

Old age (1952)

FLORIDA'S OLDER POPULATION

By

T. Stanton Dietrich, Ph. D.
Florida State University

Research Report No. 2

Retirement Research Division
FLORIDA STATE IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION
Walter E. Keyes, Director

Tallahassee

January, 1952

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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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FOREWORD

This study of changes in Florida's older population during the Twentieth Century was prepared by Dr. T. Stanton Dietrich, Assistant Professor of Sociology, the Florida State University, in cooperation with the Retirement Research Division of the Florida State Improvement Commission. It constitutes the second of a series of research reports which, it is hoped, will contribute materially to our knowledge of older people in Florida and thus lay the groundwork for an action program. The first report, The Retired Population of St. Petersburg: Its Characteristics and Social Situation, appeared in November, 1950.

During 1951 the Florida State University cooperated with this agency in carrying out studies of white persons aged 60 and over living in St. Cloud and Winter Park. The Florida State Improvement Commission for its part during the summer of 1951 surveyed white retired persons residing in Orlando and West Palm Beach, the field work being performed by graduate students of the University of Florida. Social scientists of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College joined with this Commission at the same time to study Negroes 60 years of age and over in the West Palm Beach community. Reports of these projects are now in preparation.

Florida has been receiving important numbers of aged migrants for decades and, as Doctor Dietrich indicates, there is every reason to believe that the trend will be intensified during the present decade. Our best hope for coping with the problems of social adjustment created by this influx of older people lies in careful study of the migrants and their impact upon both local communities and the state as a whole. Such study, to be of maximum benefit, must focus on all persons in their later years, not merely those who are retired.

Irving L. Webber, Supervisor
Retirement Research Division
Florida State Improvement Commission

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* Maps and figures used in this study were prepared by Robert W. Mohrfeld, of the Retirement Research Division staff.

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SUMMARY

Few states have equalled the phenomenal growth of Florida's population during the current century. Since 1900, the population of Florida has increased from 529,000 to 2,771,000--more than 400 percent.

Almost 40 percent of this increase occurred in the past ten years. Between 1940 and 1950 Florida's population grew by 867,000--more than twice the increase for any other ten-year period this century--and no other state, except for Arizona and California in the Far West, exceeded Florida's 46 percent population increase.

Contributing to this remarkable upsurge was the migration of large numbers of people from other parts of the country. Over two-thirds of the increase between 1940 and 1950 was accounted for by more than a half-million newcomers from other areas. While Florida was gaining 591,000 new residents, the remainder of the South was losing over 2,000,000 people to other regions.

Perhaps one of the outstanding features of the vast movement of some 60,000 annual arrivals in Florida during the past decade has been the large proportion (16.5%) of older people among the migrants. It has been estimated that of the 592,000 new arrivals in Florida since 1940, approximately 97,000 were 65 years of age or older in 1950: 41,000 were over 64 years old when they arrived, and another 56,000 were between 55 and 64

years old.

Since 1940, the older population of Florida has increased by 80 percent--from 131,217 in 1940 to 237,495 in 1950--and by 1950 it represented 8.6 percent of the total population; in other words, by 1950, one out of every 12 persons was over 64 years of age. During the 50-year period since 1900, the older population increased by 1604 percent compared with the 392 percent increase for the population under 65 years of age.

A vast majority of these older migrants to Florida are white persons--hence, in 1940 less than one-fifth of the population 65 and over was nonwhite, although over one-fourth of the total population was nonwhite. Moreover, Florida was the only state in which the proportion of white persons in the older ages was considerably higher than in the total population. This is another indication that many older white people are moving to Florida.

There can be little question in view of the evidence that the sharp rise in the number and proportion of older people will continue during the 1950-1960 decade. Florida therefore faces the prospect of the very real and challenging problems attending adjustments to a rapidly aging population.

To anticipate the extent and intensity of these problems of social adjustment will require that social scientists under-

take careful studies. Planning for the immediate and future social and economic needs of the old-age group so that younger people will not be unduly burdened poses a serious and complex problem.

FLORIDA'S OLDER POPULATION

T. Stanton Dietrich
Florida State University

Introduction

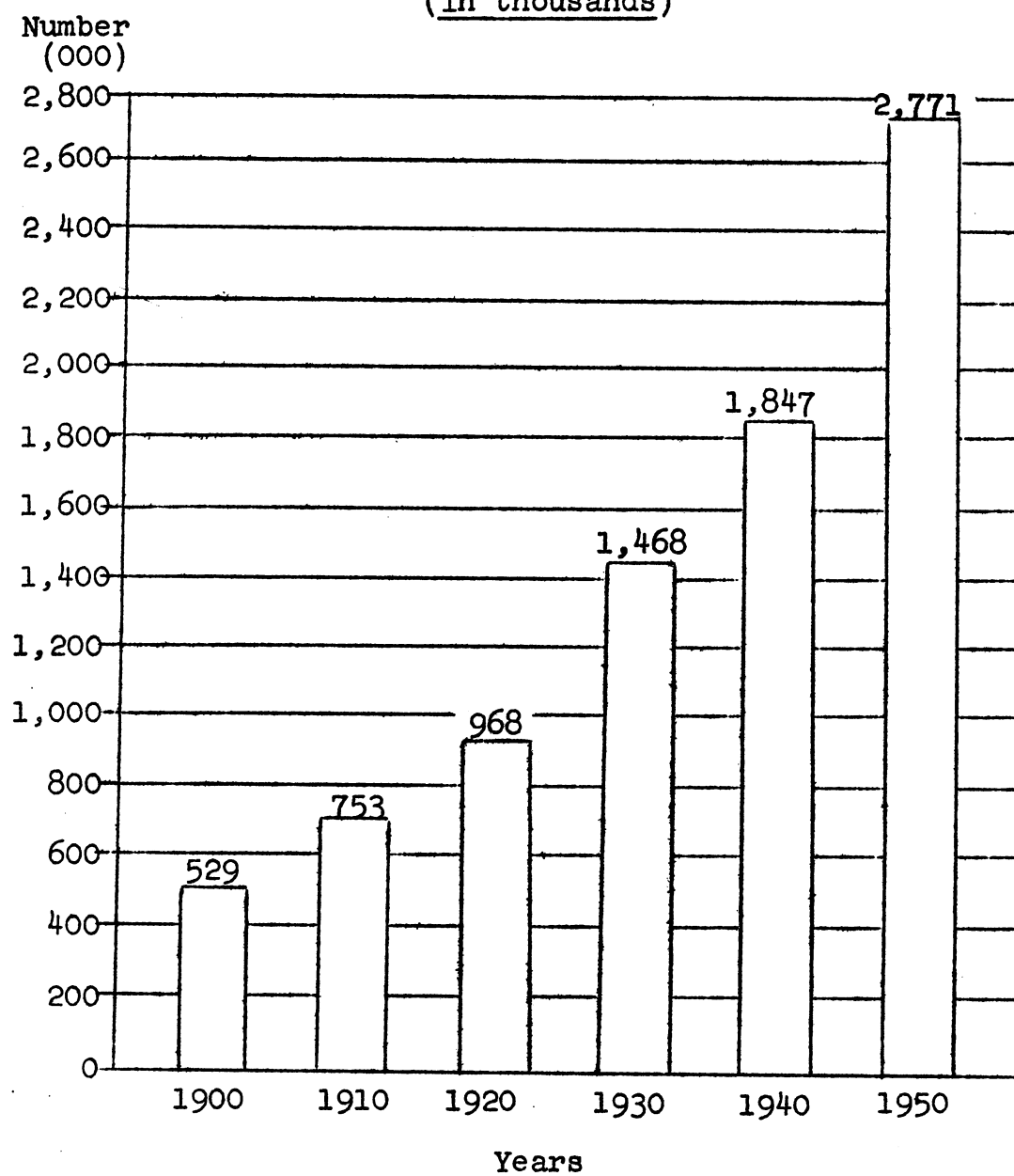
At the halfway mark in the Twentieth Century, the final official figures of the United States Census reveal that the number of Florida residents has edged very close to the 3,000,000 mark. Since 1900, the population of Florida has grown from approximately 529,000 to 2,771,000, an increase of more than 2,242,000 people (Figure I). This represents an increase of over 400 percent for the first half of the present century, or, to state it another way, it shows that four-fifths (80.9%) of Florida's growth has taken place in the past fifty years, and almost one-half (49.4%) has occurred within the last 20 years.

In the latest census period (1940-1950), almost 900,000 persons were added to the population of Florida, the greatest numerical increase for any ten-year period in its history. In terms of percentages, the 46 percent increase for 1940-1950 was not quite as large as the 52 percent growth during the 1920-1930 decade; however, only California (53%) and Arizona (50%) showed larger relative increases (Map I). When compared with the growth of other states and with the 15 percent increase for the United States, the population increase for Florida in the past decade assumes phenomenal proportions.

Obviously, this extraordinary population increase has vast and far-reaching implications for the various aspects of social life in Florida. There are few other data that so readily detect and analyze the direction and potential intensity of social

FIGURE I

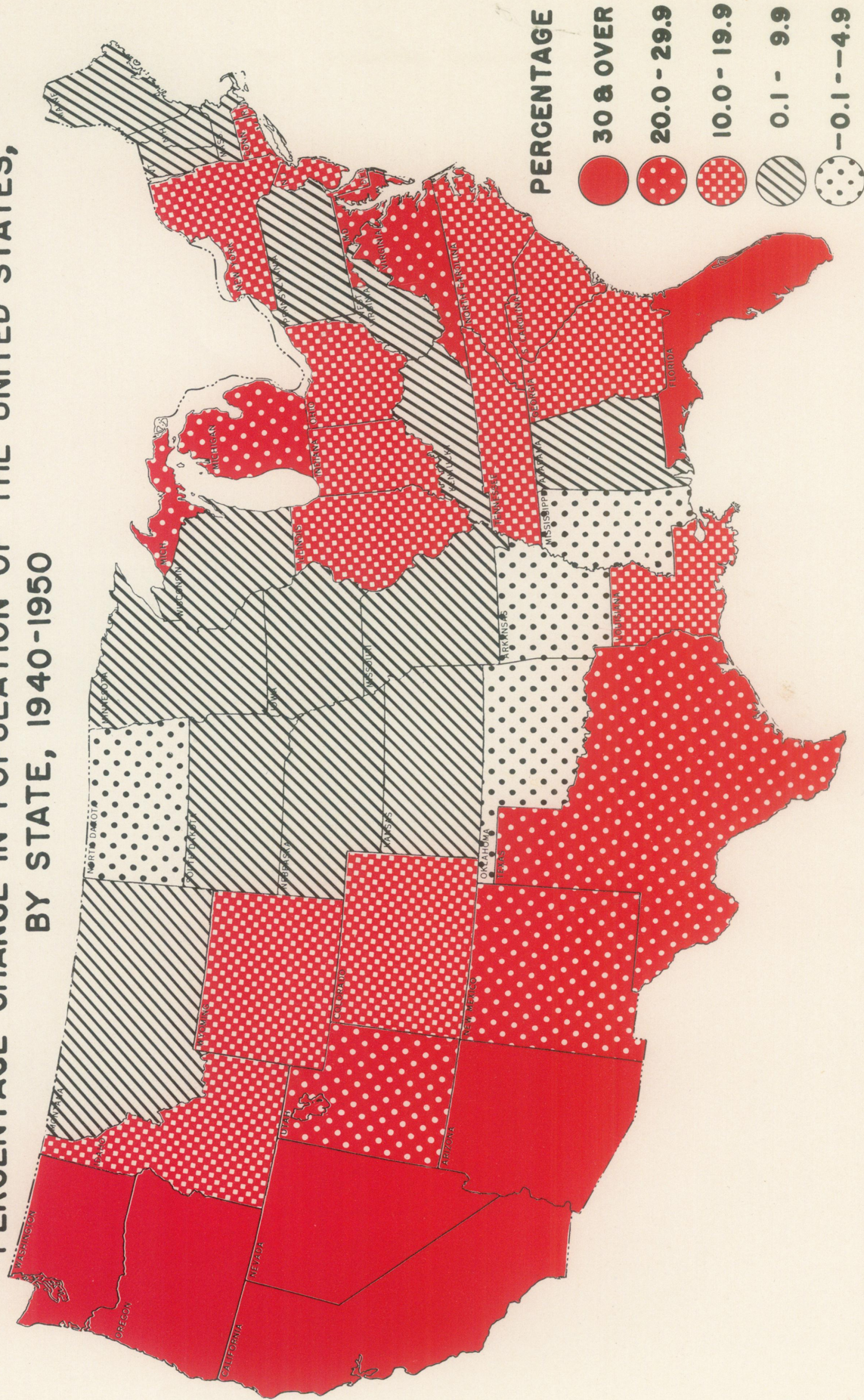
Growth of Population in Florida: 1900-1950
(In thousands)



Source: APPENDIX, Table A.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY STATE, 1940-1950

MAP
I



° SOURCE: PRELIMINARY REPORTS, U.S. CENSUS

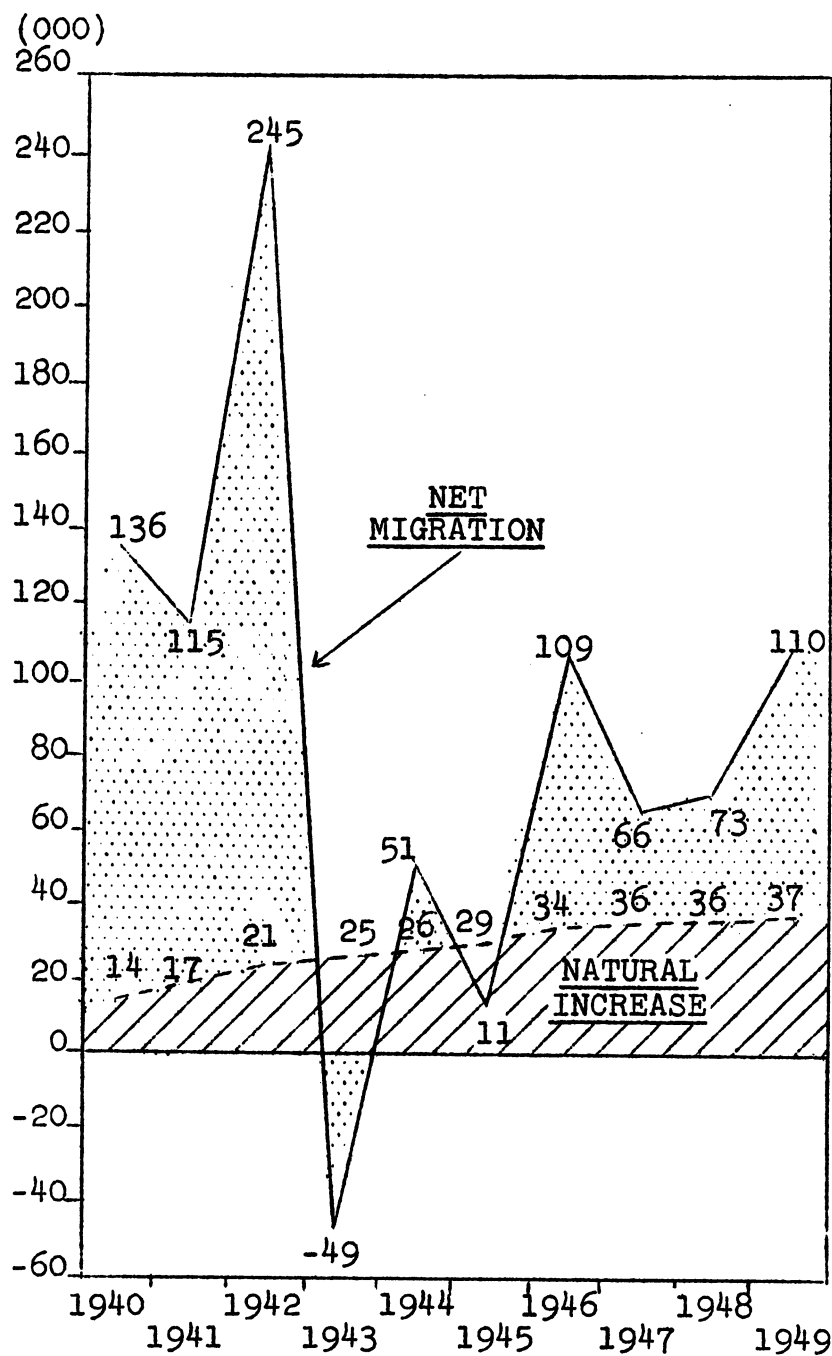
change in a society as do reliable and adequate facts concerning the population characteristics of a community.

In order to understand the significance of population changes, it should be kept in mind that over a period of time several factors may contribute to bring about an increased population: the birth rate may increase, the death rate may decrease, or the number of persons coming into an area from other places may increase. Actually, the unusually large population increase in Florida during the last decade was due to the operation of all three of these factors. The birth rate rose from 17.6 to 23.3, the death rate declined from 11.2 to 9.5, and migration into the state was very high. It is estimated that 275,000 were added by natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and 597,000 by migration to Florida from other areas--all told, an increase of 867,000 (Figure II); this is almost equal to the entire population of the state in 1920.

However, a large numerical or percentage increase of a population is not the sole, or even the most important, clue to impending social changes which, in turn, forecast potential social problems. The real significance of an increasing population is found through analysis of the various types of people who contributed to the increase: were there more men than women? Were they mainly white or nonwhite people? Were they rural or urban residents? Was there a large number of children in the below-school-age or in the school-age groups? How many were in the so-called labor force or employed group? How many were in the older age groups, particularly over 65 years of age? These

FIGURE II

Annual Growth of Population In Florida
by Natural Increase and Net Migration: 1940-1949
(In thousands)



Source: ANNUAL REPORT OF FLORIDA VITAL STATISTICS, 1949 (Supplement No. 1), and U. S. Census "Intercensal Population Estimates", POPULATION REPORTS, Series P-25, No. 47, March 9, 1951.

are but a few of the many types of population groups that should be studied in order to evaluate the full social meaning of a population increase such as that experienced by Florida in recent years.

Instead of attempting to present a complete analysis of Florida's population, this study is limited to one of the most striking features of the population growth--the sharp rise in the number and proportion of older persons.

For this purpose age 65 will be used as the lower limit of "old age." The selection of 65 is purely arbitrary; it is generally recognized that aging is a process which proceeds at various rates in different individuals and that chronologic age often tells little about effective physiological and mental age. But it is convenient to segregate the population aged 65 and over for study because many census tabulations employ that classification. Furthermore, 65 is the age at which primary Old Age and Survivors Insurance benefits are payable and at which retirement is compulsory for many employees. It is necessary to keep in mind, however, the many shortcomings of age 65 or any other calendar bench mark as the beginning of old age.

Since it is well established that the favorable climatic conditions of Florida have over a long period attracted winter visitors to the state, it is logical to suppose that a number of these annual visitors, particularly among the older or retired persons, have been induced to establish permanent residence in Florida. It is known, for instance, that several communities, such as St. Petersburg, St. Cloud, Winter Park, Lake Worth,

Melbourne, and Bradenton, already have especially large numbers of older people. What is not known definitely, however, is the exact extent to which people in the older ages represent a disproportionate share of the state's population.

To secure more adequate and reliable information about the extent of old-age and retirement problems in Florida, the Governor in 1949 issued an executive order directing the Florida State Improvement Commission to study the matter and establishing a Citizens Committee on Retirement in Florida. The Improvement Commission subsequently activated a Retirement Research Division to devote its full attention to getting the needed facts. One study of the older population in St. Petersburg already has been completed and a report has been published,¹ and others are underway in St. Cloud, Winter Park, Orlando and West Palm Beach.² Early last year, the first Southern Conference on Gerontology at Gainesville discussed various problem aspects of an aging population and planned further research programs. At Florida State University an informal Committee for Research in Old Age and Retirement has been set up to coordinate the work of various departments and divisions. All these events are evidences of an increased interest in the need for initiating and carrying on more intensive studies of older people in Florida.

¹See Irving L. Webber, The Retired Population of St. Petersburg: Its Characteristics and Social Situation, Tallahassee: Florida State Improvement Commission, November, 1950.

²See the Foreword of this report.

There are a number of relevant questions for which answers still are lacking. For example: How many "old" people are there in Florida? Is the number and proportion increasing, and if so, how great are these increases? What is the racial composition of the aged groups, that is, how many are white and nonwhite, and is this an important consideration? In other words, is the problem of an aging population any different for Florida than it is for other areas throughout the United States?

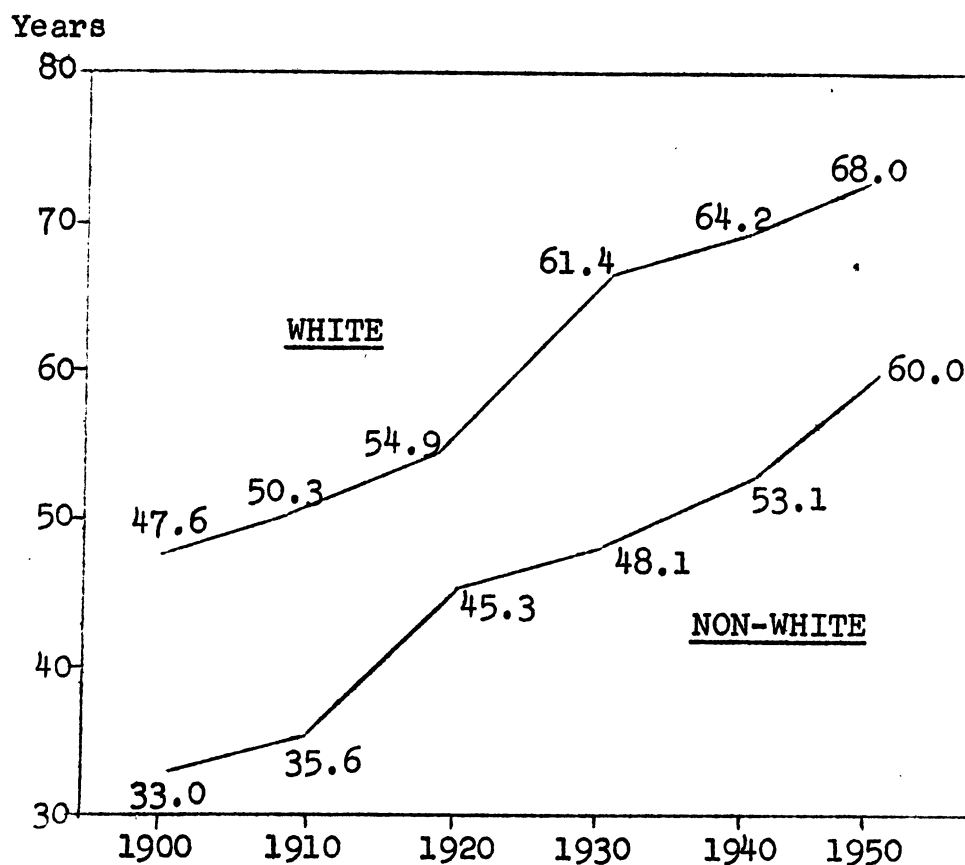
Perhaps attention can be focused more clearly on this question if a demographic picture of the older population of the United States is first presented. Such a procedure will provide some basis for comparison and may serve also to indicate certain problems peculiar to Florida.

Extent of "Old Age" in the United States

Historically, the presence of old people in a society is certainly not unusual, but in a modern complex society like that of the United States, characterized by a highly developed industrial economy, the problem of an aging population is of serious concern. In the first place, life expectancy in the United States has increased from 47 to 63 years in the relatively short span of a half-century (Figure III); secondly, there are very few employment opportunities available for older persons; and finally, there are only limited provisions in the form of pensions and assistance programs for the old-age group. Therefore, a sharp rise in the number of older persons, together with the fact that this group faces the prospect of a longer period of "retirement" or perhaps dependency, tends to emphasize the need

FIGURE III

Life Expectancy in the United States
For White and Non-white Populations,
1900-1948



Source: "Estimated Average Length of Life (in Years): Death Registration States, 1900-1948," VITAL STATISTICS SPECIAL REPORT, Vol. 33, No. 9, Feb. 16, 1951, p. 167.

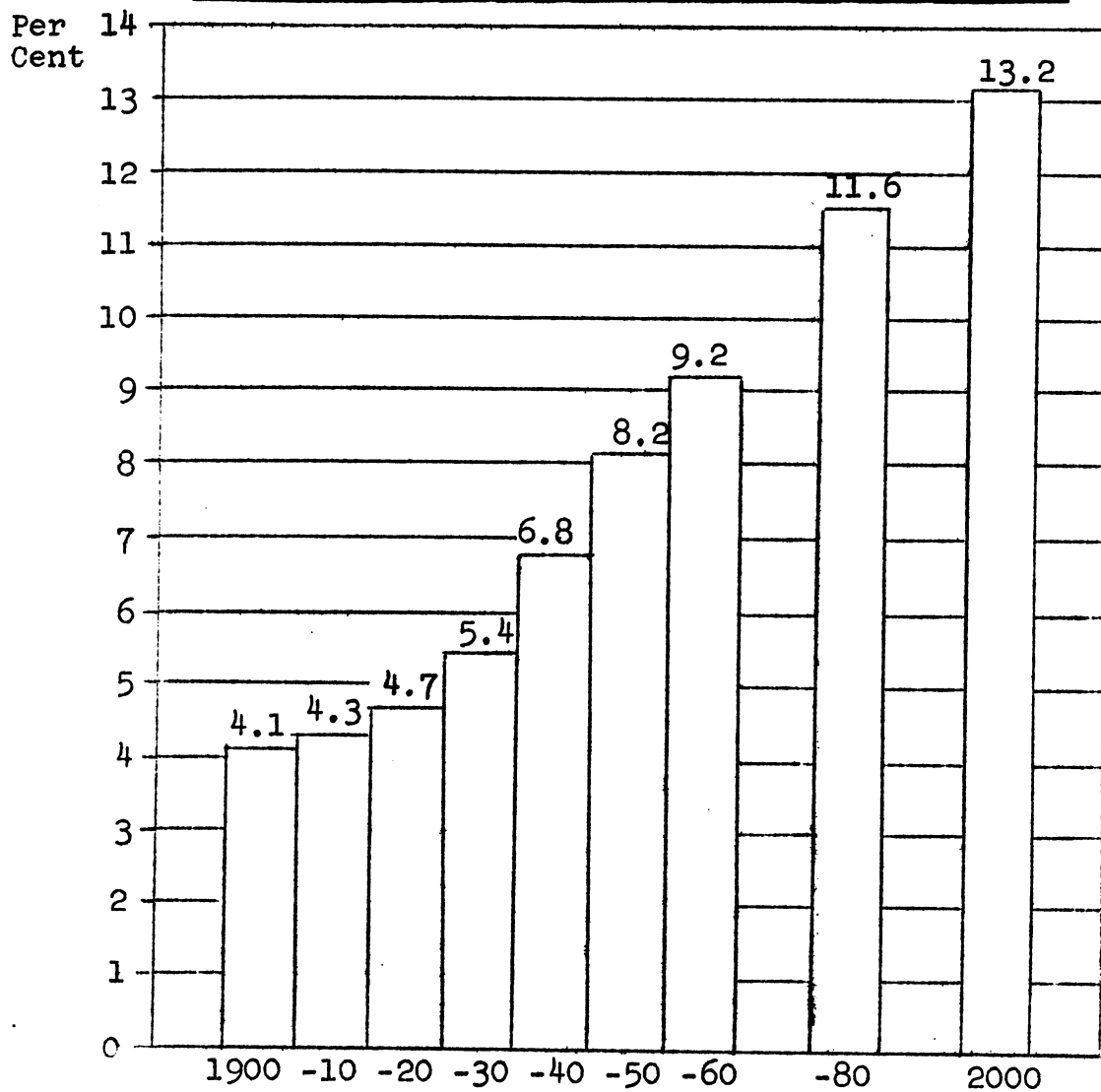
for directing attention to this segment of the population.

The available data fail to indicate any drastic reduction in the growth of the older population in the near future. On the contrary, many more of us can expect to reach the age of 65 and, having reached that age, can expect from 10 to 20 more years of active life. Furthermore, there is little possibility that the restrictive immigration policies of 1924 will be modified so as to permit large numbers of younger people again to enter the United States from other countries, a development which would tend to reduce the proportion of the older population. Also, it may be expected that the trend of a declining birth rate, despite the "baby-boom" of the post-war years, will continue. This will mean, of course, fewer children added to the population, with the result that older people will constitute a larger proportion of the population. The 1950 Census showed that the proportion of older people increased strikingly in spite of the offsetting influence of the high birth rates of post-war years.

Describing the population in the older ages as a percentage of the total population may, in itself, prove to be misleading. It is true that until 1930, less than five percent of the population was 65 years old or over, and that by 1950, the percentage was slightly above eight percent (Figure IV). But these relatively small percentage figures loom much larger when translated into absolute numbers. From a total of around 3,000,000 in 1900, the older group had mushroomed to more than 12,000,000 by 1950, and about two-thirds of this 9,000,000 increase took place within the last twenty years. In view of current trends in birth

FIGURE IV

Percentage of Population 65 Years Old and Over in the United States, Actual and Estimated Growth: 1900-2000



Source: APPENDIX, Table A, and "Forecasts of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: 1945-2000," POPULATION SPECIAL REPORTS, Series P-46, No. 7, Sept. 15, 1946.

and death rates and the restricted immigration to this country, it is not improbable that by 1960 the number of older people will reach the formidable total of 18,000,000.

Another important consideration is the comparative growth of the older population in relation to the total population. In every decade since 1900, the increase of the older age groups has far out-run the growth of the total population (Figure V), with the result that during the past fifty years older people have increased 300 percent compared with only 98 percent for the entire population (Appendix Table B).

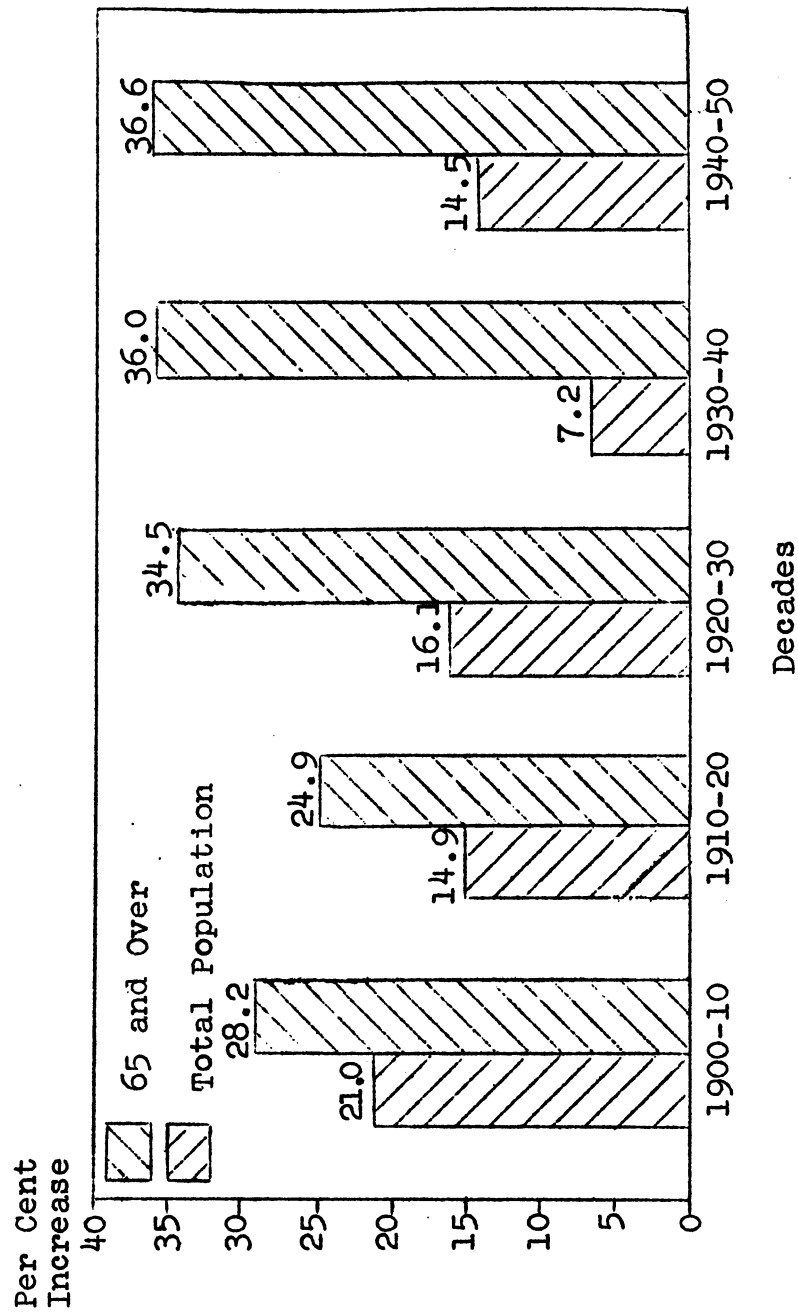
It is not surprising, therefore, to find the problem of old age attracting widespread attention, not only because of the rapid rise in the number of older persons, but also because of the realization that a large proportion of these people will be economically dependent upon the younger members of society, especially upon those in the working-age groups (20-45). In Florida, where the population has increased so much more rapidly than it has for the nation, the questions may well be asked: to what extent are older people represented in this increase, and is the problem of an aging population similar to, or different from, that in the United States?

Growth of Florida's Older Population

In 1940, the proportion of older people in Florida (6.9%) was approximately the same as for the United States (6.8%). Since the percentage of persons 65 years old and over is the most frequently used statistical index of old age, on this basis there would appear at first glance to be little need to be unduly con-

FIGURE V

The Comparative Rate of Growth of the Total Population
and the Population 65 Years Old and Over
for the United States: 1900-1950



Source: APPENDIX, Table B.

cerned about the problem of older people in Florida. Furthermore, there were in 1940 19 states which had higher percentages, (Map II) and an additional 12 states with lower percentages but with greater numbers of old persons than Florida. It would be easy to conclude from these data that the problem is at least no greater in Florida than it is in other sections of the country.

A closer look at the data demonstrates, however, that the gross percentage of older people does not tell the whole story. One central fact is the unusually rapid increase of Florida's population, especially in the older groups, since the turn of the century. Between 1900 and 1950, the rate of growth of Florida's population was three times that of the United States, but more noteworthy is the fact that from 1900 to 1940 older people in Florida increased 841 percent compared with 193 percent for the entire nation. (Figure VI; see also Map III.)

When a population increases as rapidly as that of Florida, a small percentage difference may signify the addition of a considerable number of people. For example, back in 1900 the proportion of Florida's population 65 years old and over was less than three percent, in 1940 it was about seven percent, and by 1950 8.6 percent was in the older age groups (Figure VII). Offhand, an increase of five or six percentage points over a period of fifty years appears to be rather small, but this "small" percentage point difference represents an increase of approximately 117,000 older persons from 1900 to 1940 (14,000 to 131,000), and since 1940, an addition of 106,278--almost equivalent to the entire increase of 1900-1940 (Figure VIII).

MAP II


$$\overline{6.2-0.2}$$

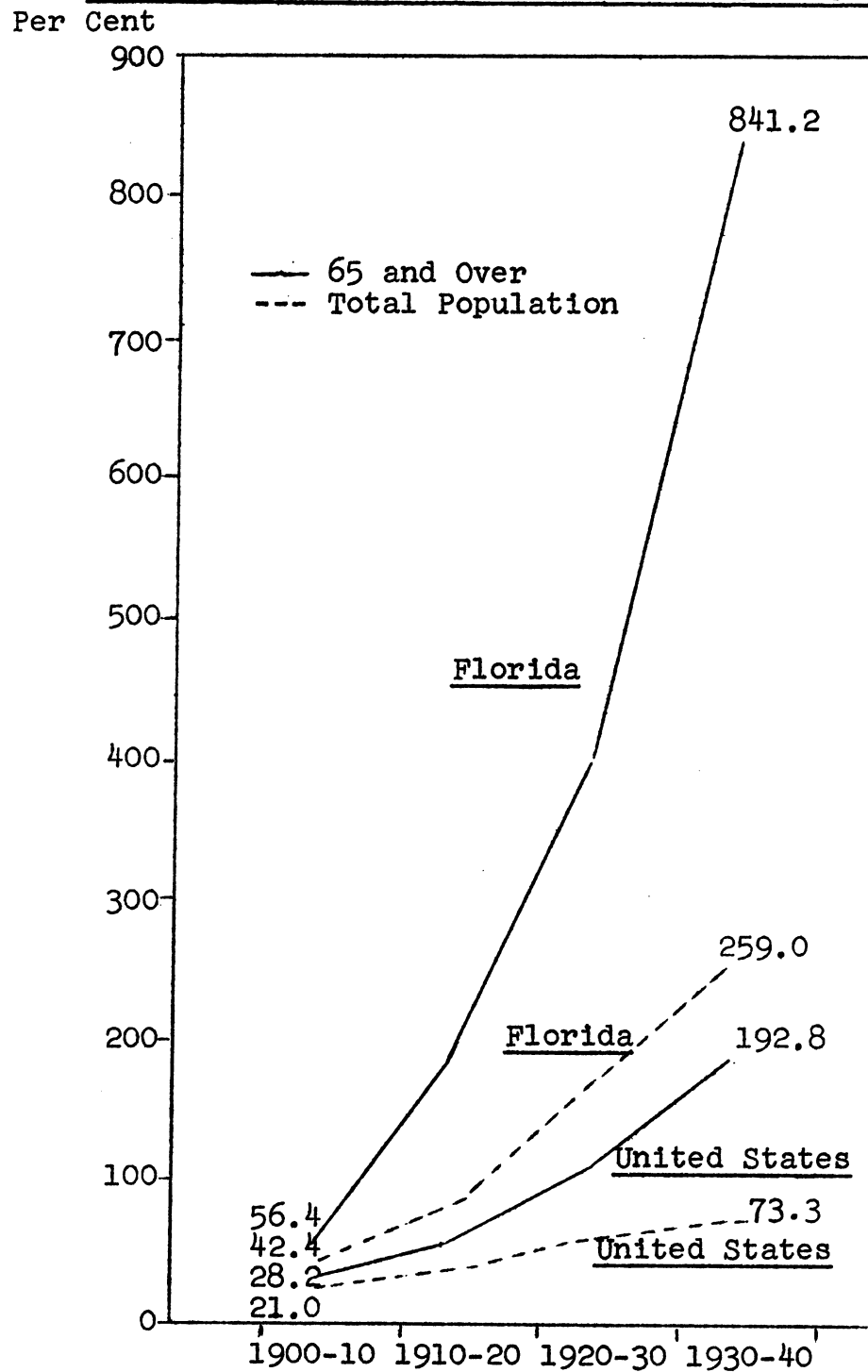
8.0-8.9

9.0-9.9

° SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS, 1940

FIGURE VI

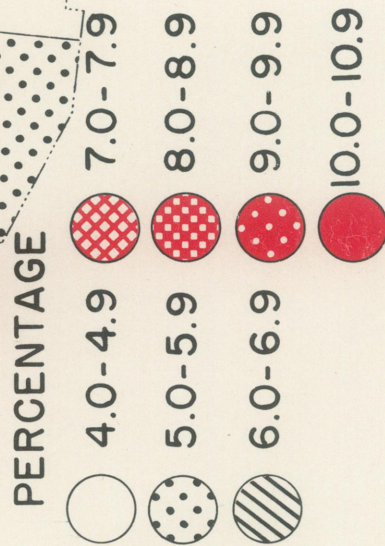
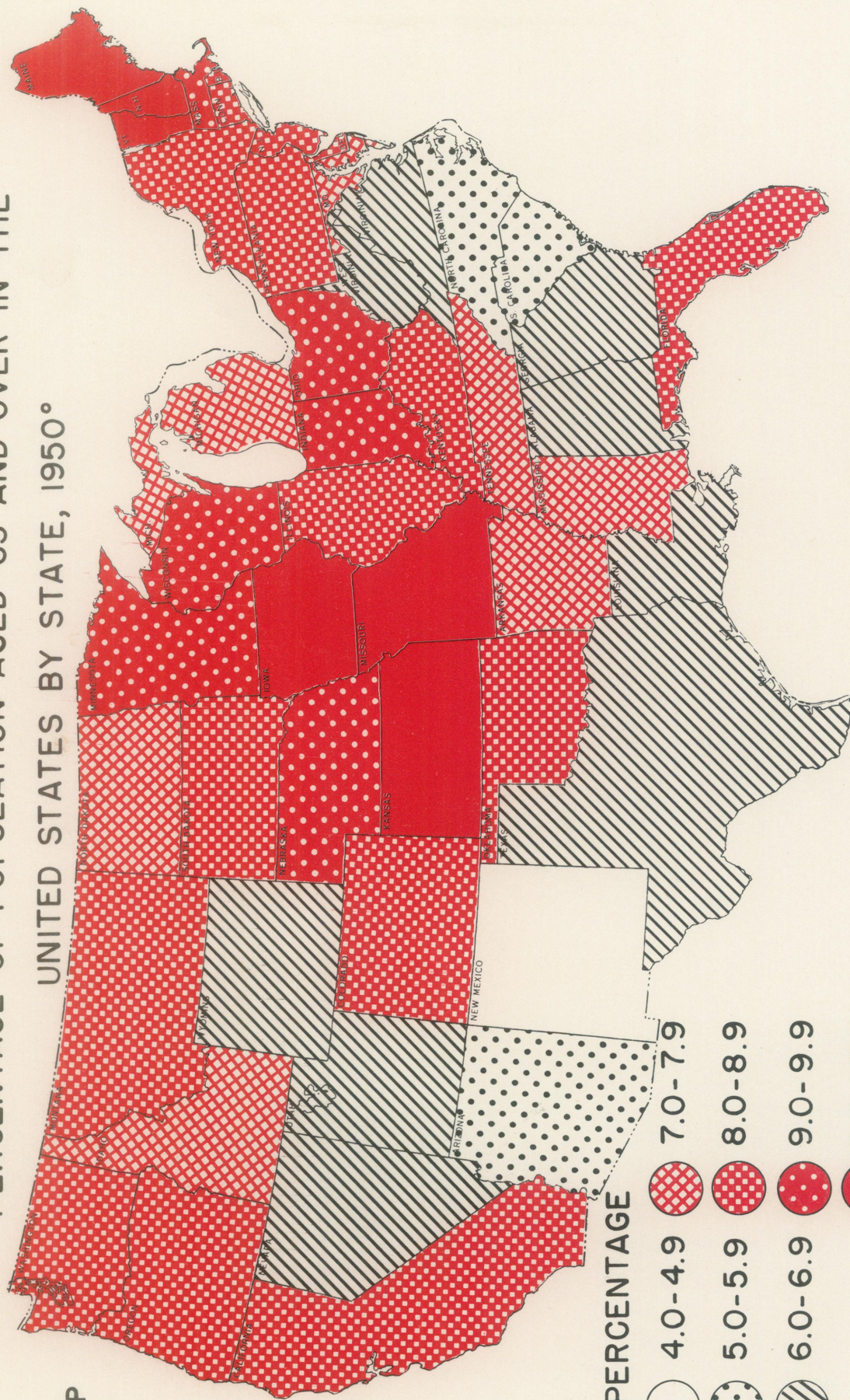
Cumulative Percentage Increase of the Total Population
and the Population 65 Years Old and Over
for the United States and Florida: 1900-1940



Source: APPENDIX, Tables B and C.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATE, 1950°

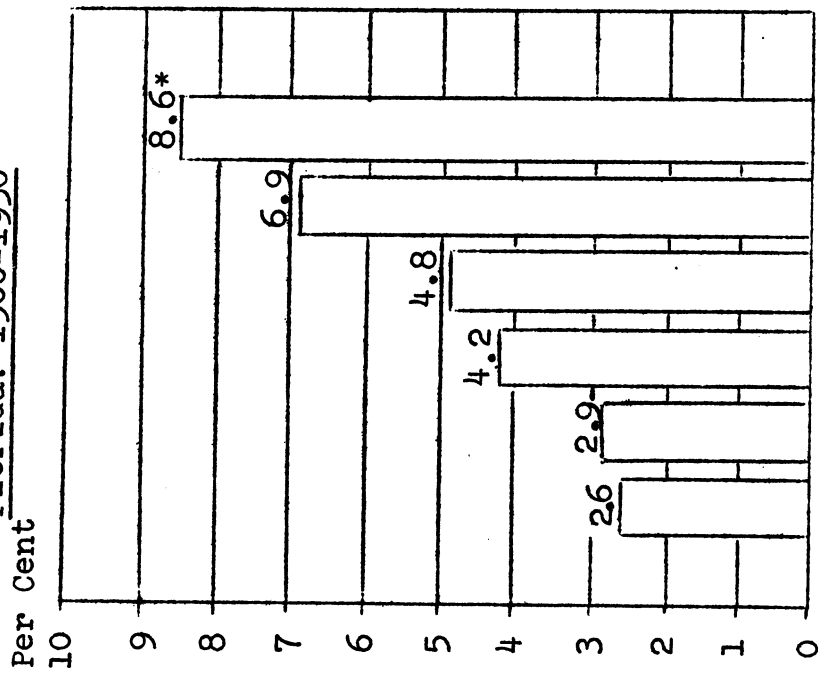
MAP
III



°SOURCE: PRELIMINARY REPORTS
U.S. CENSUS, 1950.

FIGURE VII

Proportion of Population
65 Years Old and Over
Florida: 1900-1950

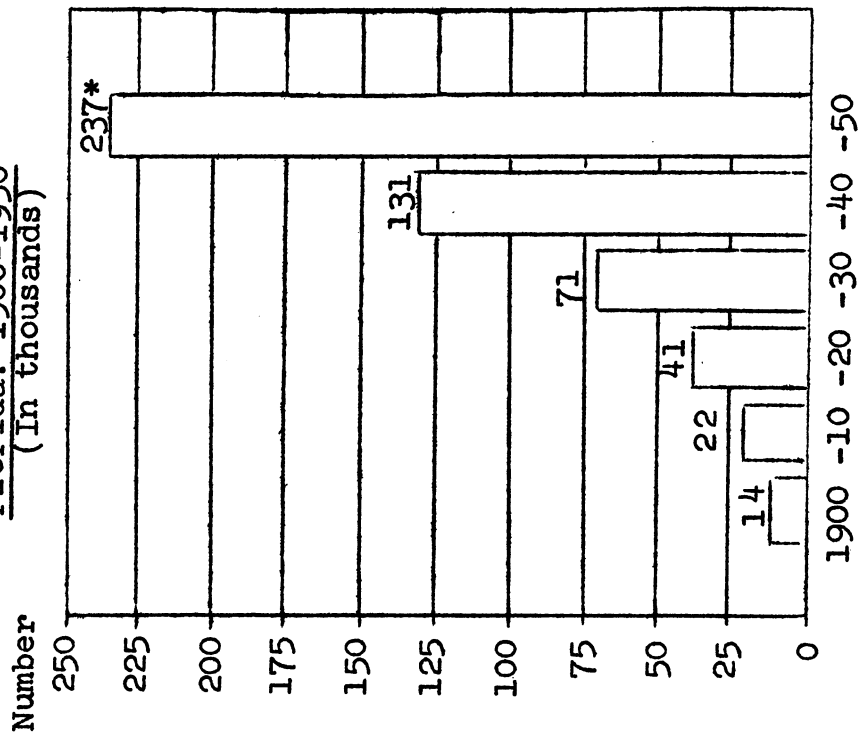


Source: APPENDIX, Table A.

*Preliminary Census data.

FIGURE VIII

Number of Persons
65 Years Old and Over
Florida: 1900-1950
(In thousands)



Source: APPENDIX, Table A.

The growth of the older population is strikingly shown when it is compared with the growth of the population under 65 years of age (Figure IX). The rate of increase for the older people was about 21 percent a year, compared with a rate of six percent for the population below 65 years of age.

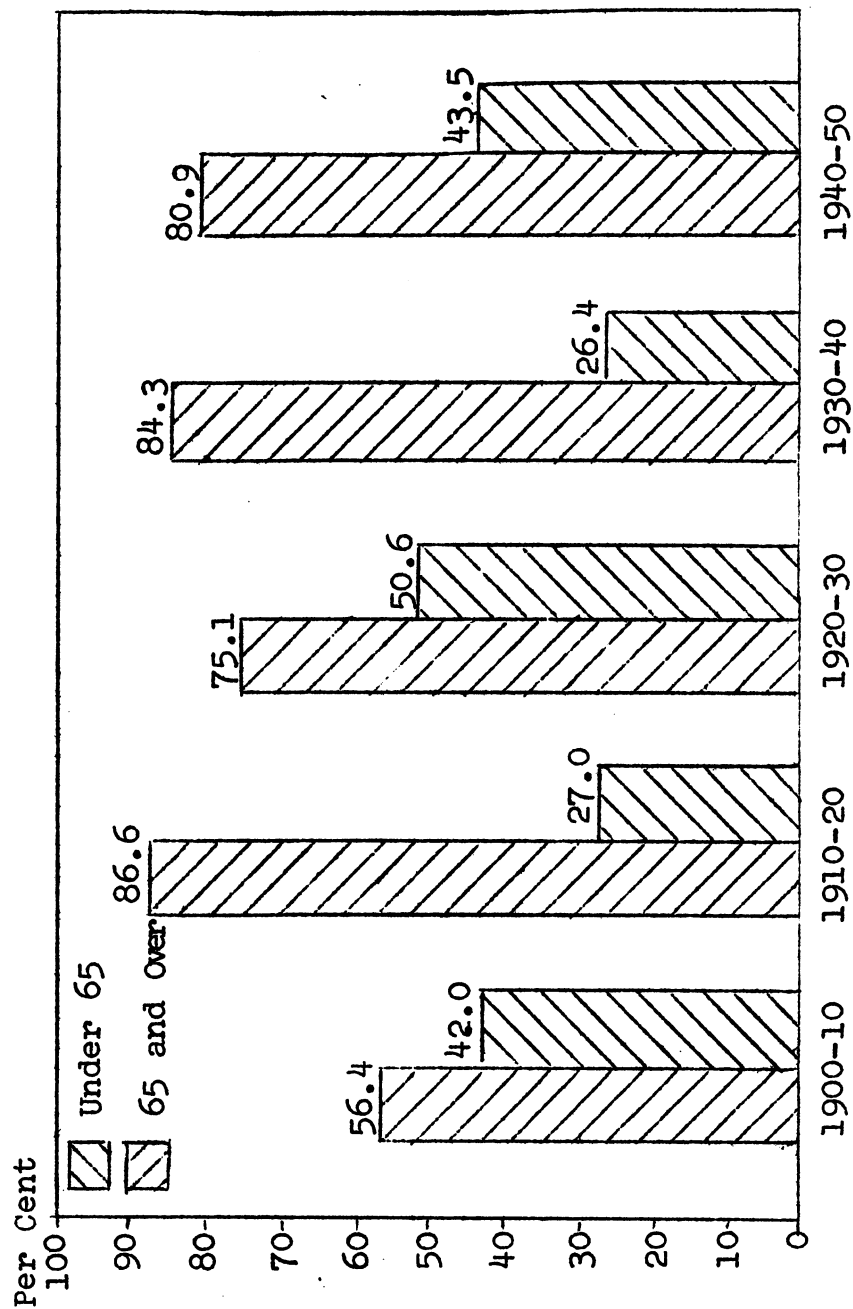
Migration of Older People

Between 1940 and 1950 the population over 64 years of age in Florida was increased in several ways: (1) the number surviving to age 65 or older from the 55-64 year age group was greater than the number leaving the older population through death or migration; (2) a greater number of persons 65 years of age or older entered the state from other regions than left the state; and (3) a large number of persons between the ages of 55 and 64 entered the state and survived during the ten year period to enter the group over 64 years of age.

It was estimated (see Appendix Table I^a) that the population over 64 years of age on July 1, 1950 was 239,854, an increase since July 1, 1940 of 107,236. The following summary indicates the probable sources of Florida's older population in 1950:

FIGURE IX

The Comparative Rate of Growth of the Population 65 Years Old and Over
and the Population Under 65 Years of Age
Florida: 1900-1950



Source: APPENDIX, Table C.

38,485	(16.0%)	Survivors from the 1940 group who were over 64 years of age.
104,794	(43.6%)	Those surviving to the 65 years and older group from the group that was 55-64 years old in 1940.
55,669	(23.3%)	Those survivors of the 55-64 age group who came to Florida between 1940 and 1950.
40,906	(17.1%)	Those over 64 years of age who came to Florida between 1940 and 1950.
<hr/> 239,854	(100.0%)	

These estimates indicate that about 97,000, or 40 percent, of Florida's older population in 1950 were new arrivals into the state since 1940; or, to put it another way, of the 592,000 persons who came to Florida during the 1940-1950 decade, about 16.5 percent are now over 64 years of age. About 41,000 (7%) were over 64 years of age when they arrived and an additional 56,000 (9%) of the new arrivals who were 55-64 years old survived to be over 64 years of age by 1950. Thus, it seems apparent that one of the factors which has contributed to the rapid increase of Florida's older population has been the large number of people who are coming to the state in the later years of their life.

Racial composition is another factor which must be considered in relation to the proportion of older people in the population, for it has an important influence on the percentage figure.

Racial Composition of the Older Population

As was shown earlier, the white population in the United States tends to live about eight years longer than the nonwhite group (Figure III). It is therefore obvious that the percentage of older persons in a population may be affected by the proportion of nonwhite people. For the United States and the several regions, the percentage of older persons varies inversely with the proportion of nonwhite population; the Central States have the highest percentage of older people and the lowest percentage of nonwhites; while just the opposite is the case for the Southern States. It should be noted, however, that the low proportion of old people in the Southern States is not due entirely to the large nonwhite population. The white population itself has only 5.6 percent among the older group, largely because the Southern States are a rural region and a large proportion of children in both racial groups is the characteristic of such regions.

Table 1.

Percentage of Population 65 Years Old and Over,
By Race and Residence, for the
United States, Regions, and Florida: 1940
(Source: U. S. Census, 1940.)

Region	65 Years and Over			Nonwhite		Rural
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	65 & Over	
United States	6.8	7.1	4.8	10.2	7.1	44.5
Northern States	7.1	7.3	4.0	5.1	2.8	26.2
Southern States	5.4	5.6	4.9	25.3	22.8	65.2
Central States	7.7	7.8	5.0	3.7	2.4	41.6
Western States	7.5	7.6	4.6	3.8	2.3	41.5
Florida	6.9	7.8	4.5	27.2	17.8	45.1

From the data in Table 1 two generalizations may be made:(1) The proportion 65 years old and over is slightly higher for the white group than for the total population, and (2) the proportion of nonwhite population is slightly higher for the total population than for the older people. The inference is that the percentage of nonwhite population tends to decrease slightly the proportion of older persons in the total population.

The variations for Florida, however, appear too large for these generalizations to apply. This may be due to the rather unusual situation in Florida which has characteristics that tend both to increase and to decrease the proportion of older people. On the one hand, only 45 percent of the population is rural, a factor that should tend to increase the proportion of older people; on the other hand, 27 percent of the people are nonwhite, which should decrease the proportion. Since its rural population is about the same, relatively, as that of the United States

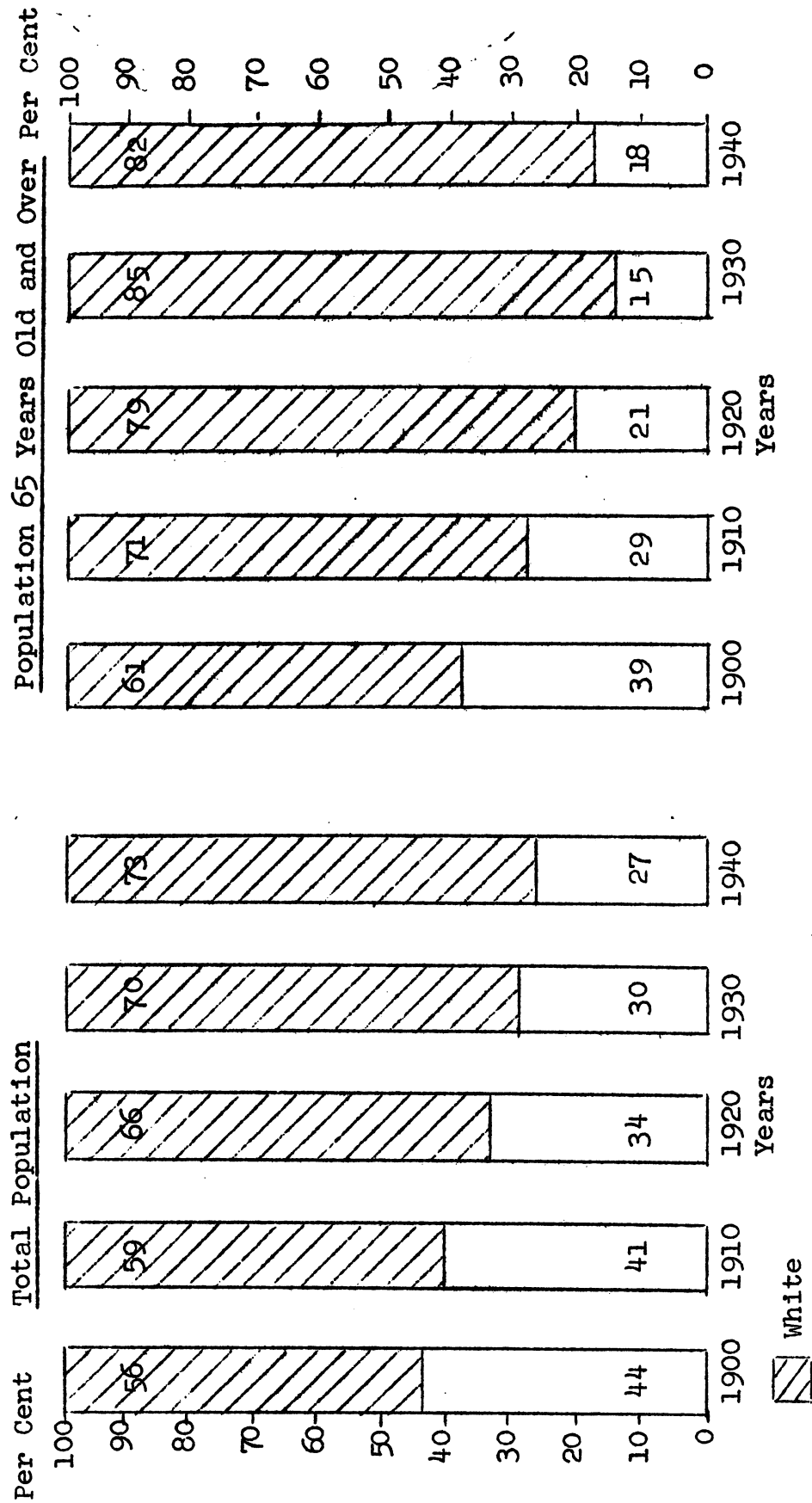
and its nonwhite population almost three times as great, the proportion of older persons in Florida should be expected to be somewhat smaller. However, both the United States and Florida have about the same proportions; therefore, the explanation of this fact apparently lies not so much in the percentage of nonwhite persons in the total population as in the percentage among the older age groups.

A detailed analysis of the nonwhite older population for each state, which is too long to present in detail at this time, brought out^{an} interesting and significant fact. Every state except Florida tended to follow the same pattern as that shown above for the various regions: the proportion of nonwhites in the older groups was very close to that in the total population, and in all but three states, the proportion in the older groups was lower. Florida was the only state or regional area that showed a difference of more than four percentage points between the proportion of nonwhites in the total population and in the older age groups. In the total population 27.2 percent were nonwhite, but in the older age groups there were only 17.8 percent (Figure X). In other words, the percentage of whites in the older ages was considerably higher than expected on the basis of the data for the rest of the country.

This might be interpreted to mean Florida has an unusually large number of its white population surviving to the age of 65 or older, but a more plausible explanation is that a large number of older white people are migrating to Florida to retire. At any rate, the number and proportion of white people in the older

FIGURE X

Proportion of White and Non-white Persons in Total Population and Population
65 Years Old and Over, Florida: 1900-1940



Source: APPENDIX, Table G.

age group is sufficiently large to warrant special attention.

Proportion and Number of White Persons in the Older Population

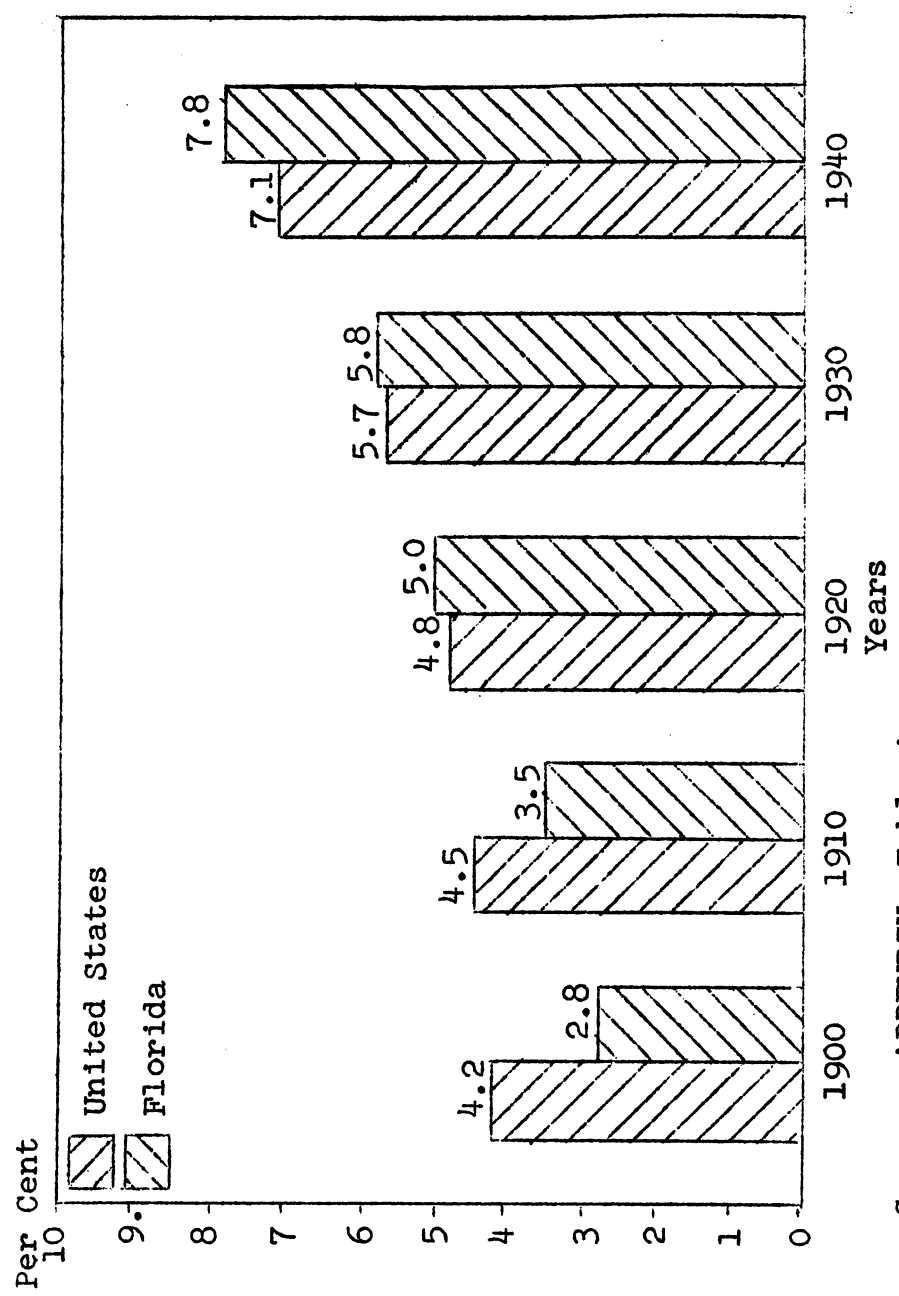
One of the most striking features associated with the growth of Florida's population has been the amazing increase in the white population, especially the older white population. Proportionally, the white population represents about three-fourths of the total population and about four-fifths of the older people (See Figure X above).

It will be observed when the proportion of older persons in the total populations of the United States and Florida are compared (Figures IV and VII) that Florida did not equal or surpass the national percentage until 1940. But a quite different picture is presented if the white older groups are compared. Not only has the increase in Florida been more rapid since 1900, but since 1920 the proportion has been higher than for the United States (Figure XI).

In terms of absolute numbers, the older white population had increased from 8,500 in 1900 to 108,000 in 1940; in other words, of the 117,000 older persons added to the population during this period, 99,500 or 85 percent were white people (Figure XII). For the same period, the nonwhite older population has grown from 5,500 to 23,300, about one-fourth the increase for the white group.

The tremendous growth of the older white population is remarkably shown by a comparison with the growth of the group

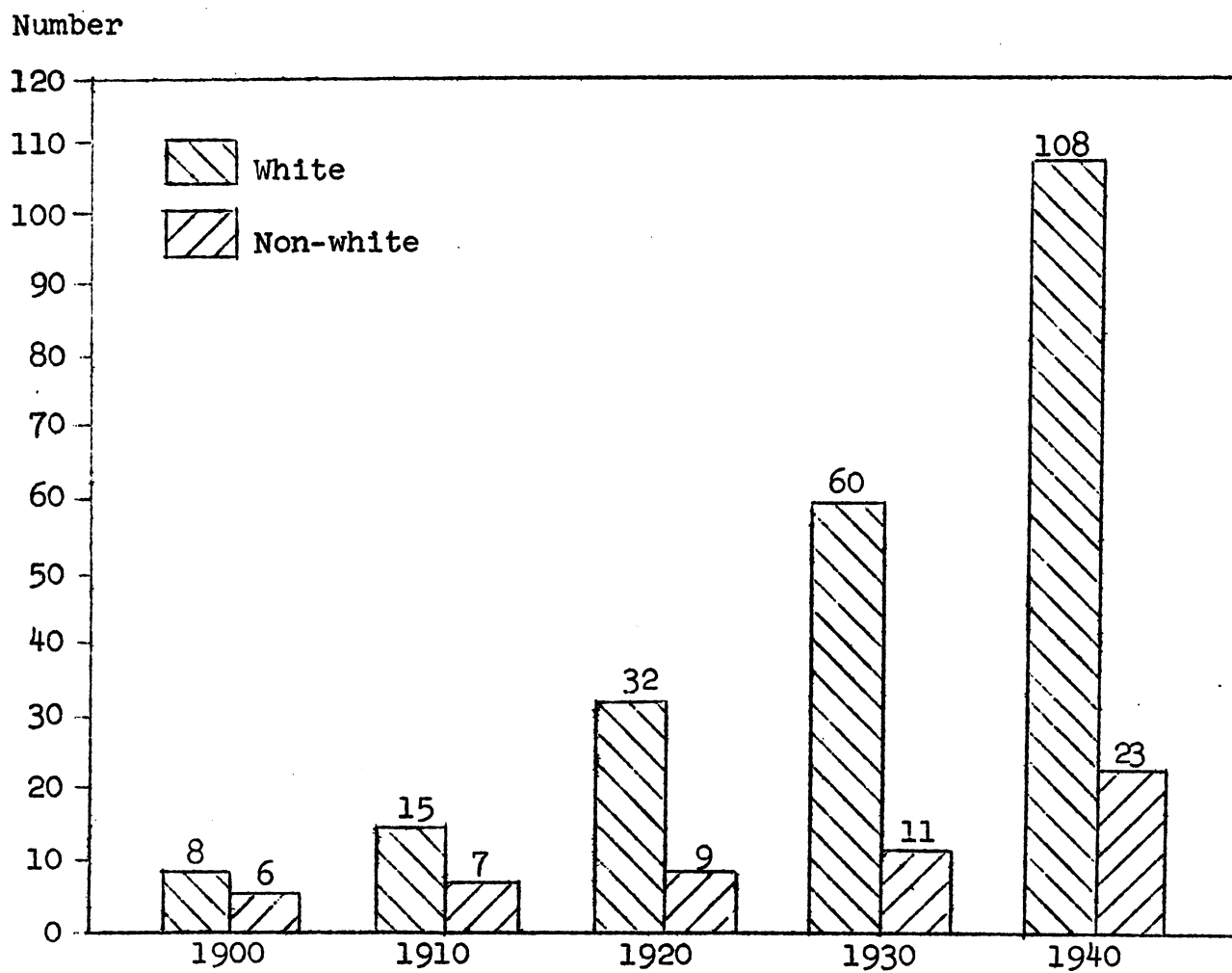
FIGURE XI
Proportion of White Population 65 Years Old and Over
in the United States and Florida: 1900-1940



Source: APPENDIX, Table A.

FIGURE XII

Population 65 Years Old and Over by Race,
Florida: 1900-1940
(In thousands)



Source: APPENDIX, Table A.

under 65 years of age (Figure XIII). The 341 percent increase of the younger population over the 40-year period is dwarfed by the 1175 percent gain of the older population.

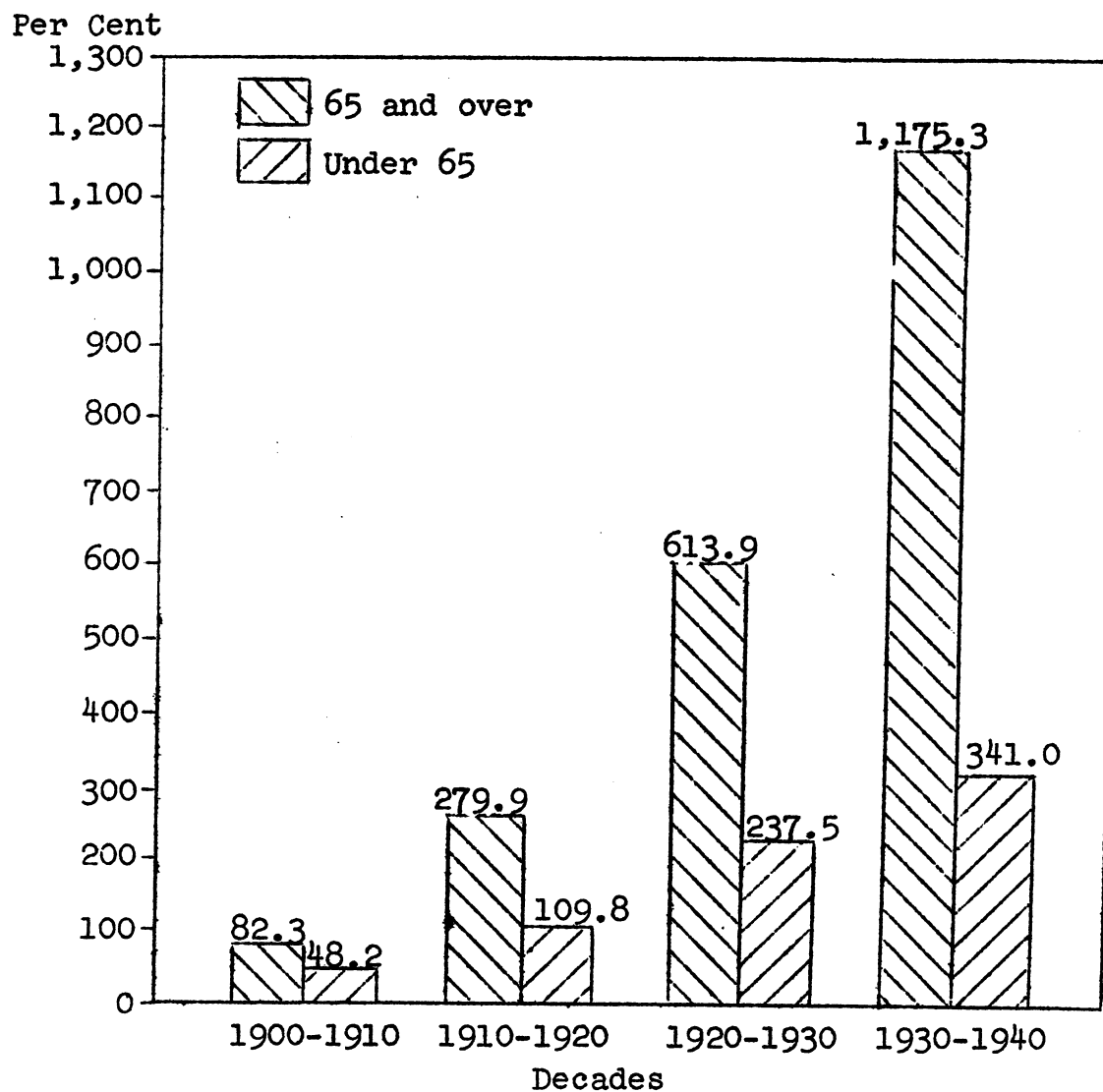
It is clear from this brief survey that the percentage of the total population 65 years old and over does not reveal the real or entire picture of the old-age problem in Florida. It becomes obvious, on the contrary, on the basis of both numbers and proportions, that the aged population may well constitute a very real problem in Florida.

Therefore, it appears imperative to learn more about this increasingly important segment of the population. But if studies of older people are to be undertaken, it will be necessary to know more than simply how many there are in the state. It will also be essential, before embarking on an ambitious action program, to know where these older members of the population are living.

It is planned, as the second part of this study, to investigate the location of older people with respect to rural and urban residence and with respect to the various sizes of the towns and cities in which they were residing at the time of the 1940 census. It is hoped that such an analysis may give some clues as to the preferences of older persons in establishing their homes in Florida. Such a study will provide the basis for a comparative analysis with 1950 census data when it becomes available in order to ascertain whether the older population is concentrated in certain selected towns, cities, or sections of the state.

FIGURE XIII

Cumulative Percentage Increase of the White Population:
65 Years Old and Over, and Under 65 Years of Age
Florida: 1900-1940



Source: APPENDIX, Table D.

APPENDIX
TABLE A
POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND FLORIDA, TOTAL AND PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND
OVER FOR WHITE AND NON-WHITE, 1900-1950

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
United States Total Pop. 65 and Over % 65 and Over	75,994,575 3,080,498 4.1	91,972,266 3,949,524 4.3	105,710,620 4,933,215 4.7	122,775,046 6,633,805 5.4	131,669,275 9,019,314 6.8	150,697,000 12,322,000 8.2
White Pop. 65 and Over % 65 and Over	66,809,196 2,806,719 4.2	81,731,957 3,640,003 4.5	94,820,915 4,583,026 4.8	110,286,740 6,239,973 5.7	118,214,870 8,379,431 7.1	135,215,000 11,011,000 8.1
Non-White Pop. 65 and Over % 65 and Over	9,185,379 273,779 3.0	10,240,209 309,521 3.0	10,889,705 350,189 3.2	12,488,306 393,832 3.2	13,545,405 639,883 4.7	15,482,000 1,311,000 8.5
Florida Total Pop. 65 and Over % 65 and Over	528,542 13,941 2.6	752,619 21,797 2.9	968,470 40,664 4.2	1,468,211 71,202 4.8	1,897,414 131,217 6.9	2,771,305 237,495 8.6
White Pop. 65 and Over % 65 and Over	297,333 8,453 2.8	443,634 15,407 3.5	638,153 32,117 5.0	1,035,390 60,348 5.8	1,381,986 107,898 7.8	2,166,047 207,941* 9.6*
Non-White Pop. 65 and Over % 65 and Over	231,209 5,488 2.4	308,985 6,390 2.1	330,317 8,547 2.6	432,821 10,854 2.5	515,428 23,319 4.5	605,258 29,554* 4.9*

* Estimated

Source: 16th Census of the United States: 1940. Vital Statistics Rates in the United States
1900-1940, Table II, pp. 872 ff. by Forrest F. Inder and Robert D. Grove,
Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1943; Preliminary Data, 1950 U. S.
Census.

APPENDIX

TABLE B

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION
AND THE POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER
UNITED STATES, 1900-1950

	Total Population		Population 65 Years Old and Over	
Period	Decade Increase	Accumulative Increase	Decade Increase	Accumulative Increase
1900-1910	21.0	21.0	28.2	28.2
1910-1920	14.9	39.1	24.9	60.1
1920-1930	16.1	61.6	34.5	115.3
1930-1940	7.2	73.3	36.0	192.8
1940-1950	14.5	98.3	36.6	300.0

Source: General Characteristics of Population of the United States, PC-7, No. 1, 2/25/51, Preliminary Report, and Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, op. cit.

TABLE C

GROWTH OF FLORIDA POPULATION
TOTAL POPULATION, POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND POPULATION UNDER 65 YEARS OF AGE

1900-1950

	Total Population	Population 65 Years Old & Over						Population Under 65 Years Old					
Year	Number	% in-crease	Accumulated Increase		Number	% in-crease	Accumulated Increase		Number	% in-crease	Accumulated Increase		Percent
			Amount	Percent			Number	Percent			Number	Percent	
1900	528,542				13,941				314,601				
1910	752,619	42.4	224,077	42.4	21,797	56.4	7,856	56.4	730,822	42.0	216,221	42.0	
1920	968,470	28.7	439,928	83.2	40,664	86.6	26,723	191.7	927,806	27.0	413,205	80.3	
1930	1,468,211	51.6	939,669	177.8	71,202	75.1	57,261	410.7	1,397,009	50.6	882,408	171.5	
1940	1,897,414	29.2	1,368,872	259.0	131,217	84.3	117,276	841.2	1,766,197	26.4	1,251,596	243.2	
1950*	2,771,305	46.1	2,242,763	424.3	237,495	80.9	223,554	1603.6	2,533,810	43.5	2,019,809	392.4	

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# Preliminary data.
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Source: Appendix Table A

APPENDIX

TABLE D

GROWTH OF WHITE POPULATION IN FLORIDA
TOTAL POPULATION, POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND POPULATION UNDER 65 YEARS OF AGE
1900-1950

Year	Total Population			Population 65 Years Old and Over			Population Under 65 Years Old		
	Number	% In-crease	Accumulated Increase Amount Percent	Number	% In-crease	Accumulated Increase Amount Percent	Number	% In-crease	Accumulated Increase Amount Percent
1900	297,333			8,453			288,880		
1910	443,634	49.2	146,301 49.2	15,407	82.3	6,954 82.3	428,227	48.2	139,347 48.2
1920	638,153	43.8	340,820 114.6	32,117	108.5	23,664 279.9	606,036	41.5	317,156 109.8
1930	1,035,390	62.2	738,057 248.2	60,348	87.9	51,895 613.9	975,042	60.9	686,162 237.5
1940	1,381,986	33.5	1,084,653 364.8	107,898	78.8	99,345 1175.3	1,274,088	30.7	985,208 341.0
1950*	2,166,047	56.7	1,868,714 628.5	207,941	92.7	199,488 2360.0	1,958,106	53.7	1,669,226 577.8

* 1950 except for total population is estimated; total population is from preliminary census data.

APPENDIX

TABLE E

GROWTH OF NONWHITE POPULATION IN FLORIDA
TOTAL POPULATION, POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND POPULATION UNDER 65 YEARS OF AGE
1900-1950

Year	Total Population			Population 65 Years Old and Over			Population Under 65 Years Old		
	Number	% In-crease	Accumulated Amount	% In-crease	Number	Accumulated Amount	% In-crease	Number	Accumulated Amount
1900	231,209				5,488			225,721	
1910	308,985	33.6	77,776	33.6	6,390	902	16.4	302,595	76,874
1920	330,317	6.9	99,108	42.9	8,547	3,059	33.8	321,770	96,049
1930	432,821	31.0	201,614	87.2	10,854	5,366	27.0	421,967	196,246
1940	515,428	19.9	284,219	122.9	23,319	17,831	114.8	492,109	266,388
1950*	605,258	17.4	374,049	161.8	29,554	24,066	26.7	575,704	349,983

* 1950 except for total population is estimated.

APPENDIX

TABLE F

THE NONWHITE POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION
UNITED STATES AND FLORIDA, 1900-1950

Year	United States	Florida
1900	12.1	43.7
1910	11.1	41.1
1920	10.3	34.1
1930	10.2	29.5
1940	10.2	27.2
1950	10.3	21.8

Source: Appendix Table A

TABLE G

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER
BY RACE, FLORIDA, 1900-1950

Year	White	Nonwhite
1900	60.6	39.4
1910	70.7	29.3
1920	79.0	21.0
1930	84.8	15.2
1940	82.2	17.8
1950*	87.6	12.4

* Estimated Source: Appendix Table A

TABLE H.

Estimated Annual Growth of Population in Florida
by Natural Increase and Net Migration: 1940-1950

Period	Estimated Population	Increase or Decrease			Births	Deaths
		Total	Net Migration	Natural Increase		
1940-1950		867,000	591,620	275,380	507,724	232,344
July 1, 1940	1,922,000	136,000	121,916	14,084	35,523	21,439
July 1, 1941	2,058,000	115,000	97,279	17,721	39,012	21,291
July 1, 1942	2,173,000	245,000	223,460	21,540	43,718	22,178
July 1, 1943	2,418,000	-49,000	-73,743	24,743	47,974	23,231
July 1, 1944	2,369,000	51,000	24,910	26,090	49,012	22,922
July 1, 1945	2,420,000	11,000	-17,920	28,920	51,592	22,672
July 1, 1946	2,431,000	109,000	75,177	33,823	57,273	23,450
July 1, 1947	2,540,000	66,000	30,385	35,615	59,942	24,327
July 1, 1948	2,606,000	73,000	37,247	35,753	60,663	24,910
July 1, 1949	2,679,000	110,000	72,909	37,091	63,015	25,924
July 1, 1950	2,789,000					

Births and Deaths: based on Florida Vital Statistics, 1949, (Supplemental No. 1), adjusted to July 1 of each year.

Population Estimates: "Intercensal Population Estimates," Population Reports (U. S. Census Bureau) Series P-25, No. 47, March 9, 1951.

Net Migration: difference between excess of births over deaths and the estimated population.

Table "I"

Procedure for Estimating
Population Over 64 Years of Age
Florida; July 1, 1950

Number Estimated to be Over 64 Years Old	239,854 *
Number estimated to be over 64 years old; July 1, 1940	132,618
Less the number of deaths (over 64) 1940-1949	<u>94,133</u>
Number over 64 years old who survive to July 1, 1950	38,485
Number 55-64 years old July 1, 1940 who survive to 65-74 age group of July 1, 1950	<u>160,463**</u>
Number expected to be over 64 years old July 1, 1950	<u>198,948</u>
Difference between the number expected and the number estimated to be over 64 years old due to migration.	40,906

* Based upon April 1, 1950 Census

** Number 55-64 years old July 1, 1940	144,150
Less Number of deaths (55-64) 1940-1949	<u>39,356</u>
Number that could survive to the 65-74 age group July 1, 1950	104,794
Number estimated to have survived from 55-64 age group to 65-74 age group	<u>160,463</u>
Difference between expected and estimated survivals due to migrants 55-64 years old who survive to 65-74 age group	55,669

TABLE J.

Per Cent of Population 65 Years Old and Over, and
Racial Distribution of Total Population
by States, 1940

State	Per Cent of Population 65 Years Old and Over			Racial Distribution			
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total Population		65 Years & Older	
				White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
United States	6.8	7.1	4.8	89.8	10.2	92.9	7.1
Northern States	7.1	7.3	4.0	94.9	5.1	97.2	2.8
Maine	9.5	9.5	7.2	99.7	0.3	99.8	0.2
New Hampshire	9.9	9.9	6.4	99.9	0.1	99.9	0.1
Vermont	9.6	9.6	8.5	99.9	0.1	99.9	0.1
Massachusetts	8.5	8.6	6.3	98.6	1.4	99.0	1.0
Rhode Island	7.6	7.6	5.9	98.4	1.6	98.7	1.3
Connecticut	7.5	7.6	4.7	98.0	2.0	98.8	1.2
New York	6.8	7.0	2.9	95.6	4.4	98.1	1.9
New Jersey	6.7	6.8	4.2	94.5	5.5	96.6	3.4
Pennsylvania	6.8	7.0	4.0	95.2	4.8	97.2	2.8
Delaware	7.7	8.0	5.8	86.5	13.5	89.9	10.1
Maryland	6.8	7.2	4.9	83.4	16.6	88.1	11.9
Washington, D.C.	6.2	7.0	4.1	71.5	28.5	81.1	18.9
West Virginia	5.3	5.4	3.7	93.8	6.2	95.7	4.3
Southern States	5.4	5.6	4.9	74.7	25.3	77.2	22.8
Virginia	5.8	6.0	5.1	75.3	24.7	78.1	21.9
North Carolina	4.4	4.6	3.9	71.9	28.1	75.2	24.8
South Carolina	4.3	4.4	4.1	57.1	42.9	58.5	41.5
Georgia	5.1	5.2	4.9	65.3	34.7	66.6	33.4
Florida	6.9	7.8	4.5	72.8	27.2	82.2	17.8
Kentucky	6.7	6.6	7.8	92.5	7.5	91.2	8.8
Tennessee	5.9	5.9	5.9	82.5	17.5	82.6	17.4
Alabama	4.8	4.8	4.7	65.3	34.7	65.7	34.3
Mississippi	5.3	5.5	5.0	50.7	49.3	53.0	47.0
Arkansas	5.5	5.6	5.1	75.2	24.8	77.0	23.0
Louisiana	5.0	5.1	5.0	64.0	36.0	64.3	35.7
Oklahoma	6.2	6.3	5.5	90.1	9.9	91.1	8.9
Texas	5.4	5.4	5.3	85.5	14.5	86.0	14.0
Central States	7.7	7.8	5.0	96.3	3.7	97.6	2.4
Ohio	7.8	8.0	4.7	95.1	4.9	97.0	3.0
Indiana	8.4	8.5	5.6	96.4	3.6	97.6	2.4
Illinois	7.2	7.3	4.5	95.0	5.0	96.9	3.1
Michigan	6.3	6.4	3.2	95.9	4.1	97.9	2.1
Wisconsin	7.7	7.7	4.7	99.2	0.8	99.5	0.5
Minnesota	7.6	7.6	6.3	99.2	0.8	99.3	0.7
Iowa	9.0	9.0	7.8	99.3	0.7	99.4	0.6
Missouri	8.6	8.8	6.3	93.5	6.5	95.2	4.8
North Dakota	6.1	6.2	4.7	98.4	1.6	98.7	1.3
South Dakota	6.9	7.0	5.5	96.3	3.7	97.1	2.9
Nebraska	8.0	8.1	5.7	98.6	1.4	99.0	1.0
Kansas	8.7	8.8	7.7	96.3	3.7	96.7	3.3

TABLE J (Continued)

Per Cent of Population 65 Years Old and Over, and
Racial Distribution of Total Population

State	Per Cent of Population 65 Years Old and Over			Racial Distribution			
				Total Population		65 Years & Older	
	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Western States	7.5	7.6	4.6	96.2	3.8	97.7	2.3
Montana	6.5	6.5	5.7	96.6	3.4	97.0	3.0
Idaho	6.0	6.0	8.2	98.9	1.1	98.6	1.4
Wyoming	5.0	5.0	5.2	98.3	1.7	98.3	1.7
Colorado	7.7	7.7	7.4	98.5	1.5	98.6	1.4
New Mexico	4.4	4.4	4.2	92.6	7.4	92.8	7.2
Arizona	4.8	4.8	4.5	85.5	14.5	86.5	13.5
Utah	5.5	5.5	4.8	98.7	1.3	98.8	1.2
Nevada	6.2	5.9	10.2	94.4	5.6	90.7	9.3
Washington	8.3	8.4	5.3	97.8	2.2	98.6	1.4
Oregon	8.5	8.5	6.0	98.7	1.3	99.1	0.9
California	8.0	8.2	4.1	95.5	4.5	97.8	2.2

TABLE K

Percentage of Population 65 Years Old and Over, by States,
United States, 1950

State	Number	Percentage
United States	12,322,000	8.2
Northern States	3,868,477	8.6
Maine	93,565	10.2
New Hampshire	57,894	10.9
Vermont	39,534	10.5
Massachusetts	452,000	9.6
Rhode Island	70,418	8.9
Connecticut	176,830	8.8
New York	1,285,000	8.7
New Jersey	407,000	8.4
Pennsylvania	901,000	8.6
Delaware	26,320	8.3
Maryland	163,588	7.0
Washington, D. C.	56,816	7.1
West Virginia	138,512	6.9
Southern States	2,876,215	6.9
Virginia	214,572	6.5
North Carolina	225,332	5.5
South Carolina	115,014	5.4
Georgia	219,726	6.4
Florida	237,495	8.6
Kentucky	234,926	8.0
Tennessee	234,957	7.1
Alabama	198,571	6.5
Mississippi	152,946	7.0
Arkansas	148,999	7.8
Louisiana	176,789	6.6
Oklahoma	193,888	8.9
Texas	523,000	6.8
Central States	4,029,582	9.1
Ohio	758,000	9.5
Indiana	361,017	9.2
Illinois	751,000	8.6
Michigan	453,000	7.1
Wisconsin	309,977	9.0
Minnesota	269,309	9.0
Iowa	273,195	10.4
Missouri	426,000	10.8
North Dakota	48,196	7.8
South Dakota	55,287	8.5
Nebraska	130,379	9.8
Kansas	194,222	10.2

TABLE K (Continued)

Percentage of Population 65 Years Old and Over, by States
United States, 1950

State	Number	Percentage
Western States	1,510,367	8.0
Montana	50,884	8.6
Idaho	43,538	7.4
Wyoming	18,165	6.3
Colorado	115,591	8.7
New Mexico	33,052	4.9
Arizona	44,246	5.9
Utah	42,417	6.2
Nevada	10,986	6.9
Washington	211,460	8.9
Oregon	133,028	8.7
California	867,000	8.2