

PROBLEMS OF THE AGING

A Report of the

COMMISSION TO STUDY PROBLEMS OF THE AGING

to

THE GOVERNOR

and

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA



SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 4

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1957

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE AGING

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, SEPTEMBER, 30, 1957.

To:

HONORABLE THOS. B. STANLEY, *Governor of Virginia*

and

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA:

The General Assembly of Virginia at its 1956 regular session, being advised as to the continued increase in the number and percentage of the State's population represented by older people and concerned about existing conditions and possible problems that may arise from expected further increases in this group, adopted Senate Joint Resolution No. 28, which is as follows:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 28

Creating a commission to study problems of the aging.

Whereas, the number of persons 65 years of age and over in the Commonwealth (amounting to 10 per cent of the population in some localities) has grown enormously—from 98,000 in 1920 to 240,000 in 1955—an increase of 120 per cent as compared with 40 per cent for the total population; and

Whereas, it is estimated there will be 300,000 persons 65 and over by 1960 of whom more than half will live in urban areas, about one-fourth in small towns, and less than one-fourth in rural areas; and

Whereas, our older citizens possess great potentials of social and economic value to themselves, their communities and the Commonwealth and are entitled, in their advancing years, to healthful living and to opportunities for continuing beneficial, useful, and satisfying activity; and

Whereas, numerous organizations, agencies and institutions—public and private—interested in the well-being of our older men and women have urgent need for the best possible information to guide them in adapting a variety of programs and services that work to prevent dependency and to ameliorate hardship for an ever enlarging number of older citizens; and

Whereas, there is need to focus public attention on the problem of our aging population and to stimulate and coordinate effective work in this field; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring, That there is hereby created a Commission on the Aging. The Commission shall consist of nine members, one of whom shall be appointed from the membership of the Senate by the President thereof, one shall be appointed from the membership of the House of Delegates by the Speaker thereof and seven shall be appointed by the Governor from the State at large. The Com-

mission shall make an extensive examination of the problems and potentials of our aging population and report upon the present and future needs of our older citizens with respect to such matters as employment, retirement, economic maintenance, housing and living arrangements, health and rehabilitation, education, recreation, personal adjustment, research and other matters as in its judgment are pertinent to the subject. The Commission shall consider existing programs and services of the State that may be affected by an aging population with a view to offering concrete suggestions for a long-range plan to coordinate and improve state-wide programs as well as to encourage and assist the development of local programs.

All agencies of the State shall assist the Commission in its study. The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid their necessary expenses for such, and for such secretarial and other assistance as the Commission may require, there is hereby appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars to be paid from the contingent fund of the General Assembly. The Commission shall conclude its study and make its report to the Governor and General Assembly not later than September 1, 1957.

Pursuant to this resolution, the President of the Senate appointed W. Marvin Minter, member of the Senate, Mathews; the Speaker of the House of Delegates appointed Howard H. Adams, members of the House of Delegates, Eastville; and the Governor appointed Mrs. Harry K. Green, Arlington, Dr. James P. King, Radford, William R. Shands, Richmond, Walter P. Stuart, Saltville, Rev. Bernard S. Via, Richmond, N. G. Wilson, Jr., Norfolk, and Dr. George B. Zehmer, Charlottesville, as members of the Commission. Subsequently, Dr. King found it impossible to serve on the Commission and the Governor appointed Dr. Malcolm H. Harris, West Point, to serve in his stead. The Commission organized by electing Mr. Adams Chairman and Mr. Shands Vice-Chairman. John B. Boatwright, Jr., was appointed Secretary and G. M. Lapsley was appointed Recording Secretary to the Commission.

The Commission early realized that it had no casual assignment and that no recommendations or solution would be satisfactory unless founded upon a determination of facts and areas of need.

The Commission accordingly approached its task by seeking information as to (1) the composition of the group under study, (2) the needs and problems of the group, and (3) what is being done privately and governmentally to meet such needs and problems.

To this end it invited the heads of those State agencies whose functions and activities touch many of our older citizens to appear before a committee of the Commission and state what their agencies are doing in connection with the aging and to advise the Commission what it should do by way of study and recommendations.

Those agencies invited and responding included the Department of Education, the State Department of Health, the Department of Mental Hygiene and Hospitals, the Unemployment Compensation Commission, the Department of Welfare and Institutions, and the two State supported hospitals—the Medical College of Virginia and the Hospital Division of the University of Virginia. The reports of the agencies were quite interesting, but because of the limited number of older persons affected by the work of such agencies, the information was of limited value in disclosing the nature, economic condition, needs and problems of the group.

The Commission also sought the recommendations of persons familiar with programs—on the local level—for the aging to learn what is being

done for such persons and to obtain suggestions as to what should and can be done.

After due publicity, a public hearing was held at which all interested agencies, groups and organizations and the general public were invited to state their views as to the matter under study and the problems, if any, and recommended solutions. While the number of persons attending was small, the information received helped to clarify the need for continued study with respect to the group.

Members of the Commission have also assembled and reviewed a considerable volume of literature on the subject, including periodicals, information from federal, state and private agencies, and reports from the state commissions in New Jersey and New York.

No one claims present studies and recommendations are conclusive or final; instead they are presented as a part of a problem which will require study, research and effort over a long period before adequate solutions can be reached.

The Commission has found that the problem of the aging or older citizens, while not new, is one of the fastest growing and most important matters before us. The responsibility for meeting it should not be left with the aging alone, but must be faced realistically by all. There must be cooperative and constructive efforts leading to worthwhile results. Growing old is a natural, human process and one that all who live must face.

RECOMMENDATIONS

With these thoughts in mind, and based upon information available to it, the Commission recommends:

That there be created in the Executive Department of the State Government a Commission on the Aging composed of a full-time Chairman, representatives of the State agencies primarily concerned and representatives of the general public. The Commission should be charged with coordinating existing programs, State and local and private and public, with stimulating such additional activities as are found to be desirable and effective, and with making necessary long-term study, research and recommendations.

THE INCREASING NUMBER OF OLDER PEOPLE

The literature in the field under consideration by the Commission is considerable. It discloses national trends in population, economic conditions of our older citizens, their problems and needs, what is being done to assist and aid them, and present lines of approach. Some states have done extensive research in seeking plans and programs to meet the problems and needs which they have found to exist.

In Virginia our information is limited and the Commission has been unable to engage in any intensive or extended research. We summarize below the statistical information which is available. Limited funds and staff of the Commission prohibited our developing further data by independent research.

While we know that there were 214,524 people who were 65 years of age or older in Virginia at the time of the last census, and have reliable estimates as to present and future trends, and we know something of the physical condition and needs of some of the group, we have found that the

development of the factual basis for a sound long-range program is beyond the facilities available to us.

At the beginning of our study we asked, "Who is the aged person with whom we are concerned? What does he do? What is his economic condition? What are his problems? What are his needs? Are they being met? What are the responsibilities of individuals, industry, labor, churches, civic organizations, governmental agencies and other groups with respect to him?" Without answers to these questions we feel it is possible to do no more than lay down a broad outline for the future and to suggest a means for developing information necessary for more detailed plans.

We attach as Appendix A, Tables 1, 2, and 3, prepared by the Bureau of Population and Economic Research of the University of Virginia as of May 5, 1955, showing estimated population by major age brackets from 1950 through 1980, estimated changes in population of Virginia during the same period and estimated distribution of the population of Virginia by color in the several age brackets.

These tables show that in 1950 those 65 years of age and over numbered 214,524, which was 6.5% of the total population. By 1960, three years hence, the population 65 and over is expected to reach 247,430, which will be 6.4% of the total population but will represent an increase of more than 3,000 per year. By 1970, the population 65 and over is expected to be 301,503 or 6.9% of the total and by 1980 it is estimated it will increase to 393,553 or 8.1% of the total.

This gives us an appreciation of the rapidity with which the number and percentage of the total population is increasing in this age group.

Over a thirty-year period, 1950-1980, the estimated change in population shows the highest percentage for this age group, 83.5% against a total population increase during the same period of 47.2%. At the end of the period the estimate shows the white population in the 65 and over group to be 86.4% of the total and the non-white 13.6% as compared with a white percentage in the same age group of 80.2% and a non-white percentage of 19.8% in 1950.

The above figures emphasize the rapid change with which we are faced, even in the first decade of the period. They also focus attention upon the changing status with reference to problems of retirement and its effect upon economic well-being and family life.

Data as to the economic status of the older population group is less extensive and in some cases speculative. The latest figures available to us show that there were 91,802 recipients (men 65 years of age or over and women 62 years of age and over) of federal old age and survivors insurance benefits in Virginia. Such recipients received \$5,118,122 or an average payment of \$55.75 per month (see Appendix B).

In addition to these beneficiaries under OASI there were in March, 1957, 16,185 recipients of old age assistance who were paid \$541,376 during that month, an average payment per recipient of \$33.45 (See Appendix C). Thus, without making any allowance for duplications, about 108,000 of those in the older group received some money in one of these two categories.

According to estimates made at the time of the 1950 United States census, 23% of the males 65 and over and 57% of the females of that age were without income (see Appendix D.). The same source shows that about 50,000, or 23%, were at work and nearly 60,000, or 28%, were unable

to work. Later estimates for 1957 (see Appendix E) show the following percentages employed:

White males	44.8%
White females	5.7%
Non-white males	44.8%
Non-white females	9.8%

Recently there has been a tremendous growth in both private and public retirements plans. Generally these have accepted as the age of retirement 65, the age set forth in the Social Security legislation of 1935 upon attainment of which an employee could become eligible for Social Security benefits. The Commonwealth's plan for public employees permits retirement at age 65 and requires retirement at age 70. The growth of such plans and the general acceptance of the 65 retirement age, while providing retirement benefits supplemental to Social Security benefits, has had the effect of excluding from employment a rapidly expanding group of citizens, most of whom would prefer to work. Because a period of time is required to build up retirement benefits under such plans, they have had the further effect of making it quite difficult for persons, much below the age of 65, who become unemployed to secure other employment. These conflicting trends—providing retirement benefits for older persons and limiting possible sources of employment for them (many of younger ages) who would work—illustrate one of the problems of our aging population.

A current estimate of those who are in institutions of various types indicates that this number is at least 4% of the number of persons 65 and over.

Chronic illness affects, but is not limited to the aged. The number and duration of illnesses which require relatively long term hospital or nursing home care is, percentagewise, much more important as age increases. A study of this subject was made by the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council during the last biennium and, as a result, pilot plans have been undertaken for dealing with the chronically ill by the use, to the greatest extent practicable, of local facilities and home care, thus leaving general hospital facilities for those in greater need of such services. These programs are being tried on an experimental basis and hold promise of interesting possibilities.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSION ON THE AGING

The foregoing information, though indicating some of the problems arising as a result of our rapidly increasing older population, is not definite enough, nor has the time and facilities available to the Commission been sufficient to enable it to recommend reasonable solutions to the General Assembly.

It is partly to develop information which we have found to be lacking, partly to coordinate the activities of existing groups and agencies which are interested in programs for the aged, and partly to stimulate and encourage those programs which are found to be most needed and most beneficial, that we recommend the creation of a Commission on the Aging.

Our study has convinced us that the problems of the aging are continuing and cannot be determined and met by this Commission. The solution must be based upon long-term study, research, experimentation and action with coordinated effort on the part of existing State, county, city and town agencies, industry, labor, private groups and agencies, churches, and others whose interests are affected. We think that such results can be accomplished only by or through an agency which is charged with appropriate duties and responsibilities.

We therefore recommend that there be created a Commission on the Aging which would function in the Executive Department of the State and be headed by a chairman appointed by the Governor. The Commission is further to be composed of the State Health Commissioner, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Director of the Department of Welfare and Institutions, the Commissioner of Labor, and the Commissioner of Mental Hygiene and Hospitals; and of five other members appointed by the Governor from the general public.

The above recommendation is designed to seek long-range solutions of the problems which are expected.

LONG-RANGE OBJECTIVES

Otherwise we recommend no new programs at this time. The goals which we are seeking, however, can be stated. We find ourselves generally in accord with the "Bill of Objectives" contained in the study "States and Their Older Citizens" prepared by the Council of State Governments and with some modifications set forth the objectives below:

1. Opportunity to Work. Our society recognizes the value of work to the person and to the community. The older person should have opportunity, if physically and mentally able, to be gainfully employed.

2. Adequate Minimum Income. Older persons should have an income sufficient for health and for participation in community life as self-respecting citizens.

3. Home Living. Older persons are entitled to the satisfactions of living in their own homes and, when this is not feasible, in suitable substitute private homes.

4. Homelike Institutional Care. Older persons who need care that cannot be given them in their own or other private homes have a right to expect the institutions that serve them to be as homelike as possible and have high standards of care.

5. Physical and Mental Health. Older adults should have adequate nutrition, preventive medicine and medical care adapted to the conditions of their years.

6. Physical and Mental Rehabilitation. Older persons who are chronically ill, physically disabled, mentally disturbed, or unemployable for other reasons, have a right, to the fullest extent possible, to be restored to independent, useful lives in their homes and communities.

7. Participation in Community Activities. Older citizens should be able to expect encouragement and assistance to form social groups and to participate with those of other ages in recreational, educational, religious and civic activities in their communities.

8. Social Services. In planning for retirement and in meeting the crises of their later years, older persons should have the benefits of information, advice, vocational training, and retraining.

9. Research, Professional Training. Older citizens should be able to expect an increase of research on the human aspects of aging and development of special courses in schools and departments of medicine, nursing, clinical psychology and social work to train workers in the field of the aging.

10. Freedom, Independence, Initiative. In securing the foregoing objectives there should be increased emphasis on the right of older citizens to free choice, self-help and planning of their own futures.

CONCLUSION

This is the time to plan for the bigger problems which we anticipate in the future. The recommendation to create a Commission on the **Aging** will, in our judgment, prove the best avenue of approach to providing sound and realistic ways of aiding our older citizens. We believe that the proposed commission, working through existing State and local and public and private groups and agencies can aid in the development of individual and public initiative and responsibility in a manner which will prove of great benefit to Virginia and her older citizens.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWARD H. ADAMS, Chairman
WILLIAM R. SHANDS, Vice-Chairman
MRS. HARRY K. GREEN
MALCOLM H. HARRIS
W. MARVIN MINTER
WALTER P. STUART
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APPENDIX A

Table 1

Estimated Population of Virginia by Sex and Color
1950-1980

	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total—All Ages	3,318,680	3,874,193	4,357,427	4,884,733
Under 20	1,231,870	1,528,192	1,643,617	1,751,137
20-44	1,311,882	1,373,289	1,479,272	1,734,922
45-64	560,404	725,282	933,035	1,005,121
65 and over	214,524	247,430	301,503	393,553
White Males—All ages	1,306,394	1,550,186	1,779,526	2,030,774
Under 20	477,710	602,575	662,257	721,239
20-44	531,199	567,375	626,577	738,357
45-64	218,260	288,784	379,915	423,236
65 and over	79,225	91,452	110,777	147,942
White Females—All Ages	1,275,161	1,505,319	1,715,790	1,949,012
Under 20	451,994	567,673	616,308	671,548
20-44	506,985	526,474	566,882	672,447
45-64	223,318	297,354	388,254	412,735
65 and over	92,864	113,818	144,346	192,282
Nonwhite Males—All Ages	368,822	414,963	442,753	470,289
Under 20	151,339	182,011	187,159	183,481
20-44	136,974	143,841	151,758	177,110
45-64	59,146	67,912	81,502	84,155
65 and over	21,363	21,199	22,334	25,543
Nonwhite Females—All Ages	368,303	403,725	419,358	434,658
Under 20	150,827	175,933	177,893	174,869
20-44	136,724	135,599	134,055	147,008
45-64	59,680	71,232	83,364	84,995
65 and over	21,072	20,961	24,046	27,786

Prepared by the Bureau of Population and Economic Research
University of Virginia, May 5, 1955

Table 2
 Estimated Changes in Population of Virginia
 1950 - 1980

	Amount of Change			
	1950-1980	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Total	1,566,053	555,513	483,234	527,306
Under 20	519,267	296,322	115,425	107,520
20-44	423,040	61,407	105,983	255,650
45-64	444,717	164,878	207,753	72,086
65 and over	179,029	32,906	54,073	92,050
	Per Cent Change			
Total	47.2	16.7	12.5	12.1
Under 20	42.2	24.1	7.6	6.5
20-44	32.2	4.7	7.7	17.3
45-64	79.4	29.4	28.6	7.7
65 and over	83.5	15.3	21.9	30.5

Prepared by the Bureau of Population and Economic Research
 University of Virginia, May 5, 1955

Table 3
Estimated Distribution of the Population of Virginia by Color
1950-1980

		1950	
	Total	White	Nonwhite
Total	100.0	77.8	22.2
Under 20	100.0	75.5	24.5
20-44	100.0	79.1	20.9
45-64	100.0	78.8	21.2
65 and over	100.0	80.2	19.8
		1960	
Total	100.0	78.9	21.1
Under 20	100.0	76.6	23.4
20-44	100.0	79.7	20.3
45-64	100.0	80.8	19.2
65 and over	100.0	83.0	17.0
		1970	
Total	100.0	80.2	19.8
Under 20	100.0	77.8	22.2
20-44	100.0	80.7	19.3
45-64	100.0	82.3	17.7
65 and over	100.0	84.6	15.4
		1980	
Total	100.0	81.5	18.5
Under 20	100.0	79.5	20.5
20-44	100.0	81.3	18.7
45-64	100.0	83.2	16.8
65 and over	100.0	86.4	13.6

Prepared by the Bureau of Population and Economic Research
University of Virginia, May 5, 1955

APPENDIX B

VIRGINIA

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

Number and Amount of Monthly Benefits In
Current-Payment Status as of December 31, 1956

City or County	Old-Age		Widow's or Widower's	
	Number	Monthly Amount	Number	Monthly Amount
Accomack	1338	64,703	160	6,583
Albemarle	515	25,894	47	2,065
Alexandria City	1641	100,341	371	18,704
Alleghany	63	3,190	7	235
Amelia	145	7,018	20	816
Amherst	439	24,233	44	2,012
Appomattox	196	9,260	31	1,275
Arlington	2304	146,849	544	27,376
Augusta	513	27,298	72	2,961
Bath	200	10,010	25	993
Bedford	814	42,399	81	3,458
Bland	137	6,318	11	491
Botetourt	376	20,169	57	2,396
Bristol City	573	31,922	114	5,370
Brunswick	283	14,262	37	1,532
Buchanan	373	19,936	60	2,508
Buckingham	224	12,066	44	1,694
Buena Vista City	170	10,073	22	975
Campbell	438	23,294	68	2,867
Caroline	238	12,465	39	1,623
Carroll	353	15,409	31	1,231
Charles City	103	5,199	14	512
Charlotte	219	10,481	33	1,393
Charlottesville City	1055	63,691	171	8,297
Chesterfield	406	24,720	75	3,455
Clarke	250	13,222	38	1,734
Clifton Forge City	158	8,445	19	914
Colonial Heights City	225	14,286	61	2,995
Covington City	386	24,592	84	4,190
Craig	99	4,858	11	426
Culpeper City	464	23,104	51	2,227
Cumberland	94	4,501	9	332
Danville City	1930	110,668	325	14,786
Dickenson	273	14,335	53	2,290
Dinwiddie	175	8,803	22	838
Essex	173	8,564	23	1,081
Fairfax	897	54,124	172	8,317
Falls Church City	531	32,838	147	7,454
Fauquier	589	30,773	56	2,494
Floyd	287	11,903	24	1,010
Fluvanna	216	9,969	21	967
Franklin	470	23,607	55	2,154
Frederick	307	14,748	40	1,663
Fredericksburg City	520	31,250	100	4,748
Galax City	325	17,032	47	1,845
Giles	350	20,434	81	3,849
Gloucester	361	17,916	61	2,503
Goechland	113	5,872	14	510
Grayson	333	15,370	46	1,689

APPENDIX B (Continued)

Number and Amount of Monthly Benefits In
Current-Payment Status as of December 31, 1956

City or County	Old-Age		Widow's or Widower's	
	Number	Monthly Amount	Number	Monthly Amount
Greene	107	4,628	10	336
Greensville	221	12,398	43	1,870
Halifax	579	28,252	77	3,535
Hampton City	1,383	82,758	289	14,540
Hanover	512	28,901	71	3,373
Harrisonburg City	584	32,761	88	3,946
Henrico	406	25,245	95	4,575
Henry	409	22,329	54	2,296
Highland	97	4,434	10	410
Hopewell City	375	24,216	75	3,558
Isle of Wight	209	11,817	48	2,132
James City	88	4,783	11	431
King & Queen	194	8,926	15	648
King George	125	6,513	14	694
King William	207	11,477	38	1,617
Lancaster	397	21,330	52	2,276
Lee	530	28,771	95	3,959
Loudoun	623	32,951	67	2,964
Louisa	343	17,452	47	1,995
Lunenburg	257	12,583	27	1,217
Lynchburg City	2,312	136,898	404	20,247
Madison	183	8,821	13	492
Martinsville City	480	29,060	120	5,306
Mathews	424	21,549	78	3,187
Macklenburg	482	24,078	65	2,847
Middlesex	297	14,569	43	1,780
Montgomery	563	30,780	91	3,763
Nansemond	147	7,437	19	932
Nelson	368	18,610	53	2,102
New Kent	143	7,188	17	682
Newport News City	1557	102,829	408	20,942
Norfolk	177	9,606	26	1,018
Norfolk City	5,847	363,928	1,304	65,239
Northampton	493	24,545	75	3,154
Northumberland	387	19,989	60	2,626
Norton City	181	10,517	54	2,251
Nottoway	349	18,706	58	2,498
Orange	458	22,847	65	3,043
Page	424	20,976	51	2,201
Patrick	250	11,027	24	903
Petersburg City	1,313	79,087	279	13,352
Pittsylvania	390	19,653	58	2,435
Portsmouth City	1,852	109,629	338	15,903
Powhatan	145	7,960	14	476
Prince Edward	404	21,076	55	2,445
Prince George	75	3,829	7	273
Prince William	413	22,026	64	2,990
Princess Anne	253	14,100	47	2,102
Pulaski	596	31,947	130	5,525
Radford City	254	15,576	53	2,434
Rappahannock	150	6,854	14	538
Richmond	190	9,483	26	963

APPENDIX B (Continued)

Number and Amount of Monthly Benefits In
Current-Payment Status as of December 31, 1956

City or County	Old-Age		Widow's or Widower's	
	Number	Monthly Amount	Number	Monthly Amount
Richmond City	9,905	636,217	1,963	100,660
Roanoke	642	39,284	122	5,715
Roanoke City	2,953	182,660	580	28,726
Rockbridge	541	28,645	66	2,926
Rockingham	832	39,865	85	3,235
Russell	358	18,705	63	2,637
Scott	295	15,809	50	2,188
Shenandoah	795	39,096	108	4,558
Smyth	581	33,994	108	4,850
South Norfolk	296	19,383	84	4,002
Southampton	415	22,407	76	3,322
Spotsylvania	180	9,283	23	884
Stafford	165	8,868	24	979
Staunton City	871	48,256	157	7,280
Suffolk City	757	41,584	149	6,849
Surry	135	6,395	19	731
Sussex	252	13,912	42	1,659
Tazewell	999	60,286	230	10,706
Virginia Beach	263	17,044	54	2,968
Warren	387	20,450	64	2,849
Warwick City	71	3,782	6	259
Washington	563	29,301	90	3,849
Waynesboro City	423	24,588	74	3,306
Westmoreland	360	17,743	28	1,139
Williamsburg City	215	12,602	35	1,717
Winchester City	909	49,253	136	6,411
Wise	1,046	60,974	226	9,481
Wythe	605	31,172	101	4,354
York	252	13,153	51	2,193
Total	77,911	\$4,464,830	13,891	\$653,292

AVERAGE AMOUNT

\$57.31

\$47.03

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECEIPIENTS—91,802

TOTAL AMOUNT—\$5,118,122

AVERAGE AMOUNT—\$55.75

Figures supplied by
Richmond District Office
Social Security Administration

APPENDIX C

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES, CASES AND AVERAGE GRANTS BY COUNTIES AND CITIES, MARCH, 1957

County or City	Old Age Assistance Payments	Cases Receiving Old Age Assistance	Average Old Age Assistance Grant Per Case
State Total—January	538,296.94	16,293	33.04
State Total—February	539,338.44	16,223	33.35
State Total—March	541,376.29	16,185	33.45
Accomack	7,112.00	269	26.44
Albemarle	4,008.00	144	27.83
Alleghany & Covington	2,126.50	86	24.73
Amelia	3,368.50	104	32.39
Amherst	1,196.50	62	19.30
Appomattox	3,174.00	115	27.60
Arlington	5,470.50	113	48.41
Augusta	3,834.50	123	31.17
Bath	1,357.80	49	27.71
Bedford	3,898.00	152	25.64
Bland	965.00	43	22.44
Botetourt	3,704.00	100	37.04
Brunswick	3,282.50	139	23.62
Buchanan	7,191.00	220	32.69
Buckingham	1,685.00	87	19.37
Campbell	4,561.50	155	29.43
Caroline	2,391.00	82	29.16
Carroll	4,886.00	216	22.62
Charles City	800.50	25	32.02
Charlotte	1,950.75	86	22.68
Chesterfield	3,553.50	91	39.05
Clarke	956.00	34	28.12
Craig	731.00	29	25.21
Culpeper	2,379.00	67	35.51
Cumberland	1,066.50	68	15.68
Dickenson	5,978.50	247	24.20
Dinwiddie	1,393.00	64	21.77
Essex	892.50	31	28.79
Fairfax & Falls Church	6,777.50	139	48.76
Fauquier	2,682.00	89	30.13
Floyd	2,826.50	96	29.44
Fluvanna	3,381.00	100	33.81
Franklin	2,217.50	88	25.20
Frederick	3,049.00	81	37.64
Giles	1,628.00	67	24.30
Gloucester	3,506.50	97	36.15
Goochland	1,912.00	64	29.88
Grayson	6,176.50	211	29.27
Greene	1,852.50	81	22.87
Greensville	2,221.50	81	27.43
Halifax	6,514.50	295	22.08
Hanover	2,135.00	72	29.65
Henrico	4,140.50	101	41.00
Henry	1,321.00	58	22.78
Highland	876.50	35	25.04

APPENDIX C (Continued)

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES, CASES AND AVERAGE
GRANTS BY COUNTIES AND CITIES, MARCH, 1957

County or City	Old Age Assistance Payments	Cases Receiving Old Age Assistance	Average Old Age Assistance Grant Per Case
Isle of Wight	2,796.00	80	34.95
James City	589.50	21	28.07
King George	1,032.00	40	25.80
King and Queen	959.50	41	23.40
King William	1,684.00	56	30.07
Lancaster	1,599.50	45	35.54
Lee	6,839.00	334	20.48
Loudoun	2,939.00	90	32.66
Louisa	2,217.00	76	29.17
Lunenburg	1,935.00	77	25.13
Madison	2,192.00	92	23.83
Mathews	1,923.00	59	32.59
Mecklenburg	6,605.50	233	28.35
Middlesex	1,547.50	63	24.56
Montgomery	3,356.50	109	30.79
Nansmond	4,052.00	133	30.47
Nelson	1,676.50	77	21.77
New Kent	750.00	26	28.85
Norfolk	6,716.50	177	37.95
Northampton	4,297.50	143	30.05
Northumberland	1,677.50	53	31.65
Nottoway	2,146.00	77	27.87
Orange	2,774.50	76	36.51
Page	3,249.50	91	35.71
Patrick	2,463.00	145	16.99
Pittsylvania	6,239.00	269	23.19
Powhatan	1,365.00	46	29.67
Prince Edward	2,634.00	121	21.77
Prince George	1,246.50	38	32.80
Prince William	2,401.00	74	32.45
Prince Anne & Virginia Beach	5,822.00	158	36.85
Pulaski	5,419.75	176	30.79
Rappahannock	1,004.50	41	24.50
Richmond	1,270.50	47	27.03
Roanoke	7,834.50	212	36.96
Rockbridge	4,780.50	154	31.04
Rockingham	6,307.50	189	33.37
Russell	6,021.45	249	24.18
Scott	4,118.50	201	20.49
Shenandoah	5,020.00	132	38.03
Smyth	5,653.00	187	30.23
Southampton	4,499.00	174	25.86
Spotsylvania	1,917.50	56	34.24
Stafford	1,239.50	45	27.54
Surry	846.50	35	24.19
Sussex	2,069.50	74	27.97
Tazewell	5,974.50	210	28.45
Warren	2,516.00	69	36.46
Washington	8,372.50	255	32.83
Westmoreland	1,930.50	72	26.81

APPENDIX C (Continued)

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES, CASES AND AVERAGE
GRANTS BY COUNTIES AND CITIES, MARCH, 1957

County or City	Old Age Assistance Payments	Cases Receiving Old Age Assistance	Average Old Age Assistance Grant Per Case
Wise	10,555.50	363	29.08
Wythe	7,036.00	227	31.00
York	467.00	15	31.13
<u>Counties Total</u>	<u>319,711.25</u>	<u>11,059</u>	<u>28.91</u>
Alexandria	5,508.00	123	44.78
Bristol	4,511.50	126	35.81
Buena Vista	484.50	13	37.27
Charlottesville	4,135.50	120	34.46
Clifton Forge	778.00	20	38.90
Colonial Heights	378.50	12	31.54
Danville	8,780.00	231	38.01
Fredericksburg	2,698.50	50	53.97
Galax	401.50	16	25.09
Hampton	4,332.00	112	38.68
Harrisonburg	2,360.50	55	42.92
Hopewell	1,629.50	41	39.74
Lynchburg	8,239.00	230	35.82
Martinsville	995.50	40	24.89
Newport News	8,897.00	208	42.77
Norfolk	45,673.00	961	47.53
Norton	1,188.50	32	37.14
Petersburg	6,901.50	184	37.51
Portsmouth	12,297.00	320	38.43
Radford	1,190.50	35	34.01
Richmond	68,239.98	1,384	49.31
Roanoke	18,144.50	469	38.69
South Norfolk	2,866.00	72	39.81
Staunton	3,882.50	89	43.62
Suffolk	2,122.50	58	36.59
Warwick	960.50	31	30.98
Waynesboro	1,531.50	38	40.30
Williamsburg	215.00	6	35.83
Winchester	2,322.56	50	46.45
<u>Cities Total</u>	<u>221,665.04</u>	<u>5,126</u>	<u>43.24</u>

Figures compiled by

Department of Welfare and Institutions

APPENDIX D

Population of Virginia, 65 and Over, by Sex, Nativity and Race, 1950

Total	All Classes		Native White			Foreign Born White			Negro			Other		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
213165	98690	114475	164795	74470	90325	5760	3110	2650	42515	21050	21465	95	60	35

Source: Bulletin P-C46,
U. S. Bureau of the Census

INCOME IN 1949 OF PERSONS 65 AND OVER, BY SEX

Sex	Total 65 Yrs. & Over	Per- sons With- out In- come	PERSONS WITH INCOME															Income not Re- ported	
			Total	\$1 to \$499 or Loss	\$500 to \$999	\$1,000 to \$1,499	\$1,500 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,499	\$2,500 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$3,499	\$3,500 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,499	\$4,500 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$5,999	\$6,000 to \$6,999	\$7,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 and Over		Median Income (dol.)
Male	98,690	22,990	68,155	20,020	14,525	9,440	6,260	4,810	2,880	2,495	1,580	1,015	890	1,205	780	855	1,400	984	7,545
Female	114,475	65,740	40,825	21,930	8,600	4,040	1,965	1,215	730	670	310	330	130	245	130	155	375	465	7,910
Total	213,165	88,730	108,980	41,950	23,125	13,480	8,225	6,025	3,610	3,165	1,890	1,345	1,020	1,450	910	1,010	1,775		15,455

Source: Bulletin P-C46
U. S. Bureau of the Census

EMPLOYMENT STATUS—PERSONS 65 AND OVER, 1950

Total	Labor Force				Not in labor force
	Number	Civilian Labor Force			
Male 98690	46630	Total	Employed	Un- employed	52060
		46545	45260	1285	
Female 114475	7990	7990	7770	220	106485
Male and Female 213165	54620	54535	53030	1505	158545

Source: Bulletin P-C46
U. S. Bureau of the Census

Status of Persons 65 and over in Labor Force, by Sex, 1950

	Male	Female	Total
Total	45260	7770	53030
At Work	42945	7145	50090
With a job but not at work	2315	625	2940

Status of Persons 65 and over not in Labor Force, by Sex, 1950

	Male	Female	Total
Total	52060	106485	158545
Keeping house	1215	67320	68535
Unable to work	32175	27235	59410
Inmates of Institutions	2550	2770	5320
Other and not reported	16120	9160	25280

Source: Bulletin P-C46
U. S. Bureau of the Census

APPENDIX E

Extract from Letter from
Dr. Lorin A. Thompson, Director
Bureau of Population and Economic Research
University of Virginia

February 8, 1957.

* * * * *

In response to your request of January 3, we have assembled some information that may be of some help to the Commission dealing with the problems of aging. I am enclosing a copy of the population of Virginia by age, color, and sex for 1950 and 1954 which may be useful. With regard to the second item, employment status of the population 65 and over, I am enclosing two work sheets which summarize the information dealing with this subject from Census Bulletin, PC-46, Table 66. (When you have no further need for these you might return them for our files.)

As to the number of persons 65 and over that are employed, we have prepared the following estimates:

White males	44.8%
White females	5.7
Nonwhite males	44.8
Nonwhite females	9.8

As might be expected the percentage of persons 70 and over who are employed is considerably smaller than that of the group 65 to 69. These percentages are as follows:

	65-69	70-74	75-Over
White males	62.0%	44.1%	24.9%
White females	9.4	5.6	2.0
Nonwhite males	59.6	46.1	28.7
Nonwhite females	15.9	9.3	4.4

Of the group 65 and over, 78,309 of the 233,267 were receiving OASI benefits in 1954; 9,797 of those receiving OASI benefits were employed. We also estimated that 124,762 or 53.5 per cent of those 65 and over were employed and/or under OASI. An estimated 46.5 per cent (108,505) of that group were neither employed nor under OASI in 1954.

We do not have any complete data on the number of persons 65 and over in institutions. I am under the impression that the State Hospital Board and the Department of Corrections can give you a figure on the number of persons under their jurisdictions who are 65 and over. In looking over the last Annual Report of the Department of Welfare the total bed capacity appears to be about 3000. Since the Department has begun to license convalescent homes and other facilities for the aged, the number may increase as the owners bring them up to the minimum standards set for licensing.

There is some data on the educational attainment of persons 65 and over in the 1950 Census. For example, the median years of school completed by all males 25 and over was 8.5. The number of years of school completed by males 65 and over was about 6. Of the females 25 and over the median was 8.9 years, and for those 65 and over it was 7.4.

With regard to the question of income for persons 65 and over, we are enclosing a worksheet which shows the distribution of income in 1949 of persons 65 and over in 1950 in the U. S. and Virginia. We also included the income of persons 65 and over in 1954 as reported in Series P-60, No. 19. This report brings out the fact that incomes of males and females in Virginia were 87% and 77% of the corresponding figures for the U. S. in 1950. The median income of males 65 and over in the U. S. in 1949 was \$1128 and in 1954 it had increased to \$1268. The figure for Virginia in 1949 was \$984 and an approximate estimate for 1954 would be \$1100. The median income of females in Virginia in 1949 was \$465 and is estimated to be \$537 in 1954.

We have no data on the number of persons 65 and over covered by hospitalization, accident, sickness and other insurance. There is also very limited and spotty information on the type of houses used by persons 65 and over. We are not familiar with any published reports on this topic. There are reports of the number of persons living in homes operated by religious and fraternal organizations. The housing and redevelopment authorities have some structures that were designed and built for older persons. I have seen some of these in the Norfolk area.

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APPENDIX F

A BILL to provide for the creation and appointment of a commission on the aging, to prescribe its duties, responsibilities, and powers, and to appropriate moneys for the commission.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia :

1. § 1. There is hereby created in the Executive Department, a Commission on the Aging, hereinafter referred to as the Commission. The Commission shall consist of the State Health Commissioner, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Director of the Department of Welfare and Institutions, the Commissioner of Labor, the Commissioner of Mental Hygiene and Hospitals, hereinafter designated ex-officio members, a chairman, and five other persons, hereinafter designated appointive members, appointed by the Governor from the general public.

§ 2. The Chairman shall be appointed by the Governor for a term to coincide with his term as Governor, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. The appointive members of the Commission shall be appointed for original terms of one, two, three, four and five years respectively, and thereafter for terms of four years each. No appointive member shall hold office for more than two terms.

§ 3. The State Health Commissioner, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Director of the Department of Welfare and Institutions, the Commissioner of Labor and the Commissioner of Mental Hygiene and Hospitals, shall serve without additional compensation. Their traveling and other necessary expenses as members of the Commission shall be paid from available funds appropriated to their respective departments or agencies. When any ex-officio member is unable to attend any meeting of the Commission, he may designate an employee of the department or agency of which he is head to act in his place and stead, but without the right to vote as a member of the Commission.

§ 4. The Chairman of the Commission shall be paid at the rate of eight thousand dollars per annum. The five appointive members shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of ten dollars for each day spent, and shall be reimbursed for their necessary traveling and other expenses incurred, in the performance of their duties.

§5. It shall be the duty of the Commission

(a) To study the economic and physical condition of the residents in the Commonwealth sixty-five years of age and over, hereinafter referred to as the aging, and the employment, medical, educational, recreational and housing facilities available to them, with the view of determining the needs and problems of such persons;

(b) To determine the services and facilities, private and governmental and State and local, provided for and available to the aging and to recommend to the appropriate person or persons such coordination of and changes in such services and facilities as will make them of greater benefit to the aging and more responsive to their needs;

(c) To submit to the Governor each year, a report of its findings, accomplishments and recommendations.

2. There is hereby appropriated for the purposes of the Commission the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for each year of the biennium beginning July one, nineteen hundred fifty-eight.

