24,316	5,405,533	972	39,369	714	25,328	644	13,857
Dividends left on credit or deposit	3,650	79,092	67,064	1,447,257	7,892	32,699	.....	.....	2,706	5,516
Investment income	31,655	2,166,758	708,069	10,131,235	52,412	398,748	1,432	11,558	40,137	297,721
Extra Hazard contributions from the U.S. Government	21	142,370	1,992	4,813,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	40,905	5,251,803	1,457,648	42,830,028	125,997	1,447,607	30,780	361,832	67,399	817,481
DISPOSITION OF INCOME										
Death benefits	32,510	1,500,502	354,533	10,278,592	20,539	285,051	19,072	272,041	15,279	164,654
Matured Endowments	492	498,148	53,065	730,402	1,133	19,842	386	2,893	7,634	27,317
Surrender benefits	2,591	321,122	56,201	896,270	5,512	50,734	3,621	23,313	2,550	19,827
Disability benefits	614	386,927	65,774	862,169	3,108	23,761	8,572	89,884	3,233	23,139
Payments from policy proceeds left to be paid in installments	13,044	1,044,505	100,910	7,703,098	1,614	36,062	904	22,719	812	12,470
Dividends withdrawn	5,196	77,478	76,735	1,362,765	4,346	13,041	.....	.....	1,002	1,519
Net deposits for policy reserves	−36,118	379,259	151,799	8,501,414	46,977	704,557	13,825	195,454	20,167	462,088
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit	−208	20,862	13,750	350,014	4,885	23,602	.....	.....	1,948	4,328
Administrative costs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,069	19,474
Total	18,121	4,228,803	872,767	30,684,724	88,114	1,156,650	46,380	606,304	53,694	734,816
Net gain or loss (−) from operations before dividends and transfers	22,784	1,023,000	584,881	12,145,304	37,883	290,957	−15,600	−244,472	13,705	82,665
Dividends to policyholders	21,646	1,013,523	581,631	12,077,926	35,564	215,017	.....	.....	15,735	45,191
Transfers to U.S. Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,613	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gain or loss (−) after dividends and transfers	1,138	9,477	3,250	67,378	2,319	20,327	−15,600	−244,472	−2,030	37,474

TABLE 72

In Force — Fiscal Year 1981

Item	Participating								Nonparticipating	
	U.S. Government Life Insurance		National Service Life Insurance		Veterans Special Life Insurance		Veterans Reopened Insurance		Service-Disabled Veterans 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	99,446	$404,926	3,575,341	$23,231,484	532,989	$4,640,705	167,326	1,157,421	189,150	$1,711,415
Insurance issued during year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,065	75,317
Insurance reinstated during year	1	10	11,222	47,055	330	2,871	1,142	4,135	67	628
Insurance terminated during year by:										
Death	7,134	31,943	53,696	327,838	2,304	19,669	2,283	14,801	2,071	18,468
Maturity as endowment	96	491	8,721	48,623	201	1,095	1,240	7,658	77	383
Permanent total disability	10	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapse, expiry, and net changes	170	811	33,274	327,801	6,554	62,860	377	7,709	2,939	28,230
Cash surrender	676	2,854	14,015	79,427	1,356	10,919	533	3,805	1,413	12,263
Total terminated	8,086	36,152	109,706	783,689	10,415	94,543	4,433	33,973	6,500	59,344
In force at end of year	91,361	368,784	3,476,857	22,494,850	522,904	4,549,033	164,035	1,127,583	190,782	1,728,016
Selected year end items:										
In force on 5 year term plan	476	3,062	1,114,777	8,736,494	287,764	2,645,780	.....	.....	87,828	844,581
In force on all other plans	90,885	365,722	2,362,080	13,758,356	235,140	1,903,253	164,035	1,127,583	102,954	883,435
In force with disability income rider	2,422	17,629	434,784	3,299,228	87,574	793,315	10,669	79,727	.....	.....
In force under disability premium waiver	193	1,170	157,645	1,085,146	8,084	69,322	15,046	101,320	41,281	388,404

TABLE 73

Servicemen's and Veterans' Group Life Insurance Statement of Operations (Accrual Basis)

	Policy Year Ending June 30, 1981	Cumulative From Sept. 29, 1965
INCOME		
Premiums	$131,510,807	$1,673,398,272
Extra hazard payments	769	511,621,301
Interest earned	21,460,314	110,166,389
Total	$152,971,890	$2,295,185,962
DISPOSITION OF INCOME		
Death claims	$114,041,764	$1,919,283,435
Net cost of extra mortality on conversions	3,370,737	51,972,685
Expense of administration	7,255,861	44,431,862
Taxes and fees	2,577,230	36,356,062
Term to age 60 reserve (Retired Reserves)	−499,108	18,271,442
5-Year Term and conversion cost reserve (VGLI)	−3,113,423	32,232,994
Contingency reserve	29,338,829	192,637,482
Total	$152,971,890	$2,295,185,962

TABLE 74

Employment: Full, Part-Time and Intermittent by Installation

Installation	Sept. 30, 1981	Sept. 30, 1980
Total	232,417	228,285
Central Office	4,474	4,300
Field	227,943	223,985
Medical centers (separate)	182,328	178,961
Domiciliaries and medical centers	17,565	16,934
Regional offices (separate)	13,492	13,742
Regional office and medical centers	7,659	7,612
Regional office and insurance centers	1,838	1,723
Independent outpatient clinics	1,516	1,428
Data processing centers	1,699	1,695
National cemeteries	874	857
Supply depots and marketing center	450	483
Miscellaneous activities (VCS field offices, prosthetic center, national cemetery area offices, IG field audit offices)	522	550

TABLE 75

Employment: Full, Part-Time and Intermittent by Pay System

Pay System	Sept. 30, 1981	Sept. 30, 1980
Total	232,417	228,285
GS	133,600	131,133
Title 38 (excludes Canteen)	54,237	52,786
Wage system	39,256	38,765
Canteen	3,629	3,650
Nationals (Manila)	211	209
Senior executive service	96	252
Others (includes stay-in-school)	1,388	1,490

Employment: Sex and Veteran Preference - September 30, 1981

	All Employees		Male Employees		Female Employees	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	232,417	100.0	110,338	100.0	122,079	100.0
With Preference	84,554	36.4	75,030	68.0	9,524	7.8
Without Preference	147,863	63.6	35,308	32.0	112,555	92.2

Employment: Minority Groups By Grade - September 30, 1981

Grade or Supervisory Level	Total Employment (Full-time)	Percent Minority Employment	Black	Hispanic	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander Oriental
Total All Pay Plans	199,189	31.8%	51,691	6,623	726	4,391
GS and Equivalent	161,592	28.7%	36,800	4,824	581	4,103
GS-1 thru GS-4	40,161	39.2%	13,781	1,440	202	334
GS-5 thru GS-8	56,267	33.2%	16,085	1,701	212	699
GS-9 thru GS-11	43,983	19.8%	5,731	1,147	120	1,740
GS-12 thru GS-13	11,862	11.5%	936	193	30	202
GS-14 thru GS-15	9,145	19.1%	258	340	17	1,127
GS-16 thru GS-18	174	7.5%	9	3	.....	1
Other Pay Systems[2]	450	16.2%	26	18	4	25
Wage Administration	37,147	45.9%	14,865	1,781	141	263
Non-Supervisory	30,958	47.2%	12,737	1,522	118	231
Leader	746	49.0%	322	36	2	3
Supervisory	3,493	43.4%	1,371	125	8	11
Production Facilitating	116	4.3%	1	4	0	0
Other Wage Systems	1,834	30.5%	434	94	13	18

[1] *Excludes Nationals (Manila), San Juan and Hawaii employees.*

[2] *Includes Senior Executive Service and Statutory Pay Plans.*

Employment of Women—Full-time, Part-time and Intermittent

Type of Employment	Total Employment	Women	
		Number	Percent
Total	232,417	122,079	52.5
GS Total	133,600	75,828	56.8
GS-1 thru GS-6	87,091	58,429	67.1
GS-7 thru GS-12	40,283	16,612	41.2
GS-13 and above	6,226	787	12.6
Title 38	54,237	32,373	59.7
Wage Systems	39,256	10,257	26.1
Canteen	3,629	2,726	75.1
Foreign Nationals	211	102	48.3
Other	1,484	793	53.4

	Appropriations	Expenditures		Nonexpenditure Transfers	(–) Covered into U.S. Treasury (+) or restored	Investments	Cash Balances
		Fiscal Year 1981	Cumulative through September 30, 1981				
General and Special Funds:							
Compensation and pensions	$176,250,091,000	$12,389,002,348	$175,188,504,148	$ 16,969	$	$	$1,061,603,823
Readjustment benefits	61,942,330,904	2,332,120,515	61,728,125,155	71,709,000	.....	.....	142,496,750
Veterans insurance and indemnities	367,311,036	8,713,666	416,609,771	49,746,500	.....	.....	447,766
Medical care, current year	6,339,396,000	5,779,424,708	5,779,424,708	.....	–12,047,510	.....	547,923,782
Medical care, 1954–80	56,438,513,226	540,662,898	55,692,968,125	.....	–684,256,339	.....	61,288,761
Medical and prosthetic research, current year	1,450,476,131	135,287,542	1,425,985,704	.....	–1,189,948	.....	23,300,475
Assistance for health manpower training institutions, 1973–85	296,693,000	47,175,058	235,410,171	.....	–3,975	.....	61,278,852
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, current year	52,809,000	44,239,865	44,239,865	.....	–1,778,340	.....	6,790,795
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954–80	716,222,481	5,221,596	681,505,022	.....	–33,443,725	.....	1,273,733
General operating expenses, current year	643,251,000	589,793,288	589,793,288	.....	–18,290,059	.....	35,167,654
General operating expenses, 1954–80	7,600,115,650	34,339,818	7,478,109,239	.....	–113,422,448	.....	8,583,964
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities	1,042,596,863	.....	1,032,915,863	* 9,681,000	.....	.....	.....
Construction, major projects	2,506,623,000	307,557,510	1,271,277,282	7,734,760	.....	.....	1,243,080,478
Construction, minor projects	726,339,000	95,772,910	562,041,047	2,019,442	.....	.....	166,317,397
Construction, minor porjects (Corps of Engineers)	.....	.....	2,126,796	2,126,796	.....	.....	.....
Grants for construction of state extended care facilities, 1966–83	117,200,000	9,002,259	85,255,671	.....	–1,699,092	.....	30,245,236
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines	863,000	8,907	721,675	.....	.....	.....	141,326
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines, current year	1,150,000	1,002,503	1,002,503	.....	–11,614	.....	135,883
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines, 1950–1980	50,820,537	191,072	37,541,246	.....	–13,277,330	.....	1,961
Grants for the construction of state veterans cemeteries 1980–1983	10,000,000	674,057	908,532	.....	.....	.....	9,091,468
Loan guaranty revolving fund	32,420,742	277,820,229	1,117,773,475	1,335,819,119	.....	.....	250,466,384
Direct loan revolving fund	1,733,055,599	*124,273,895	*850,357,353	*2,211,464,207	.....	.....	371,948,746
Canteen service revolving fund	4,965,000	*1,632,293	*26,697,958	.....	–12,068,086	.....	19,594,872
Rental, maintenance and repair of quarters	.....	.....	*97,127	.....	–97,127	.....	.....
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund	4,500,000	*484,754	617,232	.....	.....	.....	3,882,768
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief	3,528,000	.....	2,011,031	*16,969	–1,500,000	.....	.....
Veterans reopened insurance fund	.....	*13,778,107	*469,432,079	.....	.....	468,415,000	1,017,079
Special therapeutic and rehabilitation activities fund	.....	*47,780	*639,622	.....	.....	.....	639,622
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund	3,447,000	*37,076	445,782	.....	–1,600,000	.....	1,401,217
Education Loan fund		987,475	65,657,757	71,709,000	.....	.....	6,051,244
Servicemen's group life insurance fund	.....	118,474	*27,468	.....	.....	.....	27,468
Supply fund	130,000,000	*840,794	7,097,565	*71,400	–15,677,579	.....	107,153,457
Construction and operation of garage and parking facilities	.....	*134,170	*256,349	.....	.....	.....	256,349
Consolidated working fund	.....	86	216	.....	.....	.....	*216
Total: Appropriations and funds	$318,464,718,169	$22,453,887,915	$312,100,560,913	$*823,769,990	$–910,363,172	$468,415,000	$4,161,609,094
Deduct proprietary receipts from the public	.....	2,941,205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total: Federal funds	$318,464,718,169	$22,450,946,710	$312,100,560,913	$*823,769,990	$–910,363,172	$468,415,000	$4,161,609,094
Trust Funds:							
Post-Vietnam era veterans education	359,554,045	62,777,045	109,418,013	.....	.....	.....	250,136,033
General post fund, national homes	97,600,459	6,886,676	85,760,343	.....	–386	3,666,000	8,173,730
National service life insurance fund	32,984,375,109	965,147,419	24,762,316,759	.....	–89	8,206,726,000	15,332,261
U.S. government life insurance fund	3,965,564,225	70,047,808	3,574,020,981	.....	–1,811,199	388,265,000	1,467,044
Veterans special life insurance fund	250,000	*44,193,858	*765,790,758	*51,150,000	–4,250,000	709,699,000	941,758
Sub-Total: Trust funds	37,407,343,838	1,060,665,090	27,765,725,338	*51,150,000	–6,061,674	9,308,356,000	276,050,826
Deduct: Proprietary receipts from the public	.....	600,966,501	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total: Trust funds	37,407,343,838	459,698,589	27,765,725,338	*51,150,000	–6,061,674	9,308,356,000	276,050,826
Deduct: Intragovernmental transactions	.....	2,045,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total: Veterans Administration	355,872,062,007	22,908,600,192	339,866,286,251	*874,919,990	–916,424,846	9,776,771,000	4,437,659,920
Appropriations and funds not included above:							
Personal funds of patients	.....	*787,323	*60,867,684	.....	.....	.....	60,867,684
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries	.....	10,801	*29,095	.....	.....	.....	29,095
Miscellaneous administrative and construction expenses	10,855,083,789	.....	10,476,102,823	.....	–378,980,966	.....	.....
Miscellaneous benefit and insurance expenses	25,110,301,012	.....	24,621,740,653	.....	–488,560,359	.....	.....
Miscellaneous trust funds	4,700,842,392	.....	4,658,621,658	.....	–42,220,735	.....	.....
Miscellaneous transfer appropriations and working funds	38,634,996	.....	31,269,691	.....	–7,365,305	.....	.....
Total: Other appropriations and funds	40,704,862,190	*973,300	39,726,838,046	.....	–917,127,365	.....	60,896,779

*Indicates Credit.

TABLE 80

Veterans Administration Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet[1]

ASSETS	September 30, 1981	September 30, 1980	Increase (Decrease)
Current assets:			
Cash and disbursing authority[2]	$4,521,757,613.05	$4,603,217,395.79	.....
Accounts receivable	613,589,489.80	554,437,324.18	.....
Interest receivable	238,728,441.15	221,089,620.13	.....
Advance for bidding at public sales	269,025.90	269,794.78	.....
Inventories	169,727,685.98	140,851,788.23	.....
Acquired security or collateral property	353,774,636.83	234,449,071.08	.....
Accrued reimbursements due from insurance appropriations	20,000.00	1,942.00	.....
Total current assets	5,897,866,892.71	5,754,316,936.19	$143,549,956.52
Other assets:			
Loan receivable	1,921,264,498.01	1,873,913,168.02	.....
Vendee accounts receivable	1,409,407,809.36	1,240,062,377.23	.....
Investments	9,776,771,000.00	9,612,263,000.00	.....
Policy liens	844,006.81	761,481.40	.....
Deposits with trustee	29,430,786.04	71,170,474.34	.....
Total other assets	13,137,718,100.22	12,798,170,500.99	339,547,599.23
Fixed assets:			
Land, buildings and plants	3,197,791,845.35	2,957,157,994.26	.....
Construction and betterments in process	1,154,281,337.06	929,153,548.71	.....
Leasehold improvements	4,048,919.25	2,909,721.85	.....
Equipment	1,492,135,015.98	1,408,960,562.08	.....
Total fixed assets	5,848,257,117.64	5,298,181,826.90	550,075,290.74
Deferred charges:			
Construction advance	32,978,512.17	18,805,893.65	.....
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and services	38,510,941.30	37,089,699.24	.....
Advance to employees for travel expenses	2,513,403.21	1,818,588.21	.....
Value of ADP equipment purchases options	3,290,119.96	3,290,119.96	.....
Advance for educational benefits	17,375,741.26	16,089,594.82	.....
Total deferred charges	94,668,717.90	77,093,895.88	17,574,822.02
Total assets	24,978,510,828.47	23,927,763,159.96	1,050,747,668.51
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	1,355,586,542.32	1,159,724,007.92	.....
Accrued salaries and wages	154,743,436.64	173,007,620.96	.....
Accrued services and benefits	236,242,776.40	251,526,482.10	.....
Undelivered orders - personal funds of patients	107,534.44	162,449.63	.....
Employees payroll allotments for U.S. Savings Bonds	897,522.00	979,290.83	.....
Federal, state, city and territorial income taxes withheld and FICA taxes	13,549,084.22	12,872,613.81	.....
Canteen Service unredeemed coupons	104,181.30	256,814.76	.....
Other miscellaneous liabilities - Canteen Service	.....	.....	.....
Accrued interest - U.S. Treasury	1,381,224.71	2,112,005.51	.....
Accrued interest on policy liens due general fund	47,224.85	65,068.50	.....
Accrued interest on dividend deposits	13,416,682,.84	12,316,720.28	.....
Premiums paid in advance	101,399,000.00	92,073,500.00	.....
Matured contracts payable	44,630,544.05	43,011,780.85	.....
Undeposited general fund receipts	1,415.214.11	1,051,011.50	.....
Accrued reimbursement due insurance fund	20,000.00	.....	.....
Total current liabilities	1,923,540,987.88	1,749,195,366.65	174,345,621.23
Other liabilities:			
Participation certificates outstanding, net	248,737,609.30	330,850,903.01	.....
Insurance program operating reserves	10,915,988,354.00	10,642,914,824.00	.....
Total other liabilities	11,164,725,963.30	10,973,765,727.01	190,960,236.29
Unfunded liabilities:			
Accrued annual leave	578,424,183.74	412,125,201.57	.....
Unredeemed coupons	267,476.41	267,476.41	.....
Total unfunded liabilities	578,691,660.15	412,392,677.98	166,298,982.17
Total liabilities	13,666,958,611.33	13,135,353,771.64	531,604,839.69
Accountabilities:			
Funds of patients and incompetent beneficiaries	59,278,601.20	58,793,433.76	.....
Policyholders insurance dividend deposit	381,217,723.34	363,817,855.86	.....
Borrowers deposits for taxes and insurance	53,787,456.92	52,447,815.94	.....
Unapplied insurance collections	2,784,861.30	2,702,860.76	.....
Bid deposits and other suspense items	5,299,832.82	4,665,600.65	.....
Total accountabilities	502,368,475.58	482,427,566.97	19,940,908.61
Capital reserves:			
Insurance fund retained earnings (reserve for contingencies)	−30,693,462.37	6,735,262.89	.....
Direct loan and loan guaranty programs - reserve for losses	810,281,164.02	757,936,508.36	.....
Total reserves	779,587,701.65	764,671,771.25	14,915,930.40
Capital borrowings from U.S. Treasury - interest bearing - direct loan program	1,730,077,996.00	1,730,077,996.00	.....
Capital residual	8,299,518,043.91	7,815,232,054.10	484,285,989.81
Total liabilities and capital	$24,978,510,828.47	23,927,763,159.96	1,050,747,668.51

[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

ASSETS	September 30, 1981	September 30, 1980	Increase (Decrease)
Cash	$107,153,456.91	$106,312,662.90	.....
Advance payments on undelivered orders	82,651.39	127,979.03	.....
Advances to employees	26,662.73	19,404.40	.....
Accounts receivable	18,622,341.33	23,269,466.94	.....
Inventories	109,112,756.33	99,052,210.70	.....
Work in process — Service & Reclamation division	172,306.34	110,945.09	.....
Work in process — Printing & Reproduction	38,590.24	25,735.44	.....
Supply Depot operating equipment less reserve for depreciation	1,020,624.53	964,622.04	.....
Printing & Reproduction equipment less reserve for depreciation	724,624.80	547,695.03	.....
Marketing center equipment less reserve for depreciation	67,853.01	68,100.72	.....
Total Assets	$237,021,867.61	$230,498,823.19	$6,523,044.42
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Accrued salaries and wages	509,961.93	489,050.51	.....
Accrued transportation and service costs	306,829.11	732,386.76	.....
Accounts payable	36,457,582.07	41,273,361.03	.....
Advances from other government agencies	147,419.32	202,946.21	.....
Total Liabilities	$35,849,363.56	$42,697,744.51	$(6,848,380.95)
Capital at beginning of period	172,998,878.12	172,998,878.12	.....
Property acquired without cost to VA	.....	.....	.....
Adjusted capital	$172,998,878.12	$172,998,878.12	.....
Operating profit or loss — Current fiscal year	14,802,200.56	15,146,795.26	.....
Operating profit or loss — Prior fiscal year	13,371,425.37	344,594.70*	.....
Capital at end of period	201,172,504.05	$187,801,078.68	$13,371,425.37
Total Liabilities and Capital	$237,021,867.61	$230,498,823.19	$6,523,044.42

*Denotes loss

TABLE 82

VA Gross Expenditures[1]—Fiscal Years 1972—1981

Fiscal Year	Grand Total	Medical and Administrative Expenses					Hospital and Domiciliary Construction Costs	Construction Grants for State Homes	Health Manpower Training Facilities	National Cancer Institute (transfer to VA)
		Total	Medical Care	General Operating Expenses	Medical and Prosthetic Research	Medical Administration Expenses				
1981	$25,203,253,183	$7,199,253,633	$6,378,209,474	$627,611,969	$142,385,166	$51,047,024	$399,733,392	$9,022,259	$46,958,172	.....
1980	23,186,845,618	6,646,752,559	5,857,450,290	605,216,938	137,038,522	47,046,809	286,094,889	14,223,186	41,416,112	.....
1979	22,178,870,841	6,205,941,745	5,408,251,895	625,740,917	125,577,137	46,371,796	240,304,876	14,190,947	38,321,902	.....
1978	20,937,106,741	5,683,811,346	4,948,297,375	575,213,971	117,563,185	42,736,815	245,081,811	5,031,278	38,143,438	.....
1977	20,284,739,028	5,072,993,821	4,402,752,024	522,061,364	108,745,374	39,435,059	224,546,309	3,670,801	33,875,869	.....
T.Q. 9-30-76	4,524,304,469	1,195,770,956	1,033,503,297	123,644,945	27,373,991	11,248,723	49,196,439	2,064,709	3,749,462	.....
1976	20,167,672,990	3,996,765,600	3,831,942,636	479,213,633	101,130,244	34,479,087	185,569,710	11,616,975	26,950,826	.....
1975	18,002,858,455	3,919,256,993	3,348,139,083	438,660,271	95,794,770	36,662,859	119,579,730	3,153,684	12,926,229	.....
1974	15,281,999,263	3,290,194,883	2,833,622,391	343,916,399	81,581,682	31,034,411	106,364,406	2,484,814	.....	.....
1973	13,973,824,241	2,966,237,960	2,545,676,531	317,104,838	78,412,475	25,044,116	92,635,174	2,448,163	.....	.....
1972	12,723,327,251	2,650,982,373	2,269,185,623	290,516,258	68,958,723	22,321,769	107,335,950	2,553,288	.....	$ 70[2]

Fiscal Year	Compensation and Pension									
	Total	Compensation and Pensions	Statutory Burial Awards	Clothing Allowances[3]	Mortgage and Group Insurance	Interment and Plot Awards[4]	Invalid Lifts, Devices, and Polio Rentals[3]	Headstones Markers and Burial Flags[3]	Tort Claim Settlements	Other[5]
1981	$12,492,329,634	$12,225,973,619	$113,579,173	$18,417,970	$3,815,667	$60,408,283	$10,427,759	$18,850,432	.....	$40,856,731
1980	11,256,935,680	11,046,637,368	101,078,125	15,070,089	3,200,000	53,954,538	7,886,835	16,830,344	.....	12,278,381
1979	10,540,134,325	10,324,258,064	94,218,175	13,763,407	4,260,424	50,436,396	12,306,114	15,243,853	.....	25,647,892
1978	9,630,679,653	9,455,752,982	85,881,083	12,709,134	2,600,000	51,369,656	7,497,994	13,469,609	.....	1,399,195
1977	9,038,803,014	8,874,719,650	80,034,069	11,471,325	2,844,000	47,647,466	6,630,520	14,050,489	.....	1,405,495
T.Q. 9-30-76	2,087,912,845	2,040,460,373	19,849,033	9,524,355	1,283,940	11,888,226	1,557,711	3,348,447	.....	760[2]
1976	8,242,088,546	8,074,488,426	130,505,883	10,623,546	3,740,397	.....	6,361,164	13,079,492	.....	3,289,638
1975	7,551,176,877	7,385,070,190	130,590,145	8,794,394	1,600,000	.....	5,304,048	13,007,763	.....	6,810,337
1974	6,734,790,004	6,615,598,931	101,607,099	740,193	2,200,000	.....	3,929,569	2,644,410	$ 1,228	8,068,574
1973	6,568,081,137	6,426,646,756	77,701,419	759,462	1,249,917	48,959,907	3,340,854	2,559,306	15,324	6,848,192
1972	6,167,996,446	6,045,214,262	75,753,044	663,017	1,850,000	42,051,401	3,007,622	2,257,664	37,254	2,837,818[2]

Fiscal Year	Educational Assistance and Readjustment Benefits								
	Total[7]	Post-Korean Veterans (Ch. 34) Educational Assistance	Dependents (Chapter 35) Educational Assistance	Vocational Rehabilitation (Ch. 31, Books, Supplies, etc.)	Subsistence Allowance (Voc. Rehab. Chapter 31)[6]	Automobiles, etc., for Disabled Veterans	Housing for Paraplegic Veterans	Changes in Receivables	Post-Vietnam Era Veterans (Ch. 32) Educational Assistance
1981	$2,332,820,985	$1,968,295,623	$204,779,070	$37,213,213	$76,662,855	$11,909,278	$15,849,848	$13,960,530	$4,150,568
1980	2,383,912,487	2,066,583,779	194,146,792	31,924,840	56,055,388	12,470,395	19,467,885	2,341,866	921,542
1979	2,800,897,985	2,449,924,173	204,061,042	32,333,777	64,071,095	12,457,080	22,607,775	15,212,423	230,620
1978	3,336,618,918	3,026,928,408	216,981,694	32,767,736	67,285,440	13,757,956	14,299,168	35,409,387[2]	.....
1977	3,891,448,932	3,567,244,475	202,161,088	32,679,339	68,016,591	13,306,986	14,254,830	6,214,377[2]	.....
T.Q. 9-30-76	738,178,540	667,905,838	28,229,888	6,800,966	13,454,828	3,446,095	3,351,014	14,989,911	.....
1976	5,543,354,200	5,028,843,708	185,582,673	27,502,222	58,077,759	19,073,015	14,553,425	209,721,398	.....
1975	4,529,227,472	4,164,774,846	163,277,716	22,500,293	50,565,594	17,251,021	14,322,011	96,535,991	.....
1974	3,268,556,875	3,005,746,476	115,546,256	22,593,495	45,151,941	5,005,085	11,254,178	63,259,444	.....
1973	2,696,239,516	2,513,214,849	99,879,139	22,995,825	48,959,907	6,789,579	12,890,667	40,469,457	.....
1972	1,935,797,731	1,812,434,284	76,631,860	22,937,790	42,051,401	10,539,775	7,068,429	6,185,593	.....

Fiscal Year	Insurance and Indemnities								
	U.S. Government Life Insurance	National Service Life Insurance	Veterans Special Life Insurance	Service-disabled Veterans Insurance	Veterans Reopened Insurance	Servicemen's Group Life Insurance Fund	Servicemen's Idemnities	Military and Naval Insurance	Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief
1981	$81,051,871	$1,336,751,521	$83,498,342	$31,733,638	$56,116,017	$103,009,270	.....	$342,096	$7,922
1980	87,086,482	1,290,320,168	79,460,717	29,483,042	50,544,569	99,727,203	.....	402,000	.....
1979	84,395,143	1,109,596,880	77,173,601	26,108,688	29,240,377	105,653,392	3,000	488,000	830
1978	70,401,933	745,611,702	29,913,010	21,547,719	21,977,962	118,539,000	1,000	567,000	3,178
1977	75,022,139	763,278,062	28,307,779	21,393,447	21,367,900	118,089,380	5,574	666,788	6,698
T.Q. 9-30-76	15,284,568	168,012,046	7,869,537	6,077,136	5,366,324	25,927,221	2,786	181,462	.....
1976	88,805,893	949,901,617	38,287,346	23,150,102	22,218,746	126,001,104	191	752,714	9,417
1975	104,128,105	1,028,933,065	34,256,480	22,388,592	21,672,793	132,272,330	9,476	887,627	2,078
1974	96,269,929	879,961,278	26,758,014	21,346,577	19,389,713	83,241,810	4,268	1,006,426	4,887
1973	85,585,286	736,065,715	24,346,142	20,082,876	18,408,675	79,426,528	28,827	1,090,058	2,602
1972	104,217,996	958,006,040	22,629,652	18,909,369	16,021,871	113,341,078	5,683	1,227,405	9,957

Fiscal Year	Miscellaneous Funds and Expenditures								
	Vocational Rehabilitation Revolving Fund	Grants to The Republic of The Philippines	Rental Maintenance and Repair of Quarters	Supply Fund	General Post Fund	Consolidated Working Fund	Direct Loans to Veterans	Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund	All Others
1981	$932,622	$1,165,011	.....	$449,933,820	$7,031,302	.....	$18,698,447	$552,883,229	.....
1980	985,779	1,390,088	.....	418,130,463	6,186,030	.....	49,160,273	444,633,891	.....
1979	986,491	268,790	.....	389,165,552	5,600,648	.....	57,375,851	453,021,818	.....
1978	1,007,173	1,672,105	.....	392,897,095	5,030,407	1,177,107	73,296,267	514,097,639	.....
1977	992,362	2,013,640	387	364,926,821	4,374,619	1,558,753	96,587,591	520,808,342	.....
T.Q. 9-30-76	242,704	543,402	61,709	80,745,157	1,053,625	599,754	19,168,327	116,295,760	.....
1976	833,532	1,869,576	217,101	330,636,825	4,661,975	1,531,704	88,649,371	483,799,919	.....
1975	992,277	2,019,325	205,320	8,554,095	3,912,665	1,059,537	83,694,151	422,549,554	.....
1974	884,041	1,952,900	200,342	213,261,928	3,674,147	795,145	81,861,265	449,102,008	.....
1973	627,319	1,816,967	179,495	199,030,568	3,171,917	502,089	104,064,742	372,580,455	841,346
1972	378,464	1,954,474	180,281	182,937,825	2,603,569	419,666	113,126,877	322,052,753	556,150

[1] *Data are on an accrued expenditures basis.*
[2] *Credit.*
[3] *Clothing Allowance, Polio Rentals, Headstones/Markers included in their respective columns beginning with FY 1975; previously included under "All Others."*
[4] *Reported separately for the first time Transition Quarter ending 9/30/76.*
[5] *Changes in receivables and WWI adjusted service certificates. TQ 9/30/76 WWI adjusted service certificates only.*
[6] *Data for FY 1973 and prior years included in Compensation and Pension appropriations.*
[7] *Grand totals for FY 1973 include $37,628 for construction of a Corregidor-Bataan memorial.*

TABLE 83

VA Supply Fund—Statement of Income and Expense
Fiscal Year 1981

INCOME		
Sales of supplies and equipment	.....	$455,301,471.20
Less: Cost of Goods sold	.....	441,739,720.47
Income on Sales	.....	13,561,750.73
Other Income:		
Income-station transfers	$9,165,762.48	.....
Discounts on purchases	3,019,743.51	.....
Reimbursable earnings	4,070,044.64	.....
Donated income	6,005,548.81	.....
Credit allowances	1,590,827.08	.....
Variances and adjustments	481,307.26	.....
Increased valuation	122,809.50	.....
Miscellaneous income	7,616.89	24,463,660.17
Total income	.....	$ 38,025,410.90
EXPENSES		
Maintenance and operation of supply depots	.....	9,576,588.35
Other operating expenses	.....	9,793,710.66
Net transportation costs	.....	3,081,045.21
Completed S&R projects	.....	1,659,158.92
Depot storage, handling, etc.	.....	57,072.17
Donations, reappraisals and Write offs	.....	489,317.94
Disposal of operating equipment	.....	*(—)2,907.50
Total expense	.....	$ 24,653,985.75
Operating Profit	.....	$ 13,371,425.15

**Negotiation.*

Estimated Selected Expenditures by State—Fiscal Year 1981

State	Total Expenditures All Programs	Readjustment Benefits							
		Total		Educational Assistance					
				Post-Korean Conflict Veterans (Title 38, U.S.C., Ch. 34)		Sons and Daughters of Deceased & Totally Disabled Veterans (Title 38, U.S.C., Ch. 35)		Widows/Widowers and Spouses of Totally Disabled Veterans (Title 38, U.S.C., Ch. 35)	
		Total Number Who Trained During Year	Amount	Total Number Who Trained During Year	Amount	Total Number Who Trained During Year	Amount	Total Number Who Trained During Year	Amount
World Totals	$23,449,430,880	[1]1,072,930	$2,314,709,887	948,526	$1,968,295,623	82,646	$182,582,900	11,940	$22,196,170
Philippines	117,978,542	4,257	8,906,320	1,998	7,010,352	2,209	1,813,220	45	57,123
Other foreign areas	76,334,748	905	10,066,204	705	9,603,790	164	429,353	10	31,937
Puerto Rico	313,627,135	7,706	23,537,499	4,654	14,690,804	2,254	6,118,930	363	942,642
Other U.S. areas	4,362,912	934	772,964	884	742,260	39	18,699	4	4,037
Total U.S.	$22,937,127,543	1,059,007	2,271,426,900	940,285	1,936,248,417	77,980	174,202,698	11,518	21,160,431
Alabama	470,982,309	28,638	65,426,845	24,823	54,283,530	2,314	5,043,543	370	742,514
Alaska	36,406,366	2,931	4,478,313	2,837	4,254,837	66	138,395	8	14,266
Arizona	349,191,020	24,282	48,912,526	21,414	41,192,645	1,913	3,896,989	369	615,589
Arkansas	401,381,092	12,563	29,971,095	10,585	24,639,860	1,407	3,075,442	247	471,131
California	2,192,202,433	142,424	296,177,304	131,225	267,247,226	8,030	17,907,074	1,557	2,931,084
Colorado	308,636,276	21,460	49,019,809	18,578	39,842,888	1,482	3,300,299	245	448,522
Connecticut	229,067,028	9,390	17,809,210	8,582	15,489,673	459	1,159,059	49	73,631
Delaware	62,019,909	3,312	5,573,892	2,973	4,608,798	202	420,253	21	36,963
District of Columbia	527,370,337	9,865	5,875,353	9,215	4,350,756	347	512,081	39	42,584
Florida	1,348,746,269	55,425	123,434,084	47,192	101,027,160	6,064	13,325,355	1,338	2,342,347
Georgia	616,507,441	29,063	68,764,864	24,732	55,467,879	2,750	6,573,087	420	885,160
Hawaii	71,084,449	8,485	15,002,823	7,791	12,975,011	405	921,687	71	154,696
Idaho	79,423,816	5,019	10,939,125	4,413	9,342,589	343	679,038	52	89,367
Illinois	837,943,215	37,532	77,511,105	35,465	71,175,495	1,255	3,101,210	155	258,860
Indiana	387,309,444	20,496	45,736,749	18,347	38,696,373	1,077	2,192,848	90	156,730
Iowa	258,064,469	9,122	20,096,487	8,197	17,142,646	542	1,214,164	40	54,357
Kansas	238,018,976	11,309	24,656,749	10,029	21,028,975	807	1,715,871	85	156,325
Kentucky	377,495,641	15,353	37,326,521	13,440	31,699,206	1,387	3,146,315	151	277,053
Louisiana	407,964,703	14,887	33,608,939	13,200	29,076,898	1,273	3,064,437	156	289,153
Maine	140,071,479	5,869	12,742,709	4,968	10,007,478	461	985,754	79	143,341
Maryland	333,281,851	21,234	36,304,299	19,236	30,838,651	1,225	2,796,757	159	285,171
Massachusetts	699,021,630	22,746	47,467,186	19,647	38,876,577	2,416	5,524,829	206	348,757
Michigan	634,471,599	32,860	67,695,928	29,700	58,734,305	1,958	4,296,576	199	315,718
Minnesota	382,689,179	17,539	39,337,744	16,176	35,309,341	955	2,124,985	66	113,284
Mississippi	322.090,065	9,249	21,888,818	7,775	17,930,362	1,131	2,531,267	131	254,686
Missouri	511,892,424	23,238	48,613,266	21,316	43,268,208	1,339	2,909,393	157	299,375
Montana	79,494,976	3,962	9,145,503	3,523	7,638,338	256	584,179	32	57,228
Nebraska	164,322,289	9,315	19,558,536	8,336	16,604,744	636	1,419,544	79	130,509
Nevada	86,741,688	5,272	9,997,591	4,789	8,645,226	205	461,122	56	88,138
New Hampshire	100,007,228	5,293	12,001,124	4,413	9,077,426	416	863,398	56	98,613
New Jersey	508,875,106	16,238	34,899,306	14,242	28,396,156	1,128	3,127,465	149	280,367
New Mexico	172,566,975	9,466	21,803,514	8,105	17,931,133	937	1,978,616	128	229,615
New York	1,633,294,592	41,693	88,588,224	36,181	72,604,247	3,896	9,308,159	401	747,862
North Carolina	617,227,592	32,532	79,607,811	28,470	68,495,325	2,950	6,929,255	473	959,826
North Dakota	57,992,280	3,474	7,238,414	3,176	6,351,912	174	370,020	13	29,836
Ohio	870,766,082	36,345	77,932,799	32,704	66,735,403	1,987	4,420,675	192	343,735
Oklahoma	398,373,091	18,607	39,737,755	15,728	31,968,357	1,853	3,855,528	337	626,171
Oregon	300,843,663	14,869	33,501,575	13,220	28,273,145	803	1,647,722	106	194,505
Pennsylvania	1,071,179,101	32,697	63,304,546	29,112	52,994,713	2,308	5,403,903	193	308,271
Rhode Island	110,988,344	4,846	8,972,898	4,082	7,246,145	538	1,058,733	38	69,479
South Carolina	324,893,140	21,946	52,811,070	19,702	46,612,249	1,492	3,240,209	229	434,016
South Dakota	108,154,218	3,669	8,457,126	3,133	6,765,806	233	540,768	22	41,908
Tennessee	539,898,074	23,308	53,842,228	21,043	47,649,470	1,640	3,500,058	160	307,578
Texas	1,578,562,607	83,097	178,889,718	71,618	148,088,916	7,415	16,249,217	1,427	2,573,852
Utah	128,984,047	8,313	20,063,096	7,275	17,020,443	643	1,359,927	44	84,449
Vermont	61,699,634	1,493	3,266,508	1,138	2,186,363	185	394,424	11	17,409
Virginia	627,725,726	32,258	70,692,777	28,324	59,848,026	2,793	6,558,312	395	766,927
Washington	443,209,893	29,532	66,877,859	26,512	58,837,785	2,076	4,430,864	372	725,952
West Virginia	265,575,298	7,190	16,232,292	6,173	13,322,880	595	1,152,839	64	113,592
Wisconsin	411,636,613	16,881	35,196,449	15,215	30,377,223	1,078	2,522,206	65	103,704
Wyoming	50,781,866	2,420	4,436,438	2,215	4,069,619	135	268,847	16	26,225

[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; mortgage life insurance; 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.*

TABLE 84—Continued

Estimated Selected Expenditures by State—Fiscal Year 1981

State	Readjustment Benefits—Continued				Direct Loans	Insurance and Indemnities	Hospital and Domiciliary Construction[2]	Medical Services and Administrative Costs
	Vocational Rehabilitation		Automobiles and Other Conveyances for Disabled Veterans	Homes for Paraplegics				
	Subsistence, Equipment and Supplies, Books and Tuition (Title 38, U.S.C., Ch. 31)							
	Total Number Who Trained During Year	Amount						
World Totals	[3] 29,818	$113,876,068	$11,909,278	$15,849,848	$9,403,908	$1,290,319,483	$408,735,666	7,201,234,595
Philippines	5	25,625	.....	.....	.....	1,849,075	.....	2,374,959
Other foreign areas	26	1,124	.....	.....	.....	3,630,407	.....	.....
Puerto Rico	435	1,608,027	120,349	56,747	.....	1,854,477	251,045	81,953,875
Other U.S. areas	7	7,968	.....	.....	42,336	319,786	.....	.....
Total U.S.	29,224	112,233,324	11,788,929	15,793,101	9,361,572	1,282,665,738	408,484,621	7,116,905,761
Alabama	1,131	4,867,044	176,809	313,405	25,068	21,805,318	7,785,854	128,145,510
Alaska	20	65,070	5,745	.....	2,754	1,282,666	.....	20,516,051
Arizona	586	2,172,712	434,591	600,000	4,215	20,604,743	1,341,469	98,803,626
Arkansas	324	1,278,696	276,006	229,960	275,026	14,109,324	42,241,087	99,950,924
California	1,612	5,815,031	1,227,645	1,049,244	14,730	147,506,560	22,965,031	720,327,725
Colorado	1,155	4,792,866	197,267	437,967	.....	20,522,652	4,649,932	88,250,363
Connecticut	300	925,704	101,143	60,000	.....	19,239,986	1,179,831	77,907,403
Delaware	116	472,842	35,036	.....	.....	3,847,998	295,629	25,798,240
District of Columbia	264	646,149	192,333	131,450	4,470,294	2,708,990	27,711,994	442,086,654
Florida	831	3,657,234	1,068,592	2,013,396	24,302	82,090,608	35,995,572	298,253,995
Georgia	1,161	5,096,522	341,514	400,702	63,722	27,320,781	8,329,272	151,930,846
Hawaii	218	815,839	45,590	90,000	.....	6,413,329	266,988	15,301,821
Idaho	211	761,722	66,409	.....	85,736	3,976,264	938,595	19,098,959
Illinois	657	2,368,044	292,496	315,000	117,612	62,850,622	10,025,601	352,668,181
Indiana	982	4,354,825	156,523	179,450	37,075	21,933,585	2,330,289	105,969,931
Iowa	343	1,428,845	101,475	155,000	11,265	16,674,655	7,976,943	94,535,562
Kansas	388	1,482,846	113,595	159,137	12,776	14,109,324	1,931,546	87,454,512
Kentucky	375	1,567,691	217,035	419,221	157,015	15,520,256	1,486,836	93,879,714
Louisiana	258	930,425	188,026	60,000	61,959	21,805,826	5,055,176	112,464,453
Maine	361	1,402,399	48,737	155.000	171,862	5,643,730	1,291,780	36,524,365
Maryland	614	2,209,311	111,381	63,028	4,608	24,370,649	1,319,163	86,483,511
Massachusetts	477	1,853,943	224,295	638,785	.....	41,173,570	4,259,595	218,365,975
Michigan	1,003	3,490,434	303,934	554,961	152,290	30,014,379	3,098,355	170,523,702
Minnesota	342	1,236,809	105,001	448,324	1,025,690	24,371,753	1,686,136	132,460,508
Mississippi	212	895,398	94,625	182,480	53,375	12,826,658	5,858,531	86,145,625
Missouri	426	1,675,260	239,250	221,780	41,151	25,653,315	3,879,418	175,874,779
Montana	151	758,261	17,497	90,000	257,122	5,130,663	1,414,405	21,648,119
Nebraska	264	1,043,622	120,117	240,000	43,845	7,952,528	1,764,475	60,248,625
Nevada	222	720,665	82,440	.....	.....	3,091,225	4,584,158	26,523,610
New Hampshire	408	1,667,743	83,944	210,000	190,533	6,413,329	25,210	21,397,349
New Jersey	719	2,562,837	248,911	283,570	.....	50,023,964	1,608,181	128,088,702
New Mexico	296	1,207,463	184,294	272,393	463	8,080,795	556,480	42,210,441
New York	1,215	4,607,174	698,604	622,178	61,507	101,330,594	19,910,215	609,307,959
North Carolina	639	2,610,159	277,944	335,302	37,493	22,190,118	1,118,120	144,262,336
North Dakota	111	447,466	39,180	.....	71,150	3,989,091	634,495	21,020,568
Ohio	1,462	5,069,562	552,121	811,303	124,328	52,756,042	9,463,299	261,324,546
Oklahoma	689	2,705,574	248,437	333,688	199,171	19,240,037	11,863,478	75,871,042
Oregon	740	2,913,375	110,655	362,173	14,216	15,391,989	6,129,425	104,085,579
Pennsylvania	1,084	3,631,049	452,265	514,345	42,413	69,074,909	14,140,333	327,829,927
Rhode Island	188	505,354	93,187	.....	.....	3,860,824	1,201,536	35,065,396
South Carolina	523	2,017,845	262,733	244,018	29,260	16,674,743	2,556,643	78,044,598
South Dakota	281	1,059,927	48,717	.....	165,050	3,976,264	1,315,710	52,611,137
Tennessee	465	1,660,517	440,750	283,855	11,860	17,957,321	10,971,309	178,140,348
Texas	2,637	10,419,790	611,496	946,447	483,577	79,525,276	11,242,837	407,894,626
Utah	351	1,499,981	44,680	53,616	151,673	3,989,091	8,603,039	49,385,234
Vermont	159	514,408	58,904	95,000	53,732	1,667,466	2,627,368	23,008,881
Virginia	746	2,765,524	269,521	484,467	231,716	31,168,778	45,680,237	149,612,333
Washington	572	2,339,834	178,424	365,000	22,340	29,501,312	20,428,096	106,214,627
West Virginia	358	1,445,778	109,135	88,068	92,642	10,261,326	22,155,317	85,605,950
Wisconsin	523	1,744,097	169,831	279,388	228,171	29,629,579	4,104,510	143,127,651
Wyoming	54	51,658	20,089	.....	36,785	1,410,933	485,122	24,653,242

[2] *Includes $9,002,259 in Grants for Construction of state extended care facilities.*
[3] *Includes 121 not identified by location.*

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1981

State	Compensation and Pension							
	All Periods of Service							
	Living and Deceased Veterans						Living Veterans	
	Total		Service Connected		Non-Service Connected		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	4,535,310	$12,225,027,341	2,634,250	$8,473,964,270	1,901,060	$3,751,063,071	3,154,030	$9,319,207,376
Philippines	36,470	104,848,188	28,376	71,564,353	8,094	33,283,835	13,619	42,098,637
Other Foreign Areas	20,805	62,638,137	8,819	34,311,309	11,986	28,326,828	8,503	28,606,792
Puerto Rico	46,857	206,030,239	21,880	129,333,557	24,977	76,696,682	34,627	175,075,417
Other U.S. Areas	1,254	3,227,826	854	2,318,597	400	909,229	830	2,352,462
Total U.S.	4,429,924	11,848,282,951	2,574,321	8,236,436,454	1,855,603	3,611,846,497	3,096,451	9,071,074,068
Alabama	93,941	247,793,714	50,443	158,059,490	43,498	89,734,224	61,850	179,655,964
Alaska	4,298	10,126,582	3,566	8,633,496	732	1,493,086	3,588	8,324,084
Arizona	58,294	179,524,441	39,235	142,110,064	19,059	37,414,377	43,348	141,296,186
Arkansas	68,899	214,833,636	33,582	136,423,018	35,317	78,410,618	47,657	170,717,956
California	377,717	1,005,211,083	236,357	745,899,051	141,360	259,312,032	266,504	741,683,667
Colorado	51,052	146,193,520	36,062	118,025,733	14,990	28,167,787	37,862	112,290,519
Connecticut	48,104	112,930,598	31,454	84,692,074	16,650	28,238,524	35,467	88,648,650
Delaware	10,663	26,504,150	6,520	19,048,310	4,143	7,455,840	7,432	19,858,341
District of Columbia	15,094	44,517,052	9,081	32,689,480	6,013	11,827,572	9,982	30,539,733
Florida	254,756	808,947,708	160,266	616,524,380	94,490	192,423,328	186,716	639,282,059
Georgia	123,184	360,097,956	66,603	236,970,722	56,581	123,127,234	83,302	267,660,887
Hawaii	11,988	34,099,488	9,393	29,406,495	2,595	4,692,993	9,071	25,698,964
Idaho	16,447	44,385,137	9,848	31,491,206	6,599	12,893,931	12,136	35,648,056
Illinois	150,020	334,770,094	78,845	207,418,774	71,175	127,351,320	99,257	247,139,574
Indiana	86,448	211,301,815	46,967	139,858,438	39,481	71,443,377	58,826	162,274,187
Iowa	47,280	118,769,557	24,894	76,431,536	22,386	42,338,021	32,337	92,415,684
Kansas	42,929	109,854,069	24,328	74,927,986	18,601	34,926,083	29,452	82,469,191
Kentucky	85,301	229,125,299	42,049	135,843,123	43,252	93,282,176	56,506	171,372,316
Louisiana	88,572	234,968,350	43,756	138,353,998	44,816	96,614,352	58,226	171,919,975
Maine	29,758	83,697,033	15,753	54,961,753	14,005	28,735,280	20,805	66,071,919
Maryland	71,260	184,799,621	44,434	137,651,131	26,826	47,148,490	48,411	133,303,817
Massachusetts	145,033	387,755,304	99,635	305,341,247	45,398	82,414,057	108,715	312,406,169
Michigan	146,645	362,986,945	88,560	262,182,927	58,085	100,804,018	103,259	286,417,258
Minnesota	75,423	183,807,348	44,748	124,699,987	30,675	59,107,361	54,287	143,988,206
Mississippi	68,013	195,317,058	31,252	111,149,518	36,761	84,167,540	44,427	145,606,194
Missouri	100,946	257,830,495	51,171	160,490,932	49,775	97,339,563	67,830	195,352,369
Montana	15,914	41,899,164	9,328	29,383,260	6,586	12,515,904	11,657	33,818,841
Nebraska	27,360	74,754,280	15,691	52,065,746	11,669	22,688,534	19,119	57,907,378
Nevada	16,410	42,545,104	11,234	33,235,338	5,176	9,309,766	12,565	33,521,916
New Hampshire	21,379	59,979,683	13,427	44,809,805	7,952	15,169,878	15,919	48,545,200
New Jersey	129,777	294,254,953	82,219	217,981,275	47,558	76,273,678	93,372	228,710,383
New Mexico	31,706	99,915,282	19,712	74,411,174	11,994	25,504,108	22,931	78,902,871
New York	325,438	814,096,093	192,360	574,484,607	133,078	239,611,486	231,565	640,569,769
North Carolina	130,740	370,011,714	67,371	234,357,488	63,369	135,654,226	88,490	281,382,532
North Dakota	10,155	25,038,562	6,091	16,854,290	4,064	8,184,272	7,302	19,753,921
Ohio	194,701	469,165,068	113,769	322,912,533	80,932	146,252,535	136,059	361,507,908
Oklahoma	81,449	251,461,608	46,019	172,740,494	35,430	78,721,114	56,814	196,277,679
Oregon	53,139	141,720,879	29,714	96,667,487	23,425	45,053,392	38,325	112,123,042
Pennsylvania	247,357	596,786,973	139,143	402,043,201	108,214	194,743,772	169,012	454,917,787
Rhode Island	23,740	61,887,690	14,725	46,709,574	9,015	15,178,116	17,091	49,083,058
South Carolina	66,901	174,776,826	33,138	105,808,365	33,763	68,968,461	43,437	124,076,153
South Dakota	14,975	41,628,931	7,399	25,561,481	7,576	16,067,450	10,379	33,048,796
Tennessee	105,887	278,975,008	50,990	164,283,264	54,897	114,691,744	69,967	208,172,187
Texas	302,765	900,526,573	179,523	635,527,186	123,242	264,999,387	212,697	688,021,947
Utah	17,888	46,791,914	12,356	36,997,987	5,532	9,793,927	13,238	36,676,404
Vermont	10,495	31,075,679	5,832	22,226,508	4,663	8,849,171	7,380	24,690,335
Virginia	113,491	330,339,885	68,265	240,761,403	45,226	89,578,482	78,430	243,732,633
Washington	78,292	220,165,659	52,802	172,305,786	25,490	47,859,873	57,255	169,796,746
West Virginia	49,938	131,227,771	24,583	79,421,143	25,355	51,806,628	33,073	99,252,684
Wisconsin	80,694	199,350,253	45,148	130,878,704	35,546	68,471,549	57,687	158,494,338
Wyoming	7,268	19,759,346	4,680	14,723,486	2,588	5,035,860	5,434	16,047,635

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Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1981

State	Compensation and Pension — Continued							
	All Periods of Service							
	Living Veterans				Deceased Veterans			
	Service Connected		Non-Service Connected		Total		Service Connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	2,279,232	6,939,021,840	874,798	2,380,185,536	1,381,280	2,905,819,965	355,018	$1,534,942,430
Philippines	10,611	23,799,682	3,008	18,298,955	22,851	62,749,551	17,765	47,764,671
Other Foreign Areas	5,464	17,774,125	3,039	10,832,667	12,302	34,031,345	3,355	16,537,184
Puerto Rico	19,236	118,846,416	15,391	56,229,001	12,230	30,954,822	2,644	10,487,141
Other U.S. Areas	718	1,793,961	112	558,501	424	875,364	136	524,636
Total U.S.	2,243,203	6,776,807,656	853,248	2,294,266,412	1,333,473	2,777,208,883	331,118	1,459,628,798
Alabama	42,426	124,003,913	19,424	55,652,051	32,091	68,137,750	8,017	34,055,577
Alaska	3,325	7,531,118	263	792,966	710	1,802,498	241	1,102,378
Arizona	34,045	117,055,161	9,303	24,241,025	14,946	38,228,255	5,190	25,054,903
Arkansas	28,181	114,896,629	19,476	55,821,327	21,242	44,115,680	5,401	21,526,389
California	201,366	572,006,164	65,138	169,677,503	111,213	263,527,416	34,991	173,892,887
Colorado	31,270	94,819,143	6,592	17,471,376	13,190	33,903,001	4,792	23,206,590
Connecticut	28,545	71,971,914	6,922	16,676,736	12,637	24,281,948	2,909	12,720,160
Delaware	5,785	15,558,003	1,647	4,300,338	3,231	6,645,809	735	3,490,307
District of Columbia	7,647	24,103,799	2,335	6,435,934	5,112	13,977,319	1,434	8,585,681
Florida	138,145	507,352,885	48,571	131,929,174	68,040	169,665,649	22,121	109,171,495
Georgia	55,143	185,031,966	28,159	82,628,921	39,882	92,437,069	11,460	51,938,756
Hawaii	8,129	23,324,836	942	2,374,128	2,917	8,400,524	1,264	6,081,659
Idaho	8,708	26,704,357	3,428	8,943,699	4,311	8,737,081	1,140	4,786,849
Illinois	69,915	172,251,933	29,342	74,887,641	50,763	87,630,520	8,930	35,166,841
Indiana	41,323	117,611,825	17,503	44,662,362	27,622	49,027,628	5,644	22,246,613
Iowa	21,737	64,382,983	10,600	28,032,701	14,943	26,353,873	3,157	12,048,553
Kansas	20,728	60,142,963	8,724	22,326,228	13,477	27,384,878	3,600	14,785,023
Kentucky	35,433	110,522,955	21,073	60,849,361	28,795	57,752,983	6,616	25,320,168
Louisiana	37,168	110,604,882	21,058	61,315,093	30,346	63,048,375	6,588	27,749,116
Maine	13,627	46,245,500	7,178	19,826,419	8,953	17,625,114	2,126	8,716,253
Maryland	38,330	107,311,573	10,081	25,992,244	22,849	51,495,804	6,104	30,339,558
Massachusetts	90,435	264,252,818	18,280	48,153,351	36,318	75,349,135	9,200	41,088,429
Michigan	80,252	229,385,276	23,007	57,031,982	43,386	76,569,687	8,308	32,797,651
Minnesota	40,113	106,308,162	14,174	37,680,044	21,136	39,819,142	4,635	18,391,825
Mississippi	25,814	88,710,641	18,613	56,895,553	23,586	49,710,864	5,438	22,438,877
Missouri	43,901	131,596,228	23,929	63,756,141	33,116	62,478,126	7,270	28,894,704
Montana	8,402	25,601,184	3,255	8,217,657	4,257	8,080,323	926	3,782,076
Nebraska	13,587	43,207,663	5,532	14,699,715	8,241	16,846,902	2,104	8,858,083
Nevada	10,082	27,555,353	2,483	5,966,563	3,845	9,023,188	1,152	5,679,985
New Hampshire	12,060	38,488,176	3,859	10,057,024	5,460	11,434,483	1,367	6,321,629
New Jersey	74,862	186,059,134	18,510	42,651,249	36,405	65,544,570	7,357	31,922,141
New Mexico	17,088	62,670,566	5,843	16,232,305	8,775	21,012,411	2,624	11,740,608
New York	174,852	500,985,641	56,713	139,584,128	93,873	173,526,324	17,508	73,498,966
North Carolina	56,846	189,716,378	31,644	91,666,154	42,250	88,629,182	10,525	44,641,110
North Dakota	5,517	14,744,404	1,785	5,009,517	2,853	5,284,641	574	2,109,886
Ohio	102,220	276,395,846	33,839	85,112,062	58,642	107,657,160	11,549	46,516,687
Oklahoma	39,211	144,465,996	17,603	51,811,683	24,635	55,183,929	6,808	28,274,498
Oregon	26,264	81,689,798	12,061	30,433,244	14,814	29,597,837	3,450	14,977,689
Pennsylvania	123,753	340,546,556	45,259	114,371,231	78,345	141,869,186	15,390	61,496,645
Rhode Island	13,215	39,704,691	3,876	9,378,367	6,649	12,804,632	1,510	7,004,883
South Carolina	27,190	79,144,646	16,247	44,931,507	23,464	50,700,673	5,948	26,663,719
South Dakota	6,515	22,164,215	3,864	10,884,581	4,596	8,580,135	884	3,397,266
Tennessee	42,791	132,257,717	27,176	75,914,470	35,920	70,802,821	8,199	32,025,547
Texas	152,207	509,672,169	60,490	178,349,778	90,068	212,504,626	27,316	125,855,017
Utah	11,018	31,165,184	2,220	5,511,220	4,650	10,115,510	1,338	5,832,803
Vermont	5,041	18,729,985	2,339	5,960,350	3,115	6,385,344	791	3,496,523
Virginia	57,428	186,517,352	21,002	57,215,281	35,061	86,607,252	10,837	54,244,051
Washington	46,000	139,796,486	11,255	30,000,260	21,037	50,368,913	6,802	32,509,300
West Virginia	20,917	66,365,984	12,156	32,886,700	16,865	31,975,087	3,666	13,055,159
Wisconsin	40,422	112,696,860	17,265	45,797,478	23,007	40,855,915	4,726	18,181,844
Wyoming	4,224	12,778,045	1,210	3,269,590	1,834	3,711,711	456	1,945,441

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State–Fiscal Year 1981

State	Compensation and Pension–Continued							
	All Periods of Service		Vietnam Era					
	Deceased Veterans		Living Veterans					
	Non-Service Connected		Total		Service Connected		Non-Service Connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	1,026,262	$1,370,877,535	585,645	$1,814,360,434	568,234	$1,748,185,470	17,411	$66,174,964
Philippines	5,086	14,984,880	325	1,486,836	318	1,429,320	7	57,516
Other Foreign Areas	8,947	17,494,161	1,650	5,023,662	1,630	4,946,469	20	77,193
Puerto Rico	9,586	20,467,681	7,875	51,240,235	7,320	49,027,397	555	2,212,838
Other U.S. Areas	288	350,728	221	797,871	216	776,982	5	20,889
Total U.S.	1,002,355	1,317,580,085	575,574	1,755,811,830	558,750	1,692,005,302	16,824	63,806,528
Alabama	24,074	34,082,173	10,674	30,262,223	10,334	28,934,720	340	1,327,503
Alaska	469	700,120	1,504	3,332,046	1,482	3,214,174	22	117,872
Arizona	9,756	13,173,352	10,230	32,188,491	9,988	31,271,932	242	916,559
Arkansas	15,841	22,589,291	6,724	26,162,159	6,406	24,947,430	318	1,214,729
California	76,222	89,634,529	55,243	158,517,892	53,801	152,981,699	1,442	5,536,193
Colorado	8,398	10,696,411	10,361	31,424,373	10,201	30,834,646	160	589,727
Connecticut	9,728	11,561,788	5,578	16,188,467	5,396	15,496,253	182	692,214
Delaware	2,496	3,155,502	1,707	4,595,720	1,678	4,463,632	29	132,088
District of Columbia	3,678	5,391,638	2,129	6,388,602	2,084	6,200,528	45	188,074
Florida	45,919	60,494,154	38,265	134,482,387	37,365	130,886,942	900	3,595,445
Georgia	28,422	40,498,313	18,584	61,491,161	17,931	59,170,121	653	2,321,040
Hawaii	1,653	2,318,865	3,124	8,868,905	3,091	8,757,472	33	111,433
Idaho	3,171	3,950,232	2,287	6,375,434	2,251	6,241,506	36	133,928
Illinois	41,833	52,463,679	15,139	40,170,471	14,524	37,828,967	615	2,341,504
Indiana	21,978	26,781,015	10,103	31,406,254	9,715	29,967,197	388	1,439,057
Iowa	11,786	14,305,320	4,928	13,913,627	4,758	13,298,810	170	614,817
Kansas	9,877	12,599,855	5,125	14,097,339	4,953	13,417,213	172	680,126
Kentucky	22,179	32,432,815	7,837	25,277,553	7,471	24,001,537	366	1,276,016
Louisiana	23,758	35,299,259	8,771	26,647,242	8,400	25,276,983	371	1,370,259
Maine	6,827	8,908,861	3,771	12,268,425	3,627	11,754,801	144	513,624
Maryland	16,745	21,156,246	10,525	30,641,088	10,338	29,905,609	187	735,479
Massachusetts	27,118	34,260,706	16,609	49,495,904	16,145	47,823,035	464	1,672,869
Michigan	35,078	43,772,036	19,844	61,193,375	19,313	59,392,631	531	1,800,744
Minnesota	16,501	21,427,317	8,623	21,426,684	8,408	20,658,534	215	768,150
Mississippi	18,148	27,271,987	6,234	21,196,233	6,021	20,300,055	213	896,178
Missouri	25,846	33,583,422	9,783	29,949,378	9,407	28,532,123	376	1,417,255
Montana	3,331	4,298,247	2,390	7,002,759	2,318	6,720,000	72	282,759
Nebraska	6,137	7,988,819	3,234	9,924,179	3,138	9,557,106	96	367,073
Nevada	2,693	3,343,203	3,176	7,567,786	3,135	7,410,204	41	157,582
New Hampshire	4,093	5,112,854	4,062	13,080,379	3,995	12,800,055	67	280,324
New Jersey	29,048	33,622,429	14,057	40,004,369	13,705	38,757,417	352	1,246,952
New Mexico	6,151	9,271,803	5,666	18,129,575	5,467	17,393,623	199	735,952
New York	76,365	100,027,358	34,954	104,473,944	33,616	99,422,208	1,338	5,051,736
North Carolina	31,725	43,988,072	17,027	57,649,556	16,513	55,599,414	514	2,050,142
North Dakota	2,279	3,174,755	1,287	2,973,517	1,251	2,845,532	36	127,985
Ohio	47,093	61,140,473	22,542	65,548,193	21,803	62,837,536	739	2,710,657
Oklahoma	17,827	26,909,431	11,356	39,590,479	10,875	37,654,475	481	1,936,004
Oregon	11,364	14,620,148	7,844	23,123,932	7,641	22,289,913	203	834,019
Pennsylvania	62,955	80,372,541	23,714	67,690,635	22,958	65,002,148	756	2,688,487
Rhode Island	5,139	5,799,749	2,828	8,484,385	2,761	8,204,032	67	280,353
South Carolina	17,516	24,036,954	8,782	23,845,501	8,552	22,998,457	230	847,044
South Dakota	3,712	5,182,869	1,840	5,804,665	1,754	5,477,864	86	326,801
Tennessee	27,721	38,777,274	10,720	33,983,306	10,285	32,354,747	435	1,628,559
Texas	62,752	86,649,609	50,310	162,009,272	49,324	158,078,516	986	3,930,756
Utah	3,312	4,282,707	3,038	7,746,183	2,988	7,513,766	50	232,417
Vermont	2,324	2,888,821	1,341	5,103,164	1,260	4,767,701	81	335,463
Virginia	24,224	32,363,201	19,686	61,900,781	19,253	60,305,603	433	1,595,178
Washington	14,235	17,859,613	15,615	45,599,417	15,294	44,424,572	321	1,174,845
West Virginia	13,199	18,919,928	4,807	15,310,417	4,599	14,458,714	208	851,703
Wisconsin	18,281	22,674,071	10,167	27,246,209	9,772	25,652,331	395	1,593,878
Wyoming	1,378	1,766,270	1,429	4,057,794	1,405	3,920,818	24	136,976

TABLE 84—Continued

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1981

State	Compensation and Pension—Continued							
	Vietnam Era						Korean Conflict	
	Deceased Veterans						Living Veterans	
	Total		Service Connected		Non-Service Connected		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	93,650	$359,250,209	66,816	$322,344,318	26,834	$36,905,891	316,758	$1,079,181,114
Philippines	320	1,835,071	245	1,659,128	75	175,943	117	861,850
Other Foreign Areas	1,401	6,523,705	1,205	6,207,933	196	315,772	755	2,858,271
Puerto Rico	927	3,034,326	645	2,483,936	282	550,390	8,793	44,168,101
Other U.S. Areas	75	212,519	42	196,779	33	15,740	136	385,810
Total U.S.	90,927	347,644,588	64,679	311,796,542	26,248	35,848,046	306,957	1,030,907,082
Alabama	2,406	9,245,998	1,729	8,316,169	677	929,829	6,079	20,841,524
Alaska	161	583,636	116	532,077	45	51,559	362	925,906
Arizona	1,570	6,399,402	1,126	5,778,475	444	620,927	4,331	16,980,473
Arkansas	1,284	4,602,292	936	4,100,739	348	501,553	4,131	17,514,316
California	9,837	40,987,170	7,254	37,578,342	2,583	3,408,828	29,057	94,500,986
Colorado	1,707	7,473,188	1,331	6,961,387	376	511,801	3,806	12,793,472
Connecticut	523	1,903,856	363	1,688,000	160	215,856	3,574	9,784,288
Delaware	282	1,149,965	212	1,055,443	70	94,522	726	2,219,504
District of Columbia	292	1,197,030	205	1,082,725	87	114,305	1,267	4,707,966
Florida	5,645	24,876,966	4,466	23,271,716	1,179	1,605,250	17,157	73,450,773
Georgia	3,820	15,662,286	2,911	14,470,340	909	1,191,946	8,226	31,095,052
Hawaii	510	2,390,087	425	2,275,166	85	114,921	1,301	4,291,451
Idaho	414	1,446,325	266	1,268,635	148	177,690	1,096	3,738,869
Illinois	2,507	7,782,385	1,479	6,359,286	1,028	1,423,099	9,397	26,388,954
Indiana	1,607	5,144,703	1,013	4,355,421	594	789,282	5,906	18,296,407
Iowa	653	2,085,288	421	1,766,367	232	318,921	2,944	9,620,954
Kansas	937	3,529,025	642	3,137,542	295	391,483	2,567	8,700,815
Kentucky	1,757	6,145,740	1,253	5,436,588	504	709,152	5,537	18,979,697
Louisiana	2,013	7,059,605	1,354	6,131,854	659	927,751	5,693	18,307,593
Maine	591	2,177,817	417	1,942,739	174	235,078	2,153	8,000,737
Maryland	1,847	7,725,922	1,368	7,112,999	479	612,923	5,134	15,853,111
Massachusetts	1,518	5,876,862	1,086	5,242,689	432	634,173	13,812	41,715,871
Michigan	2,499	7,653,095	1,432	6,094,052	1,067	1,559,043	10,311	33,149,659
Minnesota	937	2,853,254	596	2,405,921	341	447,333	5,075	14,793,500
Mississippi	1,322	4,928,184	966	4,438,538	356	489,646	3,985	14,956,819
Missouri	1,907	6,265,768	1,237	5,365,192	670	900,576	6,436	21,116,625
Montana	335	1,043,702	209	879,095	126	164,607	1,075	3,512,088
Nebraska	545	1,914,519	362	1,690,998	183	223,521	1,895	6,337,004
Nevada	438	1,866,346	320	1,711,963	118	154,383	1,309	4,442,513
New Hampshire	346	1,351,118	254	1,231,493	92	119,625	1,622	5,673,592
New Jersey	1,641	6,168,424	1,128	5,442,961	513	725,463	10,237	27,245,505
New Mexico	901	3,205,791	584	2,764,411	317	441,380	2,425	9,664,283
New York	3,415	11,157,036	2,138	9,294,096	1,277	1,862,940	23,355	71,897,275
North Carolina	3,609	14,233,292	2,709	13,017,602	900	1,215,690	8,300	30,968,254
North Dakota	153	496,738	105	437,117	48	59,621	626	2,001,189
Ohio	3,205	10,451,828	2,004	8,780,208	1,201	1,671,620	13,668	40,554,250
Oklahoma	1,913	7,294,217	1,411	6,584,410	502	709,807	5,160	20,866,234
Oregon	964	3,240,598	605	2,792,218	359	448,380	3,240	11,090,129
Pennsylvania	3,293	10,983,880	2,099	9,290,767	1,194	1,693,113	16,556	50,596,390
Rhode Island	311	1,280,190	220	1,140,289	91	139,901	1,657	5,108,952
South Carolina	2,193	8,930,287	1,660	8,197,685	533	732,602	4,018	13,595,509
South Dakota	258	809,168	167	685,186	91	123,982	1,080	3,939,049
Tennessee	2,368	8,401,396	1,679	7,480,970	689	920,426	6,111	21,289,292
Texas	8,236	33,915,910	6,281	31,251,522	1,955	2,664,388	18,423	69,835,552
Utah	456	1,637,631	309	1,445,808	147	191,823	1,272	4,380,056
Vermont	167	640,068	120	582,410	47	57,658	826	3,113,040
Virginia	3,462	16,162,757	2,781	15,244,669	681	918,088	7,901	29,218,049
Washington	2,159	8,874,688	1,617	8,180,724	542	693,964	5,814	20,310,899
West Virginia	869	2,785,455	603	2,435,408	266	350,047	3,789	12,893,401
Wisconsin	964	3,058,700	592	2,548,938	372	509,762	6,037	17,899,822
Wyoming	180	595,000	118	517,192	62	77,808	498	1,749,433

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1981

State	Compensation and Pension—Continued							
	Korean Conflict							
	Living Veterans				Deceased Veterans			
	Service Connected		Non-Service Connected		Total		Service Connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	233,820	$804,520,881	82,938	$274,660,233	121,109	$281,273,959	39,195	$162,774,356
Philippines	102	692,348	15	169,502	158	736,668	105	609,121
Other Foreign Areas	654	2,489,303	101	368,968	697	2,212,540	345	1,621,494
Puerto Rico	4,904	29,034,230	3,889	15,133,871	2,475	6,652,954	871	2,973,740
Other U.S. Areas	115	316,776	21	69,034	73	115,758	16	47,599
Total U.S.	228,045	771,988,224	78,912	258,918,858	117,706	271,556,039	37,858	157,522,402
Alabama	4,228	14,528,535	1,851	6,312,989	2,890	6,635,961	1,015	3,865,524
Alaska	348	868,812	14	57,094	108	208,805	19	83,502
Arizona	3,469	14,252,973	862	2,727,500	1,493	4,049,277	576	2,773,104
Arkansas	2,554	12,631,462	1,577	4,882,854	1,372	3,180,533	593	2,044,207
California	23,244	74,825,872	5,813	19,675,114	10,959	31,245,827	4,428	22,320,528
Colorado	3,221	10,853,920	585	1,939,552	1,379	3,637,016	508	2,505,705
Connecticut	2,896	7,745,134	678	2,039,154	1,252	2,544,463	277	1,165,565
Delaware	590	1,768,473	136	451,031	308	756,730	87	441,769
District of Columbia	1,005	3,776,946	262	931,020	548	1,973,898	235	1,512,211
Florida	12,874	58,710,898	4,283	14,739,875	6,059	18,572,721	2,758	14,097,568
Georgia	5,061	20,131,736	3,165	10,963,316	3,437	8,338,631	1,291	5,256,249
Hawaii	1,179	3,950,419	122	341,032	437	1,135,986	212	827,201
Idaho	898	3,075,438	198	663,431	381	756,680	101	368,583
Illinois	6,990	18,684,018	2,407	7,704,936	4,734	8,630,627	953	3,189,957
Indiana	4,131	12,775,793	1,775	5,520,614	2,457	4,460,333	561	1,829,264
Iowa	2,196	7,148,250	748	2,472,704	1,213	2,267,403	333	1,036,144
Kansas	1,966	6,888,448	601	1,812,367	1,107	2,381,433	381	1,388,783
Kentucky	3,367	11,480,685	2,170	7,499,012	2,239	4,475,018	736	2,282,369
Louisiana	3,825	12,253,890	1,868	6,053,703	2,371	5,407,441	817	3,043,218
Maine	1,451	5,576,545	702	2,424,192	697	1,541,458	229	844,945
Maryland	4,146	12,775,834	988	3,077,277	2,311	5,900,575	758	3,727,860
Massachusetts	11,713	34,453,862	2,099	7,262,009	3,137	7,198,102	935	3,859,108
Michigan	7,964	25,953,611	2,347	7,196,048	4,316	7,874,735	804	2,838,784
Minnesota	4,240	12,029,566	835	2,763,934	1,915	3,625,699	465	1,568,612
Mississippi	2,392	9,587,946	1,593	5,368,873	1,689	3,836,117	643	2,281,293
Missouri	4,479	14,851,676	1,957	6,264,949	2,714	5,582,512	843	2,948,531
Montana	813	2,668,272	262	843,816	398	752,536	87	323,283
Nebraska	1,492	4,935,646	403	1,401,358	816	1,632,805	228	858,562
Nevada	1,065	3,681,618	244	760,895	428	1,034,868	128	637,353
New Hampshire	1,170	4,105,099	452	1,568,493	501	1,143,388	157	646,591
New Jersey	8,233	21,409,971	2,004	5,835,534	3,442	7,020,739	770	3,221,299
New Mexico	1,797	7,596,502	628	2,067,781	865	2,210,684	308	1,369,132
New York	17,305	52,162,939	6,050	19,734,336	7,972	15,819,080	1,689	6,568,141
North Carolina	5,393	20,801,827	2,907	10,166,427	3,441	7,702,209	1,183	4,433,042
North Dakota	502	1,617,628	124	383,561	326	539,448	74	184,490
Ohio	10,251	30,175,777	3,417	10,378,473	5,189	9,727,221	1,182	3,964,120
Oklahoma	3,654	15,530,635	1,506	5,335,599	1,826	4,407,742	777	2,927,976
Oregon	2,331	8,209,064	909	2,881,065	1,130	2,581,876	363	1,544,191
Pennsylvania	12,267	37,022,393	4,289	13,573,997	6,574	13,063,581	1,644	5,718,347
Rhode Island	1,295	3,961,239	362	1,147,713	547	1,242,076	150	649,459
South Carolina	2,530	8,682,974	1,488	4,912,535	2,124	5,002,372	717	2,866,927
South Dakota	700	2,674,850	380	1,264,199	431	853,361	103	362,227
Tennessee	3,625	13,203,619	2,486	8,085,673	2,760	5,604,551	970	3,080,216
Texas	14,028	54,793,859	4,395	15,041,693	7,562	20,953,990	3,180	14,695,869
Utah	1,101	3,843,648	171	536,408	541	1,106,009	139	590,376
Vermont	533	2,221,660	293	891,380	235	528,463	73	289,528
Virginia	5,657	21,802,465	2,244	7,415,584	3,319	9,387,824	1,390	6,732,266
Washington	4,882	17,183,822	932	3,127,077	2,159	6,148,497	901	4,496,526
West Virginia	2,146	7,775,466	1,643	5,117,935	1,329	2,504,216	473	1,236,459
Wisconsin	4,464	12,925,237	1,573	4,974,585	2,097	4,016,629	567	1,828,307
Wyoming	384	1,421,272	114	328,161	171	353,893	47	197,131

TABLE 84—Continued

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1981

State	Compensation and Pension—Continued							
	Korean Conflict		World War II					
	Deceased Veterans		Living Veterans					
	Non-Service Connected		Total		Service Connected		Non-Service Connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	81,914	$118,499,603	1,800,762	$5,027,072,728	1,167,483	$3,392,715,151	633,279	$1,634,357,577
Philippines	53	127,547	12,002	30,807,600	9,811	19,230,895	2,191	11,576,705
Other Foreign Areas	352	591,046	3,441	10,229,304	2,100	6,801,479	1,341	3,427,825
Puerto Rico	1,604	3,679,214	12,942	54,056,810	3,606	22,874,310	9,336	31,182,500
Other U.S. Areas	57	68,159	363	793,018	284	338,159	79	454,859
Total U.S.	79,848	114,033,637	1,772,014	4,931,185,996	1,151,682	3,343,470,308	620,332	1,587,715,688
Alabama	1,875	2,770,437	36,923	102,644,212	21,983	62,876,665	14,940	39,767,547
Alaska	89	125,303	1,074	2,679,879	879	2,156,337	195	523,542
Arizona	917	1,276,173	21,432	68,575,583	14,774	51,901,318	6,658	16,674,265
Arkansas	779	1,136,326	30,339	100,181,207	15,296	59,949,562	15,043	40,231,645
California	6,531	8,925,299	139,884	363,582,757	92,844	246,457,456	47,040	117,125,301
Colorado	871	1,131,311	16,585	46,887,171	12,161	35,780,900	4,424	11,106,271
Connecticut	975	1,378,898	21,296	49,707,013	16,609	38,758,539	4,687	10,948,474
Delaware	221	314,961	3,959	10,022,121	2,699	6,876,994	1,260	3,145,127
District of Columbia	313	461,687	5,060	14,183,362	3,298	9,593,949	1,762	4,589,413
Florida	3,301	4,475,153	100,686	327,207,743	65,972	237,290,305	34,714	89,917,438
Georgia	2,146	3,082,382	45,334	136,090,942	23,577	76,151,858	21,757	59,939,084
Hawaii	225	308,785	2,971	8,149,152	2,373	6,736,983	598	1,412,169
Idaho	280	388,097	6,626	19,334,954	4,229	13,427,073	2,397	5,907,881
Illinois	3,781	5,440,670	61,666	146,900,060	40,964	96,097,344	20,702	50,802,716
Indiana	1,896	2,631,069	34,164	87,937,673	22,356	59,235,642	11,808	28,702,031
Iowa	880	1,231,259	19,092	52,760,824	12,180	35,449,237	6,912	17,311,587
Kansas	726	992,650	16,830	45,314,634	10,975	30,905,805	5,855	14,408,829
Kentucky	1,503	2,192,649	36,067	103,032,991	20,236	59,658,994	15,831	43,373,997
Louisiana	1,554	2,364,223	36,909	103,644,547	20,460	58,674,327	16,449	44,970,220
Maine	468	696,513	11,857	36,298,530	6,579	22,536,801	5,278	13,761,729
Maryland	1,553	2,172,715	25,219	66,270,182	17,850	47,849,865	7,369	18,420,317
Massachusetts	2,202	3,338,994	64,413	182,181,766	52,052	150,917,531	12,361	31,264,235
Michigan	3,512	5,035,951	59,644	153,873,969	44,134	116,780,070	15,510	37,093,899
Minnesota	1,450	2,057,087	32,089	83,426,575	22,488	59,431,364	9,601	23,995,211
Mississippi	1,046	1,554,824	29,208	90,257,982	14,191	46,657,058	15,017	43,600,924
Missouri	1,871	2,633,981	41,866	113,095,370	24,557	69,690,429	17,309	43,404,941
Montana	311	429,253	6,352	18,182,419	4,035	12,590,664	2,317	5,591,755
Nebraska	588	774,243	10,820	31,676,570	7,079	22,181,280	3,741	9,495,290
Nevada	300	397,515	6,199	15,956,756	4,275	11,633,904	1,924	4,322,852
New Hampshire	344	496,797	7,775	22,681,873	5,054	15,970,973	2,721	6,710,900
New Jersey	2,672	3,799,440	57,156	132,331,346	44,505	103,941,489	12,651	28,389,857
New Mexico	557	841,552	11,498	39,891,621	7,252	28,838,422	4,246	11,053,199
New York	6,283	9,250,939	145,764	387,118,210	105,091	291,750,615	40,673	95,367,595
North Carolina	2,258	3,269,167	51,641	152,837,593	26,995	85,532,120	24,646	67,305,473
North Dakota	252	354,958	4,300	11,654,711	3,053	8,211,721	1,247	3,442,990
Ohio	4,007	5,763,101	82,551	206,631,764	58,757	149,132,657	23,794	57,499,107
Oklahoma	1,049	1,479,766	31,563	104,288,966	18,501	68,610,926	13,062	35,678,040
Oregon	767	1,037,685	20,644	58,164,454	12,270	38,267,531	8,374	19,896,923
Pennsylvania	4,930	7,345,234	107,575	276,968,914	74,785	196,648,379	32,790	80,320,535
Rhode Island	397	592,617	10,245	28,750,443	7,562	22,576,628	2,683	6,173,815
South Carolina	1,407	2,135,445	25,254	70,070,526	12,331	36,353,839	12,923	33,716,687
South Dakota	328	491,134	5,696	17,664,751	3,183	11,026,103	2,513	6,638,648
Tennessee	1,790	2,524,335	44,540	123,415,786	23,525	68,237,731	21,015	55,178,055
Texas	4,382	6,258,121	111,981	349,791,101	65,341	219,882,605	46,640	129,908,496
Utah	402	515,633	6,666	18,345,149	5,281	15,009,393	1,385	3,335,756
Vermont	162	238,935	4,119	13,025,049	2,477	9,103,844	1,642	3,921,205
Virginia	1,929	2,655,558	38,531	113,457,617	22,742	72,930,266	15,789	40,527,351
Washington	1,258	1,651,971	25,742	74,156,432	18,315	55,093,027	7,427	19,063,405
West Virginia	856	1,267,757	20,298	57,696,569	11,601	35,715,751	8,697	21,980,818
Wisconsin	1,530	2,188,322	31,322	84,590,707	20,172	56,911,242	11,150	27,679,465
Wyoming	124	156,762	2,589	7,595,470	1,784	5,476,792	805	2,118,678

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1981

State	Compensation and Pension—Continued							
	World War II						World War I	
	Deceased Veterans						Living Veterans	
	Total		Service Connected		Non-Service Connected		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	640,957	$1,336,459,052	169,793	$651,066,414	471,164	$685,392,638	166,496	$505,252,518
Philippines	18,392	46,598,418	16,615	41,592,797	1,777	5,005,621	802	6,552,311
Other Foreign Areas	2,820	6,406,390	709	3,087,829	2,111	3,318,561	1,658	7,394,955
Puerto Rico	4,359	10,659,741	660	2,857,304	3,699	7,802,437	1,638	7,947,507
Other U.S. Areas	181	289,666	38	106,869	143	182,797	6	25,911
Total U.S.	615,205	1,272,504,837	151,771	603,421,615	463,434	669,083,222	162,392	483,331,834
Alabama	14,780	30,156,560	3,299	12,257,016	11,481	17,899,544	2,656	9,616,988
Alaska	272	568,284	56	239,007	216	329,277	36	120,363
Arizona	6,336	15,054,444	2,040	8,930,308	4,296	6,124,136	2,042	6,193,297
Arkansas	9,066	19,176,573	2,525	9,107,004	6,541	10,069,569	2,917	11,307,229
California	46,834	106,859,467	13,825	62,252,517	33,009	44,606,950	13,854	39,396,939
Colorado	5,122	11,426,285	1,556	6,442,558	3,566	4,983,727	1,856	5,884,272
Connecticut	6,196	12,732,565	1,578	6,347,886	4,618	6,384,679	1,759	4,325,973
Delaware	1,649	3,163,630	296	1,290,731	1,353	1,872,899	255	706,068
District of Columbia	2,293	6,138,445	596	3,571,328	1,697	2,567,117	343	1,056,633
Florida	29,208	70,631,514	9,297	41,786,563	19,911	28,844,951	10,578	31,680,858
Georgia	18,009	39,106,041	4,489	18,400,987	13,520	20,705,054	3,004	11,158,335
Hawaii	1,020	2,373,221	336	1,362,575	684	1,010,646	191	549,557
Idaho	1,831	3,812,212	525	1,940,655	1,306	1,871,557	895	2,660,121
Illinois	24,779	45,767,341	4,842	17,846,631	19,937	27,920,710	6,495	16,686,363
Indiana	12,814	23,988,709	2,774	10,037,421	10,040	13,951,288	4,117	10,986,312
Iowa	6,572	12,819,244	1,766	6,226,880	4,806	6,592,364	3,129	9,105,347
Kansas	5,771	11,848,340	1,728	6,260,865	4,043	5,587,475	2,393	6,533,518
Kentucky	12,951	25,711,313	3,143	10,730,727	9,808	14,980,586	3,255	10,719,952
Louisiana	14,826	30,447,223	2,884	11,237,084	11,942	19,210,139	2,618	10,042,898
Maine	3,985	8,071,221	1,055	3,831,982	2,930	4,239,239	1,193	3,678,048
Maryland	10,534	22,294,000	2,445	11,080,333	8,089	11,213,667	1,912	5,084,067
Massachusetts	18,202	39,381,645	5,070	21,378,596	13,132	18,003,049	4,416	12,630,474
Michigan	21,386	40,771,581	4,573	16,873,437	16,813	23,898,144	5,343	13,213,919
Minnesota	9,172	18,480,188	2,420	9,052,072	6,752	9,428,116	4,364	13,593,692
Mississippi	10,183	21,343,729	2,305	8,470,654	7,878	12,873,075	2,214	8,939,486
Missouri	14,597	28,307,211	3,510	12,625,624	11,087	15,681,587	4,915	15,093,863
Montana	1,830	3,544,577	410	1,551,861	1,420	1,992,716	744	2,078,275
Nebraska	3,430	7,300,787	1,049	4,016,615	2,381	3,284,172	1,484	4,283,840
Nevada	1,596	3,488,215	429	1,894,571	1,167	1,593,644	354	1,044,013
New Hampshire	2,567	5,294,842	633	2,747,705	1,934	2,547,137	716	1,902,084
New Jersey	19,047	36,842,384	4,101	16,520,617	14,946	20,321,767	4,055	9,033,180
New Mexico	3,609	8,264,233	1,098	4,410,487	2,511	3,853,746	973	3,407,824
New York	49,169	96,709,710	10,656	42,896,457	38,513	53,813,253	10,137	24,785,401
North Carolina	19,640	39,721,933	4,322	16,288,925	15,318	23,433,008	3,951	13,985,286
North Dakota	1,106	2,117,183	264	935,901	842	1,181,282	471	1,471,782
Ohio	29,027	55,231,215	6,022	22,679,980	23,005	32,551,235	7,030	18,186,248
Oklahoma	9,731	20,851,592	3,006	10,929,755	6,725	9,921,837	2,974	10,916,022
Oregon	5,933	12,249,679	1,609	6,325,519	4,324	5,924,160	2,929	8,249,463
Pennsylvania	42,685	81,576,600	8,842	32,923,011	33,843	48,653,589	8,764	22,463,048
Rhode Island	3,289	6,714,396	793	3,393,255	2,496	3,321,141	890	2,289,312
South Carolina	11,095	22,087,423	2,134	8,358,574	8,961	13,728,849	1,802	6,122,500
South Dakota	1,678	3,290,062	414	1,444,417	1,264	1,845,645	1,013	3,123,861
Tennessee	16,174	31,805,016	3,669	12,818,137	12,505	18,986,879	3,682	12,847,062
Texas	40,005	90,238,579	11,359	46,359,787	28,646	43,878,792	9,596	34,721,134
Utah	1,959	4,181,789	591	2,301,473	1,368	1,880,316	736	1,831,401
Vermont	1,454	3,103,315	415	1,685,950	1,039	1,417,365	404	1,141,858
Virginia	15,030	33,072,301	3,862	16,749,690	11,168	16,322,611	2,959	9,482,806
Washington	7,883	17,959,254	2,527	10,653,065	5,356	7,306,189	3,045	8,585,441
West Virginia	8,052	15,589,162	1,962	6,536,056	6,090	9,053,106	1,831	5,689,226
Wisconsin	10,136	19,455,236	2,492	8,726,519	7,644	10,728,717	4,773	13,814,822
Wyoming	692	1,384,368	179	691,847	513	692,521	329	911,373

TABLE 84—Continued

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1981

State	Compensation and Pension									
	World War I									
	Living Veterans						Deceased Veterans			
	Service Connected		Emergency Officer Retirement Pay		Non-Service Connected		Total		Service Connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	25,417	$99,765,838	160	$1,219,605	140,919	$404,267,075	463,055	$653,696,097	28,731	$141,159,690
Philippines	8	73,777	.....	.....	794	6,478,534	2,716	8,513,590	125	662,751
Other Foreign Areas	80	436,274	1	.....	1,577	6,958,681	6,405	14,305,192	260	1,275,846
Puerto Rico	27	255,118	.....	.....	1,611	7,692,389	3,983	8,701,286	93	489,879
Other U.S. Areas	1	12,192	.....	.....	5	13,719	50	81,198	3	4,476
Total U.S.	25,301	98,988,477	159	1,219,605	136,392	383,123,752	449,901	622,094,831	28,250	138,726,738
Alabama	361	1,360,888	3	19,672	2,292	8,236,428	10,472	15,244,228	586	2,916,358
Alaska	4	25,905	.....	.....	32	94,458	124	216,976	6	24,059
Arizona	501	2,242,632	4	32,886	1,537	3,917,779	4,519	7,738,876	546	2,749,063
Arkansas	379	1,812,782	2	14,187	2,536	9,480,260	8,686	13,815,381	661	3,155,349
California	3,011	11,958,699	29	217,433	10,814	27,220,807	35,184	44,359,141	2,830	14,073,534
Colorado	430	2,021,851	3	27,074	1,423	3,835,347	3,982	6,482,471	525	2,589,149
Connecticut	387	1,330,676	1	5,885	1,371	2,989,712	4,187	5,127,176	359	1,722,287
Delaware	32	124,462	1	9,514	222	572,092	866	1,003,614	33	162,077
District of Columbia	75	297,385	5	38,373	263	720,875	1,587	2,673,902	105	553,666
Florida	1,916	7,984,837	14	98,576	8,648	23,597,445	22,396	32,640,781	1,628	8,084,915
Georgia	419	1,727,963	5	44,420	2,580	9,385,952	12,468	19,408,220	864	4,219,500
Hawaii	7	40,063	.....	.....	184	509,494	661	967,641	19	104,474
Idaho	98	421,662	.....	.....	797	2,238,459	1,483	1,869,610	85	413,498
Illinois	880	2,633,769	6	40,360	5,609	14,012,234	17,450	20,803,853	751	3,654,821
Indiana	600	1,995,501	1	9,709	3,516	8,981,102	9,755	12,046,294	634	3,082,276
Iowa	363	1,478,948	1	6,536	2,765	7,619,863	6,095	7,671,184	348	1,674,145
Kansas	301	1,118,304	.....	.....	2,092	5,415,214	4,962	6,871,259	304	1,470,922
Kentucky	557	2,022,731	2	15,011	2,696	8,682,210	10,759	17,292,012	648	3,136,559
Louisiana	247	1,115,124	1	6,863	2,370	8,920,911	10,042	15,419,817	576	2,815,645
Maine	137	538,973	2	12,201	1,054	3,126,874	3,355	4,466,886	167	819,093
Maryland	373	1,291,937	3	37,990	1,536	3,754,140	6,810	8,926,094	415	2,080,903
Massachusetts	1,061	4,650,442	5	36,485	3,350	7,943,547	12,234	17,497,549	1,111	5,508,881
Michigan	730	2,285,094	.....	.....	4,613	10,928,825	14,029	16,062,181	663	3,206,377
Minnesota	838	3,411,723	4	30,200	3,522	10,151,769	8,537	12,810,649	731	3,524,090
Mississippi	425	1,911,787	.....	.....	1,789	7,027,699	9,539	16,000,691	774	3,805,489
Missouri	622	2,374,134	7	58,408	4,286	12,661,321	12,690	17,663,078	778	3,720,833
Montana	141	579,851	.....	.....	603	1,498,424	1,529	2,123,844	100	474,862
Nebraska	198	862,766	1	6,863	1,285	3,414,211	3,111	4,559,922	195	945,341
Nevada	79	312,611	1	6,168	274	725,234	1,147	1,496,106	73	342,049
New Hampshire	104	423,580	.....	2,242	612	1,476,262	1,815	2,563,995	134	677,616
New Jersey	554	1,846,816	2	20,880	3,499	7,165,484	11,115	10,819,659	481	2,396,081
New Mexico	207	1,027,382	2	14,304	764	2,366,138	2,976	5,353,290	261	1,284,689
New York	1,485	5,324,243	7	51,201	8,645	19,409,957	31,180	41,536,093	1,463	7,173,155
North Carolina	381	1,857,616	1	14,936	3,569	12,112,734	13,632	18,827,890	624	3,089,231
North Dakota	93	416,801	.....	.....	378	1,054,981	1,181	1,822,898	58	266,364
Ohio	1,142	3,646,903	5	38,298	5,883	14,501,047	19,551	26,016,399	1,124	5,505,056
Oklahoma	419	2,044,193	1	11,915	2,554	8,859,914	9,958	17,299,794	564	2,723,431
Oregon	358	1,428,036	2	14,873	2,569	6,806,554	6,064	8,813,108	386	1,915,025
Pennsylvania	1,332	4,649,598	8	57,779	7,424	17,755,671	23,753	28,151,747	1,232	6,088,116
Rhode Island	130	518,860	.....	.....	760	1,770,452	2,226	2,221,316	104	521,724
South Carolina	200	653,526	3	25,241	1,599	5,443,733	6,893	9,376,998	424	12,133,837
South Dakota	128	468,928	.....	.....	885	2,654,933	2,113	3,223,542	111	535,472
Tennessee	446	1,812,857	4	30,516	3,232	11,003,689	13,130	19,431,341	738	3,596,643
Texas	1,134	5,230,705	10	71,042	8,452	29,419,387	29,061	42,325,071	1,908	9,365,381
Utah	122	424,762	.....	.....	614	1,406,639	1,479	2,164,598	106	503,949
Vermont	83	330,773	.....	.....	321	811,085	1,126	1,557,928	86	427,267
Virginia	426	1,762,886	7	53,639	2,526	7,666,281	10,758	14,943,931	574	2,830,347
Washington	474	1,956,382	2	11,770	2,569	6,617,289	7,244	10,147,796	483	2,356,340
West Virginia	223	751,641	1	7,521	1,607	4,930,064	6,090	9,252,032	232	1,136,982
Wisconsin	627	2,259,427	2	12,098	4,144	11,543,297	7,644	11,951,720	592	2,939,760
Wyoming	61	219,062	1	6,536	267	685,775	513	1,034,249	50	230,057

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1981

State	Compensation and Pension									
	World War I		Regular Establishment							
	Deceased Veterans		Living Veterans							
	Non-Service Connected		Total		Service Connected		Reserve Officers		Special Acts	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	434,324	$512,536,407	284,127	$892,543,137	284,112	$892,534,911	.....	$4,270	15	$3,956
Philippines	2,591	7,850,839	372	2,373,342	372	2,373,342	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Foreign Areas	6,145	13,029,346	999	3,100,600	999	3,100,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Rico	3,890	8,211,407	3,379	17,655,361	3,379	17,655,361	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other U.S. Areas	47	76,722	102	349,852	102	349,852	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total U.S.	421,651	483,368,093	279,275	869,063,982	279,260	869,055,756	.....	4,270	15	3,956
Alabama	9,886	12,327,870	5,517	16,283,433	5,517	16,283,433	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	118	192,917	612	1,265,890	612	1,265,890	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	3,973	4,989,813	5,290	17,413,651	5,289	17,413,533	.....	.....	1	118
Arkansas	8,025	10,660,032	3,544	15,541,300	3,544	15,541,253	.....	.....	.....	47
California	32,354	30,285,607	28,459	85,509,762	28,457	85,509,503	.....	.....	2	259
Colorado	3,457	3,893,322	5,254	15,299,579	5,254	15,299,579	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	3,828	3,404,889	3,256	8,635,774	3,256	8,635,774	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	833	841,537	785	2,314,928	785	2,314,928	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	1,482	2,120,236	1,180	4,195,913	1,180	4,195,874	.....	.....	.....	39
Florida	20,768	24,555,866	20,005	72,380,123	20,004	72,380,005	.....	.....	1	118
Georgia	11,604	15,188,720	8,150	27,797,865	8,149	27,797,747	.....	.....	1	118
Hawaii	642	863,167	1,478	3,839,899	1,478	3,839,899	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	1,398	1,456,112	1,232	3,538,678	1,232	3,538,678	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	16,699	17,149,032	6,551	16,967,475	6,551	16,967,475	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	9,121	8,964,018	4,521	13,628,219	4,520	13,628,101	.....	.....	1	118
Iowa	5,747	5,997,039	2,239	7,001,202	2,239	7,001,202	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	4,658	5,400,337	2,534	7,816,327	2,533	7,814,760	.....	.....	1	1,567
Kentucky	10,111	14,155,453	3,804	13,345,537	3,800	13,344,767	.....	.....	4	770
Louisiana	9,466	12,604,172	4,235	13,277,695	4,235	13,277,695	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	3,188	3,647,793	1,831	5,826,179	1,831	5,826,179	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	6,395	6,845,191	5,620	15,450,338	5,620	15,450,338	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	11,123	11,988,668	9,458	26,363,464	9,458	26,363,464	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	13,366	12,855,804	8,111	24,973,870	8,111	24,973,870	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	7,806	9,286,559	4,135	10,746,775	4,135	10,746,775	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	8,765	12,195,202	2,785	10,253,937	2,785	10,253,866	.....	.....	.....	71
Missouri	11,912	13,942,245	4,829	16,089,458	4,829	16,089,458	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	1,429	1,648,982	1,095	3,042,397	1,095	3,042,397	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	2,916	3,614,581	1,679	5,664,002	1,679	5,664,002	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	1,074	1,154,057	1,527	4,510,848	1,527	4,510,848	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	1,681	1,886,379	1,737	5,186,227	1,737	5,186,227	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	10,634	8,423,578	7,863	20,082,561	7,863	20,082,561	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	2,715	4,068,601	2,363	7,800,333	2,363	7,800,333	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	29,717	34,362,938	17,350	52,274,907	17,348	52,274,671	.....	.....	2	236
North Carolina	13,008	15,738,659	7,563	25,910,937	7,563	25,910,701	.....	.....	.....	236
North Dakota	1,123	1,556,534	618	1,652,722	618	1,652,722	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	18,427	20,511,343	10,261	30,538,347	10,260	30,538,229	.....	.....	1	118
Oklahoma	9,394	14,576,363	5,761	20,613,852	5,761	20,613,852	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	5,678	6,898,083	3,662	11,480,381	3,662	11,480,381	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	22,521	22,063,631	12,402	37,162,100	12,402	37,162,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	2,122	1,699,592	1,467	4,443,932	1,467	4,443,932	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	6,469	7,243,161	3,574	10,427,609	3,574	10,427,609	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	2,002	2,688,070	750	2,516,470	750	2,516,470	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	12,392	15,834,698	4,906	16,618,247	4,906	16,618,247	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	27,153	32,959,690	22,370	71,616,936	22,370	71,612,666	.....	4,270	.....	.....
Utah	1,373	1,660,649	1,526	4,373,615	1,526	4,373,615	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	1,040	1,130,661	688	2,306,007	688	2,306,007	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	10,184	12,113,584	9,344	29,652,055	9,343	29,651,914	.....	.....	1	141
Washington	6,761	7,791,456	7,033	21,105,462	7,033	21,105,462	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	5,896	8,115,050	2,347	7,661,791	2,347	7,661,791	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	8,561	9,011,960	5,385	14,934,365	5,385	14,934,365	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	656	804,192	589	1,730,608	589	1,730,608	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 84—Continued

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1981

State	Compensation and Pension									
	Regular Establishment						Mexican Border Services			
	Deceased Veterans						Living Veterans			
	Total		Service Connected		Special Acts		Total		Service Connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	50,366	$256,988,080	50,358	$256,985,940	8	$2,140	156	$443,909	5	$45,925
Philippines	673	3,232,786	673	3,232,786	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Foreign Areas	836	4,344,082	836	4,344,082	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Rico	374	1,676,509	374	1,676,509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other U.S. Areas	37	168,913	37	168,913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total U.S.	48,446	247,565,790	48,438	247,563,650	8	2,140	156	443,909	5	45,925
Alabama	1,385	6,624,488	1,385	6,624,488	.....	.....	1	7,371	.....	.....
Alaska	44	223,733	44	223,733	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	902	4,823,953	902	4,823,953	.....	.....	3	4,804	.....	.....
Arkansas	685	3,115,039	685	3,115,039	.....	.....	1	3,287	.....	.....
California	6,644	37,662,776	6,644	37,662,776	.....	.....	16	49,844	.....	.....
Colorado	872	4,706,086	872	4,706,086	.....	.....	.....	1,173	.....	1,173
Connecticut	332	1,796,422	332	1,796,422	.....	.....	4	7,135	.....	.....
Delaware	107	538,289	107	538,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	293	1,862,727	293	1,862,727	.....	.....	1	2,314	.....	.....
Florida	3,952	21,832,420	3,952	21,832,420	.....	.....	13	33,913	1	1,440
Georgia	1,902	9,573,114	1,902	9,573,114	.....	.....	2	9,503	1	8,239
Hawaii	271	1,508,474	271	1,508,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	163	795,478	163	795,478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	903	4,111,673	903	4,111,673	.....	.....	7	15,992	.....	.....
Indiana	655	2,910,897	654	2,910,676	1	221	.....	2,044	.....	.....
Iowa	288	1,342,485	288	1,342,485	.....	.....	4	7,298	.....	.....
Kansas	545	2,526,911	545	2,526,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	829	3,698,667	828	3,698,402	1	265	3	11,711	.....	.....
Louisiana	956	4,517,371	956	4,517,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	258	1,277,494	258	1,277,494	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	1,114	6,314,699	1,113	6,314,478	1	221	1	5,031	.....	.....
Massachusetts	997	5,091,001	996	5,090,780	1	221	5	14,491	1	7,999
Michigan	833	3,766,635	832	3,766,414	1	221	6	10,135	.....	.....
Minnesota	420	1,829,001	420	1,829,001	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....
Mississippi	750	3,440,578	750	3,440,578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	900	4,225,584	900	4,225,584	.....	.....	1	7,675	.....	.....
Montana	120	552,975	120	552,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	269	1,341,439	269	1,341,439	.....	.....	6	12,491	.....	.....
Nevada	202	1,094,049	202	1,094,049	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	187	1,011,859	187	1,011,859	.....	.....	7	21,045	.....	.....
New Jersey	876	4,337,239	876	4,337,239	.....	.....	1	2,078	.....	.....
New Mexico	373	1,911,889	373	1,911,889	.....	.....	4	9,235	.....	.....
New York	1,558	7,538,773	1,557	7,538,552	1	221	4	12,294	.....	.....
North Carolina	1,684	7,798,971	1,684	7,798,971	.....	.....	7	27,592	.....	.....
North Dakota	73	286,014	73	286,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	1,213	5,567,236	1,213	5,567,236	.....	.....	4	17,442	1	5,452
Oklahoma	1,049	5,104,982	1,049	5,104,982	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	487	2,395,670	487	2,395,670	.....	.....	3	7,581	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1,570	7,458,082	1,570	7,458,082	.....	.....	12	22,975	1	4,159
Rhode Island	242	1,296,212	242	1,296,212	.....	.....	4	6,034	.....	.....
South Carolina	1,011	5,099,570	1,011	5,099,570	.....	.....	6	7,113	.....	.....
South Dakota	89	369,964	89	369,964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	1,135	5,010,670	1,134	5,010,449	.....	.....	3	11,669	.....	.....
Texas	4,585	24,161,045	4,584	24,163,496	1	221	15	45,672	.....	.....
Utah	193	991,197	193	991,197	1	549	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	96	506,717	96	506,717	.....	.....	1	1,217	.....	.....
Virginia	2,224	12,656,406	2,224	12,656,406	.....	.....	6	16,682	.....	720
Washington	1,269	6,801,072	1,269	6,801,072	.....	.....	3	20,917	.....	16,743
West Virginia	396	1,710,254	396	1,710,254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	483	2,135,296	483	2,135,296	.....	.....	1	5,117	.....	.....
Wyoming	62	309,214	62	309,214	.....	.....	1	2,957	.....	.....

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1981

State	Compensation and Pension									
	Mexican Border Service								Spanish-American War	
	Living Veterans		Deceased Veterans						Living Veterans	
	Non-Service Connected		Total		Service Connected		Non-Service Connected		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	151	$397,984	488	$566,247	1	$7,365	487	$558,882	86	$353,536
Philippines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16,698
Other Foreign Areas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7,403
Other U.S. Areas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total U.S.	151	397,984	488	566,247	1	7,365	487	558,882	83	329,435
Alabama	1	7,371	4	7,850	1	6,243	3	1,607	.....	213
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	3	4,804	6	6,557	.....	.....	6	6,557	.....	.....
Arkansas	1	3,287	7	8,466	.....	.....	7	8,466	1	8,505
California	16	49,844	24	18,130	.....	.....	24	18,130	11	60,525
Colorado	.....	.....	2	5,469	.....	.....	2	5,469	.....	479
Connecticut	4	7,135	12	6,009	.....	.....	12	6,009	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	1	5,354	.....	.....	1	5,354	.....	.....
District of Columbia	1	2,314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,982
Florida	12	32,473	29	31,538	.....	.....	29	31,538	13	46,380
Georgia	1	1,264	5	8,692	.....	.....	5	8,692	2	18,147
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	7	15,992	7	8,180	.....	.....	7	8,180	2	10,259
Indiana	.....	2,044	25	20,289	.....	.....	25	20,289	2	17,396
Iowa	4	7,298	18	20,178	.....	.....	18	20,178	1	6,432
Kansas	.....	.....	7	7,267	.....	.....	7	7,267	3	8,125
Kentucky	3	11,711	3	5,815	.....	.....	3	5,815	3	5,645
Louisiana	.....	.....	3	3,215	.....	.....	3	3,215	.....	.....
Maine	.....	.....	6	5,199	.....	.....	6	5,199	.....	.....
Maryland	1	5,031	18	22,980	.....	.....	18	22,980	.....	.....
Massachusetts	4	6,492	26	20,742	.....	.....	26	20,742	2	4,199
Michigan	6	10,135	11	21,476	.....	.....	11	21,476	.....	2,331
Minnesota	.....	77	12	13,784	.....	.....	12	13,784	1	903
Mississippi	.....	.....	1	1,119	.....	.....	1	1,119	1	1,808
Missouri	1	7,675	17	20,877	.....	.....	17	20,877	.....	.....
Montana	.....	.....	1	2,639	.....	.....	1	2,639	1	903
Nebraska	6	12,491	1	5,033	.....	.....	1	5,033	1	9,292
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	7	21,045	10	10,954	.....	.....	.....	10,954	.....	.....
New Jersey	1	2,078	16	16,297	.....	.....	16	16,297	3	11,344
New Mexico	4	9,235	4	6,577	.....	.....	4	6,577	.....	.....
New York	4	12,294	25	22,405	.....	.....	25	22,405	3	7,974
North Carolina	7	27,592	15	19,873	.....	.....	15	19,873	1	3,550
North Dakota	.....	.....	2	3,453	.....	.....	2	3,453	.....	.....
Ohio	3	11,990	16	21,742	.....	.....	16	21,742	3	31,782
Oklahoma	.....	.....	8	7,462	.....	.....	8	7,462	.....	2,126
Oregon	3	7,581	13	14,236	.....	1,122	13	13,114	3	7,102
Pennsylvania	11	18,816	35	28,982	.....	.....	35	28,982	6	13,725
Rhode Island	4	6,034	2	3,517	.....	.....	2	3,517	.....	.....
South Carolina	6	7,113	12	20,234	.....	.....	12	20,234	1	4,395
South Dakota	.....	.....	2	2,778	.....	.....	2	2,778	.....	.....
Tennessee	3	11,669	10	15,904	.....	.....	10	15,904	5	6,825
Texas	15	45,672	25	45,906	.....	.....	25	45,906	2	6,550
Utah	.....	.....	3	4,406	.....	.....	3	4,406	.....	.....
Vermont	1	1,217	4	3,679	.....	.....	4	3,679	.....	.....
Virginia	6	15,962	8	5,021	.....	.....	8	5,021	4	4,784
Washington	3	4,174	8	8,315	.....	.....	8	8,315	3	18,178
West Virginia	.....	.....	7	4,814	.....	.....	7	4,814	1	1,280
Wisconsin	1	5,117	17	22,834	.....	.....	17	22,834	2	3,296
Wyoming	1	2,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 84—Continued

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1981

State	Compensation and Pension									
	Spanish-American War									
	Living Veterans				Deceased Veterans					
	Service Connected		Non-Service Connected		Total		Service Connected		Non-Service Connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	1	$29,789	85	$323,747	11,452	$17,352,540	120	$589,331	11,332	$16,763,209
Philippines	.....	.....	1	16,698	592	1,833,018	2	8,088	590	1,824,930
Other Foreign Areas	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	238,558	.....	.....	142	238,558
Puerto Rico	.....	.....	.....	7,403	112	230,006	1	5,773	111	224,233
Other U.S. Areas	.....	.....	2	.....	8	7,310	.....	.....	8	7,310
Total U.S.	1	29,789	82	299,646	10,598	15,043,648	117	575,470	10,481	14,468,178
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	213	147	215,767	2	9,779	145	205,988
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,064	.....	.....	1	1,064
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	151,395	.....	.....	114	151,395
Arkansas	.....	.....	1	8,505	136	212,325	1	4,651	135	207,674
California	.....	193	11	60,332	1,716	2,360,210	10	49,030	1,706	2,311,180
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	479	124	170,924	.....	1,705	124	169,219
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	171,457	.....	.....	135	171,457
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	27,270	.....	1,998	17	25,272
District of Columbia	.....	783	2	4,199	96	128,094	.....	3,024	96	125,070
Florida	.....	.....	13	46,380	739	1,059,571	20	93,636	719	965,935
Georgia	.....	.....	2	18,147	238	337,521	3	20,105	235	317,416
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	25,115	1	4,432	17	20,683
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	56,558	.....	.....	38	56,558
Illinois	.....	.....	2	10,259	376	524,075	2	7,888	374	516,187
Indiana	.....	.....	2	17,396	301	455,212	7	39,202	294	416,010
Iowa	.....	.....	1	6,432	101	145,539	1	3,944	100	141,595
Kansas	.....	.....	3	8,125	144	214,392	.....	.....	144	214,392
Kentucky	.....	.....	3	5,645	252	419,745	8	35,520	244	384,225
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	192,108	1	3,944	132	188,164
Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	82,129	.....	.....	59	82,129
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	306,503	4	19,009	209	287,494
Massachusetts	.....	.....	2	4,199	197	275,283	2	8,375	195	266,908
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	2,331	304	412,815	4	18,586	300	394,229
Minnesota	.....	.....	1	903	142	200,163	3	12,129	139	188,034
Mississippi	.....	.....	1	1,808	96	152,366	.....	2,325	96	150,041
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	281	401,732	2	8,944	279	392,788
Montana	.....	.....	1	903	44	60,050	.....	.....	44	60,050
Nebraska	.....	.....	1	9,292	68	90,703	1	5,128	67	85,575
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	43,604	.....	.....	24	43,604
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	58,327	2	6,365	42	51,962
New Jersey	.....	.....	3	11,344	265	338,014	1	3,944	264	334,070
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	57,690	.....	.....	44	57,690
New York	.....	.....	3	7,974	550	738,687	5	28,565	545	710,122
North Carolina	.....	.....	1	3,550	222	317,434	3	13,339	219	304,095
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	18,907	.....	.....	12	18,907
Ohio	1	21,112	2	10,670	434	635,245	4	20,087	430	615,158
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	2,126	149	217,342	1	3,944	148	213,398
Oregon	.....	.....	3	7,102	222	302,007	.....	3,944	222	298,063
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	6	13,725	431	602,057	3	18,322	428	583,735
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	45,170	1	3,944	29	41,226
South Carolina	.....	.....	1	4,395	132	180,737	2	7,126	130	173,611
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	27,773	.....	.....	23	27,773
Tennessee	.....	.....	5	6,825	326	510,152	7	33,201	319	476,951
Texas	.....	2,776	2	3,774	581	850,110	4	19,413	577	830,697
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	29,880	.....	.....	19	29,880
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	45,174	1	4,651	32	40,523
Virginia	.....	.....	4	4,784	255	374,036	6	30,674	249	343,362
Washington	.....	4,708	3	13,470	312	426,898	5	21,573	307	405,325
West Virginia	.....	217	1	1,063	84	124,157	.....	.....	84	124,157
Wisconsin	.....	.....	2	3,296	153	215,174	.....	3,024	153	212,150
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	34,987	.....	.....	23	34,987

Estimated Selected Expenditures By State—Fiscal Year 1981

State	Compensation and Pension											
	Indian Wars						Civil War					
	Deceased Veterans						Deceased Veterans					
	Total		Service Connected		Non-Service Connected		Total		Service Connected		Non-Service Connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
World Total	38	$40,636	.....	$.....	38	$40,636	165	$193,145	4	$15,016	161	$178,129
Philippines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Foreign Areas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	878	.....	.....	1	878
Puerto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other U.S. Areas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total U.S.	38	40,636	.....	.....	38	40,636	164	192,267	4	15,016	160	177,251
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6,898	.....	.....	7	6,898
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	2	2,756	.....	.....	2	2,756	2	1,595	.....	.....	2	1,595
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5,071	.....	.....	6	5,071
California	5	5,464	.....	.....	5	5,464	10	9,531	.....	.....	10	9,531
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,562	.....	.....	2	1,562
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	957	.....	.....	1	957
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,223	.....	.....	3	3,223
Florida	2	2,202	.....	.....	2	2,202	10	17,936	.....	2,475	10	15,461
Georgia	1	663	.....	.....	1	663	2	1,901	.....	.....	2	1,901
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	218	.....	.....	1	218
Illinois	2	2,386	.....	.....	2	2,386	5	5,801	.....	.....	5	5,801
Indiana	1	1,412	.....	.....	1	1,412	8	9,528	1	2,855	7	6,673
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,552	.....	.....	3	2,552
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6,251	.....	.....	4	6,251
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4,938	.....	.....	5	4,938
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,595	.....	.....	2	1,595
Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,910	.....	.....	2	2,910
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5,252	1	3,976	1	1,276
Massachusetts	.....	138	.....	.....	.....	138	7	8,034	.....	.....	7	8,034
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7,390	.....	.....	5	7,390
Minnesota	3	4,490	.....	.....	3	4,490	1	1,914	.....	.....	1	1,914
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8,080	.....	.....	6	8,080
Missouri	3	2,998	.....	.....	3	2,998	7	8,366	.....	.....	7	8,366
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	1	1,694	.....	.....	1	1,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,814	.....	.....	3	1,814
New Mexico	2	1,459	.....	.....	2	1,459	1	798	.....	.....	1	798
New York	2	2,242	.....	.....	2	2,242	3	2,519	.....	.....	3	2,519
North Carolina	2	1,626	.....	.....	2	1,626	5	5,954	.....	.....	5	5,954
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	1	565	.....	.....	1	565	6	5,709	.....	.....	6	5,709
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	798	.....	.....	1	798
Oregon	1	663	.....	.....	1	663	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1	663	.....	.....	1	663	3	3,594	.....	.....	3	3,594
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,755	.....	.....	2	1,755
South Carolina	1	692	.....	.....	1	692	3	2,360	.....	.....	3	2,360
South Dakota	2	3,487	.....	.....	2	3,487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	1	663	.....	.....	1	663	16	23,128	2	5,710	14	17,418
Texas	5	4,373	.....	.....	5	4,373	8	9,642	.....	.....	8	9,642
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4,977	.....	.....	5	4,977
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,393	.....	.....	3	2,393
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4,997	.....	.....	4	4,997
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	.....	.....	.....	326
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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1982 375-430

Veterans Administration
Washington DC 20420

1981 Annual Report
May 1982