

Members of 15 local old people's clubs, known as the "Golden Age" Clubs, were the principal recruits. This basis of membership was chosen since it was felt that for the first experiment it would be wise to select old people accustomed to making adjustments in a group. A number of other old people expressing interest in the camp, however, were also accepted. 66 campers attended the first session, and 55 the second, making a total of 121 in all.

Food was provided by the City, and prisoners from a nearby penal institution were used to perform the necessary domestic work. The campers were housed in permanent cabins, belonging to the camping site.

The staff consisted of two directors drawn from the local welfare authority and a local voluntary welfare federation. There was a resident dietitian and three or four other full-time staff for the duration of the camp. There were also five or six part-time helpers. In order to ensure democratic organisation in the conduct of the camp, a camp-council was instituted, consisting of one representative from each of the ten cabins, to advise the camp directors.

The daily programme of the camp was as follows:-

Campers were roused at 7 a.m. Breakfast was at 8 o'clock, following which campers made their own beds and tidied their cabins. A regular rest-period was observed from 12.45 to 2 o'clock and free time from 4 to 5 o'clock. There was an early supper followed by a social and games period with a camp fire.

Planned activities during the day included community singing, arts and crafts classes, and nature study (the local flora and fauna were studied and one evening was devoted to studying the stars). In addition various games were provided - cards, chequers, shuffleboard and others. Newspapers were available and a canteen was provided. A home-talent night was held, together with square-dancing, film shows, and other entertainments. The final night of each session was a gala occasion taking the form of a fancy hat (instead of fancy dress) parade with prizes awarded.

The conclusions reached as a result of the camp are interesting:-

"(1) Older people are good campers - not just fair, but good. They took cold weather, rain, a change of surroundings and a camp regime and flourished under it.

(2) Older

(2) Older people benefit from a camping experience. In many cases, the benefits of physical well-being and emotional satisfaction exceed that of more youthful campers. Good food and a balanced diet are a welcome change to individuals whom in many cases, are accustomed to solitary meals. Sitting at a table with others means a great deal to someone who has been deprived of family associations for many years

(3) Public and private agencies can work together to make such a camping experience successful.

(4) A camp for older people can follow materially the same camping programme as that for younger persons, with some allowances for physical limitation and the elimination of strenuous sport. Perhaps inspirational gatherings, such as the fireside hours, have greater meaning for the older people. Older persons will attempt new experiences in a group setting that would not attract them as individuals; and programme participation can be exceptionally high.

(5) A chance to participate in camp management by means of a Council is important to older adults and promotes better camp feeling.

(6) Camps for older people should be included in the social planning of the community because the need is there, the older people want it, and the programme can be run successfully."

The camp had the services of a volunteer nurse at night, and was located within easy reach of the local infirmary, should doctors or other specialists be needed.

During the course of the camp not one of the campers caught a cold or had a sickness of any kind. The worst mishap was when one of the elderly women fell and skinned her knee.

A number of other large cities in America, including New York, Chicago and Toronto have also conducted camps for older people.

In the case of Johannesburg, a suitable site for camping offers itself on the Rietvlei Farm, owned by the Social Affairs Department of the City Council. The Council might well interest itself, in collaboration with voluntary organisations, in the provision of a permanent camping site on this Farm, which could be adapted not only for the use of youth, as at present, but also for many elderly people in the city who would appreciate and benefit from a camping holiday.

(d) Miscellaneous

(d) Miscellaneous Leisure-Time Facilities.

Many schemes of a minor nature have been developed overseas for making the leisure-time of old people more satisfying. Among these has been the provision in one city, of free admission to theatres and the productions of drama groups. In another town free transport is provided on the corporation's buses, between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m. and 2 and 4 p.m. but not during peak hours, to enable old people to get around more easily.

The provision of special education facilities for aged people was put forward by delegates to the American National Conference on Aging as a suggestion for enriching the lives of these persons. It was urged that institutions of higher learning, should set up special community colleges catering for the aged. These institutions would have their own fraternities, athletic facilities, bowling-greens and so on.

(e) Personal Adjustment Related to Leisure-Time Needs.

The provision of an adequate range of interests and activities with which to fill their leisure-time needs, is recognised as fundamental in dealing with the problems of the aged.

Factual evidence of the influence which constructive leisure-time facilities may exert upon the emotional adjustment and well-being of aged persons is found in the findings from a study of 388 old men and women carried out in the U.S.A. The results were as follows:-

Adjustment was measured in terms of the four Attitude Section of the four Activities and Attitudes schedule designed by E.W. Burgess, R.C. Caran, and R.J. Hovighurst.

For both men and women, the greater the number of leisure-time activities, the higher was the adjustment category.

For both men and women, a higher proportion of the better adjusted than of the poorly adjusted reported that they had hobbies.

Better adjusted men and women participated more in clubs and organisations than the individuals with lower adjustment scores.

Regular Church attendance and regular Bible reading were reported most often by the best adjusted individuals.

A feeling of economic security was related to good adjustment.

For both men and women, those individuals who saw their friends less often than they did ten years ago had lower adjustment scores.

For men, part-time occupational status was related to good adjustment.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

This investigation has provided factual information on the conditions under which old age pensioners live in Johannesburg. The need for the provision of more adequate services for the welfare of the elderly is clearly indicated.

The greater number of the old age pensioners studied, 46% lived in the lower income group areas of Johannesburg and 30% were living under conditions of hardship. A further 20% covered by the survey lived under conditions which were unsatisfactory in one way or another. The living conditions of only 50% could be regarded as satisfactory from a purely material point of view, and with a few exceptions, the persons in this group were pensioners living in the care of relatives.

Of the 353 old age pensioners living under conditions of hardship 21 or 3% were living alone and under circumstances in which infirmity and ill-health made it impossible for them adequately to care for themselves. Many of these pensioners were unable to do their own shopping and cooking or to dress themselves without considerable difficulty or the assistance of a neighbour or friend.

More than 1 in 5 or 20% of the pensioners were obliged to pay exorbitant rents amounting to 25% or more of their meagre incomes. (Standard 25% of household income.) Three-quarters of this group paid rent equal to over 40% of their income.

Roughly 7% of the old age pensioners group surveyed, shared sleeping accommodation with two or more children, mainly in the homes of relatives. Many of these pensioners were in ill-health and the lack of privacy in a crowded household was a source of hardship. A further one in five pensioners lived under other additional unsatisfactory conditions. Many old people were obliged to climb several flights of stairs to their rooms and flats, while others lived in brick and iron dwellings that were draughty and poorly ventilated, or in dwellings that were damp. Many old people lived in houses and tenements that had outside bathrooms or no bathroom facilities at all.

More than four-fifths of the pensioners were women, and 65% of all pensioners were widowed. The majority of women pensioners were between 65 and 70 years of age, the men being mainly in the age group of 75 to 80 years of age.

Approximately 9% of the pensioners suffered from such ill-health that they were unable to care adequately for themselves without assistance, and 3% needed special full-time care.

Leisure-time activities were confined almost entirely to sedentary occupations such as knitting, sewing, reading and listening to the radio. Only two out of the 701 pensioners included in this study enjoyed any form of club membership.

It is

It is evident from the overall findings of the study that the types of pensioners for whom provision is required are:-

- (a) Old Age Pensioners living under unsatisfactory conditions but otherwise able to manage for themselves. For practical purposes these might be regarded as "able-bodied".
- (b) Old Age Pensioners living under unsatisfactory conditions who would be able to manage for themselves if given moderate assistance with such matters as shopping and cooking. For practical purposes these might be regarded as "slightly infirm".
- (c) Old Age Pensioners living under unsatisfactory conditions for whom special care is necessary. For practical purposes these might be regarded as "infirm".

It must be remembered, however, that the aged do not constitute a homogeneous group any more than any other age group and therefore differentiation and classification are indicated in providing for their needs.

Accordingly the needs of the three groups of pensioners as designated in (a), (b) and (c) will now be considered in relation to some of the provisions made for aged persons overseas. Such provisions have been discussed in detail in a previous chapter and, therefore, will be noted merely in passing here.

In Great Britain and the United States of America, a generally recognised principle is that services for the aged should aim at helping them to live independent lives in their own homes as ordinary members of the community even when they are ill.

Therefore, consideration should be given primarily to the matter of assisting the aged to remain in their own homes for as long as possible by means of domiciliary welfare services.

The domiciliary care of aged persons presupposes home conditions that are satisfactory. It was found in the course of this study that only 3% of those pensioners, for whom domiciliary services would offer an appropriate and adequate form of care, were living under conditions which were otherwise unsuitable. Domiciliary services, therefore, would constitute a relatively permanent means of meeting the needs of only 3% of the pensioners.

In 8% of the cases, where in other respects such services would have sufficed, the amount paid in rental was unduly high. However, domiciliary services would serve as a temporary means of easing the lot of these pensioners until such time as suitable housing with proper care, could be provided. The provision of small dwellings, flatlets and rooms; the placing of old people in private homes, foster care and through out-resident programmes; the provision of co-operative houses and the establishment of residential clubs constitute a practical approach to the need of this particular group.

The survey indicated that 3% of the total number of people included in the study needed full-time specialised care pre-supposing the provision of an institutionalised type of accommodation with trained and semi-trained nursing facilities.

About

About 11% or 80 of the old age pensioners studied were able-bodied men and women living with a married partner. A home situated in a respectable low cost residential area would be the most satisfactory solution for such couples. The British practice of allocating a fixed percentage of all public housing developments for occupation by aged persons merits consideration in Johannesburg, and it is considered that any such scheme should be administered by the local authorities' own Department of Social Affairs to ensure adequate supervision.

Nearly one quarter of the pensioners (25% women and 3% men) were able-bodied persons who required single accommodation and the reservation of specially designed flats or rooms on the ground floors of new blocks of flats for aged men and women would offer a satisfactory and uncomplicated solution to the problem presented by this group.

Schemes, such as colonies, homes and institutions exclusively for old persons tend to segregate them from the rest of the community and to accentuate the handicaps inherent in advanced age. For these reasons this type of housing for old people should be avoided if possible, although, where an unavoidable economy in money and time makes other schemes inexpedient, it may be inevitable.

When the boarding institution or home is the only type of plan, which can be considered, the numerous disadvantages may be avoided to a large extent by adopting the principle of a residential club in preference to an ordinary old age institution. (See pages 74 - 75.) Such clubs, following the precedent of those which have been developed in Canada, should be conducted on the lines of and with the facilities associated with the Y.M.C.A. or Y.W.C.A. thus allowing residents a full measure of personal independence and privacy.

From a study of these findings and a comparison with the services which have been developed overseas, it will be seen that the main needs of the old age pensioners fell into the following categories:-

(1) Accommodation.

- (a) The need for more adequate accommodation for able-bodied old age pensioners.
- (b) The need for more adequate accommodation for slightly infirm old age pensioners.
- (c) The need for more adequate accommodation for infirm old age pensioners.

(2) Domiciliary Welfare Services.

The need for domiciliary welfare services for old age pensioners.

(3) Leisure Services.

The need for more adequate leisure-time services for old age pensioners.

(4) General

(4) General.

The need for more adequate old age pensions and possibly a revision of the methods used in providing old age pensions in South Africa.

Applying the results of the survey to the estimated total number of Old Age Pensioners (excluding those already in Institutions) living in the city, the estimated figure for those requiring accommodation and care is 2020.

ESTIMATE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF OLD AGE PENSIONERS IN JOHANNESBURG REQUIRING ACCOMMODATION AND CARE ON THE BASIS OF FIGURES OBTAINED FROM THE SURVEY.

	<u>No. in Sample.</u>	<u>Probable Limits Johannesburg.</u>
A. <u>Accommodation for the Able-bodied Aged.</u>		
Male	18	103
Female	171	981
Married Couples	39 (78 persons)	223 (456 persons)
Sub Total	267	1,530
B. <u>Accommodation and Care for the Semi-Infirm Aged.</u>		
Male	2	12
Female	49	278
Married Couples	7 (14 persons)	40 (80 persons)
Sub Total	65	370
C. <u>Accommodation and Care for the Infirm Aged.</u>		
Male	6	34
Female	15	86
Married Couples	-	-
Sub Total	21	120
<u>TOTALS.</u>		
Male	26	149
Female	235	1,345
Married Couples	46 (92 persons)	263 (520 persons)
Total	353	2,020

Total

<u>Total No. of Pensioners in Sample.</u>	<u>Estimated Total No. of Pensioners in Johannesburg.</u>
Male 48	314
Female 459	2,637
Married Couples 97 (194 persons)	1,149
Total <u>701</u>	<u>4,000</u>

RECOMMENDATION.

The objects of this study on the living conditions of old age pensioners in Johannesburg was not merely the negative one of focussing attention on the gaps in the services for the welfare of the aged but, from the findings, to assess the various needs of elderly people relative to factual circumstances and to recommend practical steps to meet those needs.

(1) PROVISIONS FOR ABLE-BODIED OLD AGE PENSIONERS.

Nearly three-tenths of the pensioner group studied, numbering 267 persons in all, were able-bodied persons whose primary need was suitable low cost accommodation. The kinds of hardship necessitating their removal to better conditions, may be classified as follows:-

1. Exorbitant rents.
2. Unsatisfactory sleeping accommodation.
3. Absence of a lift.
4. Brick and iron dwellings.
5. Damp dwellings.
6. No/outside bathroom.

It is estimated that there are approximately 1,530 pensioners in Johannesburg, of whom 103 are men, 981 women and 223 married couples, requiring accommodation under this section.

On the accepted modern principle that old people should be housed, as far as possible and in such a way as to remain in fact, ordinary members of the community, living and functioning in it in the same way as all other adult persons, the needs of this group would be met most appropriately by:-

(a) Small Houses or Cottages.

It is recommended that small houses or cottages built in pairs or terraces as a part of normal neighbourhood development, is the most satisfactory type of housing for able-bodied elderly people.

The large

The large communal homes of twenty years ago from which it is almost impossible to eliminate an institutional atmosphere and various degrees of regimentation, are no longer favoured, except specifically for mentally frail elderly people and for old people who need some nursing care and attention but who are not ill enough to be in hospital.

In an effort to arrive at an ideal design the Architect's Benevolent Society of Great Britain in 1956 held a competition for designs for 20 new dwellings for old people together with warden's accommodation. The object of the competition was to obtain a design which would provide imaginatively and economically the various types of dwellings for old people in self-contained homes where the occupants may enjoy a normal life.

(b) Co-operative Houses.

These houses should likewise be integrated into normal neighbourhood development. They are larger houses which may be shared conveniently by four or five old people who cannot afford to live in homes of their own and in any case, prefer a modicum of unobtrusive companionship.

(c) Flatlets or Apartments.

This type of accommodation is recommended as the next best alternative for old people desirous of keeping their independence. They should be preferably the lower floor of blocks of flats for family use. They should also be specially designed for the needs of old people, and graded in different residential areas to meet different income needs.

In Great Britain it is common practice when building blocks of flats in new Housing Schemes to reserve the ground floor flats for elderly persons, and incorporate in them additional helps and conveniences for old people such as hand rails in passages and grips on the wall beside the bath, non-slip flooring and so on.

In 1956, the Scarborough Council of Social Service converted a large house into 8 flatlets for old people. The fourteen-room house has provided one three-roomed flat, two two-roomed flats and five bedsitting rooms. The tenants each have a kitchen unit, electric cooker, electric hot water heater, slow burning fireplace, a separate coal house and share three bathrooms, four toilets and a wash-house, with an electric washing machine and clothes drier. A condition of the improvement grant from the Borough Council to convert the house was that a standard rent be fixed by the Borough Council for each flat. The rates and charges for services such as cleaning of hall, landings, stairs, bathrooms, upkeep of garden, add a similar amount and the total rent varies according to the size of the accommodation from 13/4 to 22/8d . per week.

80 applications were received for the 8 flatlets available which indicates the need of schemes of this kind.

(d) Plus

(d) Plus-Granny Flats.

Plus-granny flats built on to a family house, are an important means of housing old people who wish to remain in close contact with, and yet be independent of their children. In Australia State Grants are made available to families for the necessary alterations and additions to their homes necessary for the housing of their elderly relations.

(e) Foster Home Care.

This is a scheme whereby arrangements are made for old people to live with ordinary families in the community, and provides the warmth and interest of a family atmosphere for the aged person as well as normal contact with the rest of the community.

(f) Residential Clubs.

Finally, residential clubs run on independent lines are to be recommended as offering freedom and continued independence in the community, whilst at the same time providing companionship.

(2) PROVISIONS FOR SLIGHTLY INFIRM OLD AGE PENSIONERS.

During the course of the survey it was revealed that one in every 10 pensioners were slightly infirm according to the meaning of the term as previously defined. (See Pages 48 - 49.) The primary need of this category pensioners is suitable low cost accommodation together with Domiciliary Welfare Services.

The types of hardship experienced and which indicate how necessary it is that other accommodation be provided are as follows:-

1. Infirmity of Pensioners living alone.
2. Exorbitant rents.
3. Unsatisfactory sleeping accommodation.
4. Absence of a lift.
5. Brick and iron dwellings.
6. Damp dwellings.
7. No outside bathroom.

It is estimated that the number of old age pensioners in this group in Johannesburg, classified according to sex distribution is as follows:-

12 men, 278 women and 40 married couples.

Every

Every effort should be made to persuade the relation of such elderly persons to agree to care for them, and to assist families who undertake to do so. However, if there are no near relatives these pensioners should be housed as independent members of the community and institutionalised care should be avoided as far as possible. The recommendations given in A above, are also applicable to this group with the essential additions of:-

(a) Home Help Services.

These services entail the employment of trained home helps to help old people with household chores which are beyond their physical strength. According to the British Ministry of Health's Annual Report for 1954, many authorities are providing a night service where sitting up with patients or aged persons is required to relieve friends and relations or where none are available.

(b) Meals-on-Wheels Services.

The provision of mobile canteens providing one hot meal a day to needy old people unable to cook for themselves.

(c) Laundry Services.

The provision of cheap laundry or laundrette services specially adapted to the needs of old people, where they would be assisted with their washing at a minimum cost.

(d) Bathing Services.

The provision of mobile or fixed bathing services for old people who have no bathing facilities or who are unable to bath themselves without assistance.

(e) Home Chiropody, Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy.

The organisation of mobile treatment services to overcome some of the most common and potentially serious ailments of old people.

(f) Casework and Counselling.

The maintenance of friendly contact with and supervision of aged men and women by trained social workers with a view to ameliorating hardship and need whether it should arise from material or emotional problems.

(3) PROVISIONS FOR INFIRM OLD AGE PENSIONERS.

Approximately 3 in every 100 pensioners visited during the course of this study were found to be infirm, in so far as they needed specialised care. As these pensioners were unable adequately to care for themselves the problems confronting them would most appropriately be met by the institution type accommodation with trained nursing staff and proper equipment. It is estimated that there are 34 men and 86 women among the pensioners in Johannesburg needing institutional care of this type.

(4) DOMICILIARY

(4) DOMICILIARY WELFARE SERVICES.

All types of old age pensioners can benefit from domiciliary welfare services.

Where existing accommodation is satisfactory, the provision of domiciliary services as a means of caring for the aged is both economic and sound psychologically. Unfortunately, the results of the Johannesburg survey showed that only a few pensioners suffering hardship lived in accommodation that was in other respects suitable but it is considered that, as a temporary measure, domiciliary welfare services can be valuable in ameliorating the hardships of pensioners until suitable accommodation could be provided.

These services include:-

1. Casework and counselling with the aged.
2. Home help services.
3. Meals-on-wheels.
4. Laundry services.
5. Books-on-wheels.
6. Home Chiropody, Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy.
7. Emergency help.
8. Domiciliary care of the infirm.
9. Night sitters.
10. Outings with transport provided.
11. Wheel-chair pushers.
12. Bathing Services.

The following report of a group Home Help Service for old people, organised by the Public Health Department of the City of Portsmouth has recently been received and is reproduced below for information:-

The objects of the group scheme are (a) to provide continuous attendance of the same home help in an endeavour to keep old people at home as long as possible, and (b) to reduce the cost of the service by decreasing or abolishing travelling time between cases. These arrangements have the effect of reducing the number of helps working in the same district, and, by increasing the efficiency of the service, enables assistance to be provided for more applicants. (It has often happened that up to 12 helps were employed on different cases in the same district, mainly because the times of attendance were usually the same.)

A home help who is especially interested in old people's welfare, and whose capabilities are suitable for this special task, is allocated to a group of 6 - 8 old people living in close proximity to each other within a radius of up to half-a-mile. She carries out the normal duties of a home help, plus such personal attention as would be given by a relative, e.g. washing, toilet, etc. but no nursing is attempted. The home help is allowed to use her discretion on the times of attendance, within the total number of hours allocated initially on the recommendation of the district health visitor according to the needs of the person requiring assistance; these times are settled between the help and the patient when an area is brought into the scheme and a help is allotted. The weekly number of hours remains static unless, of course, there are any changes in the circumstances, such as removal to hospital or from district, death, etc. At least one visit a day is aimed at, although there may be a longer period between visits if the help considers that daily attendance is not essential.

Any

Any new cases occurring in the area of a group are taken on by the home help if she is able to do so. Where practicable, the home helps relieve each other during holidays, sickness, etc. No time sheets are furnished weekly, as is done for normal cases, but the help has to keep a diary of attendances, which is inspected periodically.

To date seven groups have been instituted and more are at present under consideration and experience has shown that, although admission to hospital or other accommodation has not been materially prevented, the regular attendance of the same home help has been beneficial to the general well-being of the old people and has resulted in a considerable financial saving, thus enabling more assistance to be given to other applicants. Owing to financial considerations many cases have to be allotted fewer hours than they would wish and which the department would like to allow.

(5) LEISURE-TIME SERVICES.

Less than 3 in every 100 pensioners surveyed had any hobby and only two in the 701 pensioners studied belonged to a club.

Old people need opportunity for self-expression and creative leisure-time pursuits as much as any other member of the community. In order to ensure adequate opportunity for the expression of these needs and also to mitigate the loneliness which often accompanies old age the following recreational services should be provided:-

1. Clubs for old people.
2. Home visiting schemes.
3. Holiday schemes for the aged.
4. Arts and Crafts classes.
5. Miscellaneous schemes e.g. the procuring of special rates for old people attending concerts and other forms of entertainment and reduced transport fares to enable them to get about more easily.
6. Organised outings into the country.
7. A neighboured Old People's Birthday Diary.

(6) GENERAL.

It is evident from the findings of this study on the living conditions of Old Age Pensioners in Johannesburg that the majority of the old age pensioners suffering hardship as defined in this report were doing so because of exorbitant rentals and adverse housing conditions. Undoubtedly, some of the contributory factors to the conditions of hardship encountered might be partly eliminated by increasing the Old Age Pension to a more realistic figure relative to present day living costs and as a long term measure by introducing a contributory pension scheme.

The recommendations

The recommendations which have been made are based upon the needs of elderly people and the gaps in services and facilities for them uncovered during the investigations and considerable expenditure will be involved if the above recommendations are to be implemented. The question of precedence therefore, arises, and there is much evidence in support of the fact that the group most urgently requiring suitable accommodation and care is that of the "slightly infirm". This type of person belongs neither in a home for the chronic sick nor in an ordinary home for able-bodied people of advanced age in which applicants are required to be physically and mentally fit. It is strongly recommended, therefore, that accommodation and care for infirm aged persons be given primary and immediate consideration and that steps be taken to initiate services to meet this most urgent need with as little delay as possible and to press for the necessary funds in support of the undertaking. The balance of recommended services and facilities should then be considered according to greatest need until the back log of requirements has been brought up to date. Nevertheless planning for the future with its envisaged proportionate increase in the number of persons 65 years and over should not be neglected.

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ANNEXURE A.

COPY OF CYLCOSTYLED FORM SUBMITTED TO BRANCH POST OFFICES
IN JOHANNESBURG FOR THE RECORDING OF INFORMATION
IN REGARD TO OLD AGE PENSIONERS.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

OUERDOMSPENSIOENE.

Name (Mr./Mrs./Miss);
Naam (Mnr./Mev./Mej.);

Address;
Adres

Date of Birth;
Geboortedatum

DWELLING AND OCCUPANCY.			RENT.																																																																										
(a) Do S. or S. and Sp. live in:- Sub-economic house 1 Sub-economic flat 2 Private house 3 Flat 4 Furnished room(s) 5 Unfurnished room(s) 6 Other (specify) 7			(1) Have S. or S. and Sp.:- A living-room for own use only 1 A living-room shared with others in same H.H. 2 A living-room shared with other H.H.(s) 3 No living-room 4			(a) Do S. or S. and Sp. pay rent:- Yes 1 No 2																																																																							
(b) If S. or S. and Sp. live in a house, is it:- Detached 1 Semi-detached 2 Terraced 3 Other (specify) 4 Inapplicable 5			(m) Have S. or S. and Sp.:- Their own kitchen 1 A shared kitchen 2 No kitchen 3			(b) No rent paid because dwelling is:- Rent-free 1 Owner occupied 2 Other 3 Refusal 4 Inapplicable 5																																																																							
(c) If S. or S. and Sp. live in a house, is it:- Double-storey 1 Single-storey 2 Inapplicable 3			(n) If no kitchen, what arrangements are made for meals:- 			(c) Amount paid for rent p.w./p.m./refusal/inapplicable.																																																																							
(d) If S. or S. and Sp. live in a flat, is it:- In block 1 Converted house 2 Other 3 Inapplicable 4			(o) Has S. a separate bedroom: Yes 1 No 2 Has Sp. a separate bedroom: Yes 3 No 4 Do S. and Sp. share a bedroom together: Yes 5 No 6 (excluding other members of H.H.) If no, do S. or Sp. or S. and Sp. share a bedroom with:			(d) Rent includes payment for:- Water 1 Light and fuel 6 Water and light 2 Water, light and fuel 7 Fuel 3 Refusal 8 Water and light 4 Inapplicable 9 Light 5 None 0																																																																							
(e) If S. or S. and Sp. live in Room(s), is it:- In house 1 In converted house 2 In flat 3 In block of rooms 4 Other 5 Inapplicable 6			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">Age</th> <th colspan="3">Sex</th> <th colspan="3">Relation to S</th> </tr> <tr> <th>S.</th> <th>Sp.</th> <th>Both</th> <th>S.</th> <th>Sp.</th> <th>Both</th> <th>S.</th> <th>Sp.</th> <th>Both</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 person</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 persons</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 persons</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 persons</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inapplicable</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Age			Sex			Relation to S			S.	Sp.	Both	S.	Sp.	Both	S.	Sp.	Both	1 person										2 persons										3 persons										4 persons										Inapplicable										(e) Amount paid by S. or S. and Sp. for board and lodging p.w./p.m./refusal/inapplicable.		
	Age			Sex			Relation to S																																																																						
	S.	Sp.	Both	S.	Sp.	Both	S.	Sp.	Both																																																																				
1 person																																																																													
2 persons																																																																													
3 persons																																																																													
4 persons																																																																													
Inapplicable																																																																													
(f) If S. or S. and Sp. live in flat/room, is it:- In basement 1 On ground floor 2 On first floor 3 On second floor or higher 4 Inapplicable 5			(p) Have S. or S. and Sp.:- An inside bathroom 1 An outside bathroom 2 No bathroom 3			(f) Amount paid by S. or S. and Sp. for mortgage p.w./p.m./refusal/inapplicable.																																																																							
(g) If S. or S. and Sp. live in flat/room, is there:- Lift 1 Stairs 2 Both 3 Inapplicable 4			(q) Is the bathroom:- Used by S. or S. and Sp. only 1 Shared with others in same H.H. 2 Shared with other H.H.'s 3 Inapplicable 4			(g) Amount paid by S. or S. and Sp. for rates and taxes quarterly/half-yearly/annually/ refusal/inapplicable.																																																																							
(h) Walls:- Brick 1 Galvanised iron 2 Brick and iron 3			(r) Have S. or S. and Sp. access to:- Flush water closet 1 Other 2			(h) Amounts paid by S. or S. and Sp. for transport:- S. p.w./p.m./none/refusal/inapplicable. Sp. p.w./p.m./none/refusal/inapplicable.																																																																							
(i) Is dwelling:- Damp 1 Dry 2			(s) Is the closet:- Inside 1 Outside 2			(i) Is dwelling condemned:- Yes 1 No 2																																																																							
(j) Is dwelling condemned:- Yes 1 No 2			(t) Is the closet:- Used by S. or S. and Sp. only 1 Shared with others in same H.H. 2 Shared with other H.H.'s 3 Shared with other dwellings 4			(j) Is dwelling condemned:- Yes 1 No 2																																																																							
(k) Is dwelling:- Clean 1 Dirty 2 Average 3						(k) Is dwelling:- Clean 1 Dirty 2 Average 3																																																																							
						(v) Does house/flat/room have:- Electric light: Yes 1 No 2 Laid-on water: Yes 1 No 2 Stand No.:																																																																							

DEFINITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS TO INVESTIGATORS.

1. AIM OF THE STUDY.

The objects of this study are to determine the problem of old age pensioners living in the city; the nature of these problems; and possible means of alleviating them. In pursuance of these aims, the enquiry will, inter alia, cover the nature of the living conditions of old age pensioners, the adequacy or inadequacy of the Government old age pension, and the recreational and health facilities available to and utilised by old age pensioners in Johannesburg. The report will make recommendations designed to improve the living conditions and to alleviate the problems of the aged.

2. SCOPE OF THE STUDY.

The study will be confined to a sample, randomly selected, of all persons living within the Municipal boundaries of Johannesburg who are in receipt of the Government old age pension, with the exception of persons living in institutions or homes for the aged who will be excluded from the scope of the survey.

3. CONSTRUCTION OF THE SCHEDULE.

The schedule has been constructed in such a way as to facilitate the ultimate coding of the results of the interviews. In completing each schedule, the investigator is required, in most instances to ring the numeral which symbolises the appropriate response to each particular question or item of information. In such instances as "Income Household" (B), however, the information cannot be recorded in coded form, but will have to be entered in full in every case.

4. GENERAL.

- (a) The investigator must become thoroughly familiar with the contents of the schedule and with the definitions accompanying it.
- (b) Each investigator will be furnished with a list of the names and addresses of old age pensioners who are to be included in the study. The sample selected and the list of names and addresses supplied to investigators will be so designed as to eliminate all possible influences of prejudices or bias. It must, therefore, be stressed that on no account are investigators to interchange lists, or to visit addresses not included in the list supplied to them.
- (c) A separate schedule must be completed in respect of each old age pensioner indicated on the list. The schedule is designed to include information concerning the spouse of any pensioner interviewed. In those cases where the old age pensioner (subject) and his/her spouse are both in receipt of an old age pension, only one schedule need be completed in respect of the couple as a unit.
- (d) Where the pensioner cannot be traced, or where information is refused, the schedule must contain the name and address of the pensioner, and the reason, clearly stated, for the non-completion of the schedule.

(e) If the

- (e) If the pensioner is to be found at an address other than that supplied on the list, no other address must, under any circumstances, be supplied by the investigator, except after consultation with the Editor.
- (f) The serial number on the schedule must not be left blank, and will be filled in by the Editor.
- (g) The "Remarks" column on the schedule must be used for supplementing any information recorded in the body of the schedule.
- (h) The schedule must be completed and returned to the Editor as soon as possible. In the event of an investigator finding it necessary to retain a particular schedule for any length of time, this fact must be reported to the Editor, who must be furnished with the name and address of the pensioner in question, the date on which this name was supplied to the investigator and the reason for the delay in returning the completed schedule.
- (i) Omissions are serious. The investigator should be on her guard against the omission of any information whatsoever.

(i) Pensioner.

- (a) Any person who is in receipt of a Government old age pension in terms of Act No. 22 of 1928, as amended by Act No. 34 of 1937.
- (b) The word subject relates to the pensioner living at the address supplied. If the pensioner (subject) is married and is living with his/her spouse, then his/her spouse must be entered on the schedule under the heading "Spouse". In cases where both spouses are old age pensioners, the male spouse is to be considered as the subject, and his wife as the spouse.

(ii) Heading of the Sheet.

- (a) The name, address and suburb of the subject and the spouse, if any, must be entered in the space indicated, together with the year of birth sex, marital status, and whether the person(s) concerned are old age pensioners.
- (b) Sex must be entered as M or F, corresponding to male or female.
- (c) Marital status must be entered as M for married, W for widowed, D for divorced, X for never married. Separated, but not divorced persons must be entered as S.
- (d) The investigator must enter her initials in the space indicated followed by the date of her visit. The space for the initials of the Editor and the editing date must be left blank.

(iii) Household

(iii) Household.

- (a) A household is a group of persons or even one person whose domestic economy is governed substantially by one domestic budget.
 - (1) A household will usually have independent occupation of a room, rooms, flat or house; a household will usually make one single periodic rent payment or other payment for dwelling space; the members of the household will usually share a common table and a common living room or living rooms.
 - (2) Lodgers, visitors and resident servants are members of households, never independent households.
 - (3) Sub-tenant households, even when their members are related to members of the household of which they are sub-tenants, are independent households.
 - (4) A person who pays rent for a room or rooms to another person or group of persons, and provides for his own food, constitutes an independent household. A person who lodges with a household and buys little or none of his food separately from the rest of the household is, however, a member of that household, and not an independent household.
- (b) Tenant - A tenant is a person or household paying rent to a landlord in consideration or rights of occupancy of a dwelling or part of dwelling.
- (c) Sub-tenant - A sub-tenant is a tenant occupying part of a dwelling in respect of which his landlord is himself a tenant.
- (d) Lodger - A lodger is a member of a household who is not related by blood or marriage, to the head of that household.
- (e) Visitor - A visitor, when distinguished from other members of a household, is so distinguished on the grounds that he or she is regarded as properly belonging to some other household and as being present only temporarily and on a more or less casual footing in the household that is being investigated.
- (f) The household is the unit in this investigation, not the family.

(iv) Household

(iv) Household Composition.

- (a) Index and Identifying Name - An identifying name must be entered on a separate line in the second column of this section for every member of the household. This identifying name is needed solely to avoid possible errors and omissions, and will not be made use of in any way whatever by the Department, or for publication purposes. When all members of the household have been entered, they must be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., consecutively in Column 1. The subject should be entered first in Column 2, followed by the subject's spouse and other blood relations. These should precede all other members of the household.
- (b) Relationship to Subject - It must be noted carefully that relationships are to be expressed as relationships to the subject, and not to the head of the household. Such relationships are to be expressed as wife, daughter, cousin, etc. Members of the household not related by blood or marriage to the subject are to be described as lodgers or visitors. Illegitimate and adopted children are to be counted as children.
- (c) Head of Household - It will be noted that in the section relating to "Household Composition", there is a heading relating to the "Head of the Household". The head of the household, where the household consists of one family, is the father of the family, and in other cases the head is that person to whom is attributed a position analogous to that of a father of the family.
- (1) Visitors, lodgers and servants can never be the head of the household.
 - (2) If a household contains minor, unmarried child(ren) and one or both grandparents, the grandparents shall be reckoned in loco parentis.
 - (3) In a household in which there is no father, his widow is to be counted as the head of the household unless she is a non-earner with adult or married earner children.
 - (4) Where there is more than one family in the household, the head of the family with minor, unmarried child(ren) is to be counted as the head of the household.
 - (5) In those cases in which more than one family in the household is composed of both parents and minor, unmarried child(ren), the eldest spouse from among those who have minor, unmarried children in the household is the head.
 - (6) Where a

- (6) Where a household is composed of unmarried males and females, with no minor child(ren), the eldest male, if an earner, is to be counted as head, but if a non-earner, the eldest female, if an earner, is to be reckoned as head. If neither the eldest male nor female is an earner, the first earner member of the household, in order of seniority, is to be counted as head.
- (d) It is not intended that the investigator should lose time in the field in an attempt to apply complex rules to the definition of the head. If the investigator is in doubt as to who is the head of the household, he must make an immediate choice and enter a remark at the foot of the sheet indicating the other possible head or heads.
- (e) Relatives - Any person having blood or marriage ties with the subject and his/her spouse. Step-relatives, adopted and illegitimate children are to be regarded as relative.
- (f) Adults - For the purposes of this study, adults are to be considered as all members of the household over the age of 16 years.
- (g) Children - Conversely, children are to be counted as members of the household under the age of 16 years.
- (v) Eligibility for Old Age Pension.
 - (a) This section must be completed for both S or Sp. regardless of whether or not they are already in receipt of an old age pension.
 - (1) The value of property as an approximate amount will suffice, if the actual amount is not known. Where an approximate amount is given, this fact must be recorded.
 - (2) This sub-section must be kept blank and will be completed by the Editor.
- (vi) Income of Household. (Excluding S or S and Sp.)
 - (a) Income is the sum of earnings of the members of the household excluding income of S or S and Sp., together with the money income and the monetary value of all income in kind accruing to members of the household as a unit.
 - (1) "Household Income" thus includes rents other than from sub-tenants, interest, dividends, annuities, pension of all kinds, social service income, receipts from charity and other compassionate contributions.

(2) Household

- (2) Household income also includes the value of garden produce.
 - (3) The earnings of lodgers are not to be counted as part of the household income, but the amount received from lodgers in payments of board and lodging is to be added to the total household income. The amount earned by lodgers need not be reflected on the schedule.
- (b) An earner is any person who habitually works for wages, salaries, fees, profits, or any other direct gain or remuneration.
- (1) Persons described by the above definition but temporarily incapacitated by sickness or otherwise temporarily unemployed, are reckoned as earners.
 - (2) Domestic servants employed by a household, as also lodgers and visitors, are not to be counted among the household's earners.
 - (3) All members of a household who habitually work in a business belonging to that household, e.g., a shop, from which the household derives direct gain, are counted as earners, whether they are paid a direct remuneration for their services or not.
- (c) Earnings are the wages, salary, or other monetary gain, together with the monetary value of any direct non-monetary gain, derived by an earner from his occupation.
- (1) Earnings include tips, overtime pay and bonuses.
 - (2) Earnings include the monetary value of free quarters, free meals, free uniforms, special medical facilities, free transport, and other amenities or perquisites which are estimated to save the householder money.
 - (3) Fines, deductions for spoiled work, deductions for pension funds, are not part of earnings.
 - (4) The cost of transport of an earner between his home and his work place is to be considered in calculating his earnings, but the cost of transport of an earner in the actual performance of his occupation, as, e.g., the travelling expenses of a commercial traveller or social worker, are deducted in arriving at earnings, provided that such deduction is warranted by the custom of the occupation.

(d) Last

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