

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

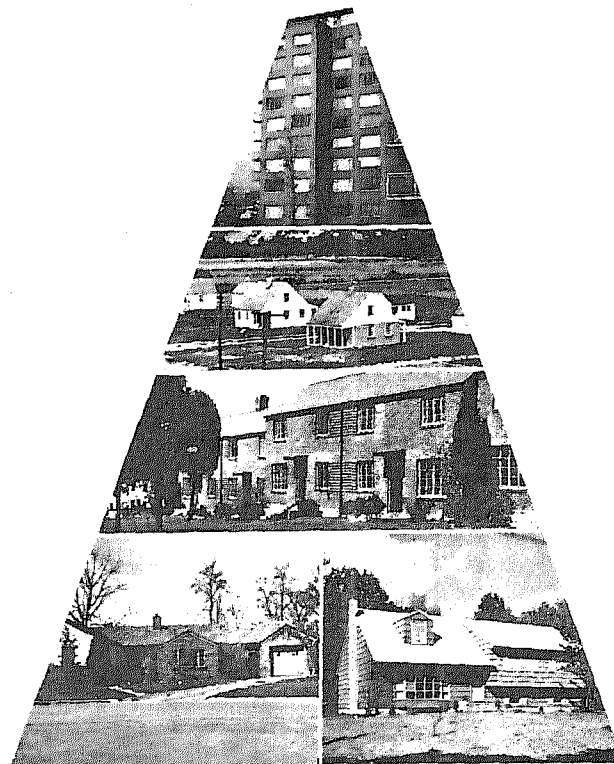
HC(S1)-21

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Bridgeport, Conn.

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
y cold water..	451	76	375
private bath..	126	14	112
private toilet..	265	62	203
plumbed water..	330	25	305
ing.....	1,332	108	1,224
ld water..	476	46	430
te bath..	181	8	173
toilet..	312	37	275
water..	369	17	352
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	229		229
	167		167
	17		17

Prepared under the supervision of  
**WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY, Chief**  
Housing Division



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Richard M. Scammon, Director (from May 1, 1961)

Robert W. Burgess, Director (To March 3, 1961)





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## PREFACE

This report presents statistics on characteristics of housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and characteristics of families occupying these units. The statistics are based on special tabulations of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing taken as of April 1, 1960.

The program for presenting these data was requested by, and planned in cooperation with, the Public Housing Administration. The 139 local housing authorities and other local government agencies desiring the special tabulations entered into an agreement whereby they designated the area to be covered and paid the Bureau of the Census for the incremental cost of providing the data.

Authorization for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing was provided by the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. The law provides for decennial censuses of population and housing, and further provides that supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census may be collected after the taking of the census. The census program was designed in consultation with advisory committees and individuals from Federal agencies, private industry, universities, and local governments.

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Bridgeport.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A large number of persons from the Bureau of the Census participated in the various activities necessary for the preparation of this series of special reports. Specific responsibilities were exercised especially by persons in the Housing, Decennial Operations, Field, Geography, and Statistical Methods Divisions. Alexander C. Findlay of the Housing Division was responsible for the planning, coordination, and execution of the program. Staff members of the Housing Division who made important contributions include Frank S. Kristof, then Assistant Chief, and Mary E. Barstow. Important contributions were also made by Morton A. Meyer, Morton Somer, Jervis Braunstein, and Florence F. Wright, of the Decennial Operations Division, in directing the processing and tabulation of the data; George K. Klink of the Field Division; Robert Hagan of the Geography Division; and Robert Hanson, Garrie Losee, Irving Sivin, and Floyd E. O'Quinn, of the Statistical Methods Division.

August 1961.

# 1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

HOUSING	POPULATION
Volume I States and Small Areas II Metropolitan Housing III City Blocks IV Components of Inventory Change V Residential Finance VI Rural Housing Series HC(51) Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities  Series PHC(1) Census Tracts (containing population and housing data)	Volume I Characteristics of the Population II Subject Reports III Selected Area Reports IV Summary and Analytical Report

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

ALABAMA	GEORGIA--Con.	MICHIGAN	OHIO
1. Bessemer	39. Dublin	70. Mount Clemens	107. Cincinnati
2. Birmingham	40. East Point	71. Muskegon Heights	108. Lorain and vicinity
3. Decatur and vicinity	41. Lawrenceville	72. Saginaw	109. Steubenville area
4. Eufaula	42. Manchester		PENNSYLVANIA
5. Florence	43. Marietta		110. Meadville
6. Gadsden area	44. Muscogee County (part)	MINNESOTA	
7. Guntersville	45. Newnan	73. Duluth	RHODE ISLAND
8. Huntsville	46. Rome	74. Minneapolis	
9. Montgomery	47. Savannah	75. St. Paul	111. Newport
10. Sylacauga and vicinity	48. Valdosta and vicinity		112. Woonsocket and vicinity
11. Tuscaloosa and vicinity		MISSISSIPPI	TENNESSEE
	HAWAII	76. Gulfport and vicinity	113. Dyersburg
ARKANSAS	49. Honolulu	77. Meridian	114. Gallatin
12. Little Rock		78. Moss Point	115. Knoxville
13. Texarkana	ILLINOIS	79. Pascagoula and vicinity	116. Lebanon
	50. Decatur	80. Vicksburg	117. Memphis
CALIFORNIA	51. Joliet and vicinity		118. Morristown
14. Bakersfield	52. Rock Island	MISSOURI	119. Nashville and vicinity
15. Fresno and vicinity		81. Columbia	120. Newbern
16. Los Angeles	INDIANA	82. Kansas City	
17. Pasadena	53. Hammond	83. Mexico	TEXAS
18. San Francisco		84. Moberly	121. Austin
19. Stockton area	KANSAS	85. St. Louis	122. Borger
	54. Kansas City		123. Corpus Christi
COLORADO		NEVADA	124. Dallas
20. Denver	KENTUCKY	86. Reno and vicinity	125. Denison
	55. Glasgow		126. El Paso
CONNECTICUT		NEW JERSEY	127. Fort Worth
21. Bridgeport	LOUISIANA	87. Atlantic City	128. Galveston
22. New Haven	56. Abbeville	88. Bayonne	129. Gladewater and vicinity
23. Stamford	57. Baton Rouge area	89. Camden	
24. Stratford	58. Church Point	90. Edison Township	130. Harlingen
	59. Crowley	91. Hoboken	131. Houston
FLORIDA	60. Lake Arthur	92. Jersey City	132. Orange and vicinity
25. Daytona Beach	61. Lake Charles and vicinity	93. Morristown	133. San Antonio
26. Fort Lauderdale and vicinity	62. New Orleans	94. Newark	134. Wichita Falls
27. Miami and vicinity	63. Opelousas and vicinity	95. Princeton	
28. Orlando	64. Ville Platte	96. Trenton	VIRGINIA
29. St. Petersburg		97. Union City	135. Newport News
30. Tampa	MAINE		136. Richmond
	65. Portland	NEW YORK	
GEORGIA		98. Albany	WASHINGTON
31. Americus and vicinity	MARYLAND	99. Buffalo	137. Seattle
32. Athens area	66. Baltimore	100. Freeport	
33. Atlanta		101. Syracuse	WEST VIRGINIA
34. Augusta	MASSACHUSETTS	102. Tuckahoe	138. Wheeling
35. Bainbridge area			
36. Brunswick and vicinity	67. Boston	NORTH CAROLINA	WISCONSIN
37. Cedartown and vicinity	68. New Bedford	103. Durham	139. Milwaukee
38. Columbus	69. Revere	104. Wilmington	
		105. Wilson	
		106. Winston-Salem	



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## BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The report covers the city of Bridgeport.

A housing unit is considered substandard by the Public Housing Administration if it is dilapidated or lacks one or more of the following facilities: flush toilet and bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants, and hot running water.

Table A.--OCCUPANCY AND TENURE, BY COLOR  
OF OCCUPANTS: 1960

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	51,654	45,451	4,073
Owner occupied.....	20,075	19,256	819
Renter occupied.....	29,449	26,195	3,254
Vacant, available for rent...	1,475	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	655	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	5,422	4,392	1,030
Owner.....	404	351	53
Renter.....	5,018	4,041	977

As indicated in table A, approximately 11 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 15 percent of those with white households and 30 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

Description of tables.--Table 1 presents structural and occupancy characteristics of owner-occupied and renter-occupied substandard units, separately for white and nonwhite households. Separate detail is shown for units with head of household 65 years of age and over; figures for these units are also included in the figures for all occupied substandard units.

The latter part of table 1 is restricted to substandard units occupied by primary families. Households consisting of only one

person and households consisting of the head and other persons not related to him are excluded from this part of the table.

Table 2 provides statistics for substandard units occupied by primary renter families. The number of primary families paying cash rent and the number paying no cash rent are shown at the beginning of the table. The percentage distributions and medians are for cash-rent units occupied by primary families.

Tables 3 and 4 also are restricted to primary families in substandard units for which cash rent is paid.

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Interpretation of definitions.--The definitions and explanations should be interpreted in the context of the 1960 Censuses, in which data were collected by a combination of self-enumeration, direct interview, and observation by the enumerator. The definitions below are consistent with the instructions given to the enumerator for items he was to complete himself and for items not completed by the respondent on the self-enumeration form. More complete discussions are given in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas, for housing items and in 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, for population items.

Housing unit.--A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

Occupied quarters which do not qualify as housing units are classified as group quarters. They are located most frequently in institutions, hospitals, nurses' homes, rooming and boarding houses, military and other

types of barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, convents, and monasteries. Group quarters are also located in a house or apartment in which the living quarters are shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him. Group quarters are not included in the housing inventory and, therefore, are not included in this report.

In 1950, the unit of enumeration was the dwelling unit. Although the definition of the housing unit in 1960 is essentially similar to that of the dwelling unit in 1950, the housing unit definition was designed to encompass all private living quarters, whereas the dwelling unit definition did not completely cover all private living accommodations.

Occupied housing unit.--A housing unit is "occupied" if it is the usual place of residence for the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration. Included are units occupied by persons who are only temporarily absent (for example, on vacation) and units occupied by persons with no usual place of residence elsewhere.

"Vacant, available for rent" units are on the market for year-round occupancy, are in either sound or deteriorating condition, and are offered "for rent" or "for rent or sale." "Vacant, all other" units comprise units which are for sale only, dilapidated, seasonal, or held off the market for various reasons.

Color.--Occupied housing units are classified by the color of the head of the household. The color group designated as "nonwhite" consists of such races or nationalities as the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, and Malayan races. Persons of Mexican birth or descent who are not definitely of Indian or other nonwhite race are classified as white.

Tenure.--A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," whether or not cash rent is paid. Examples of units for which no cash rent is paid include units occupied in exchange for services rendered, units owned by relatives and occupied without payment of rent, and units occupied by sharecroppers.

Rooms.--The number of rooms is the count of whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, finished attic or basement rooms, recreation rooms, lodgers' rooms, and rooms used for offices by a person living in the unit. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms; halls, foyers, or vestibules; closets; alcoves; pantries; strip or pullman kitchens; laundry or furnace rooms; unfinished attics, basements, and other space used for storage.

Condition.--The enumerator determined the condition of the housing unit by observation, on the basis of specified criteria. Nevertheless, the application of these criteria involved some judgment on the part of the individual enumerator. The training program for enumerators was designed to minimize differences in judgment.

Sound housing is defined as that which has no defects, or only slight defects which are normally corrected during the course of regular maintenance. Examples of slight defects include: lack of paint; slight damage to porch or steps; small cracks in walls, plaster, or chimney; broken gutters or downspouts; slight wear on floors or doorsills.

Deteriorating housing needs more repair than would be provided in the course of regular maintenance. It has one or more defects of an intermediate nature that must be corrected if the unit is to continue to provide safe and adequate shelter. Examples of intermediate defects include: shaky or unsafe porch or steps; holes, open cracks, or missing materials over a small area of the floors, walls, or roof; rotted window sills or frames; deep wear on floors, stairs, or doorsills; broken or loose stair treads or missing balusters. Such defects indicate neglect which leads to serious deterioration or damage if not corrected.

Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter. It has one or more critical defects; or has a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number to require extensive repair or rebuilding; or is of inadequate original construction. Critical defects result from continued neglect or lack of repair or indicate serious damage to the structure. Examples of critical defects include: holes, open cracks or missing materials over a large area of the floors, walls,

roof, or other parts of the structure; sagging floors, walls, or roof; damage by storm or fire. Inadequate original construction includes structures built of makeshift materials and inadequately converted cellars, sheds, or garages not originally intended as living quarters.

In 1950, the enumerator classified each unit in one of two categories, not dilapidated or dilapidated, as compared with the three categories of sound, deteriorating, and dilapidated in 1960. Although the definition of "dilapidated" was the same in 1960 as in 1950, it is possible that the change in the categories introduced an element of difference between the 1960 and 1950 statistics.

Water supply.--A housing unit has "hot and cold piped water inside structure" if there is hot and cold running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. Hot water need not be supplied continuously; for example, it may be supplied only at certain times of the day, week, or year. A unit has "only cold piped water inside structure" if there is running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit but the water is not heated before leaving the pipes.

Units with "piped water outside structure" have no piped water available to them inside the structure but have piped water available on the same property, outdoors or in another structure.

"No piped water" refers to units for which the only source of water is a hand pump, open well, spring, cistern, etc., and units in which the occupants obtain water from a source which is not on the same property.

Toilet and bathing facilities.--A housing unit is reported as having a "flush toilet" if there is a flush toilet inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. "Other toilet facilities or none" includes all other toilet facilities, such as privy, chemical toilet, outside flush toilet, and no toilet facilities.

A housing unit is reported as having a "bathtub or shower" if there is a bathtub or shower permanently connected to piped water inside the structure and available to the

occupants of the unit. Units with portable bathtubs (or showers) are included with units having "no bathtub or shower."

Equipment is for "exclusive use" when it is used only by the persons in one housing unit, including any lodgers living in the unit. It is "shared" when it is used by the occupants of two or more housing units, or would be so used if a currently vacant unit were occupied.

Equipment is "inside the structure" when it is located inside the same structure as the housing unit. Such equipment may be located within the housing unit itself, or it may be in a room or part of the building used by occupants of more than one housing unit. It may even be necessary to go outdoors to reach that part of the structure in which the equipment is located. Equipment on an open porch is "outside the structure." Equipment is "inside the structure" if it is on an enclosed porch, or enclosed by partitions on an otherwise open porch.

Plumbing facilities.--The four categories under "sound" and "deteriorating" are defined as follows:

With private toilet and bath, and only cold water--with flush toilet, exclusive use; with bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; with only cold piped water inside structure.

With private toilet, no private bath--with flush toilet, exclusive use; shared or no bathtub (or shower). These units have piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold.

With piped water, no private toilet--with piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold; shared or no flush toilet. These units may or may not have a bathtub (or shower).

Lacking piped water in structure--with piped water outside structure or with no piped water.

Dilapidated units are shown in two classes. Those "with private toilet and bath and hot water" are those with flush toilet, exclusive use; bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; and hot and cold piped water inside structure. All other dilapidated units are included in the category "lacking hot water, private toilet or bath."

Substandard housing unit.--A unit is defined as substandard by Public Housing Administration criteria if it is either (1) dilapidated or (2) lacks one or more of the following plumbing facilities: hot and cold piped water inside the structure, flush toilet inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit, and bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Household.--A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. Each household consists of a primary family, or a primary individual, and nonrelatives, if any.

Head of household.--The head of the household is the member reported as the head by the household respondent. However, if a married woman living with her husband is reported as the head, her husband is classified as the head for purposes of census tabulations.

Persons in household.--All persons enumerated in the 1960 Census of Population as members of the household were counted in determining the number of persons who occupied the housing unit. These persons include any lodgers, foster children, wards, and resident employees who shared the living quarters of the household head.

Persons per room.--The number of persons per room was computed for each occupied housing unit by dividing the number of persons by the number of rooms in the unit.

Nonrelatives.--A nonrelative of the head is any member of the household who is not related to the household head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Lodgers, partners, resident employees, and foster children are included in this category.

Elderly persons.--Elderly persons are men 65 years of age and over and women 62 and over. In table 1, the count is in terms of the number of elderly persons other than the household head. They may or may not be related to the household head. The first six columns show the number of units with no such person, with one, and with two or more such persons. The last six columns are restricted to units with household head 65 years of age and over cross-tabulated by the number of other elderly persons in the unit.

Primary family.--The head of the household and all persons living in the unit and related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute the primary family. A primary family consists of two or more persons. A household head with no relatives living in the unit is classified as a primary individual.

Head of primary family.--The head of the primary family, by definition, is also the head of the household. The head may be either male or female. Primary families with male head were further divided into "wife present" and "other." The classification "wife present" refers to primary families with wife reported as a member of the household.

Age of head of primary family.--The age classification was based on the age of the head in completed years.

Persons in primary family.--The head and all persons living in the unit who are related to the head were counted in determining the number of persons in the primary family. The count of persons in the primary family is smaller than the count of persons in the household for households containing nonrelatives of the head.

Minors in primary family.--As defined by the Public Housing Administration, a minor is an unmarried member of a primary family under 21 years of age who is not considered the head of the household.

Rent.--Contract rent is the rent agreed upon regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The rent may be paid by persons not living in the unit--for example, a welfare agency. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels such as wood, coal, and oil if these items are paid for in addition to contract rent. Thus, gross rent eliminates rent differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of heat and utilities as part of the rental payment.

Contract rent and gross rent data exclude primary families in units for which no cash rent is paid.

Median rent is the theoretical amount which divides the distribution into two equal

parts--one-half of the units with rents below this amount and one-half with rents exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" units were excluded.

In Volumes I to VI and in the reports on Census Tracts, based on the 1960 Census of Housing, farm units in rural territory were excluded from the rent tabulations. If any rural territory is covered in this report, however, the rent data did not exclude farm units.

Family income.--The income data in this report are for primary renter families occupying substandard housing units on a cash-rent basis. Information on income for the preceding calendar year was requested from persons 14 years old and over. Total income for the family was obtained by adding the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income, self-employment income, and other income. Wage or salary income is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It represents the amount received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, etc. Self-employment income is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account. Other income includes money income received from such sources as net rents, interest, dividends, Social Security benefits, pensions, veterans' payments, unemployment insurance, and public assistance or other governmental payments, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. Not included as income are money received from the sale of property, unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property, the value of income "in kind," withdrawals of bank deposits, money borrowed, tax refunds, and gifts and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments. Although the time period covered by the income statistics was the preceding calendar year, the composition of the families refers to the time of enumeration. For most of the families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout the preceding calendar year.

If the area included rural territory, families living on farms on a cash-rent basis are included in the income data.

Median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal parts--one-half of the families with incomes below this amount and one-half with incomes exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" families were excluded.

In table 3, families reporting "no money income" and families reporting a net loss are included in the lowest income interval. Families for whom income was not reported or was incomplete are classified as "not reported." Median income is shown for all families and separately for families consisting of three or four persons.

Gross rent as percentage of income.--The yearly gross rent (monthly gross rent times 12) is expressed as a percentage of the total income for the primary family. The percentage is computed separately for each family.

In table 4, the "not computed" category for a particular income level consists of primary families whose gross rent was not reported; for the lowest income level it also includes families with no income or a net loss. The "not computed" category for all income levels combined is made up of these families plus the families whose income was not reported.

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

Data presented in this report were collected in the decennial enumeration in April 1960 and, in most of the areas for which these special reports are prepared, by supplemental enumeration of designated families in late 1960 or early 1961.

Table A and table 1 were prepared by tabulating data collected for all housing units and all households during the decennial enumeration for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Data on gross rent and family income presented in tables 2, 3, and 4 were collected for a 25-percent sample of households in the decennial enumeration. In those cases in which a larger sample than 25 percent was needed to yield acceptable reliability, additional families were selected for supplemental enumeration.

The income data collected in the decennial enumeration are for calendar 1959 and the rent data are for April 1960. The income data collected by supplemental enumeration are for calendar 1960 for most areas and calendar 1959 for the remaining areas; the rent data are for the month of enumeration in all cases. In instances where the previous occupants had moved, the current occupants were enumerated if they made up a primary family and their occupancy was on a cash-rent basis.

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Tables 2, 3, and 4 were prepared from data collected on a sample basis for white and nonwhite families. Consequently, the percentage distributions in these tables are subject to sampling variability. The reliability of these estimated percentages is discussed below.

Information on which to base tables 2, 3, and 4 was available only for occupants of those substandard housing units which were sample units in the 1960 Census. These units were sufficient in number to provide reliable estimates for the white renter primary families living in substandard housing units. In order to obtain increased precision for distributions of income and rent data for nonwhite renter primary families living in substandard housing units, a subsequent field enumeration was made several months after the 1960 Census for the additional sample required.

A trained staff of interviewers visited these families to obtain data on income for the previous year and current rent. Interviews were not completed in cases where the unit was found not to be occupied by a nonwhite renter primary family.

Caution should be exercised in using the tables, even those based on all units. The data are subject in varying degree to biases of nonreporting, particularly when the percent of "not reported" cases is high, and to errors of response. Factors affecting the accuracy of enumeration include the respondent's knowledge of the facts and the ability of the enumerator to obtain accurate information on such items as income, rent, and plumbing facilities. The regular 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to similar response errors and biases.

Although the figures shown in tables 1 and A are based on the same data as the forthcoming 1960 Census tabulation of these items, they may differ slightly from those to be published as part of the census because of differences in processing and compiling.

Because of sampling variability, percentage distributions shown in tables 2, 3, and 4 for total renter families and for both white and nonwhite renter families may differ from those that would have been obtained from all instead of from a sample of units. The absolute numbers appearing at the head of each table are based on all units rather than a sample and as such are not subject to sampling variability.

The magnitude of the sampling variability of a percentage depends, in general, both on the value of the percentage and the size of the base of the

percentage. Estimates of reliability are shown in table B for percentages with bases of substandard housing units occupied by white and nonwhite renter primary families, and in table C for percentages with bases of total renter primary families in substandard housing units. The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, variations that occur by chance because only a sample of the housing units were surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage obtained from a complete census would be less than one standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Table B.—STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF WHITE AND NONWHITE RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

Estimated percentage	White or nonwhite	Estimated percentage	White or nonwhite
1 or 99.....	0.5	10 or 90.....	1.5
2 or 98.....	0.7	25 or 75.....	2.2
5 or 95.....	1.1	50.....	2.5

Illustration: For estimates of a characteristic reported for 10.0 percent of the white renter primary families living in substandard housing units, the standard error shown in table B is 1.5 percent. This means that the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census would be less than 1.5 percent; that is, it would lie between 8.5 and 11.5 percent. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 3.0 percent.

Table C.—STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
5 or 95.....	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
10 or 90.....	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
25 or 75.....	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
50.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 1.1 percent. This standard error of 1.1 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

The estimates of standard error shown in the above tables are not directly applicable to differences obtained by subtracting one percentage from another. The standard error of an observed difference between two percentages depends on the standard error of each of them and the correlation between them. As a rule of thumb, an approximation to the standard error of the difference between two estimated percentages (which usually overstates the true standard error) can be obtained by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of the two percentages.

Reliability of medians in tables 2 and 3.--The tables on income and rent present estimates of medians based on a sample. The sampling variability of a median depends on the size of the base and the nature of the distribution from which the median is derived.

A useful method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine a range or interval, within which there is a high degree of confidence that the true median lies. The upper and lower points of the interval, the confidence limits, are obtained by adding to and subtracting from the estimated median a factor times the standard error of the median. For most situations the two-standard-error confidence limits, constructed by using two as the factor, yield a sufficiently high degree of confidence. There are about 95 chances out of 100 that a median based on complete enumeration would be within the confidence intervals so established.

An approximation to the confidence limits of the median based on sample data may be estimated as follows: (1) From table B or C, as is appropriate, determine the standard error for a 50-percent characteristic, (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1. Values corresponding to the resulting percentages from step 2 are then determined from the distribution of the characteristic. Allowance must first be made for persons not reporting on the characteristic. An approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limit may be determined by adding and subtracting twice the standard error in step 2.

Illustration: For purposes of this illustration, suppose the income for the white renter primary families in substandard housing units is distributed according to Column b below. The median income for the illustrative distribution is \$2,170. The approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limits for the median is determined as follows: (1) The standard error of a 50-percent characteristic of the white renter primary families in substandard housing units from table B is about 2.5 percent, (2) twice the standard error added to and subtracted from 50 percent yields the percentage limits 45.0 and 55.0. The incomes corresponding to the percentage limits (see Column d), in this case \$1,900 and \$2,550, were obtained from the distribution of the characteristic in Column a and are the two-standard-error confidence limits. To obtain these values it was first necessary to prorate those not reporting on family income to the several classes of income according to the detail of those who had reported (see Column c). Secondly, it was necessary to interpolate within the \$250 income class interval (\$1,750 to \$1,999). Thus for example, the lower confidence limit, \$1,900, was obtained by adding to \$1,750 the interpolated value  $\frac{45.0 - 40.6}{7.3}$  times \$250, or approximately \$150. The upper confidence limit is found in a similar manner.

Family income class interval (a)	Percentage (b)	Prorated percentage (c)	Cumulative percentage (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	18.8	18.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.7	15.6	100.0
Not reported.....	12.3	...	100.0



Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	404	351	53	5,018	4,041	977	182	172	10	959	907	52
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	7	6	1	1,305	1,094	211	2	2	...	278	266	12
2 rooms.....	14	12	2	505	404	101	7	7	...	95	89	6
3 rooms.....	49	45	4	1,629	1,321	308	29	28	1	346	332	14
4 rooms.....	116	107	9	1,057	822	235	53	52	1	167	154	13
5 rooms.....	102	84	18	394	301	93	38	36	2	58	52	6
6 rooms.....	65	56	9	99	80	19	32	29	3	14	13	1
7 rooms.....	17	14	3	12	8	4	7	6	1	1	1	...
8 rooms or more.....	34	27	7	17	11	6	14	12	2	...	...	...
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	188	152	36	2,860	2,266	594	68	63	5	462	446	16
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	215	198	17	2,153	1,772	381	113	108	5	494	460	34
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
No piped water.....	1	1	...	3	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	2
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	320	274	46	2,608	2,114	494	149	141	8	485	457	28
Flush toilet, shared.....	76	69	7	2,384	1,910	474	25	23	2	463	444	19
Other toilet facilities or none.....	8	8	...	26	17	9	8	8	...	11	6	5
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bath tub or shower, exclusive use.....	234	199	35	1,078	841	237	97	91	6	159	150	9
Bath tub or shower, shared.....	64	57	7	2,083	1,683	400	26	24	2	380	365	15
No bath tub or shower.....	106	95	11	1,857	1,517	340	59	57	2	420	392	28
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	209	197	12	2,460	2,239	221	107	104	3	525	519	6
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	84	81	3	371	348	23	49	47	2	69	67	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	64	61	3	707	641	66	38	38	...	157	156	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	60	54	6	1,378	1,247	131	19	18	1	297	295	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	4	3	1	1	1	...	2	1	1
Deteriorating.....	93	82	11	1,754	1,383	371	46	44	2	342	317	25
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	35	32	3	259	208	51	20	20	...	48	46	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	39	31	8	716	578	138	17	15	2	150	137	13
With piped water, no private toilet.....	19	19	...	779	597	182	9	9	...	144	134	10
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	102	72	30	804	419	385	29	24	5	92	71	21
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	80	56	24	320	198	122	19	16	3	23	21	2
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	22	16	6	484	221	263	10	8	2	69	50	19
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	118	113	5	2,257	1,940	317	66	66	...	642	616	26
2 persons.....	128	116	12	1,179	935	244	77	72	5	236	218	18
3 persons.....	53	41	12	615	471	144	19	17	2	55	48	7
4 persons.....	40	35	5	461	365	96	10	9	1	12	11	1
5 persons.....	31	25	6	257	176	81	6	6	...	10	10	...
6 persons.....	10	7	3	132	89	43	2	1	1	3	3	...
7 persons.....	9	7	2	62	38	24	1	1	...	1	1	...
8 persons.....	7	5	2	27	17	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	8	2	6	28	10	18	1	...	1	...	...	...
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	304	274	30	2,324	1,926	398	162	156	6	626	590	36
0.76 to 1.00.....	62	53	9	1,921	1,590	331	18	15	3	306	293	13
1.01 to 1.50.....	29	20	9	443	318	125	2	1	1	8	8	...
1.51 or more.....	9	4	5	330	207	123	...	...	...	19	16	3
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	313	265	48	4,671	3,733	938	117	111	6	774	737	37
1.....	88	83	5	328	293	35	63	59	4	175	162	13
2 or more.....	3	3	...	19	15	4	2	2	...	10	8	2
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	376	334	42	4,775	3,900	875	170	164	6	913	868	45
1 or more.....	28	17	11	243	141	102	12	8	4	46	39	7

Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960--Con.

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	270	228	42	2,617	2,006	611	105	98	7	283	263	20
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	122	111	11	1,104	877	227	70	67	3	219	203	16
3 persons.....	50	41	9	591	453	138	17	16	1	45	41	4
4 persons.....	39	34	5	449	361	88	9	8	1	10	10	...
5 persons.....	26	22	4	240	166	74	5	5	...	6	6	...
6 persons.....	10	7	3	129	88	41	2	1	1	2	2	...
7 persons.....	12	9	3	55	37	18	1	1	...	1	1	...
8 persons or more.....	11	4	7	49	24	25	1	...	1	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	156	141	15	1,104	896	208	92	88	4	262	242	20
1 minor.....	34	28	6	602	472	130	5	4	1	18	18	...
2 minors.....	36	29	7	462	364	98	5	4	1	3	3	...
3 minors.....	17	14	3	235	153	82	1	1	...	...	...	...
4 minors.....	10	8	2	120	70	50	1	1	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	8	6	2	55	33	22	1	...	1	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	9	2	7	39	18	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	196	165	31	1,950	1,545	405	64	59	5	195	180	15
Other.....	28	22	6	187	147	40	12	11	1	25	23	2
Female.....	46	41	5	480	314	166	29	28	1	63	60	3
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	39	30	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	56	43	13	1,474	1,031	443	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	109	87	22	821	682	139	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	105	98	7	283	263	20	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.--GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT, FOR RENTER SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY PRIMARY FAMILIES: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	2,617	2,006	611	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	2,583	1,974	609	Rent paid: Number.....	2,583	1,974	609
No cash rent.....	34	32	2	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	5.0	6.0	1.2
Rent paid: Number.....	2,583	1,974	609	\$25 to \$29.....	9.7	12.1	1.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	14.5	17.6	3.5
Less than \$35.....	1.3	1.5	0.8	\$35 to \$39.....	13.1	14.7	7.4
\$35 to \$39.....	5.1	6.3	0.8	\$40 to \$44.....	9.5	9.5	9.3
\$40 to \$44.....	4.5	5.2	1.9	\$45 to \$49.....	6.0	5.8	6.6
\$45 to \$49.....	9.3	11.2	2.3	\$50 to \$59.....	11.8	11.8	11.6
\$50 to \$54.....	8.3	9.5	3.9	\$60 to \$69.....	13.7	10.7	24.5
\$55 to \$59.....	8.0	8.9	4.7	\$70 to \$79.....	4.3	3.2	8.6
\$60 to \$69.....	15.8	16.4	13.6	\$80 or more.....	7.8	4.9	18.3
\$70 to \$79.....	10.1	10.4	8.9	Not reported.....	4.6	3.7	7.8
\$80 to \$89.....	7.9	6.4	13.6	Median.....dollars..	42	39	62
\$90 to \$99.....	3.8	2.3	8.9				
\$100 or more.....	4.4	2.6	10.9				
Not reported.....	21.5	19.3	29.6				
Median.....dollars..	61	58	78				

Table 3.—FAMILY INCOME BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	42.4	42.9	40.5
Number.....	2,583	1,974	609	Less than \$1,000.....	2.4	1.7	4.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.1	1.2	0.8
Less than \$1,000.....	7.2	7.2	7.4	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.0	1.7	2.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.8	4.3	1.9	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.1	1.7	3.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.0	3.7	5.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.1	0.9	1.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.7	3.2	5.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.1	2.3	1.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.0	2.3	5.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.3	2.3	2.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.9	4.3	7.0	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.2	5.5	4.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.5	4.3	5.1	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.0	7.2	6.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	14.8	15.9	10.9	\$6,000 or more.....	8.0	9.5	2.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	12.2	12.7	10.5	Not reported.....	9.1	8.9	9.7
\$6,000 or more.....	19.1	22.2	7.8	5 persons or more.....	18.4	16.4	25.7
Not reported.....	22.8	19.9	33.1	Less than \$1,000.....	1.2	1.1	1.6
2 persons.....	39.2	40.6	33.9	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.2	0.3	...
Less than \$1,000.....	3.6	4.3	1.2	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.3	...	1.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.5	2.9	1.2	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	0.5	0.3	1.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.7	2.0	0.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.6	0.3	1.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.0	0.3	3.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.3	1.2	1.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.5	...	2.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.8	1.7	1.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.8	2.9	2.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.7	2.0	0.4	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.3	2.3	2.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6.7	7.5	3.9	\$6,000 or more.....	5.0	5.5	3.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.9	3.2	1.9	Not reported.....	4.0	3.4	5.8
\$6,000 or more.....	6.1	7.2	1.9	Median income:			
Not reported.....	9.7	7.5	17.5	All families.....dollars..	4,510	4,610	3,580
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,690	4,930	3,540

Table 4.—GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	19.3	20.1	15.9
Number.....	2,583	1,974	609	Less than 12.5.....	3.1	3.7	0.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.8	6.3	3.9
Less than 12.5.....	22.0	26.2	6.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.1	5.2	4.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	14.8	15.8	10.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.9	1.7	5.0
17.5 to 22.4.....	8.9	8.9	9.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	0.6	0.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	5.4	4.6	8.2	32.5 or more.....	0.2	...	0.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.9	2.9	3.1	Not computed.....	2.1	2.6	0.4
32.5 or more.....	14.7	12.7	21.8	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	12.2	12.7	10.5
Not computed.....	31.3	28.8	40.4	Less than 12.5.....	4.5	5.5	0.8
Less than \$2,000.....	15.1	15.3	14.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.5	4.6	4.3
Less than 12.5.....	0.8	0.8	0.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.7	1.4	2.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.2	0.3	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	0.3	1.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.1	...	0.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.1	...	0.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.5	0.6	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	0.6	0.4	Not computed.....	0.8	0.9	0.8
32.5 or more.....	10.1	10.4	8.9	\$6,000 or more.....	19.1	22.2	7.8
Not computed.....	2.9	2.6	3.9	Less than 12.5.....	13.1	15.6	4.3
\$2,000 to \$3,499.....	11.6	9.8	18.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.9	4.3	2.3
Less than 12.5.....	0.2	0.3	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.3	0.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.7	2.0	0.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.9	2.0	1.6	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.8	1.7	1.9	Not computed.....	1.7	2.0	0.4
32.5 or more.....	4.4	2.3	12.1	Income not reported.....	22.7	19.9	33.1
Not computed.....	1.3	1.2	1.9				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

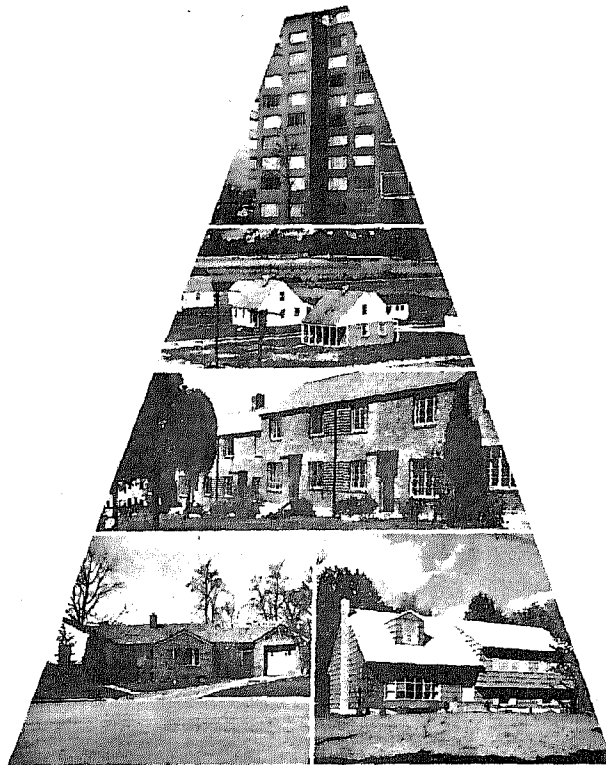
HC(S1)-22

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# New Haven, Conn.

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
Hot water..	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Hot water..	330	25	305
Hot water..	1,332	108	1,224
Hot water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Hot water..	363	17	346
Hot water..	1,434	21	1,413
Hot water..	481	1	480
Hot water..	953		953
Hot water..	648		648
Hot water..	919		919
Hot water..	551		551
Hot water..	455		455
Hot water..	340		340
Hot water..	305		305
Hot water..	229		229
Hot water..	167		167
Hot water..	13		13

Prepared under the supervision of  
**WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY**, Chief  
Housing Division



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 1, 1961)

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## PREFACE

This report presents statistics on characteristics of housing units defined as sub-standard by the Public Housing Administration and characteristics of families occupying these units. The statistics are based on special tabulations of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing taken as of April 1, 1960.

The program for presenting these data was requested by, and planned in cooperation with, the Public Housing Administration. The 139 local housing authorities and other local government agencies desiring the special tabulations entered into an agreement whereby they designated the area to be covered and paid the Bureau of the Census for the incremental cost of providing the data.

Authorization for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing was provided by the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. The law provides for decennial censuses of population and housing, and further provides that supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census may be collected after the taking of the census. The census program was designed in consultation with advisory committees and individuals from Federal agencies, private industry, universities, and local governments.

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of New Haven.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A large number of persons from the Bureau of the Census participated in the various activities necessary for the preparation of this series of special reports. Specific responsibilities were exercised especially by persons in the Housing, Decennial Operations, Field, Geography, and Statistical Methods Divisions. Alexander C. Findlay of the Housing Division was responsible for the planning, coordination, and execution of the program. Staff members of the Housing Division who made important contributions include Frank S. Kristof, then Assistant Chief, and Mary E. Barstow. Important contributions were also made by Morton A. Meyer, Morton Somer, Jervis Braunstein, and Florence F. Wright, of the Decennial Operations Division, in directing the processing and tabulation of the data; George K. Klink of the Field Division; Robert Hagan of the Geography Division; and Robert Hanson, Garrie Losee, Irving Sivin, and Floyd E. O'Quinn, of the Statistical Methods Division.

August 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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1. Bessemer	39. Dublin	70. Mount Clemens	107. Cincinnati
2. Birmingham	40. East Point	71. Muskegon Heights	108. Lorain and vicinity
3. Decatur and vicinity	41. Lawrenceville	72. Saginaw	109. Steubenville area
4. Eufaula	42. Manchester		
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6. Gadsden area	44. Muscogee County (part)		
7. Guntersville	45. Newnan		
8. Huntsville	46. Rome		
9. Montgomery	47. Savannah		
10. Sylacauga and vicinity	48. Valdosta and vicinity		
11. Tuscaloosa and vicinity			
	HAWAII		PENNSYLVANIA
	49. Honolulu		110. Meadville
	ILLINOIS		RHODE ISLAND
	50. Decatur		111. Newport
	51. Joliet and vicinity		112. Woonsocket and vicinity
	52. Rock Island		TENNESSEE
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	KANSAS		115. Knoxville
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	LOUISIANA		119. Nashville and vicinity
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	57. Baton Rouge area		TEXAS
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	59. Crowley		122. Borger
	60. Lake Arthur		123. Corpus Christi
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## NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The report covers the city of New Haven.

A housing unit is considered substandard by the Public Housing Administration if it is dilapidated or lacks one or more of the following facilities: flush toilet and bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants, and hot running water.

Table A.--OCCUPANCY AND TENURE, BY COLOR  
OF OCCUPANTS: 1960

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	51,471	42,915	6,254
Owner occupied.....	16,572	15,474	1,098
Renter occupied.....	32,597	27,441	5,156
Vacant; available for rent...	1,430	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	872	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	6,350	4,734	1,616
Owner.....	518	409	109
Renter.....	5,832	4,325	1,507

As indicated in table A, approximately 13 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 16 percent of those with white households and 29 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

Description of tables.--Table 1 presents structural and occupancy characteristics of owner-occupied and renter-occupied substandard units, separately for white and nonwhite households. Separate detail is shown for units with head of household 65 years of age and over; figures for these units are also included in the figures for all occupied substandard units.

The latter part of table 1 is restricted to substandard units occupied by primary families. Households consisting of only one

person and households consisting of the head and other persons not related to him are excluded from this part of the table.

Table 2 provides statistics for substandard units occupied by primary renter families. The number of primary families paying cash rent and the number paying no cash rent are shown at the beginning of the table. The percentage distributions and medians are for cash-rent units occupied by primary families.

Tables 3 and 4 also are restricted to primary families in substandard units for which cash rent is paid.

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Interpretation of definitions.--The definitions and explanations should be interpreted in the context of the 1960 Censuses, in which data were collected by a combination of self-enumeration, direct interview, and observation by the enumerator. The definitions below are consistent with the instructions given to the enumerator for items he was to complete himself and for items not completed by the respondent on the self-enumeration form. More complete discussions are given in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas, for housing items and in 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, for population items.

Housing unit.--A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

Occupied quarters which do not qualify as housing units are classified as group quarters. They are located most frequently in institutions, hospitals, nurses' homes, rooming and boarding houses, military and other

types of barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, convents, and monasteries. Group quarters are also located in a house or apartment in which the living quarters are shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him. Group quarters are not included in the housing inventory and, therefore, are not included in this report.

In 1950, the unit of enumeration was the dwelling unit. Although the definition of the housing unit in 1960 is essentially similar to that of the dwelling unit in 1950, the housing unit definition was designed to encompass all private living quarters, whereas the dwelling unit definition did not completely cover all private living accommodations.

Occupied housing unit.--A housing unit is "occupied" if it is the usual place of residence for the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration. Included are units occupied by persons who are only temporarily absent (for example, on vacation) and units occupied by persons with no usual place of residence elsewhere.

"Vacant, available for rent" units are on the market for year-round occupancy, are in either sound or deteriorating condition, and are offered "for rent" or "for rent or sale." "Vacant, all other" units comprise units which are for sale only, dilapidated, seasonal, or held off the market for various reasons.

Color.--Occupied housing units are classified by the color of the head of the household. The color group designated as "nonwhite" consists of such races or nationalities as the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, and Malayan races. Persons of Mexican birth or descent who are not definitely of Indian or other non-white race are classified as white.

Tenure.--A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," whether or not cash rent is paid. Examples of units for which no cash rent is paid include units occupied in exchange for services rendered, units owned by relatives and occupied without payment of rent, and units occupied by sharecroppers.

Rooms.--The number of rooms is the count of whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, finished attic or basement rooms, recreation rooms, lodgers' rooms, and rooms used for offices by a person living in the unit. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms; halls, foyers, or vestibules; closets; alcoves; pantries; strip or pullman kitchens; laundry or furnace rooms; unfinished attics, basements, and other space used for storage.

Condition.--The enumerator determined the condition of the housing unit by observation, on the basis of specified criteria. Nevertheless, the application of these criteria involved some judgment on the part of the individual enumerator. The training program for enumerators was designed to minimize differences in judgment.

Sound housing is defined as that which has no defects, or only slight defects which are normally corrected during the course of regular maintenance. Examples of slight defects include: lack of paint; slight damage to porch or steps; small cracks in walls, plaster, or chimney; broken gutters or downspouts; slight wear on floors or doorsills.

Deteriorating housing needs more repair than would be provided in the course of regular maintenance. It has one or more defects of an intermediate nature that must be corrected if the unit is to continue to provide safe and adequate shelter. Examples of intermediate defects include: shaky or unsafe porch or steps; holes, open cracks, or missing materials over a small area of the floors, walls, or roof; rotted window sills or frames; deep wear on floors, stairs, or doorsills; broken or loose stair treads or missing balusters. Such defects indicate neglect which leads to serious deterioration or damage if not corrected.

Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter. It has one or more critical defects; or has a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number to require extensive repair or rebuilding; or is of inadequate original construction. Critical defects result from continued neglect or lack of repair or indicate serious damage to the structure. Examples of critical defects include: holes, open cracks or missing materials over a large area of the floors, walls,

roof, or other parts of the structure; sagging floors, walls, or roof; damage by storm or fire. Inadequate original construction includes structures built of makeshift materials and inadequately converted cellars, sheds, or garages not originally intended as living quarters.

In 1950, the enumerator classified each unit in one of two categories, not dilapidated or dilapidated, as compared with the three categories of sound, deteriorating, and dilapidated in 1960. Although the definition of "dilapidated" was the same in 1960 as in 1950, it is possible that the change in the categories introduced an element of difference between the 1960 and 1950 statistics.

Water supply.--A housing unit has "hot and cold piped water inside structure" if there is hot and cold running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. Hot water need not be supplied continuously; for example, it may be supplied only at certain times of the day, week, or year. A unit has "only cold piped water inside structure" if there is running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit but the water is not heated before leaving the pipes.

Units with "piped water outside structure" have no piped water available to them inside the structure but have piped water available on the same property, outdoors or in another structure.

"No piped water" refers to units for which the only source of water is a hand pump, open well, spring, cistern, etc., and units in which the occupants obtain water from a source which is not on the same property.

Toilet and bathing facilities.--A housing unit is reported as having a "flush toilet" if there is a flush toilet inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. "Other toilet facilities or none" includes all other toilet facilities, such as privy, chemical toilet, outside flush toilet, and no toilet facilities.

A housing unit is reported as having a "bathtub or shower" if there is a bathtub or shower permanently connected to piped water inside the structure and available to the

occupants of the unit. Units with portable bathtubs (or showers) are included with units having "no bathtub or shower."

Equipment is for "exclusive use" when it is used only by the persons in one housing unit, including any lodgers living in the unit. It is "shared" when it is used by the occupants of two or more housing units, or would be so used if a currently vacant unit were occupied.

Equipment is "inside the structure" when it is located inside the same structure as the housing unit. Such equipment may be located within the housing unit itself, or it may be in a room or part of the building used by occupants of more than one housing unit. It may even be necessary to go outdoors to reach that part of the structure in which the equipment is located. Equipment on an open porch is "outside the structure." Equipment is "inside the structure" if it is on an enclosed porch, or enclosed by partitions on an otherwise open porch.

Plumbing facilities.--The four categories under "sound" and "deteriorating" are defined as follows:

With private toilet and bath, and only cold water--with flush toilet, exclusive use; with bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; with only cold piped water inside structure.

With private toilet, no private bath--with flush toilet, exclusive use; shared or no bathtub (or shower). These units have piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold.

With piped water, no private toilet--with piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold; shared or no flush toilet. These units may or may not have a bathtub (or shower).

Lacking piped water in structure--with piped water outside structure or with no piped water.

Dilapidated units are shown in two classes. Those "with private toilet and bath and hot water" are those with flush toilet, exclusive use; bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; and hot and cold piped water inside structure. All other dilapidated units are included in the category "lacking hot water, private toilet or bath."

Substandard housing unit.--A unit is defined as substandard by Public Housing Administration criteria if it is either (1) dilapidated or (2) lacks one or more of the following plumbing facilities: hot and cold piped water inside the structure, flush toilet inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit, and bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Household.--A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. Each household consists of a primary family, or a primary individual, and nonrelatives, if any.

Head of household.--The head of the household is the member reported as the head by the household respondent. However, if a married woman living with her husband is reported as the head, her husband is classified as the head for purposes of census tabulations.

Persons in household.--All persons enumerated in the 1960 Census of Population as members of the household were counted in determining the number of persons who occupied the housing unit. These persons include any lodgers, foster children, wards, and resident employees who shared the living quarters of the household head.

Persons per room.--The number of persons per room was computed for each occupied housing unit by dividing the number of persons by the number of rooms in the unit.

Nonrelatives.--A nonrelative of the head is any member of the household who is not related to the household head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Lodgers, partners, resident employees, and foster children are included in this category.

Elderly persons.--Elderly persons are men 65 years of age and over and women 62 and over. In table 1, the count is in terms of the number of elderly persons other than the household head. They may or may not be related to the household head. The first six columns show the number of units with no such person, with one, and with two or more such persons. The last six columns are restricted to units with household head 65 years of age and over cross-tabulated by the number of other elderly persons in the unit.

Primary family.--The head of the household and all persons living in the unit related to the head by blood, marriage, adoption constitute the primary family. A primary family consists of two or more persons. A household head with no relatives living in the unit is classified as a primary individual.

Head of primary family.--The head of primary family, by definition, is also head of the household. The head may be either male or female. Primary families with head were further divided into "wife present" and "other." The classification "wife present" refers to primary families with wife reported as a member of the household.

Age of head of primary family.--The classification was based on the age of head in completed years.

Persons in primary family.--The head and all persons living in the unit who are related to the head were counted in determining the number of persons in the primary family. The count of persons in the primary family is smaller than the count of persons in the household for households containing nonrelatives of the head.

Minors in primary family.--As defined by the Public Housing Administration, a minor is an unmarried member of a primary family under 21 years of age who is not considered the head of the household.

Rent.--Contract rent is the rent agreed upon regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The rent may be paid by persons not living in the unit--for example, a welfare agency. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the average monthly cost of utilities (water, electric, gas) and fuels such as wood, coal, and oil. These items are paid for in addition to contract rent. Thus, gross rent eliminates differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and utilities as part of the rental payment.

Contract rent and gross rent data exclude primary families in units for which no rent is paid.

Median rent is the theoretical amount which divides the distribution into two equal

parts--one-half of the units with rents below this amount and one-half with rents exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" units were excluded.

In Volumes I to VI and in the reports on Census Tracts, based on the 1960 Census of Housing, farm units in rural territory were excluded from the rent tabulations. If any rural territory is covered in this report, however, the rent data did not exclude farm units.

Family income.--The income data in this report are for primary renter families occupying substandard housing units on a cash-rent basis. Information on income for the preceding calendar year was requested from persons 14 years old and over. Total income for the family was obtained by adding the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income, self-employment income, and other income. Wage or salary income is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It represents the amount received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, etc. Self-employment income is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account. Other income includes money income received from such sources as net rents, interest, dividends, Social Security benefits, pensions, veterans' payments, unemployment insurance, and public assistance or other governmental payments, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. Not included as income are money received from the sale of property, unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property, the value of income "in kind," withdrawals of bank deposits, money borrowed, tax refunds, and gifts and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments. Although the time period covered by the income statistics was the preceding calendar year, the composition of the families refers to the time of enumeration. For most of the families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout the preceding calendar year.

If the area included rural territory, families living on farms on a cash-rent basis are included in the income data.

Median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal parts--one-half of the families with incomes below this amount and one-half with incomes exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" families were excluded.

In table 3, families reporting "no money income" and families reporting a net loss are included in the lowest income interval. Families for whom income was not reported or was incomplete are classified as "not reported." Median income is shown for all families and separately for families consisting of three or four persons.

Gross rent as percentage of income.--The yearly gross rent (monthly gross rent times 12) is expressed as a percentage of the total income for the primary family. The percentage is computed separately for each family.

In table 4, the "not computed" category for a particular income level consists of primary families whose gross rent was not reported; for the lowest income level it also includes families with no income or a net loss. The "not computed" category for all income levels combined is made up of these families plus the families whose income was not reported.

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

Data presented in this report were collected in the decennial enumeration in April 1960 and, in most of the areas for which these special reports are prepared, by supplemental enumeration of designated families in late 1960 or early 1961.

Table A and table 1 were prepared by tabulating data collected for all housing units and all households during the decennial enumeration for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Data on gross rent and family income presented in tables 2, 3, and 4 were collected for a 25-percent sample of households in the decennial enumeration. In those cases in which a larger sample than 25 percent was needed to yield acceptable reliability, additional families were selected for supplemental enumeration.

The income data collected in the decennial enumeration are for calendar 1959 and the rent data are for April 1960. The income data collected by supplemental enumeration are for calendar 1960 for most areas and calendar 1959 for the remaining areas; the rent data are for the month of enumeration in all cases. In instances where the previous occupants had moved, the current occupants were enumerated if they made up a primary family and their occupancy was on a cash-rent basis.

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Tables 2, 3, and 4 were prepared from data collected on a sample basis for white and nonwhite families. Consequently, the percentage distributions in these tables are subject to sampling variability. The reliability of these estimated percentages is discussed below.

Information on which to base tables 2, 3, and 4 was available only for occupants of those substandard housing units which were sample units in the 1960 Census. In order to obtain increased precision for distribution of income and rent data for families living in substandard housing units, a field enumeration of additional white and nonwhite families was made several months after the 1960 Census. A trained staff of interviewers visited these families to obtain data on income for the previous year and current rent. Interviews were not completed in cases where the unit was found not to be occupied by a primary renter family.

Caution should be exercised in using the tables, even those based on all units. The data are subject in varying degree to biases of nonreporting, particularly when the percent of "not reported" cases is high, and to errors of response. Factors affecting the accuracy of enumeration include the respondent's knowledge of the facts and the ability of the enumerator to obtain accurate information on such items as income, rent, condition, and plumbing facilities. The regular 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to similar response errors and biases.

Although the figures shown in tables 1 and A are based on the same data as the forthcoming 1960 Census tabulation of these items, they may differ slightly from those to be published as part of the census because of differences in processing and compiling.

Because of sampling variability, percentage distributions shown in tables 2, 3, and 4 for total renter families and for both white and nonwhite renter families may differ from those that would have been obtained from all instead of from a sample of units. The absolute numbers appearing at the head of each table are based on all units rather than a sample and as such are not subject to sampling variability.

The magnitude of the sampling variability of a percentage depends, in general, both on the value of the percentage and the size of the base of the percentage. Estimates of reliability are shown in table B for percentages with bases of substandard housing

units occupied by white and nonwhite renter primary families, and in table C for percentages with bases of total renter primary families in substandard housing units. The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, variations that occur by chance because only a sample of the housing units were surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage obtained from a complete census would be less than one standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Table B.--STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF WHITE AND NONWHITE RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

Estimated percentage	White or nonwhite	Estimated percentage	White or nonwhite
1 or 99.....	0.5	10 or 90.....	1.5
2 or 98.....	0.7	25 or 75.....	2.2
5 or 95.....	1.1	50.....	2.5

Illustration: For estimates of a characteristic reported for 10.0 percent of the white renter primary families living in substandard housing units, the standard error shown in table B is 1.5 percent. This means that the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census would be less than 1.5 percent; that is, it would lie between 8.5 and 11.5 percent. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 3.0 percent.

Table C.--STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
5 or 95.....	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4
10 or 90.....	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5
25 or 75.....	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6
50.....	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 0.8 percent. This standard error of 0.8 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

The estimates of standard error shown in the above tables are not directly applicable to differences obtained by subtracting one percentage from another. The standard error of an observed difference between two percentages depends on the standard error of each of them and the correlation between them. As a rule of thumb, an approximation to the standard error of the difference between two estimated percentages (which usually overstates the true standard error) can be obtained by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of the two percentages.

Reliability of medians in tables 2 and 3.--The tables on income and rent present estimates of medians based on a sample. The sampling variability of a median depends on the size of the base and the nature of the distribution from which the median is derived.

A useful method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine a range or interval, within which there is a high degree of confidence that the true median lies. The upper and lower points of the interval, the confidence limits, are obtained by adding to and subtracting from the estimated median a factor times the standard error of the median. For most situations the two-standard-error confidence limits, constructed by using two as the factor, yield a sufficiently high degree of confidence. There are about 95 chances out of 100 that a median based on complete enumeration would be within the confidence intervals so established.

An approximation to the confidence limits of the median based on sample data may be estimated as follows: (1) From table B or C, as is appropriate, determine the standard error for a 50-percent characteristic, (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1. Values corresponding to the resulting percentages from step 2 are then determined from the distribution of the characteristic. Allowance must first be made for persons not reporting on the characteristic. An approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limit may be determined by adding and subtracting twice the standard error in step 2.

Illustration: For purposes of this illustration, suppose the income for the white renter primary families in substandard housing units is distributed according to Column b below. The median income for the illustrative distribution is \$2,170. The approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limits for the median is determined as follows: (1) The standard error of a 50-percent characteristic of the white renter primary families in substandard housing units from table B is about 2.5 percent, (2) twice the standard error added to and subtracted from 50 percent yields the percentage limits 45.0 and 55.0. The incomes corresponding to the percentage limits (see Column d), in this case \$1,900 and \$2,550, were obtained from the distribution of the characteristic in Column a and are the two-standard-error confidence limits. To obtain these values it was first necessary to prorate those not reporting on family income to the several classes of income according to the detail of those who had reported (see Column c). Secondly, it was necessary to interpolate within the \$250 income class interval (\$1,750 to \$1,999). Thus for example, the lower confidence limit, \$1,900, was obtained by adding to \$1,750 the interpolated value  $\frac{45.0 - 40.6}{7.3}$  times \$250, or approximately \$150. The upper confidence limit is found in a similar manner.

Family income class interval (a)	Percentage (b)	Prorated percentage (c)	Cumulative percentage (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	18.8	18.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.7	15.6	100.0
Not reported.....	12.3	...	100.0

Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and				
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter	
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	Wh
Occupied substandard housing units.....	518	409	109	5,832	4,325	1,507	233	213	20	1,204	1,
ROOMS											
1 room.....	5	5	...	2,024	1,802	222	3	3	...	465	
2 rooms.....	11	9	2	661	465	196	4	4	...	154	
3 rooms.....	66	58	8	879	631	248	39	36	3	217	
4 rooms.....	161	130	31	1,324	867	457	79	74	5	227	
5 rooms.....	130	91	39	744	450	294	53	49	4	114	
6 rooms.....	70	58	12	147	78	69	24	22	2	21	
7 rooms.....	34	28	6	33	20	13	14	13	1	4	
8 rooms or more.....	41	30	11	20	12	8	17	12	5	2	
WATER SUPPLY											
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	290	213	77	3,768	2,839	929	131	118	13	718	
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	226	194	32	2,021	1,446	575	101	94	7	483	
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
No piped water.....	2	2	...	42	39	3	1	1	...	3	
TOILET FACILITIES											
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	442	344	98	2,811	1,834	977	192	176	16	534	4
Flush toilet, shared.....	71	61	10	2,950	2,437	513	37	34	3	665	6
Other toilet facilities or none.....	5	4	1	71	54	17	4	3	1	5	
BATHING FACILITIES											
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	296	210	86	1,966	1,216	750	101	88	13	341	2
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	77	66	11	2,819	2,353	466	44	41	3	624	5
No bathtub or shower.....	145	133	12	1,047	756	291	88	84	4	239	2
CONDITION AND PLUMBING											
Sound.....	239	220	19	2,411	2,105	306	121	114	7	550	5
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	80	75	5	415	360	55	30	29	1	109	11
With private toilet, no private bath.....	105	96	9	417	352	65	62	58	4	101	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	53	48	5	1,538	1,355	183	28	26	2	338	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	41	38	3	1	1	...	2	
Deteriorating.....	110	91	19	1,895	1,460	435	58	55	3	446	41
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	53	40	13	455	321	134	25	23	2	98	6
With private toilet, no private bath.....	40	37	3	337	225	112	24	24	...	73	6
With piped water, no private toilet.....	16	13	3	1,102	913	189	9	8	1	275	26
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	169	98	71	1,526	760	766	54	44	10	208	15
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	137	77	60	891	418	473	40	31	9	99	6
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	32	21	11	635	342	293	14	13	1	109	8
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD											
1 person.....	149	135	14	3,069	2,632	437	97	95	2	857	78
2 persons.....	150	131	19	1,100	748	352	86	78	8	246	21
3 persons.....	89	64	25	582	348	234	35	28	7	66	5
4 persons.....	47	28	19	418	278	140	9	6	3	20	1
5 persons.....	38	24	14	284	165	119	4	4	...	5	...
6 persons.....	23	19	4	190	85	105	2	2	...	7	...
7 persons.....	11	3	8	76	39	37	...	...	...	1	...
8 persons.....	3	3	...	50	17	33	...	...	...	2	...
9 persons or more.....	8	2	6	63	13	50	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM											
0.75 or less.....	407	341	66	2,451	1,775	676	220	201	19	677	59
0.76 to 1.00.....	74	48	26	2,631	2,179	452	12	11	1	502	46
1.01 to 1.50.....	29	17	12	443	216	227	1	1	...	12	6
1.51 or more.....	8	3	5	307	155	152	...	...	...	13	11
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD											
None.....	405	306	99	5,477	4,048	1,429	158	142	16	1,022	919
1.....	99	90	9	339	267	72	67	63	4	179	159
2 or more.....	14	13	1	16	10	6	8	8	...	3	3
NONRELATIVES											
None.....	461	382	79	5,528	4,172	1,356	209	198	11	1,162	1,053
1 or more.....	57	27	30	304	153	151	24	15	9	42	28



Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960--Con.

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	341	259	82	2,574	1,586	988	118	106	12	320	272	48
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	146	124	22	1,015	677	338	78	70	8	233	206	27
3 persons.....	80	62	18	530	325	205	28	26	2	57	48	9
4 persons.....	43	28	15	404	273	131	8	6	2	16	11	5
5 persons.....	30	20	10	266	163	103	2	2	...	4	2	2
6 persons.....	21	17	4	184	85	99	2	2	...	7	4	3
7 persons.....	11	3	8	70	36	34	...	...	...	1	...	1
8 persons or more.....	10	5	5	105	27	78	...	...	...	2	1	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	199	168	31	1,031	730	301	108	96	12	289	256	33
1 minor.....	44	33	11	518	294	224	7	7	...	17	9	8
2 minors.....	43	28	15	432	290	142	2	2	...	8	6	2
3 minors.....	19	12	7	253	144	109	1	1	...	3	...	3
4 minors.....	19	12	7	155	71	84	...	...	...	2	1	1
5 minors.....	10	4	6	89	32	57	...	...	...	1	...	1
6 minors or more.....	7	2	5	96	25	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
wife present.....	241	178	63	1,808	1,186	622	76	70	6	195	171	24
Other.....	33	28	5	161	104	57	9	8	1	40	30	10
Female.....	67	53	14	605	296	309	33	28	5	85	71	14
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	42	23	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	80	42	38	1,444	736	708	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	143	111	32	768	555	213	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	118	106	12	320	272	48	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.--GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT, FOR RENTER SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY PRIMARY FAMILIES: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	2,574	1,586	988	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	2,529	1,549	980	Rent paid: Number.....	2,529	1,549	980
No cash rent.....	45	37	8	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	5.7	7.0	3.6
Rent paid: Number.....	2,529	1,549	980	\$25 to \$29.....	8.6	12.8	1.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	7.4	8.8	5.0
Less than \$30.....	0.8	0.9	0.7	\$35 to \$39.....	9.6	11.9	5.7
\$30 to \$34.....	1.3	1.8	0.4	\$40 to \$44.....	12.3	14.0	9.3
\$35 to \$39.....	2.4	2.7	1.8	\$45 to \$49.....	8.7	9.5	7.5
\$40 to \$44.....	5.5	7.9	1.4	\$50 to \$59.....	12.1	9.8	16.1
\$45 to \$49.....	5.8	7.3	3.2	\$60 to \$69.....	13.6	10.1	19.6
\$50 to \$59.....	17.5	20.4	12.5	\$70 to \$79.....	8.4	3.0	17.5
\$60 to \$69.....	19.1	22.0	14.3	\$80 or more.....	7.5	5.8	10.4
\$70 to \$79.....	14.8	12.8	18.2	Not reported.....	6.1	7.3	3.9
\$80 to \$99.....	13.8	9.5	21.1	Median.....dollars..	46	42	59
\$100 or more.....	5.1	1.5	11.1				
Not reported.....	13.9	13.1	15.4				
Median.....dollars..	65	61	75				

Table 3.--FAMILY INCOME BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	38.1	39.0	36.4
Number.....	2,529	1,549	980	Less than \$1,500.....	4.0	2.1	7.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.1	1.8	2.5
Less than \$1,500.....	12.9	11.3	15.7	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.3	2.1	2.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.1	7.3	6.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.5	1.8	1.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.7	5.5	6.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.7	2.8	2.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.8	5.2	6.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.9	2.1	4.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.3	8.5	7.9	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.1	2.4	1.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.1	6.4	8.2	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.0	2.1	1.8
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	8.3	7.9	8.9	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.7	5.2	3.9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5.7	6.4	4.6	\$6,000 or more.....	10.8	14.3	5.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	9.6	9.1	10.4	Not reported.....	2.9	2.1	4.3
\$6,000 or more.....	19.9	24.4	12.5	5 persons or more.....	25.4	20.7	33.2
Not reported.....	9.5	7.9	12.1	Less than \$1,500.....	1.5	0.9	2.5
2 persons.....	36.5	40.2	30.4	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.0	0.6	1.8
Less than \$1,500.....	7.4	8.2	6.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.5	0.9	2.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.0	4.9	2.5	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.1	1.2	3.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.9	2.4	1.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.4	2.1	2.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.1	2.1	2.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.7	1.8	1.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.2	3.7	2.5	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.6	1.5	4.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.5	2.4	2.5	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.7	1.8	1.4
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.7	4.0	3.2	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.5	2.1	3.2
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.1	2.4	1.4	\$6,000 or more.....	5.7	6.4	4.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.3	1.8	3.2	Not reported.....	2.6	1.2	5.0
\$6,000 or more.....	3.4	3.7	2.9	Median income:			
Not reported.....	3.9	4.6	2.9	All families.....dollars..	3,880	4,120	3,540
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,490	5,210	3,540

Table 4.--GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	21.2	20.1	22.9
Number.....	2,529	1,549	980	Less than 12.5.....	0.6	0.3	1.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.0	3.7	1.8
Less than 12.5.....	19.5	25.6	9.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.1	6.7	2.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	16.6	18.0	14.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.4	3.7	5.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.9	13.7	11.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.7	1.8	4.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.5	6.1	12.5	32.5 or more.....	3.4	1.8	6.1
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.7	4.3	8.2	Not computed.....	1.8	2.1	1.4
32.5 or more.....	18.3	15.2	23.9	\$4,000 to \$5,999.....	23.6	23.5	23.9
Not computed.....	18.3	17.1	20.3	Less than 12.5.....	4.2	6.1	1.1
Less than \$1,500.....	12.9	11.3	15.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	9.0	10.1	7.1
Less than 12.5.....	1.5	0.9	2.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.9	6.1	5.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.1	...	0.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.3	0.9	4.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	0.3	1.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.0	0.3	2.1
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	0.3	1.1	32.5 or more.....	0.2	...	0.7
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	0.3	0.7	Not computed.....	0.9	...	2.5
32.5 or more.....	6.6	6.4	6.8	\$6,000 or more.....	20.0	24.4	12.5
Not computed.....	3.1	3.0	3.2	Less than 12.5.....	13.2	18.3	4.6
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.4	4.0	5.0
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.7	...	1.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.2	0.3	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.1	...	0.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.6	0.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	1.2	0.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.5	1.8	1.1	Not computed.....	1.6	2.1	0.7
32.5 or more.....	8.2	7.0	10.3	Income not reported.....	9.5	7.9	12.1
Not computed.....	1.3	1.8	0.4				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-23

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Stamford, Conn.

Prepared under the supervision of  
**WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY**, Chief  
Housing Division



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 1, 1961)

Robert W. Burgess, Director (To March 3, 1961)

Sound.....	1,172	177	97
y cold water..	451	76	3
private bath..	126	14	7
rate toilet..	265	62	
pped water..	330	25	
ting.....	1,332	108	
ld water..	476	46	
ke bath..	181	8	
toilet..	312	37	
water..	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	167		
	38		





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## PREFACE

This report presents statistics on characteristics of housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and characteristics of families occupying these units. The statistics are based on special tabulations of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing taken as of April 1, 1960.

The program for presenting these data was requested by, and planned in cooperation with, the Public Housing Administration. The 139 local housing authorities and other local government agencies desiring the special tabulations entered into an agreement whereby they designated the area to be covered and paid the Bureau of the Census for the incremental cost of providing the data.

Authorization for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing was provided by the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. The law provides for decennial censuses of population and housing, and further provides that supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census may be collected after the taking of the census. The census program was designed in consultation with advisory committees and individuals from Federal agencies, private industry, universities, and local governments.

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Stamford.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A large number of persons from the Bureau of the Census participated in the various activities necessary for the preparation of this series of special reports. Specific responsibilities were exercised especially by persons in the Housing, Decennial Operations, Field, Geography, and Statistical Methods Divisions. Alexander C. Findlay of the Housing Division was responsible for the planning, coordination, and execution of the program. Staff members of the Housing Division who made important contributions include Frank S. Kristof, then Assistant Chief, and Mary E. Barstow. Important contributions were also made by Morton A. Meyer, Morton Somer, Jervis Braunstein, and Florence F. Wright, of the Decennial Operations Division, in directing the processing and tabulation of the data; George K. Klink of the Field Division; Robert Hagan of the Geography Division; and Robert Hanson, Garrie Losee, Irving Sivin, and Floyd E. O'Quinn, of the Statistical Methods Division.

August 1961

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

HOUSING

Volume

I States and Small Areas

II Metropolitan Housing

III City Blocks

IV Components of Inventory Change

V Residential Finance

VI Rural Housing

Series HC(S1) Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities

POPULATION

Volume

I Characteristics of the Population

II Subject Reports

III Selected Area Reports

IV Summary and Analytical Report

Series PHC(1) Census Tracts (containing population and housing data)

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4. Eufaula	42. Manchester		
5. Florence	43. Marietta		
6. Gadsden area	44. Muscogee County (part)	MINNESOTA	PENNSYLVANIA
7. Guntersville	45. Newnan	73. Duluth	110. Meadville
8. Huntsville	46. Rome	74. Minneapolis	
9. Montgomery	47. Savannah	75. St. Paul	RHODE ISLAND
10. Sylacauga and vicinity	48. Valdosta and vicinity		111. Newport
11. Tuscaloosa and vicinity		MISSISSIPPI	112. Woonsocket and vicinity
	HAWAII	76. Gulfport and vicinity	
ARKANSAS	49. Honolulu	77. Meridian	TENNESSEE
12. Little Rock		78. Moss Point	113. Dyersburg
13. Texarkana	ILLINOIS	79. Pascagoula and vicinity	114. Gallatin
	50. Decatur	80. Vicksburg	115. Knoxville
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21. Bridgeport	LOUISIANA	87. Atlantic City	126. El Paso
22. New Haven	56. Abbeville	88. Bayonne	127. Fort Worth
23. Stamford	57. Baton Rouge area	89. Camden	128. Galveston
24. Stratford	58. Church Point	90. Edison Township	129. Gladewater and vicinity
	59. Crowley	91. Hoboken	
FLORIDA	60. Lake Arthur	92. Jersey City	130. Harlingen
25. Daytona Beach	61. Lake Charles and vicinity	93. Morristown	131. Houston
26. Fort Lauderdale and vicinity	62. New Orleans	94. Newark	132. Orange and vicinity
27. Miami and vicinity	63. Opelousas and vicinity	95. Princeton	133. San Antonio
28. Orlando	64. Ville Platte	96. Trenton	134. Wichita Falls
29. St. Petersburg		97. Union City	
30. Tampa	MAINE		VIRGINIA
	65. Portland	NEW YORK	135. Newport News
GEORGIA		98. Albany	136. Richmond
31. Americus and vicinity	MARYLAND	99. Buffalo	
32. Athens area	66. Baltimore	100. Freeport	WASHINGTON
33. Atlanta		101. Syracuse	137. Seattle
34. Augusta	MASSACHUSETTS	102. Tuckahoe	
35. Bainbridge area			WEST VIRGINIA
36. Brunswick and vicinity	67. Boston	NORTH CAROLINA	138. Wheeling
37. Cedartown and vicinity	68. New Bedford	103. Durham	
38. Columbus	69. Revere	104. Wilmington	WISCONSIN
		105. Wilson	139. Milwaukee
		106. Winston-Salem	

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## STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The report covers the city of Stamford.

A housing unit is considered substandard by the Public Housing Administration if it is dilapidated or lacks one or more of the following facilities: flush toilet and bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants, and hot running water.

Table A.--OCCUPANCY AND TENURE, BY COLOR  
OF OCCUPANTS: 1960

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	28,955	25,704	2,189
Owner occupied.....	14,966	14,596	370
Renter occupied.....	12,927	11,108	1,819
Vacant, available for rent...	445	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	617	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,732	1,707	1,025
Owner.....	272	232	40
Renter.....	2,460	1,475	985

As indicated in table A, approximately 10 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 13 percent of those with white households and 54 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

Description of tables.--Table 1 presents structural and occupancy characteristics of owner-occupied and renter-occupied substandard units, separately for white and nonwhite households. Separate detail is shown for units with head of household 65 years of age and over; figures for these units are also included in the figures for all occupied substandard units.

The latter part of table 1 is restricted to substandard units occupied by primary families. Households consisting of only one

person and households consisting of the head and other persons not related to him are excluded from this part of the table.

Table 2 provides statistics for substandard units occupied by primary renter families. The number of primary families paying cash rent and the number paying no cash rent are shown at the beginning of the table. The percentage distributions and medians are for cash-rent units occupied by primary families.

Tables 3 and 4 also are restricted to primary families in substandard units for which cash rent is paid.

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Interpretation of definitions.--The definitions and explanations should be interpreted in the context of the 1960 Censuses, in which data were collected by a combination of self-enumeration, direct interview, and observation by the enumerator. The definitions below are consistent with the instructions given to the enumerator for items he was to complete himself and for items not completed by the respondent on the self-enumeration form. More complete discussions are given in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas, for housing items and in 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, for population items.

Housing unit.--A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

Occupied quarters which do not qualify as housing units are classified as group quarters. They are located most frequently in institutions, hospitals, nurses' homes, rooming and boarding houses, military and other



types of barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, convents, and monasteries. Group quarters are also located in a house or apartment in which the living quarters are shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him. Group quarters are not included in the housing inventory and, therefore, are not included in this report.

In 1950, the unit of enumeration was the dwelling unit. Although the definition of the housing unit in 1960 is essentially similar to that of the dwelling unit in 1950, the housing unit definition was designed to encompass all private living quarters, whereas the dwelling unit definition did not completely cover all private living accommodations.

Occupied housing unit.--A housing unit is "occupied" if it is the usual place of residence for the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration. Included are units occupied by persons who are only temporarily absent (for example, on vacation) and units occupied by persons with no usual place of residence elsewhere.

"Vacant, available for rent" units are on the market for year-round occupancy, are in either sound or deteriorating condition, and are offered "for rent" or "for rent or sale." "Vacant, all other" units comprise units which are for sale only, dilapidated, seasonal, or held off the market for various reasons.

Color.--Occupied housing units are classified by the color of the head of the household. The color group designated as "nonwhite" consists of such races or nationalities as the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, and Malayan races. Persons of Mexican birth or descent who are not definitely of Indian or other non-white race are classified as white.

Tenure.--A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," whether or not cash rent is paid. Examples of units for which no cash rent is paid include units occupied in exchange for services rendered, units owned by relatives and occupied without payment of rent, and units occupied by sharecroppers.

Rooms.--The number of rooms is the count of whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, finished attic or basement rooms, recreation rooms, lodgers' rooms, and rooms used for offices by a person living in the unit. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms; halls, foyers, or vestibules; closets; alcoves; pantries; strip or pullman kitchens; laundry or furnace rooms; unfinished attics, basements, and other space used for storage.

Condition.--The enumerator determined the condition of the housing unit by observation, on the basis of specified criteria. Nevertheless, the application of these criteria involved some judgment on the part of the individual enumerator. The training program for enumerators was designed to minimize differences in judgment.

Sound housing is defined as that which has no defects, or only slight defects which are normally corrected during the course of regular maintenance. Examples of slight defects include: lack of paint; slight damage to porch or steps; small cracks in walls, plaster, or chimney; broken gutters or downspouts; slight wear on floors or doorsills.

Deteriorating housing needs more repair than would be provided in the course of regular maintenance. It has one or more defects of an intermediate nature that must be corrected if the unit is to continue to provide safe and adequate shelter. Examples of intermediate defects include: shaky or unsafe porch or steps; holes, open cracks, or missing materials over a small area of the floors, walls, or roof; rotted window sills or frames; deep wear on floors, stairs, or doorsills; broken or loose stair treads or missing balusters. Such defects indicate neglect which leads to serious deterioration or damage if not corrected.

Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter. It has one or more critical defects; or has a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number to require extensive repair or rebuilding; or is of inadequate original construction. Critical defects result from continued neglect or lack of repair or indicate serious damage to the structure. Examples of critical defects include: holes, open cracks or missing materials over a large area of the floors, walls,

roof, or other parts of the structure; sagging floors, walls, or roof; damage by storm or fire. Inadequate original construction includes structures built of makeshift materials and inadequately converted cellars, sheds, or garages not originally intended as living quarters.

In 1950, the enumerator classified each unit in one of two categories, not dilapidated or dilapidated, as compared with the three categories of sound, deteriorating, and dilapidated in 1960. Although the definition of "dilapidated" was the same in 1960 as in 1950, it is possible that the change in the categories introduced an element of difference between the 1960 and 1950 statistics.

Water supply.--A housing unit has "hot and cold piped water inside structure" if there is hot and cold running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. Hot water need not be supplied continuously; for example, it may be supplied only at certain times of the day, week, or year. A unit has "only cold piped water inside structure" if there is running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit but the water is not heated before leaving the pipes.

Units with "piped water outside structure" have no piped water available to them inside the structure but have piped water available on the same property, outdoors or in another structure.

"No piped water" refers to units for which the only source of water is a hand pump, open well, spring, cistern, etc., and units in which the occupants obtain water from a source which is not on the same property.

Toilet and bathing facilities.--A housing unit is reported as having a "flush toilet" if there is a flush toilet inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. "Other toilet facilities or none" includes all other toilet facilities, such as privy, chemical toilet, outside flush toilet, and no toilet facilities.

A housing unit is reported as having a "bathtub or shower" if there is a bathtub or shower permanently connected to piped water inside the structure and available to the

occupants of the unit. Units with portable bathtubs (or showers) are included with units having "no bathtub or shower."

Equipment is for "exclusive use" when it is used only by the persons in one housing unit, including any lodgers living in the unit. It is "shared" when it is used by the occupants of two or more housing units, or would be so used if a currently vacant unit were occupied.

Equipment is "inside the structure" when it is located inside the same structure as the housing unit. Such equipment may be located within the housing unit itself, or it may be in a room or part of the building used by occupants of more than one housing unit. It may even be necessary to go outdoors to reach that part of the structure in which the equipment is located. Equipment on an open porch is "outside the structure." Equipment is "inside the structure" if it is on an enclosed porch, or enclosed by partitions on an otherwise open porch.

Plumbing facilities.--The four categories under "sound" and "deteriorating" are defined as follows:

With private toilet and bath, and only cold water--with flush toilet, exclusive use; with bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; with only cold piped water inside structure.

With private toilet, no private bath--with flush toilet, exclusive use; shared or no bathtub (or shower). These units have piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold.

With piped water, no private toilet--with piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold; shared or no flush toilet. These units may or may not have a bathtub (or shower).

Lacking piped water in structure--with piped water outside structure or with no piped water.

Dilapidated units are shown in two classes. Those "with private toilet and bath and hot water" are those with flush toilet, exclusive use; bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; and hot and cold piped water inside structure. All other dilapidated units are included in the category "lacking hot water, private toilet or bath."

Substandard housing unit.--A unit is defined as substandard by Public Housing Administration criteria if it is either (1) dilapidated or (2) lacks one or more of the following plumbing facilities: hot and cold piped water inside the structure, flush toilet inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit, and bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Household.--A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. Each household consists of a primary family, or a primary individual, and nonrelatives, if any.

Head of household.--The head of the household is the member reported as the head by the household respondent. However, if a married woman living with her husband is reported as the head, her husband is classified as the head for purposes of census tabulations.

Persons in household.--All persons enumerated in the 1960 Census of Population as members of the household were counted in determining the number of persons who occupied the housing unit. These persons include any lodgers, foster children, wards, and resident employees who shared the living quarters of the household head.

Persons per room.--The number of persons per room was computed for each occupied housing unit by dividing the number of persons by the number of rooms in the unit.

Nonrelatives.--A nonrelative of the head is any member of the household who is not related to the household head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Lodgers, partners, resident employees, and foster children are included in this category.

Elderly persons.--Elderly persons are men 65 years of age and over and women 62 and over. In table 1, the count is in terms of the number of elderly persons other than the household head. They may or may not be related to the household head. The first six columns show the number of units with no such person, with one, and with two or more such persons. The last six columns are restricted to units with household head 65 years of age and over cross-tabulated by the number of other elderly persons in the unit.

Primary family.--The head of the household and all persons living in the unit and related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute the primary family. A primary family consists of two or more persons. A household head with no relatives living in the unit is classified as a primary individual.

Head of primary family.--The head of the primary family, by definition, is also the head of the household. The head may be either male or female. Primary families with male head were further divided into "wife present" and "other." The classification "wife present" refers to primary families with wife reported as a member of the household.

Age of head of primary family.--The age classification was based on the age of the head in completed years.

Persons in primary family.--The head and all persons living in the unit who are related to the head were counted in determining the number of persons in the primary family. The count of persons in the primary family is smaller than the count of persons in the household for households containing nonrelatives of the head.

Minors in primary family.--As defined by the Public Housing Administration, a minor is an unmarried member of a primary family under 21 years of age who is not considered the head of the household.

Rent.--Contract rent is the rent agreed upon regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The rent may be paid by persons not living in the unit--for example, a welfare agency. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels such as wood, coal, and oil if these items are paid for in addition to contract rent. Thus, gross rent eliminates rent differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of heat and utilities as part of the rental payment.

Contract rent and gross rent data exclude primary families in units for which no cash rent is paid.

Median rent is the theoretical amount which divides the distribution into two equal

parts--one-half of the units with rents below this amount and one-half with rents exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" units were excluded.

In Volumes I to VI and in the reports on Census Tracts, based on the 1960 Census of Housing, farm units in rural territory were excluded from the rent tabulations. If any rural territory is covered in this report, however, the rent data did not exclude farm units.

Family income.--The income data in this report are for primary renter families occupying substandard housing units on a cash-rent basis. Information on income for the preceding calendar year was requested from persons 14 years old and over. Total income for the family was obtained by adding the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income, self-employment income, and other income. Wage or salary income is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It represents the amount received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, etc. Self-employment income is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account. Other income includes money income received from such sources as net rents, interest, dividends, Social Security benefits, pensions, veterans' payments, unemployment insurance, and public assistance or other governmental payments, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. Not included as income are money received from the sale of property, unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property, the value of income "in kind," withdrawals of bank deposits, money borrowed, tax refunds, and gifts and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments. Although the time period covered by the income statistics was the preceding calendar year, the composition of the families refers to the time of enumeration. For most of the families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout the preceding calendar year.

If the area included rural territory, families living on farms on a cash-rent basis are included in the income data.

Median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal parts--one-half of the families with incomes below this amount and one-half with incomes exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" families were excluded.

In table 3, families reporting "no money income" and families reporting a net loss are included in the lowest income interval. Families for whom income was not reported or was incomplete are classified as "not reported." Median income is shown for all families and separately for families consisting of three or four persons.

Gross rent as percentage of income.--The yearly gross rent (monthly gross rent times 12) is expressed as a percentage of the total income for the primary family. The percentage is computed separately for each family.

In table 4, the "not computed" category for a particular income level consists of primary families whose gross rent was not reported; for the lowest income level it also includes families with no income or a net loss. The "not computed" category for all income levels combined is made up of these families plus the families whose income was not reported.

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

Data presented in this report were collected in the decennial enumeration in April 1960 and, in most of the areas for which these special reports are prepared, by supplemental enumeration of designated families in late 1960 or early 1961.

Table A and table 1 were prepared by tabulating data collected for all housing units and all households during the decennial enumeration for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Data on gross rent and family income presented in tables 2, 3, and 4 were collected for a 25-percent sample of households in the decennial enumeration. In those cases in which a larger sample than 25 percent was needed to yield acceptable reliability, additional families were selected for supplemental enumeration.

The income data collected in the decennial enumeration are for calendar 1959 and the rent data are for April 1960. The income data collected by supplemental enumeration are for calendar 1960 for most areas and calendar 1959 for the remaining areas; the rent data are for the month of enumeration in all cases. In instances where the previous occupants had moved, the current occupants were enumerated if they made up a primary family and their occupancy was on a cash-rent basis.

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Tables 2, 3, and 4 were prepared from data collected on a sample basis for white and nonwhite families. Consequently, the percentage distributions in these tables are subject to sampling variability. The reliability of these estimated percentages is discussed below.

Information on which to base tables 2, 3, and 4 was available only for occupants of those substandard housing units which were sample units in the 1960 Census. In order to obtain increased precision for distribution of income and rent data for families living in substandard housing units, a field enumeration of additional white and nonwhite families was made several months after the 1960 Census. A trained staff of interviewers visited these families to obtain data on income for the previous year and current rent. Interviews were not completed in cases where the unit was found not to be occupied by a primary renter family.

Caution should be exercised in using the tables, even those based on all units. The data are subject in varying degree to biases of nonreporting, particularly when the percent of "not reported" cases is high, and to errors of response. Factors affecting the accuracy of enumeration include the respondent's knowledge of the facts and the ability of the enumerator to obtain accurate information on such items as income, rent, condition, and plumbing facilities. The regular 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to similar response errors and biases.

Although the figures shown in tables 1 and A are based on the same data as the forthcoming 1960 Census tabulation of these items, they may differ slightly from those to be published as part of the census because of differences in processing and compiling.

Because of sampling variability, percentage distributions shown in tables 2, 3, and 4 for total renter families and for both white and nonwhite renter families may differ from those that would have been obtained from all instead of from a sample of units. The absolute numbers appearing at the head of each table are based on all units rather than a sample and as such are not subject to sampling variability.

The magnitude of the sampling variability of a percentage depends, in general, both on the value of the percentage and the size of the base of the percentage. Estimates of reliability are shown in table B for percentages with bases of substandard housing

units occupied by white and nonwhite renter primary families, and in table C for percentages with bases of total renter primary families in substandard housing units. The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, variations that occur by chance because only a sample of the housing units were surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage obtained from a complete census would be less than one standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Table B.--STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF WHITE AND NONWHITE RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

Estimated percentage	White or nonwhite	Estimated percentage	White or nonwhite
1 or 99.....	0.5	10 or 90.....	1.5
2 or 98.....	0.7	25 or 75.....	2.2
5 or 95.....	1.1	50.....	2.5

Illustration: For estimates of a characteristic reported for 10.0 percent of the white renter primary families living in substandard housing units, the standard error shown in table B is 1.5 percent. This means that the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census would be less than 1.5 percent; that is, it would lie between 8.5 and 11.5 percent. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 3.0 percent.

Table C.--STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
5 or 95.....	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4
10 or 90.....	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5
25 or 75.....	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6
50.....	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 0.8 percent. This standard error of 0.8 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

The estimates of standard error shown in the above tables are not directly applicable to differences obtained by subtracting one percentage from another. The standard error of an observed difference between two percentages depends on the standard error of each of them and the correlation between them. As a rule of thumb, an approximation to the standard error of the difference between two estimated percentages (which usually overstates the true standard error) can be obtained by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of the two percentages.

Reliability of medians in tables 2 and 3.--The tables on income and rent present estimates of medians based on a sample. The sampling variability of a median depends on the size of the base and the nature of the distribution from which the median is derived.

A useful method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine a range or interval, within which there is a high degree of confidence that the true median lies. The upper and lower points of the interval, the confidence limits, are obtained by adding to and subtracting from the estimated median a factor times the standard error of the median. For most situations the two-standard-error confidence limits, constructed by using two as the factor, yield a sufficiently high degree of confidence. There are about 95 chances out of 100 that a median based on complete enumeration would be within the confidence intervals so established.

An approximation to the confidence limits of the median based on sample data may be estimated as follows: (1) From table B or C, as is appropriate, determine the standard error for a 50-percent characteristic, (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1. Values corresponding to the resulting percentages from step 2 are then determined from the distribution of the characteristic. Allowance must first be made for persons not reporting on the characteristic. An approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limit may be determined by adding and subtracting twice the standard error in step 2.

Illustration: For purposes of this illustration, suppose the income for the white renter primary families in substandard housing units is distributed according to Column b below. The median income for the illustrative distribution is \$2,170. The approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limits for the median is determined as follows: (1) The standard error of a 50-percent characteristic of the white renter primary families in substandard housing units from table B is about 2.5 percent, (2) twice the standard error added to and subtracted from 50 percent yields the percentage limits 45.0 and 55.0. The incomes corresponding to the percentage limits (see Column d), in this case \$1,900 and \$2,550, were obtained from the distribution of the characteristic in Column a and are the two-standard-error confidence limits. To obtain these values it was first necessary to prorate those not reporting on family income to the several classes of income according to the detail of those who had reported (see Column c). Secondly, it was necessary to interpolate within the \$250 income class interval (\$1,750 to \$1,999). Thus for example, the lower confidence limit, \$1,900, was obtained by adding to \$1,750 the interpolated value  $\frac{45.0 - 40.6}{7.3}$  times \$250, or approximately \$150. The upper confidence limit is found in a similar manner.

Family income class interval (a)	Percentage (b)	Prorated percentage (c)	Cumulative percentage (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	16.8	16.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.7	15.6	100.0
Not reported.....	12.3	...	100.0

Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	272	232	40	2,460	1,475	985	104	96	8	361	298	63
ROOMS												
1 room.....	3	3	...	915	614	301	2	2	...	134	126	8
2 rooms.....	11	8	3	296	150	146	5	5	...	44	38	6
3 rooms.....	36	31	5	404	197	207	21	20	1	62	47	15
4 rooms.....	45	35	10	436	214	222	18	16	2	55	30	25
5 rooms.....	63	53	10	292	207	85	24	22	2	48	42	6
6 rooms.....	47	40	7	81	66	15	17	15	2	14	11	3
7 rooms.....	24	23	1	25	19	6	3	3	...	3	3	...
8 rooms or more.....	43	39	4	11	8	3	14	13	1	1	1	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	185	154	31	1,622	1,021	601	65	58	7	240	214	26
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	84	75	9	832	449	383	38	37	1	118	81	37
Piped water outside structure.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	2	2	...	6	5	1	1	1	...	3	3	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	197	179	18	1,003	586	417	67	62	5	146	108	38
Flush toilet, shared.....	67	46	21	1,441	880	561	34	31	3	211	186	25
Other toilet facilities or none.....	8	7	1	16	9	7	3	3	...	4	4	...
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	127	115	12	590	410	180	51	48	3	86	69	17
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	84	63	21	1,349	854	495	30	27	3	197	182	15
No bathtub or shower.....	61	54	7	521	211	310	23	21	2	78	47	31
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	131	122	9	914	700	214	52	50	2	150	136	14
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	28	28	...	136	120	16	9	9	...	21	19	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	60	58	2	136	91	45	16	16	...	27	17	10
With piped water, no private toilet.....	42	35	7	641	489	152	27	25	2	102	100	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	51	37	14	817	448	369	20	17	3	129	101	28
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	12	11	1	159	105	54	5	5	...	34	26	8
With private toilet, no private bath.....	19	14	5	159	74	85	7	5	2	22	15	7
With piped water, no private toilet.....	20	12	8	499	269	230	8	7	1	73	60	13
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	90	73	17	729	327	402	32	29	3	82	61	21
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	61	53	8	196	119	77	22	19	3	19	15	4
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	29	20	9	533	208	325	10	10	...	63	46	17
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	68	59	9	1,057	752	305	40	38	2	227	201	26
2 persons.....	66	58	8	549	282	267	35	31	4	88	70	18
3 persons.....	50	42	8	339	180	159	14	14	...	29	15	14
4 persons.....	40	38	2	248	141	107	10	10	...	12	10	2
5 persons.....	21	17	4	142	68	74	1	1	...	2	1	1
6 persons.....	13	7	6	70	32	38	3	1	2	1	...	1
7 persons.....	6	6	...	32	12	20	...	...	...	1	...	1
8 persons.....	3	1	2	13	2	11	1	1	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	5	4	1	10	6	4	...	...	...	1	1	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	211	184	27	867	542	325	93	86	7	199	151	48
0.76 to 1.00.....	40	34	6	1,105	756	349	7	6	1	146	136	10
1.01 to 1.50.....	16	11	5	193	82	111	3	3	...	6	2	4
1.51 or more.....	5	3	2	295	95	200	1	1	...	10	9	1
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	217	183	34	2,330	1,379	951	70	65	5	304	253	51
1.....	52	46	6	124	92	32	32	29	3	54	43	11
2 or more.....	3	3	...	6	4	2	2	2	...	3	2	1
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	246	214	32	2,305	1,425	880	92	86	6	335	285	50
1 or more.....	26	18	8	155	50	105	12	10	2	26	13	13

Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960--Con.

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	196	166	30	1,315	690	625	58	53	5	118	90	28
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	71	60	11	526	270	256	37	33	4	85	70	15
3 persons.....	42	36	6	308	170	138	10	10	...	22	11	11
4 persons.....	40	38	2	223	132	91	8	8	...	8	7	1
5 persons.....	18	14	4	143	70	73	...	...	...	1	1	...
6 persons.....	13	9	4	63	30	33	2	1	1	...	...	...
7 persons.....	6	4	2	31	12	19	...	...	...	1	...	1
8 persons or more.....	6	5	1	21	6	15	1	1	...	1	1	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	94	82	12	535	292	243	47	43	4	107	83	24
1 minor.....	35	31	4	303	159	144	6	6	...	8	5	3
2 minors.....	31	27	4	241	144	97	3	3	...	3	2	1
3 minors.....	18	12	6	133	56	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 minors.....	10	8	2	65	26	39	2	1	1	...	...	...
5 minors.....	4	3	1	28	9	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	4	3	1	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	149	129	20	984	552	432	36	32	4	77	60	17
Other.....	18	15	3	85	54	31	8	7	1	10	8	2
Female.....	29	22	7	246	84	162	14	14	...	31	22	9
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	24	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	66	54	12	768	349	419	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	72	59	13	405	238	167	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	58	53	5	118	90	28	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.--GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT, FOR RENTER SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY PRIMARY FAMILIES: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	1,315	690	625	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,282	658	624	Rent paid: Number.....	1,282	658	624
No cash rent.....	33	32	1	Percent.....	100,0	100,0	100,0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$30.....	3,0	3,9	2,0
Rent paid: Number.....	1,282	658	624	\$30 to \$34.....	3,0	4,7	1,2
Percent.....	100,0	100,0	100,0	\$35 to \$39.....	4,7	4,7	4,7
Less than \$40.....	1,0	1,2	0,8	\$40 to \$44.....	6,5	5,9	7,1
\$40 to \$44.....	1,0	1,6	0,4	\$45 to \$49.....	6,9	8,7	5,1
\$45 to \$49.....	2,8	3,2	2,4	\$50 to \$59.....	17,2	22,8	11,4
\$50 to \$54.....	2,4	2,0	2,8	\$60 to \$69.....	15,5	14,6	16,5
\$55 to \$59.....	3,0	3,5	2,4	\$70 to \$79.....	8,8	7,9	9,8
\$60 to \$69.....	13,0	15,7	10,2	\$80 to \$99.....	13,0	11,0	15,0
\$70 to \$79.....	15,0	17,3	12,6	\$100 or more.....	15,2	8,7	22,1
\$80 to \$89.....	14,8	14,2	15,3	Not reported.....	6,1	7,1	5,1
\$90 to \$99.....	7,1	9,4	4,7	Median.....dollars..	63	57	69
\$100 or more.....	23,3	16,9	29,9				
Not reported.....	16,7	15,0	18,5				
Median.....dollars..	82	78	86				



Table 3.--FAMILY INCOME BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	40.6	41.7	39.4
Number.....	1,282	658	624	Less than \$1,500.....	3.1	2.8	3.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.8	0.8	2.8
Less than \$1,500.....	7.7	8.3	7.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.3	1.6	3.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.2	...	2.4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.7	3.5	7.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.6	1.2	2.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.9	2.8	3.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.8	3.9	1.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.1	2.8	7.5	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.7	2.4	5.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.7	6.3	5.1	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.4	2.4	2.4
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	8.0	6.3	9.9	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.3	5.1	3.5
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5.9	5.9	5.9	\$6,000 or more.....	11.5	15.7	7.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	11.4	11.8	11.0	Not reported.....	5.9	5.9	5.9
\$6,000 or more.....	23.4	32.3	14.2	5 persons or more.....	17.3	16.6	18.1
Not reported.....	20.2	16.1	24.4	Less than \$1,500.....	0.2	0.4	...
2 persons.....	42.1	41.7	42.5	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.4	...	0.8
Less than \$1,500.....	4.3	5.1	3.5	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.2	0.4	2.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.8	3.1	1.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.2	0.4	...
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.2	1.6	2.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.6	0.4	0.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.6	2.4	0.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.8	1.2	0.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.9	1.2	4.7	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.0	1.6	2.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.1	1.2	3.1	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	0.4	0.4	0.4
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.4	2.4	2.4	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.5	1.6	3.5
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	3.1	3.1	3.1	\$6,000 or more.....	5.4	8.3	2.4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.5	5.1	3.9	Not reported.....	3.7	2.0	5.5
\$6,000 or more.....	6.5	8.3	4.7	Median income:			
Not reported.....	10.6	8.3	13.0	All families.....dollars..	4,370	5,180	4,160
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,680	5,780	4,130

Table 4.--GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	19.7	18.5	20.9
Number.....	1,282	658	624	Less than 12.5.....	0.2	...	0.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.0	4.3	1.6
Less than 12.5.....	12.1	16.5	7.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.6	5.5	3.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	13.9	18.5	9.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.6	5.1	3.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.0	13.0	11.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	3.5	2.0	5.1
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.7	10.2	9.1	32.5 or more.....	3.1	0.8	5.5
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.7	3.2	8.3	Not computed.....	0.8	0.8	0.8
32.5 or more.....	21.4	16.9	25.9	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	11.4	11.8	11.0
Not computed.....	25.3	21.7	29.1	Less than 12.5.....	1.0	2.0	...
Less than \$2,000.....	11.6	12.2	11.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.5	3.5	3.5
Less than 12.5.....	0.6	...	1.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.6	2.4	2.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.2	2.0	2.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.4	0.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.2	0.8	1.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	0.8	0.8	0.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	...	0.4	Not computed.....	0.2	0.4	...
32.5 or more.....	8.3	9.4	7.1	\$6,000 or more.....	23.4	32.3	14.2
Not computed.....	2.2	2.4	2.0	Less than 12.5.....	10.3	14.6	5.9
\$2,000 to \$3,499.....	13.7	9.1	18.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.3	10.6	3.9
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.8	4.3	3.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.8	0.4	1.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.8	2.0	1.6	32.5 or more.....	0.2	0.4	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.8	0.4	1.2	Not computed.....	0.6	1.2	...
32.5 or more.....	9.0	5.5	12.6	Income not reported.....	20.2	16.1	24.4
Not computed.....	1.4	0.8	2.0				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

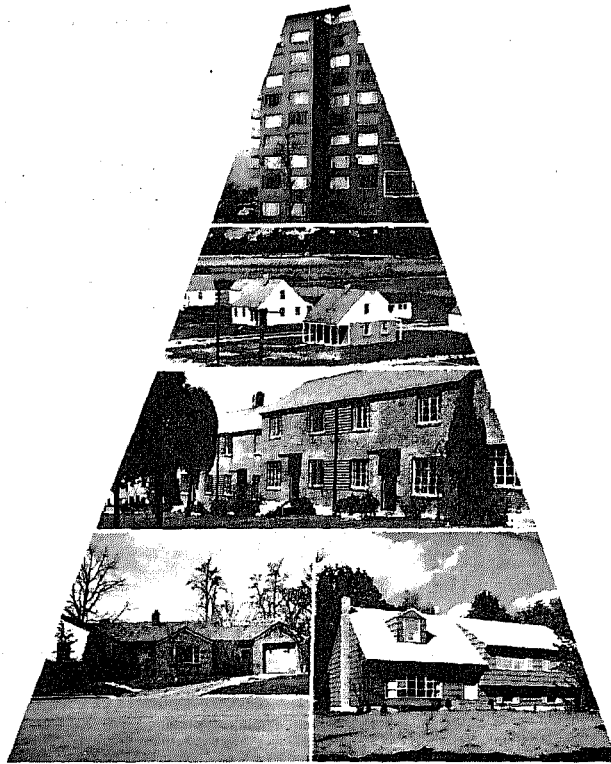
HC(S1)-24

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Stratford, Conn.

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
y cold water..	451	76	375
private bath..	126	14	112
private toilet..	265	62	203
hard piped water..	330	25	305
.....	1,332	108	1,224
.....	476	46	430
.....	181	8	173
.....	312	37	275
.....	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	310		310
	305		305
	229		229
	167		167
	37		37

Prepared under the supervision of  
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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## PREFACE

This report presents statistics on characteristics of housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and characteristics of families occupying these units. The statistics are based on special tabulations of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing taken as of April 1, 1960.

The program for presenting these data was requested by, and planned in cooperation with, the Public Housing Administration. The 139 local housing authorities and other local government agencies desiring the special tabulations entered into an agreement whereby they designated the area to be covered and paid the Bureau of the Census for the incremental cost of providing the data.

Authorization for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing was provided by the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. The law provides for decennial censuses of population and housing, and further provides that supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census may be collected after the taking of the census. The census program was designed in consultation with advisory committees and individuals from Federal agencies, private industry, universities, and local governments.

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the Town of Stratford.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A large number of persons from the Bureau of the Census participated in the various activities necessary for the preparation of this series of special reports. Specific responsibilities were exercised especially by persons in the Housing, Decennial Operations, Field, Geography, and Statistical Methods Divisions. Alexander C. Findlay of the Housing Division was responsible for the planning, coordination, and execution of the program. Staff members of the Housing Division who made important contributions include Frank S. Kristof, then Assistant Chief, and Mary E. Barstow. Important contributions were also made by Morton A. Meyer, Morton Somer, Jervis Braunstein, and Florence F. Wright, of the Decennial Operations Division, in directing the processing and tabulation of the data; George K. Klink of the Field Division; Robert Hagan of the Geography Division; and Robert Hanson, Garrie Losee, Irving Sivin, and Floyd E. O'Quinn, of the Statistical Methods Division.

June 1961.



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## STRATFORD, CONNECTICUT

This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The report covers the town of Stratford.

A housing unit is considered substandard by the Public Housing Administration if it is dilapidated or lacks one or more of the following facilities: flush toilet and bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants, and hot running water.

Table A.--OCCUPANCY AND TENURE, BY COLOR  
OF OCCUPANTS: 1960

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	13,549	12,575	374
Owner occupied.....	10,344	10,141	203
Renter occupied.....	2,605	2,434	171
Vacant, available for rent...	161	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	439	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	361	316	45
Owner.....	108	100	8
Renter.....	253	216	37

As indicated in table A, approximately 3 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 9 percent of those with white households and 22 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

Description of tables.--Table 1 presents structural and occupancy characteristics of owner-occupied and renter-occupied substandard units, separately for white and nonwhite households. Separate detail is shown for units with head of household 65 years of age and over; figures for these units are also included in the figures for all occupied substandard units.

The latter part of table 1 is restricted to substandard units occupied by primary families. Households consisting of only one

person and households consisting of the head and other persons not related to him are excluded from this part of the table.

Table 2 provides statistics for substandard units occupied by primary renter families. The number of primary families paying cash rent and the number paying no cash rent are shown at the beginning of the table. The percentage distributions and medians are for cash-rent units occupied by primary families.

Tables 3 and 4 also are restricted to primary families in substandard units for which cash rent is paid.

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Interpretation of definitions.--The definitions and explanations should be interpreted in the context of the 1960 Censuses, in which data were collected by a combination of self-enumeration, direct interview, and observation by the enumerator. The definitions below are consistent with the instructions given to the enumerator for items he was to complete himself and for items not completed by the respondent on the self-enumeration form. More complete discussions are given in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas, for housing items and in 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, for population items.

Housing unit.--A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

Occupied quarters which do not qualify as housing units are classified as group quarters. They are located most frequently in institutions, hospitals, nurses' homes, rooming and boarding houses, military and other

types of barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, convents, and monasteries. Group quarters are also located in a house or apartment in which the living quarters are shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him. Group quarters are not included in the housing inventory and, therefore, are not included in this report.

In 1950, the unit of enumeration was the dwelling unit. Although the definition of the housing unit in 1960 is essentially similar to that of the dwelling unit in 1950, the housing unit definition was designed to encompass all private living quarters, whereas the dwelling unit definition did not completely cover all private living accommodations.

Occupied housing unit.--A housing unit is "occupied" if it is the usual place of residence for the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration. Included are units occupied by persons who are only temporarily absent (for example, on vacation) and units occupied by persons with no usual place of residence elsewhere.

"Vacant, available for rent" units are on the market for year-round occupancy, are in either sound or deteriorating condition, and are offered "for rent" or "for rent or sale." "Vacant, all other" units comprise units which are for sale only, dilapidated, seasonal, or held off the market for various reasons.

Color.--Occupied housing units are classified by the color of the head of the household. The color group designated as "nonwhite" consists of such races or nationalities as the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, and Malayan races. Persons of Mexican birth or descent who are not definitely of Indian or other non-white race are classified as white.

Tenure.--A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," whether or not cash rent is paid. Examples of units for which no cash rent is paid include units occupied in exchange for services rendered, units owned by relatives and occupied without payment of rent, and units occupied by sharecroppers.

Rooms.--The number of rooms is the count of whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, finished attic or basement rooms, recreation rooms, lodgers' rooms, and rooms used for offices by a person living in the unit. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms; halls, foyers, or vestibules; closets; alcoves; pantries; strip or pullman kitchens; laundry or furnace rooms; unfinished attics, basements, and other space used for storage.

Condition.--The enumerator determined the condition of the housing unit by observation, on the basis of specified criteria. Nevertheless, the application of these criteria involved some judgment on the part of the individual enumerator. The training program for enumerators was designed to minimize differences in judgment.

Sound housing is defined as that which has no defects, or only slight defects which are normally corrected during the course of regular maintenance. Examples of slight defects include: lack of paint; slight damage to porch or steps; small cracks in walls, plaster, or chimney; broken gutters or downspouts; slight wear on floors or doorsills.

Deteriorating housing needs more repair than would be provided in the course of regular maintenance. It has one or more defects of an intermediate nature that must be corrected if the unit is to continue to provide safe and adequate shelter. Examples of intermediate defects include: shaky or unsafe porch or steps; holes, open cracks, or missing materials over a small area of the floors, walls, or roof; rotted window sills or frames; deep wear on floors, stairs, or doorsills; broken or loose stair treads or missing balusters. Such defects indicate neglect which leads to serious deterioration or damage if not corrected.

Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter. It has one or more critical defects; or has a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number to require extensive repair or rebuilding; or is of inadequate original construction. Critical defects result from continued neglect or lack of repair or indicate serious damage to the structure. Examples of critical defects include: holes, open cracks or missing materials over a large area of the floors, walls,



roof, or other parts of the structure; sagging floors, walls, or roof; damage by storm or fire. Inadequate original construction includes structures built of makeshift materials and inadequately converted cellars, sheds, or garages not originally intended as living quarters.

In 1950, the enumerator classified each unit in one of two categories, not dilapidated or dilapidated, as compared with the three categories of sound, deteriorating, and dilapidated in 1960. Although the definition of "dilapidated" was the same in 1960 as in 1950, it is possible that the change in the categories introduced an element of difference between the 1960 and 1950 statistics.

Water supply.--A housing unit has "hot and cold piped water inside structure" if there is hot and cold running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. Hot water need not be supplied continuously; for example, it may be supplied only at certain times of the day, week, or year. A unit has "only cold piped water inside structure" if there is running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit but the water is not heated before leaving the pipes.

Units with "piped water outside structure" have no piped water available to them inside the structure but have piped water available on the same property, outdoors or in another structure.

"No piped water" refers to units for which the only source of water is a hand pump, open well, spring, cistern, etc., and units in which the occupants obtain water from a source which is not on the same property.

Toilet and bathing facilities.--A housing unit is reported as having a "flush toilet" if there is a flush toilet inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. "Other toilet facilities or none" includes all other toilet facilities, such as privy, chemical toilet, outside flush toilet, and no toilet facilities.

A housing unit is reported as having a "bathtub or shower" if there is a bathtub or shower permanently connected to piped water inside the structure and available to the

occupants of the unit. Units with portable bathtubs (or showers) are included with units having "no bathtub or shower."

Equipment is for "exclusive use" when it is used only by the persons in one housing unit, including any lodgers living in the unit. It is "shared" when it is used by the occupants of two or more housing units, or would be so used if a currently vacant unit were occupied.

Equipment is "inside the structure" when it is located inside the same structure as the housing unit. Such equipment may be located within the housing unit itself, or it may be in a room or part of the building used by occupants of more than one housing unit. It may even be necessary to go outdoors to reach that part of the structure in which the equipment is located. Equipment on an open porch is "outside the structure." Equipment is "inside the structure" if it is on an enclosed porch, or enclosed by partitions on an otherwise open porch.

Plumbing facilities.--The four categories under "sound" and "deteriorating" are defined as follows:

With private toilet and bath, and only cold water--with flush toilet, exclusive use; with bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; with only cold piped water inside structure.

With private toilet, no private bath--with flush toilet, exclusive use; shared or no bathtub (or shower). These units have piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold.

With piped water, no private toilet--with piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold; shared or no flush toilet. These units may or may not have a bathtub (or shower).

Lacking piped water in structure--with piped water outside structure or with no piped water.

Dilapidated units are shown in two classes. Those "with private toilet and bath and hot water" are those with flush toilet, exclusive use; bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; and hot and cold piped water inside structure. All other dilapidated units are included in the category "lacking hot water, private toilet or bath."

Substandard housing unit.--A unit is defined as substandard by Public Housing Administration criteria if it is either (1) dilapidated or (2) lacks one or more of the following plumbing facilities: hot and cold piped water inside the structure, flush toilet inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit, and bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Household.--A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. Each household consists of a primary family, or a primary individual, and nonrelatives, if any.

Head of household.--The head of the household is the member reported as the head by the household respondent. However, if a married woman living with her husband is reported as the head, her husband is classified as the head for purposes of census tabulations.

Persons in household.--All persons enumerated in the 1960 Census of Population as members of the household were counted in determining the number of persons who occupied the housing unit. These persons include any lodgers, foster children, wards, and resident employees who shared the living quarters of the household head.

Persons per room.--The number of persons per room was computed for each occupied housing unit by dividing the number of persons by the number of rooms in the unit.

Nonrelatives.--A nonrelative of the head is any member of the household who is not related to the household head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Lodgers, partners, resident employees, and foster children are included in this category.

Elderly persons.--Elderly persons are men 65 years of age and over and women 62 and over. In table 1, the count is in terms of the number of elderly persons other than the household head. They may or may not be related to the household head. The first six columns show the number of units with no such person, with one, and with two or more such persons. The last six columns are restricted to units with household head 65 years of age and over cross-tabulated by the number of other elderly persons in the unit.

Primary family.--The head of the household and all persons living in the unit and related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute the primary family. A primary family consists of two or more persons. A household head with no relatives living in the unit is classified as a primary individual.

Head of primary family.--The head of the primary family, by definition, is also the head of the household. The head may be either male or female. Primary families with male head were further divided into "wife present" and "other." The classification "wife present" refers to primary families with wife reported as a member of the household.

Age of head of primary family.--The age classification was based on the age of the head in completed years.

Persons in primary family.--The head and all persons living in the unit who are related to the head were counted in determining the number of persons in the primary family. The count of persons in the primary family is smaller than the count of persons in the household for households containing nonrelatives of the head.

Minors in primary family.--As defined by the Public Housing Administration, a minor is an unmarried member of a primary family under 21 years of age who is not considered the head of the household.

Rent.--Contract rent is the rent agreed upon regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The rent may be paid by persons not living in the unit--for example, a welfare agency. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels such as wood, coal, and oil if these items are paid for in addition to contract rent. Thus, gross rent eliminates rent differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of heat and utilities as part of the rental payment.

Contract rent and gross rent data exclude primary families in units for which no cash rent is paid.

Median rent is the theoretical amount which divides the distribution into two equal

parts--one-half of the units with rents below this amount and one-half with rents exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" units were excluded.

In Volumes I to VI and in the reports on Census Tracts, based on the 1960 Census of Housing, farm units in rural territory were excluded from the rent tabulations. If any rural territory is covered in this report, however, the rent data did not exclude farm units.

Family income.--The income data in this report are for primary renter families occupying substandard housing units on a cash-rent basis. Information on income for the preceding calendar year was requested from persons 14 years old and over. Total income for the family was obtained by adding the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income, self-employment income, and other income. Wage or salary income is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It represents the amount received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, etc. Self-employment income is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account. Other income includes money income received from such sources as net rents, interest, dividends, Social Security benefits, pensions, veterans' payments, unemployment insurance, and public assistance or other governmental payments, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. Not included as income are money received from the sale of property, unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property, the value of income "in kind," withdrawals of bank deposits, money borrowed, tax refunds, and gifts and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments. Although the time period covered by the income statistics was the preceding calendar year, the composition of the families refers to the time of enumeration. For most of the families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout the preceding calendar year.

If the area included rural territory, families living on farms on a cash-rent basis are included in the income data.

Median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal parts--one-half of the families with incomes below this amount and one-half with incomes exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" families were excluded.

In table 3, families reporting "no money income" and families reporting a net loss are included in the lowest income interval. Families for whom income was not reported or was incomplete are classified as "not reported." Median income is shown for all families and separately for families consisting of three or four persons.

Gross rent as percentage of income.--The yearly gross rent (monthly gross rent times 12) is expressed as a percentage of the total income for the primary family. The percentage is computed separately for each family.

In table 4, the "not computed" category for a particular income level consists of primary families whose gross rent was not reported; for the lowest income level it also includes families with no income or a net loss. The "not computed" category for all income levels combined is made up of these families plus the families whose income was not reported.

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

Data presented in this report were collected in the decennial enumeration in April 1960 and, in most of the areas for which these special reports are prepared, by supplemental enumeration of designated families in late 1960 or early 1961.

Table A and table 1 were prepared by tabulating data collected for all housing units and all households during the decennial enumeration for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Data on gross rent and family income presented in tables 2, 3, and 4 were collected for a 25-percent sample of households in the decennial enumeration. In those cases in which a larger sample than 25 percent was needed to yield acceptable reliability, additional families were selected for supplemental enumeration.

The income data collected in the decennial enumeration are for calendar 1959 and the rent data are for April 1960. The income data collected by supplemental enumeration are for calendar 1960 for most areas and calendar 1959 for the remaining areas; the rent data are for the month of enumeration in all cases. In instances where the previous occupants had moved, the current occupants were enumerated if they made up a primary family and their occupancy was on a cash-rent basis.

#### RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

For this area, tables 2, 3, and 4 are based on data for all primary families living on a rent-paid basis in substandard housing units. Enumeration schedules were prepared and assigned for field interviews for all families except those from which income and gross rent data had been obtained in the 25-percent

decennial census sample. Hence, the distributions and medians of these tables are not subject to sampling variability.

Nevertheless, the limitations of these figures should be recognized. The data are subject in varying degree to biases of nonreporting, particularly when the proportion of "not reported" cases is high, and to errors of response. Factors affecting the accuracy of enumeration include the respondent's knowledge of the facts and the ability of the enumerator to obtain accurate information on such items as income, rent, and condition of the housing unit. The other 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to these response errors and biases.

The figures for housing units shown in table A and in table 1 may differ slightly from corresponding figures in other reports of the 1960 Census of Housing, although based on the same data, because of differences in processing and compiling.

Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	108	100	8	253	216	37	42	36	6	35	34	1
ROOMS												
1 room.....	...	...	...	78	78	...	...	...	...	11	11	...
2 rooms.....	3	3	...	19	19	...	3	3	...	4	4	...
3 rooms.....	14	13	1	56	42	14	8	7	1	14	14	...
4 rooms.....	20	18	2	57	45	12	10	8	2	3	2	1
5 rooms.....	30	29	1	28	20	8	10	9	1	2	2	...
6 rooms.....	21	19	2	11	9	2	5	4	1	1	1	...
7 rooms.....	9	9	...	2	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	11	9	2	2	2	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	46	41	5	202	168	34	16	13	3	26	25	1
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	60	57	3	51	48	3	24	21	3	9	9	...
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	87	81	6	134	101	33	31	27	4	15	14	1
Flush toilet, shared.....	14	12	2	115	112	3	7	5	2	19	19	...
Other toilet facilities or none.....	7	7	...	4	3	1	4	4	...	1	1	...
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	76	72	4	96	62	34	23	21	2	8	7	1
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	14	12	2	123	120	3	9	7	2	19	19	...
No bathtub or shower.....	18	16	2	34	34	...	10	8	2	8	8	...
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....												
Sound.....	55	55	...	148	148	...	21	21	...	23	23	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	33	33	...	17	17	...	11	11	...	1	1	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	8	8	...	33	33	...	4	4	...	6	6	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	13	13	...	98	98	...	5	5	...	16	16	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....												
Deteriorating.....	19	17	2	31	29	2	10	8	2	6	6	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	9	9	...	7	7	...	4	4	...	1	1	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	4	4	...	5	5	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	6	4	2	19	17	2	4	2	2	4	4	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....												
Dilapidated.....	34	28	6	74	39	35	11	7	4	6	5	1
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	28	24	4	70	37	33	8	6	2	5	4	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	6	4	2	4	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	...
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	28	26	2	110	108	2	18	16	2	31	31	...
2 persons.....	27	25	2	58	49	9	13	12	1	4	3	1
3 persons.....	14	13	1	28	21	7	6	5	1	...	...	...
4 persons.....	16	15	1	23	19	4	3	2	1	...	...	...
5 persons.....	9	9	...	10	7	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	7	5	2	9	4	5	1	...	1	...	...	...
7 persons.....	4	4	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	3	3	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	74	69	5	102	88	14	37	33	4	23	22	1
0.76 to 1.00.....	25	22	3	107	99	8	5	3	2	12	12	...
1.01 to 1.50.....	6	6	...	24	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.51 or more.....	3	3	...	20	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	87	83	4	243	206	37	26	23	3	34	33	1
1.....	19	15	4	10	10	...	16	13	3	1	1	...
2 or more.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	101	93	8	246	209	37	41	35	6	35	34	1
1 or more.....	7	7	...	7	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

Table 1.—HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960—Con.

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	76	70	6	136	101	35	24	20	4	4	3	1
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	26	24	2	52	43	9	14	13	1	4	3	1
3 persons.....	12	11	1	28	21	7	5	4	1	...	...	...
4 persons.....	16	15	1	22	18	4	3	2	1	...	...	...
5 persons.....	8	8	...	10	7	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	7	5	2	9	4	5	1	...	1	...	...	...
7 persons.....	4	4	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	3	3	...	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	33	30	3	53	44	9	19	17	2	4	3	1
1 minor.....	10	8	2	30	22	8	4	2	2	...	...	...
2 minors.....	15	15	...	20	18	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
3 minors.....	8	8	...	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 minors.....	4	3	1	12	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	2	2	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	4	4	...	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	59	55	4	119	88	31	17	14	3	4	3	1
Other.....	5	5	...	6	4	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Female.....	12	10	2	11	9	2	5	4	1	...	...	...
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	25	24	1	79	56	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	27	26	1	52	42	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	24	20	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.—GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT, FOR RENTER SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY PRIMARY FAMILIES: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text. Median not shown where base is less than 50)

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	136	101	35	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	134	99	35	Rent paid: Number.....	134	99	35
No cash rent.....	2	2	...	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	1.8	2.5	...
Rent paid: Number.....	134	99	35	\$25 to \$29.....	...	...	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	8.8	10.3	5.9
Less than \$40.....	0.9	1.3	...	\$35 to \$39.....	28.3	20.5	45.7
\$40 to \$44.....	1.8	2.6	...	\$40 to \$44.....	15.0	12.8	19.9
\$45 to \$49.....	3.5	3.8	2.9	\$45 to \$49.....	3.5	5.1	...
\$50 to \$54.....	10.6	9.0	14.3	\$50 to \$59.....	8.0	10.3	2.9
\$55 to \$59.....	15.9	17.9	11.4	\$60 to \$69.....	7.1	9.0	2.9
\$60 to \$69.....	24.8	19.2	37.1	\$70 to \$79.....	2.7	2.5	2.9
\$70 to \$79.....	8.0	10.3	2.9	\$80 to \$99.....	9.8	12.8	2.9
\$80 to \$89.....	8.0	10.3	2.9	\$100 or more.....	3.5	3.8	...
\$90 to \$99.....	5.3	7.7	...	Not reported.....	11.5	10.3	14.3
\$100 or more.....	7.1	5.1	11.4	Median.....dollars..	41	44	...
Not reported.....	14.2	12.8	17.1				
Median.....dollars..	64	64	...				

Table 3.--FAMILY INCOME BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text. Median not shown where base is less than 50)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	34.5	33.3	37.1
Number.....	134	99	35	Less than \$2,000.....	...	...	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	1.8	2.6	...
Less than \$2,000.....	3.5	2.6	5.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.5	1.3	8.6
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	7.1	10.3	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.7	1.3	5.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	13.3	10.3	20.0	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4.4	6.4	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	10.6	7.7	17.1	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	3.5	1.3	8.6
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	6.2	9.0	...	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6.2	7.7	2.9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	10.6	6.4	20.0	\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	1.8	1.3	2.9
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	12.4	12.8	11.4	\$7,000 or more.....	6.2	7.7	2.9
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	8.0	9.0	5.7	Not reported.....	4.4	3.8	5.7
\$7,000 or more.....	15.0	19.2	5.7	5 persons or more.....	27.4	20.5	42.9
Not reported.....	13.3	12.8	14.3	Less than \$2,000.....	...	...	...
2 persons.....	38.1	46.2	20.0	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	0.9	1.3	...
Less than \$2,000.....	3.5	2.6	5.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.3	3.8	8.6
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	4.4	6.4	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.4	1.3	11.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.4	5.1	2.9	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	...	...	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.5	5.1	...	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.4	2.6	8.6
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.8	2.6	...	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.5	2.6	5.7
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.7	2.6	2.9	\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	3.5	3.8	2.9
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.7	2.6	2.9	\$7,000 or more.....	4.4	5.1	2.9
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	2.7	3.8	...	Not reported.....	0.9	...	2.9
\$7,000 or more.....	4.4	6.4	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	8.0	9.0	5.7	All families.....dollars..	4,630	4,800	...
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	...	...	...

Table 4.--GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	16.8	15.4	20.0
Number.....	134	99	35	Less than 12.5.....	0.9	...	2.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	9.7	7.7	14.3
Less than 12.5.....	23.0	25.6	17.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.5	5.1	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	18.6	16.7	23.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.8	2.6	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	19.5	21.8	14.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.9	...	2.9
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.7	9.0	11.4	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.4	3.8	5.7	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	8.0	6.4	11.4	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	12.4	12.8	11.4
Not computed.....	16.8	16.7	17.1	Less than 12.5.....	5.3	6.4	2.9
Less than \$3,000.....	10.6	12.8	5.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.4	2.6	8.6
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	2.6	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.9	1.3	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	2.6	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.8	2.6	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.9	1.3	...	Not computed.....	0.9	1.3	...
32.5 or more.....	3.5	5.1	5.7	\$6,000 or more.....	23.0	28.2	11.4
Not computed.....	1.8	...	...	Less than 12.5.....	16.8	19.2	11.4
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	23.9	18.0	37.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.5	5.1	...
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	2.6	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	10.6	9.0	14.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.2	3.8	11.4	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.7	2.6	2.9	Not computed.....	0.9	1.3	...
32.5 or more.....	2.7	1.3	5.7	Income not reported.....	13.3	12.8	14.3
Not computed.....	1.8	1.3	2.9				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

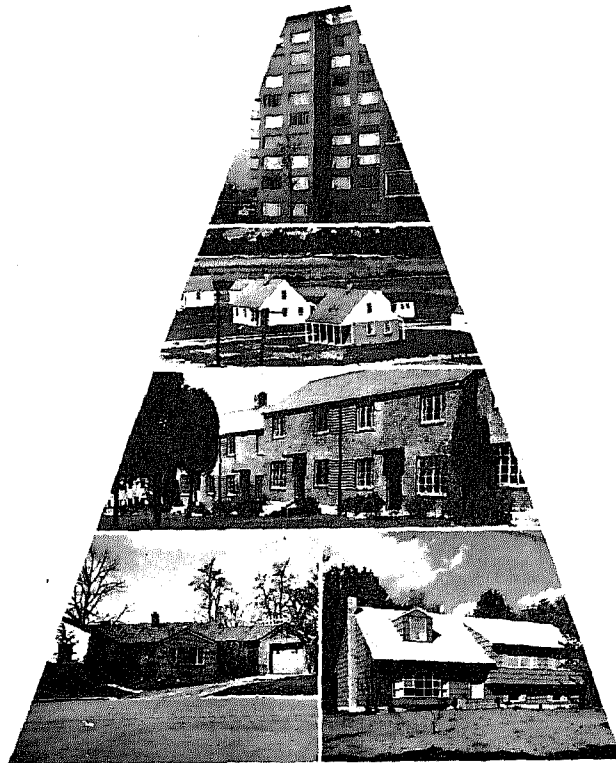
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## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Bound.....	1,172	177	997
y cold water..	451	76	375
private bath..	126	14	112
ate toilet..	265	62	203
ipped water..	330	25	305
ing.....	1,332	108	1,224
ld water..	476	46	430
ta bath..	181	8	173
toilet..	312	37	275
water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	229		229
	167		167
	12		12

# Daytona Beach, Fla.

Prepared under the supervision of  
**WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY**, Chief  
Housing Division



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 1, 1961)

Robert W. Burgess, Director (To March 3, 1961)





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## PREFACE

This report presents statistics on characteristics of housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and characteristics of families occupying these units. The statistics are based on special tabulations of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing taken as of April 1, 1960.

The program for presenting these data was requested by, and planned in cooperation with, the Public Housing Administration. The 139 local housing authorities and other local government agencies desiring the special tabulations entered into an agreement whereby they designated the area to be covered and paid the Bureau of the Census for the incremental cost of providing the data.

Authorization for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing was provided by the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. The law provides for decennial censuses of population and housing, and further provides that supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census may be collected after the taking of the census. The census program was designed in consultation with advisory committees and individuals from Federal agencies, private industry, universities, and local governments.

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Daytona Beach, Florida.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A large number of persons from the Bureau of the Census participated in the various activities necessary for the preparation of this series of special reports. Specific responsibilities were exercised especially by persons in the Housing, Decennial Operations, Field, Geography, and Statistical Methods Divisions. Alexander C. Findlay of the Housing Division was responsible for the planning, coordination, and execution of the program. Staff members of the Housing Division who made important contributions include Frank S. Kristof, then Assistant Chief, and Mary E. Barstow. Important contributions were also made by Morton A. Meyer, Morton Somer, Jervis Braunstein, and Florence F. Wright, of the Decennial Operations Division, in directing the processing and tabulation of the data; George K. Klink of the Field Division; Robert Hagan of the Geography Division; and Robert Hanson, Garrie Losee, Irving Sivin, and Floyd E. O'Quinn, of the Statistical Methods Division.

August 1961.



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## DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The report covers the city of Daytona Beach.

A housing unit is considered substandard by the Public Housing Administration if it is dilapidated or lacks one or more of the following facilities: flush toilet and bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants, and hot running water.

Table A.--OCCUPANCY AND TENURE, BY COLOR  
OF OCCUPANTS: 1960

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	16,015	10,465	3,395
Owner occupied.....	7,722	6,256	1,466
Renter occupied.....	6,138	4,209	1,929
Vacant, available for rent...	1,057	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	1,098	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,995	739	1,256
Owner.....	572	184	388
Renter.....	1,423	555	868

As indicated in table A, approximately 14 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 13 percent of those with white households and 45 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

Description of tables.--Table 1 presents structural and occupancy characteristics of owner-occupied and renter-occupied substandard units, separately for white and nonwhite households. Separate detail is shown for units with head of household 65 years of age and over; figures for these units are also included in the figures for all occupied substandard units.

The latter part of table 1 is restricted to substandard units occupied by primary families. Households consisting of only one

person and households consisting of the head and other persons not related to him are excluded from this part of the table.

Table 2 provides statistics for substandard units occupied by primary renter families. The number of primary families paying cash rent and the number paying no cash rent are shown at the beginning of the table. The percentage distributions and medians are for cash-rent units occupied by primary families.

Tables 3 and 4 also are restricted to primary families in substandard units for which cash rent is paid.

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Interpretation of definitions.--The definitions and explanations should be interpreted in the context of the 1960 Censuses, in which data were collected by a combination of self-enumeration, direct interview, and observation by the enumerator. The definitions below are consistent with the instructions given to the enumerator for items he was to complete himself and for items not completed by the respondent on the self-enumeration form. More complete discussions are given in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas, for housing items and in 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, for population items.

Housing unit.--A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

Occupied quarters which do not qualify as housing units are classified as group quarters. They are located most frequently in institutions, hospitals, nurses' homes, rooming and boarding houses, military and other

types of barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, convents, and monasteries. Group quarters are also located in a house or apartment in which the living quarters are shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him. Group quarters are not included in the housing inventory and, therefore, are not included in this report.

In 1950, the unit of enumeration was the dwelling unit. Although the definition of the housing unit in 1960 is essentially similar to that of the dwelling unit in 1950, the housing unit definition was designed to encompass all private living quarters, whereas the dwelling unit definition did not completely cover all private living accommodations.

Occupied housing unit.--A housing unit is "occupied" if it is the usual place of residence for the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration. Included are units occupied by persons who are only temporarily absent (for example, on vacation) and units occupied by persons with no usual place of residence elsewhere.

"Vacant, available for rent" units are on the market for year-round occupancy, are in either sound or deteriorating condition, and are offered "for rent" or "for rent or sale." "Vacant, all other" units comprise units which are for sale only, dilapidated, seasonal, or held off the market for various reasons.

Color.--Occupied housing units are classified by the color of the head of the household. The color group designated as "nonwhite" consists of such races or nationalities as the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, and Malayan races. Persons of Mexican birth or descent who are not definitely of Indian or other non-white race are classified as white.

Tenure.--A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," whether or not cash rent is paid. Examples of units for which no cash rent is paid include units occupied in exchange for services rendered, units owned by relatives and occupied without payment of rent, and units occupied by sharecroppers.

Rooms.--The number of rooms is the count of whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, finished attic or basement rooms, recreation rooms, lodgers' rooms, and rooms used for offices by a person living in the unit. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms; halls, foyers, or vestibules; closets; alcoves; pantries; strip or pullman kitchens; laundry or furnace rooms; unfinished attics, basements, and other space used for storage.

Condition.--The enumerator determined the condition of the housing unit by observation, on the basis of specified criteria. Nevertheless, the application of these criteria involved some judgment on the part of the individual enumerator. The training program for enumerators was designed to minimize differences in judgment.

Sound housing is defined as that which has no defects, or only slight defects which are normally corrected during the course of regular maintenance. Examples of slight defects include: lack of paint; slight damage to porch or steps; small cracks in walls, plaster, or chimney; broken gutters or downspouts; slight wear on floors or doorsills.

Deteriorating housing needs more repair than would be provided in the course of regular maintenance. It has one or more defects of an intermediate nature that must be corrected if the unit is to continue to provide safe and adequate shelter. Examples of intermediate defects include: shaky or unsafe porch or steps; holes, open cracks, or missing materials over a small area of the floors, walls, or roof; rotted window sills or frames; deep wear on floors, stairs, or doorsills; broken or loose stair treads or missing balusters. Such defects indicate neglect which leads to serious deterioration or damage if not corrected.

Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter. It has one or more critical defects; or has a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number to require extensive repair or rebuilding; or is of inadequate original construction. Critical defects result from continued neglect or lack of repair or indicate serious damage to the structure. Examples of critical defects include: holes, open cracks or missing materials over a large area of the floors, walls,

roof, or other parts of the structure; sagging floors, walls, or roof; damage by storm or fire. Inadequate original construction includes structures built of makeshift materials and inadequately converted cellars, sheds, or garages not originally intended as living quarters.

In 1950, the enumerator classified each unit in one of two categories, not dilapidated or dilapidated, as compared with the three categories of sound, deteriorating, and dilapidated in 1960. Although the definition of "dilapidated" was the same in 1960 as in 1950, it is possible that the change in the categories introduced an element of difference between the 1960 and 1950 statistics.

Water supply.--A housing unit has "hot and cold piped water inside structure" if there is hot and cold running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. Hot water need not be supplied continuously; for example, it may be supplied only at certain times of the day, week, or year. A unit has "only cold piped water inside structure" if there is running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit but the water is not heated before leaving the pipes.

Units with "piped water outside structure" have no piped water available to them inside the structure but have piped water available on the same property, outdoors or in another structure.

"No piped water" refers to units for which the only source of water is a hand pump, open well, spring, cistern, etc., and units in which the occupants obtain water from a source which is not on the same property.

Toilet and bathing facilities.--A housing unit is reported as having a "flush toilet" if there is a flush toilet inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. "Other toilet facilities or none" includes all other toilet facilities, such as privy, chemical toilet, outside flush toilet, and no toilet facilities.

A housing unit is reported as having a "bathtub or shower" if there is a bathtub or shower permanently connected to piped water inside the structure and available to the

occupants of the unit. Units with portable bathtubs (or showers) are included with units having "no bathtub or shower."

Equipment is for "exclusive use" when it is used only by the persons in one housing unit, including any lodgers living in the unit. It is "shared" when it is used by the occupants of two or more housing units, or would be so used if a currently vacant unit were occupied.

Equipment is "inside the structure" when it is located inside the same structure as the housing unit. Such equipment may be located within the housing unit itself, or it may be in a room or part of the building used by occupants of more than one housing unit. It may even be necessary to go outdoors to reach that part of the structure in which the equipment is located. Equipment on an open porch is "outside the structure." Equipment is "inside the structure" if it is on an enclosed porch, or enclosed by partitions on an otherwise open porch.

Plumbing facilities.--The four categories under "sound" and "deteriorating" are defined as follows:

With private toilet and bath, and only cold water--with flush toilet, exclusive use; with bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; with only cold piped water inside structure.

With private toilet, no private bath--with flush toilet, exclusive use; shared or no bathtub (or shower). These units have piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold.

With piped water, no private toilet--with piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold; shared or no flush toilet. These units may or may not have a bathtub (or shower).

Lacking piped water in structure--with piped water outside structure or with no piped water.

Dilapidated units are shown in two classes. Those "with private toilet and bath and hot water" are those with flush toilet, exclusive use; bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; and hot and cold piped water inside structure. All other dilapidated units are included in the category "lacking hot water, private toilet or bath."

Substandard housing unit.--A unit is defined as substandard by Public Housing Administration criteria if it is either (1) dilapidated or (2) lacks one or more of the following plumbing facilities: hot and cold piped water inside the structure, flush toilet inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit, and bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Household.--A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. Each household consists of a primary family, or a primary individual, and nonrelatives, if any.

Head of household.--The head of the household is the member reported as the head by the household respondent. However, if a married woman living with her husband is reported as the head, her husband is classified as the head for purposes of census tabulations.

Persons in household.--All persons enumerated in the 1960 Census of Population as members of the household were counted in determining the number of persons who occupied the housing unit. These persons include any lodgers, foster children, wards, and resident employees who shared the living quarters of the household head.

Persons per room.--The number of persons per room was computed for each occupied housing unit by dividing the number of persons by the number of rooms in the unit.

Nonrelatives.--A nonrelative of the head is any member of the household who is not related to the household head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Lodgers, partners, resident employees, and foster children are included in this category.

Elderly persons.--Elderly persons are men 65 years of age and over and women 62 and over. In table 1, the count is in terms of the number of elderly persons other than the household head. They may or may not be related to the household head. The first six columns show the number of units with no such person, with one, and with two or more such persons. The last six columns are restricted to units with household head 65 years of age and over cross-tabulated by the number of other elderly persons in the unit.

Primary family.--The head of the household and all persons living in the unit and related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute the primary family. A primary family consists of two or more persons. A household head with no relatives living in the unit is classified as a primary individual.

Head of primary family.--The head of the primary family, by definition, is also the head of the household. The head may be either male or female. Primary families with male head were further divided into "wife present" and "other." The classification "wife present" refers to primary families with wife reported as a member of the household.

Age of head of primary family.--The age classification was based on the age of the head in completed years.

Persons in primary family.--The head and all persons living in the unit who are related to the head were counted in determining the number of persons in the primary family. The count of persons in the primary family is smaller than the count of persons in the household for households containing nonrelatives of the head.

Minors in primary family.--As defined by the Public Housing Administration, a minor is an unmarried member of a primary family under 21 years of age who is not considered the head of the household.

Rent.--Contract rent is the rent agreed upon regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The rent may be paid by persons not living in the unit--for example, a welfare agency. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels such as wood, coal, and oil if these items are paid for in addition to contract rent. Thus, gross rent eliminates rent differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of heat and utilities as part of the rental payment.

Contract rent and gross rent data exclude primary families in units for which no cash rent is paid.

Median rent is the theoretical amount which divides the distribution into two equal



parts--one-half of the units with rents below this amount and one-half with rents exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" units were excluded.

In Volumes I to VI and in the reports on Census Tracts, based on the 1960 Census of Housing, farm units in rural territory were excluded from the rent tabulations. If any rural territory is covered in this report, however, the rent data did not exclude farm units.

Family income.--The income data in this report are for primary renter families occupying substandard housing units on a cash-rent basis. Information on income for the preceding calendar year was requested from persons 14 years old and over. Total income for the family was obtained by adding the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income, self-employment income, and other income. Wage or salary income is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It represents the amount received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, etc. Self-employment income is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account. Other income includes money income received from such sources as net rents, interest, dividends, Social Security benefits, pensions, veterans' payments, unemployment insurance, and public assistance or other governmental payments, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. Not included as income are money received from the sale of property, unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property, the value of income "in kind," withdrawals of bank deposits, money borrowed, tax refunds, and gifts and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments. Although the time period covered by the income statistics was the preceding calendar year, the composition of the families refers to the time of enumeration. For most of the families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout the preceding calendar year.

If the area included rural territory, families living on farms on a cash-rent basis are included in the income data.

Median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal parts--one-half of the families with incomes below this amount and one-half with incomes exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" families were excluded.

In table 3, families reporting "no money income" and families reporting a net loss are included in the lowest income interval. Families for whom income was not reported or was incomplete are classified as "not reported." Median income is shown for all families and separately for families consisting of three or four persons.

Gross rent as percentage of income.--The yearly gross rent (monthly gross rent times 12) is expressed as a percentage of the total income for the primary family. The percentage is computed separately for each family.

In table 4, the "not computed" category for a particular income level consists of primary families whose gross rent was not reported; for the lowest income level it also includes families with no income or a net loss. The "not computed" category for all income levels combined is made up of these families plus the families whose income was not reported.

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

Data presented in this report were collected in the decennial enumeration in April 1960 and, in most of the areas for which these special reports are prepared, by supplemental enumeration of designated families in late 1960 or early 1961.

Table A and table 1 were prepared by tabulating data collected for all housing units and all households during the decennial enumeration for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Data on gross rent and family income presented in tables 2, 3, and 4 were collected for a 25-percent sample of households in the decennial enumeration. In those cases in which a larger sample than 25 percent was needed to yield acceptable reliability, additional families were selected for supplemental enumeration.

The income data collected in the decennial enumeration are for calendar 1959 and the rent data are for April 1960. The income data collected by supplemental enumeration are for calendar 1960 for most areas and calendar 1959 for the remaining areas; the rent data are for the month of enumeration in all cases. In instances where the previous occupants had moved, the current occupants were enumerated if they made up a primary family and their occupancy was on a cash-rent basis.

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

In tables 2, 3, and 4, the distributions and medians for the white families are based on data collected for all primary families included in the complete census who were living on a cash-rent basis in substandard housing units. For nonwhite families, however, these tables were prepared from data collected on a sample basis. Consequently, the percentage distributions for nonwhite families in these tables are subject to sampling variability. The reliability of these estimated percentages is discussed below.

In order to obtain greater precision for these tables than was provided by the sample for which data on gross rent and family income had been collected during the census, a supplemental field enumeration of additional families was made several months after the 1960 Census. Of the substandard housing units which were not selected for the sample in the 1960 Census, all of those occupied by the white renter primary families in April 1960 and a sample of those occupied by nonwhite families in April 1960 were visited by a trained staff of interviewers. Income for the previous year and current rent data were collected for renter primary families. The interviews were not completed, and the schedules were not tabulated, where the unit was found not to be occupied by a primary family on a cash-rent basis.

Caution should be exercised in using the tables, even those based on all units. The data are subject in varying degree to biases of nonreporting, particularly when the percent of "not reported" cases is high, and to errors of response. Factors affecting the accuracy of enumeration include the respondent's knowledge of the facts and the ability of the enumerator to obtain accurate information on such items as income, rent, and plumbing facilities. The regular 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to these response errors and biases.

Although the figures shown in tables 1 and A are based on the same data as the forthcoming 1960 Census tabulation of these items, they may differ slightly from those to be published as part of the census because of differences in processing and compiling.

Because of sampling variability, percentage distributions shown in tables 2, 3, and 4 for total renter families and for nonwhite renter families may differ from those that would have been obtained from all instead of from a sample of units. The absolute numbers appearing at the head of each table are based on all units rather than a sample and as such are not subject to sampling variability.

The magnitude of the sampling variability of a percentage depends, in general, both on the value of the percentage and the size of the base of the percentage. Estimates of reliability are shown in table B for percentages with bases of substandard housing units occupied by nonwhite renter primary families, and in table C for percentages with bases of total renter primary families in substandard housing units. The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, variations that occur by chance because only a sample of the housing units were surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage obtained from a complete census would be less than one standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Table B.—STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

Estimated percentage	Nonwhite	Estimated percentage	Nonwhite
1 or 99.....	0.5	10 or 90.....	1.5
2 or 98.....	0.7	25 or 75.....	2.2
5 or 95.....	1.1	50.....	2.5

Illustration: For estimates of a characteristic reported for 10.0 percent of nonwhite renter primary families living in substandard housing units, the standard error shown in table B is 1.5 percent. This means that the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census would be less than 1.5 percent, that is, it would lie between 8.5 and 11.5 percent. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 3.0 percent.

Table C.—STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

If the percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic is—	Then the standard error of the percentage of total renter primary families having the characteristic is—
1 or 99.....	0.4
5 or 95.....	0.9
10 or 90.....	1.2
25 or 75.....	1.7
50.....	2.0

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported for 5.0 percent of total families and for about 10 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error is 1.2 percent, as found in table C on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

The estimates of standard error shown in the above tables are not directly applicable to differences obtained by subtracting one percentage from another. The standard error of an observed difference between two percentages depends on the standard error of each of them and the correlation between them. As a rule of thumb, an approximation to the standard error of the difference between two estimated percentages (which usually overstates the true standard error) can be obtained by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of the two percentages.

Reliability of medians in tables 2 and 3.--The tables on income and rent present estimates of medians based on a sample. The sampling variability of a median depends on the size of the base and the nature of the distribution from which the median is derived.

A useful method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine a range or interval, within which there is a high degree of confidence that the true median lies. The upper and lower points of the interval, the confidence limits, are obtained by adding to and subtracting from the estimated median a factor times the standard error of the median. For most situations the two-standard-error confidence limits, constructed by using two as the factor, yield a sufficiently high degree of confidence. There are about 95 chances out of 100 that a median based on complete enumeration would be within the confidence intervals so established.

An approximation to the confidence limits of the median based on sample data may be estimated as follows: (1) From table B or C, as is appropriate, determine the standard error for a 50-percent characteristic, (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1. Values corresponding to the resulting percentages from step 2 are then determined from the distribution of the characteristic. Allowance must first be made for persons not reporting on the characteristic. An approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limit may be determined by adding and subtracting twice the standard error in step 2.

Illustration: For purposes of this illustration, suppose the income for nonwhite renter primary families in substandard housing units is distributed according to Column b below. The median income for the illustrative distribution is \$2,170. The approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limits for the median is determined as follows: (1) The standard error of a 50-percent characteristic of nonwhite renter primary families in substandard housing units from table B is about 2.5 percent, (2) twice the standard error added to and subtracted from 50 percent yields the percentage limits 45.0 and 55.0. The incomes corresponding to the percentage limits (see Column d), in this case \$1,900 and \$2,550, were obtained from the distribution of the characteristic in Column a and are the two-standard-error confidence limits. To obtain these values it was first necessary to prorate those not reporting on family income to the several classes of income according to the detail of those who had reported (see Column c). Secondly, it was necessary to interpolate within the \$250 income class interval (\$1,750 to \$1,999). Thus for example, the lower confidence limit, \$1,900, was obtained by adding to \$1,750 the interpolated value  $\frac{45.0 - 40.6}{7.3}$  times \$250, or approximately \$150. The upper confidence limit is found in a similar manner.

Family income class interval (a)	Percentage (b)	Prorated percentage (c)	Cumulative percentage (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	18.8	18.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.7	15.6	100.0
Not reported.....	12.3	...	100.0

Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	572	184	388	1,423	555	868	239	122	117	357	271	86
ROOMS												
1 room.....	21	18	3	551	333	218	16	15	1	170	159	11
2 rooms.....	47	41	6	188	125	63	34	31	3	83	78	5
3 rooms.....	89	38	51	344	54	290	38	27	11	62	27	35
4 rooms.....	151	35	116	188	22	166	54	18	36	24	3	21
5 rooms.....	122	27	95	99	11	88	44	18	26	12	4	8
6 rooms.....	96	11	85	34	8	26	34	4	30	4	...	4
7 rooms.....	29	10	19	9	...	9	10	6	4	1	...	1
8 rooms or more.....	17	4	13	10	2	8	9	3	6	1	...	1
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	66	30	36	622	424	198	29	17	12	223	212	11
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	490	150	340	780	128	652	204	102	102	127	58	69
Piped water outside structure.....	8	1	7	13	1	12	3	1	2	4	1	3
No piped water.....	8	3	5	8	2	6	3	2	1	3	...	3
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	485	131	354	677	113	564	193	89	104	110	47	63
Flush toilet, shared.....	35	23	12	679	407	272	13	10	3	222	205	17
Other toilet facilities or none.....	52	30	22	67	35	32	33	23	10	25	19	6
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	381	103	278	443	97	346	150	63	87	80	39	41
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	32	18	14	644	408	236	11	9	2	217	205	12
No bathtub or shower.....	159	63	96	336	50	286	78	50	28	60	27	33
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	240	129	111	610	391	219	119	88	31	238	219	19
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	147	57	90	122	35	87	61	35	26	26	16	10
With private toilet, no private bath.....	45	29	16	62	13	49	29	25	4	14	9	5
With piped water, no private toilet.....	45	41	4	424	342	82	27	26	1	197	194	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	1
Deteriorating.....	260	34	226	617	115	502	86	21	65	88	38	50
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	178	22	156	229	25	204	61	15	46	33	10	23
With private toilet, no private bath.....	58	6	52	146	7	139	14	3	11	19	3	16
With piped water, no private toilet.....	19	6	13	238	82	156	9	3	6	36	25	11
Lacking piped water in structure.....	5	...	5	4	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	72	21	51	196	49	147	34	13	21	31	14	17
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	26	11	15	46	26	20	14	6	8	9	6	3
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	46	10	36	150	23	127	20	7	13	22	8	14
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	197	103	94	783	430	353	119	78	41	280	235	45
2 persons.....	154	55	99	281	77	204	73	37	36	54	29	25
3 persons.....	72	9	63	105	20	85	16	3	13	11	5	6
4 persons.....	44	8	36	85	15	70	10	2	8	7	2	3
5 persons.....	34	6	28	54	4	50	10	2	8	5	...	5
6 persons.....	25	2	23	61	3	58	4	...	4	...	...	...
7 persons.....	17	1	16	20	2	18	2	...	2	...	...	...
8 persons.....	11	...	11	16	2	14	2	...	2	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	18	...	18	18	2	16	3	...	3	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	407	146	261	545	157	388	194	100	94	159	93	66
0.76 to 1.00.....	93	32	61	635	356	279	34	19	15	186	171	15
1.01 to 1.50.....	43	3	40	96	14	82	3	...	3	3	2	1
1.51 or more.....	29	3	26	147	28	119	8	3	5	9	5	4
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	491	149	342	1,362	527	835	185	93	92	320	248	72
1.....	75	33	42	59	28	31	51	27	24	37	23	14
2 or more.....	6	2	4	2	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	520	176	344	1,325	547	778	221	119	102	349	269	80
1 or more.....	52	8	44	98	8	90	18	3	15	8	2	6

Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960--Con.  
(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	353	76	277	574	118	456	111	42	69	71	34	37
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	150	51	99	243	70	173	71	36	35	52	27	25
3 persons.....	67	10	57	95	20	75	12	2	10	9	5	4
4 persons.....	38	7	31	76	15	61	11	2	9	6	2	4
5 persons.....	29	5	24	52	4	48	7	2	5	4	...	4
6 persons.....	27	2	25	57	3	54	3	...	3	...	...	...
7 persons.....	17	1	16	18	2	16	3	...	3	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	25	...	25	33	4	29	4	...	4	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	155	54	101	225	70	155	75	37	38	54	30	24
1 minor.....	75	10	65	105	21	84	16	3	13	10	4	6
2 minors.....	33	7	26	78	14	64	7	2	5	3	...	3
3 minors.....	29	3	26	56	6	50	3	...	3	3	...	3
4 minors.....	29	1	28	53	2	51	6	...	6	1	...	1
5 minors.....	15	1	14	27	1	26	2	...	2	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	17	...	17	30	4	26	2	...	2	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	224	57	167	388	91	297	64	27	37	44	24	20
Other.....	18	3	15	31	6	25	5	1	4	5	3	2
Female.....	111	16	95	155	21	134	42	14	28	22	7	15
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	...	1	12	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	82	11	71	312	42	270	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	159	23	136	179	38	141	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	111	42	69	71	34	37	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.--GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT, FOR RENTER SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY PRIMARY FAMILIES: 1960  
(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	574	118	456	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	537	104	433	Rent paid: Number.....	537	104	433
No cash rent.....	37	14	23	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	1.1	...	1.3
Rent paid: Number.....	537	104	433	\$20 to \$24.....	4.9	2.8	5.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	12.0	5.5	13.4
Less than \$25.....	1.1	...	1.3	\$30 to \$34.....	20.8	6.9	23.7
\$25 to \$29.....	2.8	1.4	3.1	\$35 to \$39.....	13.5	9.7	14.3
\$30 to \$34.....	5.5	4.2	5.8	\$40 to \$44.....	16.9	12.5	17.9
\$35 to \$39.....	9.1	5.6	9.8	\$45 to \$49.....	12.0	18.1	10.7
\$40 to \$44.....	17.4	11.1	18.8	\$50 to \$59.....	11.4	20.8	9.4
\$45 to \$49.....	13.7	19.4	12.5	\$60 to \$74.....	4.5	15.3	2.2
\$50 to \$54.....	10.8	11.1	10.7	\$75 or more.....	1.1	4.2	0.4
\$55 to \$59.....	9.5	5.6	10.3	Not reported.....	1.8	4.2	1.3
\$60 to \$74.....	17.9	22.2	17.0	Median.....dollars..	38	47	36
\$75 or more.....	6.6	12.5	5.4				
Not reported.....	5.6	6.9	5.4				
Median.....dollars..	49	52	48				

Table 3.—FAMILY INCOME BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text. Median not shown where base is less than 50)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	29.0	29.2	29.0
Number.....	537	104	433	Less than \$1,000.....	4.8	...	5.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.5	1.4	2.7
Less than \$1,000.....	14.0	12.5	14.3	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.5	1.4	2.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14.8	15.3	14.7	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.0	1.4	0.9
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	7.2	9.7	6.7	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.2	1.4	3.6
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.0	6.9	2.2	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.8	...	2.2
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	9.0	2.8	10.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.8	4.2	4.9
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	7.4	4.2	8.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.7	5.6	0.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.4	8.3	12.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.4	5.6	1.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10.3	8.3	10.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.6	2.8	1.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.6	6.9	5.4	\$5,000 or more.....	1.1	4.2	0.4
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.0	9.7	7.6	Not reported.....	1.7	1.4	1.8
\$5,000 or more.....	5.1	8.3	4.5	5 persons or more.....			
Not reported.....	4.2	6.9	3.6	Less than \$1,000.....	1.8	...	2.2
2 persons.....	38.8	55.5	35.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.4	...	5.4
Less than \$1,000.....	7.3	12.5	6.3	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.1	1.4	2.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.9	13.9	6.7	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	0.4	...	0.4
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.7	6.9	1.8	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.2	1.4	3.6
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.7	5.6	0.9	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.1	2.8	3.1
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.6	...	3.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.6	1.4	4.0
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.5	1.4	2.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.4	2.8	7.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.1	2.8	3.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.1	...	1.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.2	...	2.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.9	5.6	3.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.1	1.4	2.2	Not reported.....	2.2	...	2.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.5	1.4	2.7	Median income:			
\$5,000 or more.....	1.8	4.2	1.3	All families.....dollars..	2,250	2,190	2,250
Not reported.....	2.4	5.6	1.8	3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,230	...	2,110

Table 4.—GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	21.7	16.7	22.8
Number.....	537	104	433	Less than 12.5.....	0.4	...	0.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.4	2.8	7.2
Less than 12.5.....	6.3	8.3	5.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.4	5.6	5.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	14.2	9.7	15.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	6.0	6.9	5.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.4	9.7	12.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.8	...	2.2
22.5 to 27.4.....	15.0	13.9	15.2	32.5 or more.....	1.0	1.4	0.9
27.5 to 32.4.....	8.2	7.0	8.5	Not computed.....	0.7	...	0.9
32.5 or more.....	35.6	41.7	34.4	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....			
Not computed.....	8.3	9.7	8.0	Less than 12.5.....	13.6	16.7	12.9
Less than \$1,500.....	28.8	27.8	29.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.1	1.4	2.2
Less than 12.5.....	0.7	1.4	0.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.5	4.2	5.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.1	1.4	2.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.0	1.4	0.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.5	4.2	0.9
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	1.8	...	1.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.3	2.8	2.2	Not computed.....	0.6	1.4	0.4
32.5 or more.....	22.3	22.2	22.4	\$5,000 or more.....			
Not computed.....	2.5	...	3.1	Less than 12.5.....	5.1	8.3	4.5
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	26.6	23.6	27.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.2	5.5	2.8
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.2	2.8	0.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.1	...	1.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	3.9	1.4	4.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	...	0.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	7.1	2.8	8.0	32.5 or more.....	0.4	...	0.4
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.1	4.2	4.0	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	10.2	13.8	9.4	Income not reported.....	4.2	6.9	3.6
Not computed.....	0.2	1.4	...				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

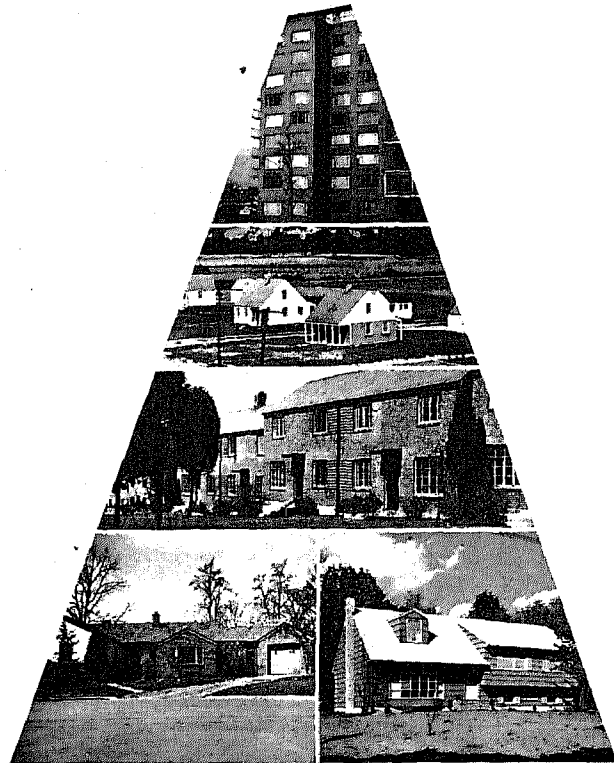
HC(S1)-26

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., and Vicinity

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
y cold water...	451	76	375
private bath...	126	14	112
ate toilet...	265	62	203
iped water...	330	25	305
ting.....	1,332	108	1,224
ld water...	476	46	430
te bath...	181	8	173
toilet...	312	37	275
water...	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	229		229
	16		16
	12		12

Prepared under the supervision of  
**WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY**, Chief  
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 1, 1961)

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## PREFACE

This report presents statistics on characteristics of housing units defined as sub-standard by the Public Housing Administration and characteristics of families occupying these units. The statistics are based on special tabulations of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing taken as of April 1, 1960.

The program for presenting these data was requested by, and planned in cooperation with, the Public Housing Administration. The 139 local housing authorities and other local government agencies desiring the special tabulations entered into an agreement whereby they designated the area to be covered and paid the Bureau of the Census for the incremental cost of providing the data.

Authorization for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing was provided by the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. The law provides for decennial censuses of population and housing, and further provides that supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census may be collected after the taking of the census. The census program was designed in consultation with advisory committees and individuals from Federal agencies, private industry, universities, and local governments.

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A large number of persons from the Bureau of the Census participated in the various activities necessary for the preparation of this series of special reports. Specific responsibilities were exercised especially by persons in the Housing, Decennial Operations, Field, Geography, and Statistical Methods Divisions. Alexander C. Findlay of the Housing Division was responsible for the planning, coordination, and execution of the program. Staff members of the Housing Division who made important contributions include Frank S. Kristof, then Assistant Chief, and Mary E. Barstow. Important contributions were also made by Morton A. Meyer, Morton Somer, Jervis Braunstein, and Florence F. Wright, of the Decennial Operations Division, in directing the processing and tabulation of the data; George K. Klink of the Field Division; Robert Hagan of the Geography Division; and Robert Hanson, Garrie Losee, Irving Sivin, and Floyd E. O'Quinn, of the Statistical Methods Division.

August 1961.



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# FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, AND VICINITY

This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The report covers the city of Fort Lauderdale and the city of Oakland Park.

A housing unit is considered substandard by the Public Housing Administration if it is dilapidated or lacks one or more of the following facilities: flush toilet and bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants, and hot running water.

Table A.--OCCUPANCY AND TENURE, BY COLOR  
OF OCCUPANTS: 1960

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	37,164	26,110	4,807
Owner occupied.....	19,820	18,434	1,386
Renter occupied.....	11,097	7,676	3,421
Vacant, available for rent...	2,345	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	3,902	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,733	360	1,373
Owner.....	425	132	293
Renter.....	1,308	228	1,080

As indicated in table A, approximately 6 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 3 percent of those with white households and 32 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

Description of tables.--Table 1 presents structural and occupancy characteristics of owner-occupied and renter-occupied substandard units, separately for white and nonwhite households. Separate detail is shown for units with head of household 65 years of age and over; figures for these units are also included in the figures for all occupied substandard units.

The latter part of table 1 is restricted to substandard units occupied by primary families. Households consisting of only one

person and households consisting of the head and other persons not related to him are excluded from this part of the table.

Table 2 provides statistics for substandard units occupied by primary renter families. The number of primary families paying cash rent and the number paying no cash rent are shown at the beginning of the table. The percentage distributions and medians are for cash-rent units occupied by primary families.

Tables 3 and 4 also are restricted to primary families in substandard units for which cash rent is paid.

## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Interpretation of definitions.--The definitions and explanations should be interpreted in the context of the 1960 Censuses, in which data were collected by a combination of self-enumeration, direct interview, and observation by the enumerator. The definitions below are consistent with the instructions given to the enumerator for items he was to complete himself and for items not completed by the respondent on the self-enumeration form. More complete discussions are given in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas, for housing items and in 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, for population items.

Housing unit.--A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

Occupied quarters which do not qualify as housing units are classified as group quarters. They are located most frequently in institutions, hospitals, nurses' homes, rooming and boarding houses, military and other

types of barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, convents, and monasteries. Group quarters are also located in a house or apartment in which the living quarters are shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him. Group quarters are not included in the housing inventory and, therefore, are not included in this report.

In 1950, the unit of enumeration was the dwelling unit. Although the definition of the housing unit in 1960 is essentially similar to that of the dwelling unit in 1950, the housing unit definition was designed to encompass all private living quarters, whereas the dwelling unit definition did not completely cover all private living accommodations.

Occupied housing unit.--A housing unit is "occupied" if it is the usual place of residence for the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration. Included are units occupied by persons who are only temporarily absent (for example, on vacation) and units occupied by persons with no usual place of residence elsewhere.

"Vacant, available for rent" units are on the market for year-round occupancy, are in either sound or deteriorating condition, and are offered "for rent" or "for rent or sale." "Vacant, all other" units comprise units which are for sale only, dilapidated, seasonal, or held off the market for various reasons.

Color.--Occupied housing units are classified by the color of the head of the household. The color group designated as "nonwhite" consists of such races or nationalities as the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, and Malayan races. Persons of Mexican birth or descent who are not definitely of Indian or other non-white race are classified as white.

Tenure.--A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," whether or not cash rent is paid. Examples of units for which no cash rent is paid include units occupied in exchange for services rendered, units owned by relatives and occupied without payment of rent, and units occupied by sharecroppers.

Rooms.--The number of rooms is the count of whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, finished attic or basement rooms, recreation rooms, lodgers' rooms, and rooms used for offices by a person living in the unit. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms; halls, foyers, or vestibules; closets; alcoves; pantries; strip or pullman kitchens; laundry or furnace rooms; unfinished attics, basements, and other space used for storage.

Condition.--The enumerator determined the condition of the housing unit by observation, on the basis of specified criteria. Nevertheless, the application of these criteria involved some judgment on the part of the individual enumerator. The training program for enumerators was designed to minimize differences in judgment.

Sound housing is defined as that which has no defects, or only slight defects which are normally corrected during the course of regular maintenance. Examples of slight defects include: lack of paint; slight damage to porch or steps; small cracks in walls, plaster, or chimney; broken gutters or downspouts; slight wear on floors or doorsills.

Deteriorating housing needs more repair than would be provided in the course of regular maintenance. It has one or more defects of an intermediate nature that must be corrected if the unit is to continue to provide safe and adequate shelter. Examples of intermediate defects include: shaky or unsafe porch or steps; holes, open cracks, or missing materials over a small area of the floors, walls, or roof; rotted window sills or frames; deep wear on floors, stairs, or doorsills; broken or loose stair treads or missing balusters. Such defects indicate neglect which leads to serious deterioration or damage if not corrected.

Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter. It has one or more critical defects; or has a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number to require extensive repair or rebuilding; or is of inadequate original construction. Critical defects result from continued neglect or lack of repair or indicate serious damage to the structure. Examples of critical defects include: holes, open cracks or missing materials over a large area of the floors, walls,

roof, or other parts of the structure; sagging floors, walls, or roof; damage by storm or fire. Inadequate original construction includes structures built of makeshift materials and inadequately converted cellars, sheds, or garages not originally intended as living quarters.

In 1950, the enumerator classified each unit in one of two categories, not dilapidated or dilapidated, as compared with the three categories of sound, deteriorating, and dilapidated in 1960. Although the definition of "dilapidated" was the same in 1960 as in 1950, it is possible that the change in the categories introduced an element of difference between the 1960 and 1950 statistics.

Water supply.--A housing unit has "hot and cold piped water inside structure" if there is hot and cold running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. Hot water need not be supplied continuously; for example, it may be supplied only at certain times of the day, week, or year. A unit has "only cold piped water inside structure" if there is running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit but the water is not heated before leaving the pipes.

Units with "piped water outside structure" have no piped water available to them inside the structure but have piped water available on the same property, outdoors or in another structure.

"No piped water" refers to units for which the only source of water is a hand pump, open well, spring, cistern, etc., and units in which the occupants obtain water from a source which is not on the same property.

Toilet and bathing facilities.--A housing unit is reported as having a "flush toilet" if there is a flush toilet inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. "Other toilet facilities or none" includes all other toilet facilities, such as privy, chemical toilet, outside flush toilet, and no toilet facilities.

A housing unit is reported as having a "bathtub or shower" if there is a bathtub or shower permanently connected to piped water inside the structure and available to the

occupants of the unit. Units with portable bathtubs (or showers) are included with units having "no bathtub or shower."

Equipment is for "exclusive use" when it is used only by the persons in one housing unit, including any lodgers living in the unit. It is "shared" when it is used by the occupants of two or more housing units, or would be so used if a currently vacant unit were occupied.

Equipment is "inside the structure" when it is located inside the same structure as the housing unit. Such equipment may be located within the housing unit itself, or it may be in a room or part of the building used by occupants of more than one housing unit. It may even be necessary to go outdoors to reach that part of the structure in which the equipment is located. Equipment on an open porch is "outside the structure." Equipment is "inside the structure" if it is on an enclosed porch, or enclosed by partitions on an otherwise open porch.

Plumbing facilities.--The four categories under "sound" and "deteriorating" are defined as follows:

With private toilet and bath, and only cold water--with flush toilet, exclusive use; with bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; with only cold piped water inside structure.

With private toilet, no private bath--with flush toilet, exclusive use; shared or no bathtub (or shower). These units have piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold.

With piped water, no private toilet--with piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold; shared or no flush toilet. These units may or may not have a bathtub (or shower).

Lacking piped water in structure--with piped water outside structure or with no piped water.

Dilapidated units are shown in two classes. Those "with private toilet and bath and hot water" are those with flush toilet, exclusive use; bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; and hot and cold piped water inside structure. All other dilapidated units are included in the category "lacking hot water, private toilet or bath."

Substandard housing unit.--A unit is defined as substandard by Public Housing Administration criteria if it is either (1) dilapidated or (2) lacks one or more of the following plumbing facilities: hot and cold piped water inside the structure, flush toilet inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit, and bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Household.--A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. Each household consists of a primary family, or a primary individual, and nonrelatives, if any.

Head of household.--The head of the household is the member reported as the head by the household respondent. However, if a married woman living with her husband is reported as the head, her husband is classified as the head for purposes of census tabulations.

Persons in household.--All persons enumerated in the 1960 Census of Population as members of the household were counted in determining the number of persons who occupied the housing unit. These persons include any lodgers, foster children, wards, and resident employees who shared the living quarters of the household head.

Persons per room.--The number of persons per room was computed for each occupied housing unit by dividing the number of persons by the number of rooms in the unit.

Nonrelatives.--A nonrelative of the head is any member of the household who is not related to the household head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Lodgers, partners, resident employees, and foster children are included in this category.

Elderly persons.--Elderly persons are men 65 years of age and over and women 62 and over. In table 1, the count is in terms of the number of elderly persons other than the household head. They may or may not be related to the household head. The first six columns show the number of units with no such person, with one, and with two or more such persons. The last six columns are restricted to units with household head 65 years of age and over cross-tabulated by the number of other elderly persons in the unit.

Primary family.--The head of the household and all persons living in the unit and related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute the primary family. A primary family consists of two or more persons. A household head with no relatives living in the unit is classified as a primary individual.

Head of primary family.--The head of the primary family, by definition, is also the head of the household. The head may be either male or female. Primary families with male head were further divided into "wife present" and "other." The classification "wife present" refers to primary families with wife reported as a member of the household.

Age of head of primary family.--The age classification was based on the age of the head in completed years.

Persons in primary family.--The head and all persons living in the unit who are related to the head were counted in determining the number of persons in the primary family. The count of persons in the primary family is smaller than the count of persons in the household for households containing nonrelatives of the head.

Minors in primary family.--As defined by the Public Housing Administration, a minor is an unmarried member of a primary family under 21 years of age who is not considered the head of the household.

Rent.--Contract rent is the rent agreed upon regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The rent may be paid by persons not living in the unit--for example, a welfare agency. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels such as wood, coal, and oil if these items are paid for in addition to contract rent. Thus, gross rent eliminates rent differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of heat and utilities as part of the rental payment.

Contract rent and gross rent data exclude primary families in units for which no cash rent is paid.

Median rent is the theoretical amount which divides the distribution into two equal

parts--one-half of the units with rents below this amount and one-half with rents exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" units were excluded.

In Volumes I to VI and in the reports on Census Tracts, based on the 1960 Census of Housing, farm units in rural territory were excluded from the rent tabulations. If any rural territory is covered in this report, however, the rent data did not exclude farm units.

Family income.--The income data in this report are for primary renter families occupying substandard housing units on a cash-rent basis. Information on income for the preceding calendar year was requested from persons 14 years old and over. Total income for the family was obtained by adding the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income, self-employment income, and other income. Wage or salary income is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It represents the amount received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, etc. Self-employment income is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account. Other income includes money income received from such sources as net rents, interest, dividends, Social Security benefits, pensions, veterans' payments, unemployment insurance, and public assistance or other governmental payments, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. Not included as income are money received from the sale of property, unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property, the value of income "in kind," withdrawals of bank deposits, money borrowed, tax refunds, and gifts and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments. Although the time period covered by the income statistics was the preceding calendar year, the composition of the families refers to the time of enumeration. For most of the families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout the preceding calendar year.

If the area included rural territory, families living on farms on a cash-rent basis are included in the income data.

Median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal parts--one-half of the families with incomes below this amount and one-half with incomes exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" families were excluded.

In table 3, families reporting "no money income" and families reporting a net loss are included in the lowest income interval. Families for whom income was not reported or was incomplete are classified as "not reported." Median income is shown for all families and separately for families consisting of three or four persons.

Gross rent as percentage of income.--The yearly gross rent (monthly gross rent times 12) is expressed as a percentage of the total income for the primary family. The percentage is computed separately for each family.

In table 4, the "not computed" category for a particular income level consists of primary families whose gross rent was not reported; for the lowest income level it also includes families with no income or a net loss. The "not computed" category for all income levels combined is made up of these families plus the families whose income was not reported.

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

Data presented in this report were collected in the decennial enumeration in April 1960 and, in most of the areas for which these special reports are prepared, by supplemental enumeration of designated families in late 1960 or early 1961.

Table A and table 1 were prepared by tabulating data collected for all housing units and all households during the decennial enumeration for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Data on gross rent and family income presented in tables 2, 3, and 4 were collected for a 25-percent sample of households in the decennial enumeration. In those cases in which a larger sample than 25 percent was needed to yield acceptable reliability, additional families were selected for supplemental enumeration.



The income data collected in the decennial enumeration are for calendar 1959 and the rent data are for April 1960. The income data collected by supplemental enumeration are for calendar 1960 for most areas and calendar 1959 for the remaining areas; the rent data are for the month of enumeration in all cases. In instances where the previous occupants had moved, the current occupants were enumerated if they made up a primary family and their occupancy was on a cash-rent basis.

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

In tables 2, 3, and 4, the distributions and medians for the white families are based on data collected for all primary families included in the complete census who were living on a cash-rent basis in substandard housing units. For nonwhite families, however, these tables were prepared from data collected on a sample basis. Consequently, the percentage distributions for nonwhite families in these tables are subject to sampling variability. The reliability of these estimated percentages is discussed below.

In order to obtain greater precision for these tables than was provided by the sample for which data on gross rent and family income had been collected during the census, a supplemental field enumeration of additional families was made several months after the 1960 Census. Of the substandard housing units which were not selected for the sample in the 1960 Census, all of those occupied by the white renter primary families in April 1960 and a sample of those occupied by nonwhite families in April 1960 were visited by a trained staff of interviewers. Income for the previous year and current rent data were collected for renter primary families. The interviews were not completed, and the schedules were not tabulated, where the unit was found not to be occupied by a primary family on a cash-rent basis.

Caution should be exercised in using the tables, even those based on all units. The data are subject in varying degree to biases of nonreporting, particularly when the percent of "not reported" cases is high, and to errors of response. Factors affecting the accuracy of enumeration include the respondent's knowledge of the facts and the ability of the enumerator to obtain accurate information on such items as income, rent, and plumbing facilities. The regular 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to these response errors and biases.

Although the figures shown in tables 1 and A are based on the same data as the forthcoming 1960 Census tabulation of these items, they may differ slightly from those to be published as part of the census because of differences in processing and compiling.

Because of sampling variability, percentage distributions shown in tables 2, 3, and 4 for total renter families and for nonwhite renter families may differ from those that would have been obtained from all instead of from a sample of units. The absolute numbers appearing at the head of each table are based on all units rather than a sample and as such are not subject to sampling variability.

The magnitude of the sampling variability of a percentage depends, in general, both on the value of the percentage and the size of the base of the percentage. Estimates of reliability are shown in table B for percentages with bases of substandard housing units occupied by nonwhite renter primary families, and in table C for percentages with bases of total renter primary families in substandard housing units. The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, variations that occur by chance because only a sample of the housing units were surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage obtained from a complete census would be less than one standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Table B.—STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

Estimated percentage	Nonwhite	Estimated percentage	Nonwhite
1 or 99.....	0.5	10 or 90.....	1.5
2 or 98.....	0.7	25 or 75.....	2.2
5 or 95.....	1.1	50.....	2.5

Illustration: For estimates of a characteristic reported for 10.0 percent of nonwhite renter primary families living in substandard housing units, the standard error shown in table B is 1.5 percent. This means that the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census would be less than 1.5 percent, that is, it would lie between 8.5 and 11.5 percent. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 3.0 percent.

Table C.—STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

If the percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic is—	Then the standard error of the percentage of total renter primary families having the characteristic is—
1 or 99.....	0.4
5 or 95.....	1.0
10 or 90.....	1.4
25 or 75.....	1.9
50.....	2.3

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported for 5.0 percent of total families and for about 10 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error is 1.4 percent, as found in table C on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

The estimates of standard error shown in the above tables are not directly applicable to differences obtained by subtracting one percentage from another. The standard error of an observed difference between two percentages depends on the standard error of each of them and the correlation between them. As a rule of thumb, an approximation to the standard error of the difference between two estimated percentages (which usually overstates the true standard error) can be obtained by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of the two percentages.

Reliability of medians in tables 2 and 3.--The tables on income and rent present estimates of medians based on a sample. The sampling variability of a median depends on the size of the base and the nature of the distribution from which the median is derived.

A useful method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine a range or interval, within which there is a high degree of confidence that the true median lies. The upper and lower points of the interval, the confidence limits, are obtained by adding to and subtracting from the estimated median a factor times the standard error of the median. For most situations the two-standard-error confidence limits, constructed by using two as the factor, yield a sufficiently high degree of confidence. There are about 95 chances out of 100 that a median based on complete enumeration would be within the confidence intervals so established.

An approximation to the confidence limits of the median based on sample data may be estimated as follows: (1) From table B or C, as is appropriate, determine the standard error for a 50-percent characteristic, (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1. Values corresponding to the resulting percentages from step 2 are then determined from the distribution of the characteristic. Allowance must first be made for persons not reporting on the characteristic. An approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limit may be determined by adding and subtracting twice the standard error in step 2.

Illustration: For purposes of this illustration, suppose the income for nonwhite renter primary families in substandard housing units is distributed according to Column b below. The median income for the illustrative distribution is \$2,170. The approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limits for the median is determined as follows: (1) The standard error of a 50-percent characteristic of nonwhite renter primary families in substandard housing units from table B is about 2.5 percent, (2) twice the standard error added to and subtracted from 50 percent yields the percentage limits 45.0 and 55.0. The incomes corresponding to the percentage limits (see Column d), in this case \$1,900 and \$2,550, were obtained from the distribution of the characteristic in Column a and are the two-standard-error confidence limits. To obtain these values it was first necessary to prorate those not reporting on family income to the several classes of income according to the detail of those who had reported (see Column c). Secondly, it was necessary to interpolate within the \$250 income class interval (\$1,750 to \$1,999). Thus for example, the lower confidence limit, \$1,900, was obtained by adding to \$1,750 the interpolated value  $\frac{45.0 - 40.6}{7.3}$  times \$250, or approximately \$150. The upper confidence limit is found in a similar manner.

Family income class interval (a)	Percentage (b)	Prorated percentage (c)	Cumulative percentage (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	18.8	18.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.7	15.6	100.0
Not reported.....	12.3	...	100.0

Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	425	132	293	1,308	228	1,080	134	51	83	118	44	74
ROOMS												
1 room.....	8	8	...	224	72	152	6	6	...	23	18	5
2 rooms.....	25	19	6	123	40	83	9	7	2	25	13	12
3 rooms.....	83	25	58	603	59	544	22	8	14	49	8	41
4 rooms.....	81	23	58	242	32	210	25	9	16	14	2	12
5 rooms.....	91	27	64	69	17	52	27	8	19	3	2	1
6 rooms.....	73	19	54	29	6	23	21	9	12	4	1	3
7 rooms.....	39	7	32	7	...	7	18	3	15	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	25	4	21	11	2	9	6	1	5	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	68	48	20	291	140	151	23	19	4	32	25	7
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	353	84	269	995	84	911	109	32	77	82	17	65
Piped water outside structure.....	2	...	2	9	1	8	1	...	1	2	1	1
No piped water.....	2	...	2	13	3	10	1	...	1	2	1	1
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	368	96	272	944	111	833	112	36	76	78	17	61
Flush toilet, shared.....	45	32	13	304	86	218	15	12	3	26	17	9
Other toilet facilities or none.....	12	4	8	60	31	29	7	3	4	14	10	4
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	338	87	251	784	100	684	105	34	71	61	15	46
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	37	28	9	283	90	193	11	9	2	23	18	5
No bathtub or shower.....	50	17	33	241	38	203	18	8	10	34	11	23
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	239	83	156	545	105	440	74	27	47	49	21	28
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	178	41	137	293	18	275	53	12	41	23	2	21
With private toilet, no private bath.....	20	12	8	47	5	42	5	3	2	5	1	4
With piped water, no private toilet.....	39	30	9	203	81	122	15	12	3	20	18	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	2	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Deteriorating.....	118	18	100	548	63	485	36	10	26	48	15	33
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	92	10	82	343	25	318	27	6	21	22	6	16
With private toilet, no private bath.....	15	3	12	90	7	83	5	2	3	11	1	10
With piped water, no private toilet.....	10	5	5	105	29	76	4	2	2	13	7	6
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	...	1	10	2	8	...	...	...	2	1	1
Dilapidated.....	68	31	37	215	60	155	24	14	10	21	8	13
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	34	25	9	70	46	24	13	11	2	10	7	3
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	34	6	28	145	14	131	11	3	8	11	1	10
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	93	48	45	317	121	196	40	21	19	62	35	27
2 persons.....	112	44	68	340	44	296	46	24	22	35	6	29
3 persons.....	64	13	51	196	30	166	18	3	15	10	2	8
4 persons.....	42	9	33	142	15	127	14	2	12	5	...	5
5 persons.....	37	9	28	118	9	109	1	...	1	4	...	4
6 persons.....	23	3	20	76	4	72	2	...	2	2	1	1
7 persons.....	19	4	15	46	3	43	9	1	8	...	...	...
8 persons.....	8	2	6	32	...	32	1	...	1	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	27	...	27	41	2	39	3	...	3	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	272	95	177	496	105	391	103	40	63	75	23	52
0.76 to 1.00.....	76	23	53	334	96	238	23	9	14	33	20	13
1.01 to 1.50.....	48	11	37	164	18	146	6	1	5	5	1	4
1.51 or more.....	29	3	26	314	9	305	2	1	1	5	...	5
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	365	105	260	1,249	217	1,032	97	31	66	101	38	63
1.....	57	25	32	55	8	47	35	18	17	17	6	11
2 or more.....	3	2	1	4	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	360	124	236	1,138	215	923	107	45	62	104	44	60
1 or more.....	65	8	57	170	13	157	27	6	21	14	...	14

Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960--Con.

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	308	80	228	903	99	804	80	26	54	45	9	36
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	116	41	75	323	42	281	45	21	24	30	6	24
3 persons.....	48	15	33	158	24	134	11	3	8	7	2	5
4 persons.....	37	6	31	135	16	119	11	1	10	4	...	4
5 persons.....	40	9	31	107	9	98	1	...	1	3	...	3
6 persons.....	18	3	15	67	3	64	2	...	2	1	1	...
7 persons.....	15	4	11	43	3	40	7	1	6	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	34	2	32	70	2	68	3	...	3	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	117	44	73	299	41	258	53	25	28	33	8	25
1 minor.....	58	14	44	178	25	153	7	...	7	7	...	7
2 minors.....	42	7	35	138	20	118	9	...	9	4	1	3
3 minors.....	35	10	25	103	5	98	4	...	4	1	...	1
4 minors.....	22	1	21	64	4	60	5	...	5	...	...	...
5 minors.....	11	3	8	48	2	46	2	1	1	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	23	1	22	73	2	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	203	66	137	638	77	561	43	16	27	26	7	19
Other.....	20	3	17	34	9	25	7	1	6	1	...	1
Female.....	85	11	74	231	13	218	30	9	21	18	2	16
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	93	22	71	564	62	502	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	134	31	103	276	28	248	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	80	26	54	45	9	36	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.--GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT, FOR RENTER SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY PRIMARY FAMILIES: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	903	99	804	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	883	91	792	Rent paid: Number.....	883	91	792
No cash rent.....	20	8	12	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$30.....	2.8	3.4	2.8
Rent paid: Number.....	883	91	792	\$30 to \$34.....	4.7	1.7	4.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$35 to \$39.....	4.1	1.7	4.3
Less than \$30.....	0.8	...	0.9	\$40 to \$44.....	11.7	12.1	11.7
\$30 to \$34.....	1.4	3.4	1.2	\$45 to \$49.....	11.2	1.7	12.0
\$35 to \$39.....	2.1	1.7	2.2	\$50 to \$54.....	30.8	17.3	32.0
\$40 to \$44.....	3.4	...	3.7	\$55 to \$59.....	9.0	3.4	9.5
\$45 to \$49.....	6.5	6.9	6.5	\$60 to \$69.....	16.2	22.4	15.7
\$50 to \$59.....	22.2	15.5	22.8	\$70 to \$79.....	4.1	8.6	3.7
\$60 to \$69.....	36.0	19.0	37.5	\$80 to \$99.....	1.4	6.9	0.9
\$70 to \$79.....	14.3	12.1	14.5	\$100 or more.....	0.9	10.4	...
\$80 to \$99.....	5.1	17.2	4.0	Not reported.....	3.1	10.4	2.5
\$100 or more.....	1.7	10.3	0.9	Median.....dollars..	52	61	52
Not reported.....	6.5	13.8	5.8				
Median.....dollars..	62	68	62				

Table 3.--FAMILY INCOME BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text. Median not shown where base is less than 50)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	33.0	34.5	32.9
Number.....	883	91	792	Less than \$1,000.....	4.0	...	4.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.8	...	3.0
Less than \$1,000.....	10.3	5.2	10.8	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.8	...	3.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9.2	5.2	9.5	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.1	1.7	2.2
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	6.6	1.7	7.1	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.3	...	2.5
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	5.5	8.6	5.2	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.4	1.7	2.5
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	9.8	5.2	10.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.5	5.2	3.4
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	5.2	1.7	5.5	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.5	5.2	3.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.3	10.3	11.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.4	3.4	3.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	13.4	12.1	13.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.0	3.4	1.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.9	6.9	8.0	\$5,000 or more.....	2.8	3.4	2.8
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	9.1	13.8	8.6	Not reported.....	1.4	10.4	0.6
\$5,000 or more.....	6.5	13.8	5.8	5 persons or more.....	29.4	17.2	30.5
Not reported.....	5.2	15.5	4.3	Less than \$1,000.....	1.7	...	1.8
2 persons.....	37.6	48.3	36.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.7	...	1.8
Less than \$1,000.....	4.7	5.2	4.6	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.0	...	2.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.7	5.2	4.6	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	0.7	1.7	0.6
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.1	3.4	3.1
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.7	5.2	2.5	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.7	...	1.8
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.4	1.7	4.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.1	...	3.4
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.1	...	1.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.7	...	4.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.7	5.2	4.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.7	1.7	2.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.2	6.9	6.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.2	5.2	5.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	\$5,000 or more.....	2.7	5.2	2.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.8	5.2	1.5	Not reported.....	1.1	...	1.2
\$5,000 or more.....	1.0	5.2	0.6	Median income:			
Not reported.....	2.7	5.2	2.5	All families.....dollars..	2,540	3,180	2,480
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,440	...	2,360

Table 4.--GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	24.7	22.4	24.9
Number.....	883	91	792	Less than 12.5.....	0.3	...	0.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	0.9	...	0.9
Less than 12.5.....	4.2	10.3	3.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.7	3.5	3.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	7.9	10.3	7.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	8.3	5.2	8.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	15.2	13.8	15.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	7.5	1.7	8.0
22.5 to 27.4.....	13.6	13.8	13.5	32.5 or more.....	3.7	10.3	3.1
27.5 to 32.4.....	14.0	5.2	14.8	Not computed.....	0.4	1.7	0.3
32.5 or more.....	36.6	29.3	37.2	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	17.0	20.8	16.6
Not computed.....	8.5	17.3	7.7	Less than 12.5.....	0.5	3.5	0.3
Less than \$1,500.....	19.5	10.3	20.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.1	5.2	4.0
Less than 12.5.....	0.7	1.7	0.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	9.9	6.9	10.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	...	0.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.7	3.5	1.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	...	0.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.1	1.7	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	1.7	0.9	32.5 or more.....	0.3	...	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.9	...	0.9	Not computed.....	0.3	...	0.3
32.5 or more.....	15.2	6.9	16.0	\$5,000 or more.....	6.5	13.8	5.9
Not computed.....	0.9	...	0.9	Less than 12.5.....	2.7	5.2	2.5
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	27.1	17.2	28.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.4	5.2	2.2
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.7	1.7	0.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.1	1.7	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.7	1.7	0.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.4	1.7	2.5	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.5	1.7	5.8	Not computed.....	0.6	...	0.6
32.5 or more.....	17.4	12.1	17.9	Income not reported.....	5.2	15.5	4.3
Not computed.....	1.2	...	1.2				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-27

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Miami, Fla., and Vicinity

Prepared under the supervision of  
**WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY**, Chief  
Housing Division

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 1, 1961)

Robert W. Burgess, Director (To March 3, 1961)

Sound.....	1,172	177	995
y cold water..	451	76	375
private bath..	126	14	112
private toilet..	265	62	203
hot water..	330	25	305
ing.....	1,332	108	1,224
ld water..	476	46	430
te bath..	181	8	173
toilet..	312	37	275
water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	229		229
	167		167
	37		37





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## PREFACE

This report presents statistics on characteristics of housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and characteristics of families occupying these units. The statistics are based on special tabulations of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing taken as of April 1, 1960.

The program for presenting these data was requested by, and planned in cooperation with, the Public Housing Administration. The 139 local housing authorities and other local government agencies desiring the special tabulations entered into an agreement whereby they designated the area to be covered and paid the Bureau of the Census for the incremental cost of providing the data.

Authorization for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing was provided by the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. The law provides for decennial censuses of population and housing, and further provides that supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census may be collected after the taking of the census. The census program was designed in consultation with advisory committees and individuals from Federal agencies, private industry, universities, and local governments.

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Miami, Florida.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A large number of persons from the Bureau of the Census participated in the various activities necessary for the preparation of this series of special reports. Specific responsibilities were exercised especially by persons in the Housing, Decennial Operations, Field, Geography, and Statistical Methods Divisions. Alexander C. Findlay of the Housing Division was responsible for the planning, coordination, and execution of the program. Staff members of the Housing Division who made important contributions include Frank S. Kristof, then Assistant Chief, and Mary E. Barstow. Important contributions were also made by Morton A. Meyer, Morton Somer, Jervis Braunstein, and Florence F. Wright, of the Decennial Operations Division, in directing the processing and tabulation of the data; George K. Klink of the Field Division; Robert Hagan of the Geography Division; and Robert Hanson, Garrie Losee, Irving Sivin, and Floyd E. O'Quinn, of the Statistical Methods Division.

August 1961.





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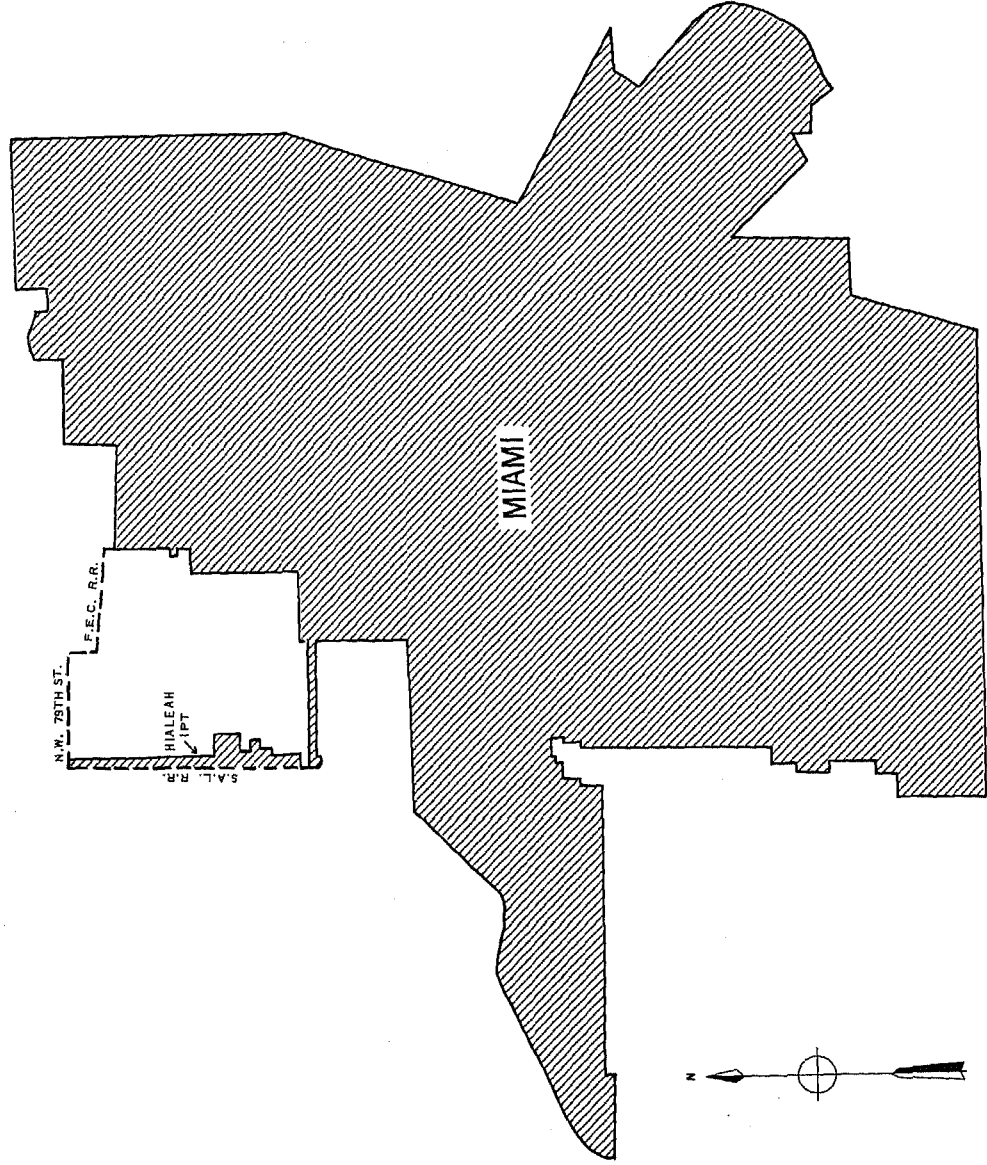
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SPECIAL REPORT FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITY  
MIAMI, FLORIDA AND VICINITY  
APRIL 1960



— CITY LIMITS  
- - - LIMITS OF AREA INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY

SCALE  
0 1 2 MILES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

# MIAMI, FLORIDA, AND VICINITY

This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The map on the opposite page shows the area covered.

A housing unit is considered substandard by the Public Housing Administration if it is dilapidated or lacks one or more of the following facilities: flush toilet and bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants, and hot running water.

Table A.--OCCUPANCY AND TENURE, BY COLOR  
OF OCCUPANTS: 1960

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	130,390	92,762	24,681
Owner occupied.....	50,694	46,004	4,690
Renter occupied.....	66,749	46,758	19,991
Vacant, available for rent...	8,666	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	4,281	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	14,535	7,379	7,156
Owner.....	2,446	1,519	927
Renter.....	12,089	5,860	6,229

As indicated in table A, approximately 12 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 13 percent of those with white households and 31 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

Description of tables.--Table 1 presents structural and occupancy characteristics of owner-occupied and renter-occupied substandard units, separately for white and nonwhite households. Separate detail is shown for units with head of household 65 years of age and over; figures for these units are also included in the figures for all occupied substandard units.

The latter part of table 1 is restricted to substandard units occupied by primary families. Households consisting of only one

person and households consisting of the head and other persons not related to him are excluded from this part of the table.

Table 2 provides statistics for substandard units occupied by primary renter families. The number of primary families paying cash rent and the number paying no cash rent are shown at the beginning of the table. The percentage distributions and medians are for cash-rent units occupied by primary families.

Tables 3 and 4 also are restricted to primary families in substandard units for which cash rent is paid.

## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Interpretation of definitions.--The definitions and explanations should be interpreted in the context of the 1960 Censuses, in which data were collected by a combination of self-enumeration, direct interview, and observation by the enumerator. The definitions below are consistent with the instructions given to the enumerator for items he was to complete himself and for items not completed by the respondent on the self-enumeration form. More complete discussions are given in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas, for housing items and in 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, for population items.

Housing unit.--A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

Occupied quarters which do not qualify as housing units are classified as group quarters. They are located most frequently in institutions, hospitals, nurses' homes, rooming and boarding houses, military and other

types of barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, convents, and monasteries. Group quarters are also located in a house or apartment in which the living quarters are shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him. Group quarters are not included in the housing inventory and, therefore, are not included in this report.

In 1950, the unit of enumeration was the dwelling unit. Although the definition of the housing unit in 1960 is essentially similar to that of the dwelling unit in 1950, the housing unit definition was designed to encompass all private living quarters, whereas the dwelling unit definition did not completely cover all private living accommodations.

Occupied housing unit.--A housing unit is "occupied" if it is the usual place of residence for the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration. Included are units occupied by persons who are only temporarily absent (for example, on vacation) and units occupied by persons with no usual place of residence elsewhere.

"Vacant, available for rent" units are on the market for year-round occupancy, are in either sound or deteriorating condition, and are offered "for rent" or "for rent or sale." "Vacant, all other" units comprise units which are for sale only, dilapidated, seasonal, or held off the market for various reasons.

Color.--Occupied housing units are classified by the color of the head of the household. The color group designated as "nonwhite" consists of such races or nationalities as the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, and Malayan races. Persons of Mexican birth or descent who are not definitely of Indian or other non-white race are classified as white.

Tenure.--A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," whether or not cash rent is paid. Examples of units for which no cash rent is paid include units occupied in exchange for services rendered, units owned by relatives and occupied without payment of rent, and units occupied by sharecroppers.

Rooms.--The number of rooms is the count of whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, finished attic or basement rooms, recreation rooms, lodgers' rooms, and rooms used for offices by a person living in the unit. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms; halls, foyers, or vestibules; closets; alcoves; pantries; strip or pullman kitchens; laundry or furnace rooms; unfinished attics, basements, and other space used for storage.

Condition.--The enumerator determined the condition of the housing unit by observation, on the basis of specified criteria. Nevertheless, the application of these criteria involved some judgment on the part of the individual enumerator. The training program for enumerators was designed to minimize differences in judgment.

Sound housing is defined as that which has no defects, or only slight defects which are normally corrected during the course of regular maintenance. Examples of slight defects include: lack of paint; slight damage to porch or steps; small cracks in walls, plaster, or chimney; broken gutters or downspouts; slight wear on floors or doorsills.

Deteriorating housing needs more repair than would be provided in the course of regular maintenance. It has one or more defects of an intermediate nature that must be corrected if the unit is to continue to provide safe and adequate shelter. Examples of intermediate defects include: shaky or unsafe porch or steps; holes, open cracks, or missing materials over a small area of the floors, walls, or roof; rotted window sills or frames; deep wear on floors, stairs, or doorsills; broken or loose stair treads or missing balusters. Such defects indicate neglect which leads to serious deterioration or damage if not corrected.

Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter. It has one or more critical defects; or has a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number to require extensive repair or rebuilding; or is of inadequate original construction. Critical defects result from continued neglect or lack of repair or indicate serious damage to the structure. Examples of critical defects include: holes, open cracks or missing materials over a large area of the floors, walls,

roof, or other parts of the structure; sagging floors, walls, or roof; damage by storm or fire. Inadequate original construction includes structures built of makeshift materials and inadequately converted cellars, sheds, or garages not originally intended as living quarters.

In 1950, the enumerator classified each unit in one of two categories, not dilapidated or dilapidated, as compared with the three categories of sound, deteriorating, and dilapidated in 1960. Although the definition of "dilapidated" was the same in 1960 as in 1950, it is possible that the change in the categories introduced an element of difference between the 1960 and 1950 statistics.

Water supply.--A housing unit has "hot and cold piped water inside structure" if there is hot and cold running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. Hot water need not be supplied continuously; for example, it may be supplied only at certain times of the day, week, or year. A unit has "only cold piped water inside structure" if there is running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit but the water is not heated before leaving the pipes.

Units with "piped water outside structure" have no piped water available to them inside the structure but have piped water available on the same property, outdoors or in another structure.

"No piped water" refers to units for which the only source of water is a hand pump, open well, spring, cistern, etc., and units in which the occupants obtain water from a source which is not on the same property.

Toilet and bathing facilities.--A housing unit is reported as having a "flush toilet" if there is a flush toilet inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. "Other toilet facilities or none" includes all other toilet facilities, such as privy, chemical toilet, outside flush toilet, and no toilet facilities.

A housing unit is reported as having a "bathtub or shower" if there is a bathtub or shower permanently connected to piped water inside the structure and available to the

occupants of the unit. Units with portable bathtubs (or showers) are included with units having "no bathtub or shower."

Equipment is for "exclusive use" when it is used only by the persons in one housing unit, including any lodgers living in the unit. It is "shared" when it is used by the occupants of two or more housing units, or would be so used if a currently vacant unit were occupied.

Equipment is "inside the structure" when it is located inside the same structure as the housing unit. Such equipment may be located within the housing unit itself, or it may be in a room or part of the building used by occupants of more than one housing unit. It may even be necessary to go outdoors to reach that part of the structure in which the equipment is located. Equipment on an open porch is "outside the structure." Equipment is "inside the structure" if it is on an enclosed porch, or enclosed by partitions on an otherwise open porch.

Plumbing facilities.--The four categories under "sound" and "deteriorating" are defined as follows:

With private toilet and bath, and only cold water--with flush toilet, exclusive use; with bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; with only cold piped water inside structure.

With private toilet, no private bath--with flush toilet, exclusive use; shared or no bathtub (or shower). These units have piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold.

With piped water, no private toilet--with piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold; shared or no flush toilet. These units may or may not have a bathtub (or shower).

Lacking piped water in structure--with piped water outside structure or with no piped water.

Dilapidated units are shown in two classes. Those "with private toilet and bath and hot water" are those with flush toilet, exclusive use; bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; and hot and cold piped water inside structure. All other dilapidated units are included in the category "lacking hot water, private toilet or bath."

Substandard housing unit.--A unit is defined as substandard by Public Housing Administration criteria if it is either (1) dilapidated or (2) lacks one or more of the following plumbing facilities: hot and cold piped water inside the structure, flush toilet inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit, and bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Household.--A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. Each household consists of a primary family, or a primary individual, and nonrelatives, if any.

Head of household.--The head of the household is the member reported as the head by the household respondent. However, if a married woman living with her husband is reported as the head, her husband is classified as the head for purposes of census tabulations.

Persons in household.--All persons enumerated in the 1960 Census of Population as members of the household were counted in determining the number of persons who occupied the housing unit. These persons include any lodgers, foster children, wards, and resident employees who shared the living quarters of the household head.

Persons per room.--The number of persons per room was computed for each occupied housing unit by dividing the number of persons by the number of rooms in the unit.

Nonrelatives.--A nonrelative of the head is any member of the household who is not related to the household head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Lodgers, partners, resident employees, and foster children are included in this category.

Elderly persons.--Elderly persons are men 65 years of age and over and women 62 and over. In table 1, the count is in terms of the number of elderly persons other than the household head. They may or may not be related to the household head. The first six columns show the number of units with no such person, with one, and with two or more such persons. The last six columns are restricted to units with household head 65 years of age and over cross-tabulated by the number of other elderly persons in the unit.

Primary family.--The head of the household and all persons living in the unit and related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute the primary family. A primary family consists of two or more persons. A household head with no relatives living in the unit is classified as a primary individual.

Head of primary family.--The head of the primary family, by definition, is also the head of the household. The head may be either male or female. Primary families with male head were further divided into "wife present" and "other." The classification "wife present" refers to primary families with wife reported as a member of the household.

Age of head of primary family.--The age classification was based on the age of the head in completed years.

Persons in primary family.--The head and all persons living in the unit who are related to the head were counted in determining the number of persons in the primary family. The count of persons in the primary family is smaller than the count of persons in the household for households containing nonrelatives of the head.

Minors in primary family.--As defined by the Public Housing Administration, a minor is an unmarried member of a primary family under 21 years of age who is not considered the head of the household.

Rent.--Contract rent is the rent agreed upon regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The rent may be paid by persons not living in the unit--for example, a welfare agency. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels such as wood, coal, and oil if these items are paid for in addition to contract rent. Thus, gross rent eliminates rent differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of heat and utilities as part of the rental payment.

Contract rent and gross rent data exclude primary families in units for which no cash rent is paid.

Median rent is the theoretical amount which divides the distribution into two equal

parts--one-half of the units with rents below this amount and one-half with rents exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" units were excluded.

In Volumes I to VI and in the reports on Census Tracts, based on the 1960 Census of Housing, farm units in rural territory were excluded from the rent tabulations. If any rural territory is covered in this report, however, the rent data did not exclude farm units.

Family income.--The income data in this report are for primary renter families occupying substandard housing units on a cash-rent basis. Information on income for the preceding calendar year was requested from persons 14 years old and over. Total income for the family was obtained by adding the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income, self-employment income, and other income. Wage or salary income is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It represents the amount received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, etc. Self-employment income is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account. Other income includes money income received from such sources as net rents, interest, dividends, Social Security benefits, pensions, veterans' payments, unemployment insurance, and public assistance or other governmental payments, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. Not included as income are money received from the sale of property, unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property, the value of income "in kind," withdrawals of bank deposits, money borrowed, tax refunds, and gifts and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments. Although the time period covered by the income statistics was the preceding calendar year, the composition of the families refers to the time of enumeration. For most of the families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout the preceding calendar year.

If the area included rural territory, families living on farms on a cash-rent basis are included in the income data.

Median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal parts--one-half of the families with incomes below this amount and one-half with incomes exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" families were excluded.

In table 3, families reporting "no money income" and families reporting a net loss are included in the lowest income interval. Families for whom income was not reported or was incomplete are classified as "not reported." Median income is shown for all families and separately for families consisting of three or four persons.

Gross rent as percentage of income.--The yearly gross rent (monthly gross rent times 12) is expressed as a percentage of the total income for the primary family. The percentage is computed separately for each family.

In table 4, the "not computed" category for a particular income level consists of primary families whose gross rent was not reported; for the lowest income level it also includes families with no income or a net loss. The "not computed" category for all income levels combined is made up of these families plus the families whose income was not reported.

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

Data presented in this report were collected in the decennial enumeration in April 1960 and, in most of the areas for which these special reports are prepared, by supplemental enumeration of designated families in late 1960 or early 1961.

Table A and table 1 were prepared by tabulating data collected for all housing units and all households during the decennial enumeration for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Data on gross rent and family income presented in tables 2, 3, and 4 were collected for a 25-percent sample of households in the decennial enumeration. In those cases in which a larger sample than 25 percent was needed to yield acceptable reliability, additional families were selected for supplemental enumeration.



## SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Tables 2, 3, and 4 for both white and nonwhite families were prepared from data collected on a sample basis during the 1960 Census. Consequently, the percentage distributions for both white and nonwhite families in these tables are subject to sampling variability. The reliability of these estimated percentages is discussed below.

Caution should be exercised in using the tables, even those based on all units. The data are subject in varying degree to biases of nonreporting, particularly when the percent of "not reported" cases is high, and to errors of response. Factors affecting the accuracy of enumeration include the respondent's knowledge of the facts and the ability of the enumerator to obtain accurate information on such items as income, rent, and plumbing facilities. The regular 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to these response errors and biases.

Although the figures shown in tables 1 and A are based on the same data as the forthcoming 1960 Census tabulations of these items, they may differ slightly from those to be published as part of the census because of differences in processing and compiling.

Because of sampling variability, percentage distributions shown in tables 2, 3, and 4 for total renter families and for both white and nonwhite renter families may differ from those that would have been obtained from all instead of from a sample of units. The absolute numbers appearing at the head of each table are based on all units rather than a sample and as such are not subject to sampling variability.

The magnitude of the sampling variability of a percentage depends, in general, both on the value of the percentage and the size of the base of the percentage. Estimates of reliability are shown in table B for percentages with bases of substandard housing units occupied by white and nonwhite renter primary families, and in table C for percentages with bases of total renter primary families in substandard housing units. The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, variations that occur by chance because only a sample of the housing units were surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage obtained from a complete census would be less than one standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Table B.--STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF WHITE AND NONWHITE RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

Estimated percentage	White or nonwhite	Estimated percentage	White or nonwhite
1 or 99.....	0.5	10 or 90.....	1.5
2 or 98.....	0.7	25 or 75.....	2.2
5 or 95.....	1.1	50.....	2.5

Illustration: For estimates of a characteristic reported for 10.0 percent of the white renter primary families living in substandard housing units, the standard error shown in table B is 1.5 percent. This means that the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census would be less than 1.5 percent; that is, it would lie between 8.5 and 11.5 percent. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 3.0 percent.

Table C.--STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
5 or 95.....	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7
10 or 90.....	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.7
25 or 75.....	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8
50.....	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.9

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 0.6 percent. This standard error of 0.6 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

The estimates of standard error shown in the above tables are not directly applicable to differences obtained by subtracting one percentage from another. The standard error of an observed difference between two percentages depends on the standard error of each of them and the correlation between them. As a rule of thumb, an approximation to the standard error of the difference between two estimated percentages (which usually overstates the true standard error) can be obtained by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of the two percentages.

Reliability of medians in tables 2 and 3.--The tables on income and rent present estimates of medians based on a sample. The sampling variability of a median depends on the size of the base and the nature of the distribution from which the median is derived.

A useful method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine a range or interval, within which there is a high degree of confidence that the true median lies. The upper and lower points

of the interval, the confidence limits, are obtained by adding to and subtracting from the estimated median a factor times the standard error of the median. For most situations the two-standard-error confidence limits, constructed by using two as the factor, yield a sufficiently high degree of confidence. There are about 95 chances out of 100 that a median based on complete enumeration would be within the confidence intervals so established.

An approximation to the confidence limits of the median based on sample data may be estimated as follows: (1) From table B or C, as is appropriate, determine the standard error for a 50-percent characteristic, (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1. Values corresponding to the resulting percentages from step 2 are then determined from the distribution of the characteristic. Allowance must first be made for persons not reporting on the characteristic. An approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limit may be determined by adding and subtracting twice the standard error in step 2.

Illustration: For purposes of this illustration, suppose the income for the white renter primary families in substandard housing units is distributed according to Column b below. The median income for the illustrative distribution is \$2,170. The approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limits for the median is determined as follows: (1) The standard error of a 50-percent characteristic of the white renter primary families in substandard housing units from table B is about 2.5 percent, (2) twice the standard error added to and subtracted from 50 percent

yields the percentage limits 45.0 and 55.0. The incomes corresponding to the percentage limits (see Column d), in this case \$1,900 and \$2,550, were obtained from the distribution of the characteristic in Column a and are the two-standard-error confidence limits. To obtain these values it was first necessary to prorate those not reporting on family income to the several classes of income according to the detail of those who had reported (see Column c). Secondly, it was necessary to interpolate within the \$250 income class interval (\$1,750 to \$1,999). Thus for example, the lower confidence limit, \$1,900, was obtained by adding to \$1,750 the interpolated value  $\frac{45.0 - 40.6}{7.3}$  times \$250, or approximately \$150. The upper confidence limit is found in a similar manner.

Family income class interval (a)	Percent-age (b)	Prorated percent-age (c)	Cumulative percent-age (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	18.8	18.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.7	15.6	100.0
Not reported.....	12.3	...	100.0

Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	2,446	1,519	927	12,089	5,860	6,229	835	592	243	1,888	1,328	560
ROOMS												
1 room.....	193	171	22	5,616	3,612	2,004	69	66	3	1,024	923	101
2 rooms.....	324	317	7	967	720	247	111	110	1	204	182	22
3 rooms.....	423	339	84	2,955	655	2,300	139	123	16	379	114	265
4 rooms.....	378	209	169	1,388	451	937	120	83	37	149	60	89
5 rooms.....	523	224	299	615	249	366	181	107	74	70	25	45
6 rooms.....	344	141	203	389	114	275	119	59	60	39	10	29
7 rooms.....	147	63	84	75	23	52	48	25	23	6	3	3
8 rooms or more.....	114	55	59	84	36	48	48	19	29	17	11	6
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	755	548	207	6,790	4,646	2,144	300	234	66	1,155	1,045	110
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	1,669	953	716	5,160	1,106	4,054	527	351	176	702	256	446
Piped water outside structure.....	11	8	3	100	79	21	3	3	...	24	20	4
No piped water.....	11	10	1	39	29	10	5	4	1	7	7	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	1,887	1,016	871	5,694	1,710	3,984	636	406	230	717	283	434
Flush toilet, shared.....	231	183	48	6,117	3,928	2,189	91	80	11	1,110	989	121
Other toilet facilities or none.....	328	320	8	278	222	56	108	106	2	61	56	5
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	1,640	788	852	5,488	1,612	3,876	566	339	227	684	256	428
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	245	200	45	6,164	3,966	2,198	96	86	10	1,117	997	120
No bathtub or shower.....	561	531	30	437	282	155	173	167	6	87	75	12
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	1,118	734	384	4,599	2,637	1,962	337	257	80	914	767	147
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	605	253	352	1,227	210	1,017	170	95	75	173	68	105
With private toilet, no private bath.....	185	179	6	153	106	47	54	53	1	28	28	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	319	293	26	3,142	2,246	896	112	108	4	693	651	42
Lacking piped water in structure.....	9	9	...	77	75	2	1	1	...	20	20	...
Deteriorating.....	590	371	219	4,015	1,774	2,241	190	139	51	557	353	204
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	328	135	193	1,601	228	1,373	105	60	45	201	47	154
With private toilet, no private bath.....	71	63	8	64	38	26	23	22	1	13	12	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	182	167	15	2,317	1,481	836	58	54	4	334	287	47
Lacking piped water in structure.....	9	6	3	33	27	6	4	3	1	9	7	2
Dilapidated.....	738	414	324	3,475	1,449	2,026	308	196	112	417	208	209
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	477	309	168	1,343	970	373	197	139	58	132	106	26
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	261	105	156	2,132	479	1,653	111	57	54	285	102	183
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	797	655	142	6,025	3,909	2,116	368	322	46	1,332	1,123	209
2 persons.....	717	482	235	2,270	904	1,366	265	190	75	338	167	171
3 persons.....	333	173	160	1,187	367	820	93	50	43	111	23	88
4 persons.....	192	93	99	870	275	595	47	13	34	39	7	32
5 persons.....	152	53	99	615	166	449	29	7	22	34	5	29
6 persons.....	99	31	68	425	105	320	13	5	8	15	1	14
7 persons.....	56	13	43	264	54	210	6	3	3	6	1	5
8 persons.....	26	7	19	176	37	139	3	3	3	6	...	6
9 persons or more.....	74	12	62	297	43	214	11	2	9	7	1	6
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	1,606	1,040	566	3,134	1,242	1,892	655	470	185	667	350	317
0.76 to 1.00.....	502	325	177	6,106	3,745	2,361	139	100	39	1,080	916	164
1.01 to 1.50.....	200	80	120	913	277	636	25	10	15	46	11	35
1.51 or more.....	138	74	64	1,936	596	1,340	16	12	4	95	51	44
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	2,069	1,271	798	11,561	5,639	5,922	602	427	175	1,673	1,226	447
1.....	348	227	121	492	205	287	219	154	65	201	96	105
2 or more.....	29	21	8	36	16	20	14	11	3	14	6	8
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	2,154	1,396	758	10,900	5,520	5,380	723	535	188	1,738	1,273	465
1 or more.....	292	123	169	1,189	340	849	112	57	55	150	55	95

Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960--Con.

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	1,506	792	714	5,399	1,735	3,664	403	230	173	458	165	293
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	690	455	235	2,053	774	1,279	247	172	75	307	141	166
3 persons.....	293	154	139	1,017	326	691	79	38	41	82	18	64
4 persons.....	176	85	91	748	260	488	35	8	27	24	1	23
5 persons.....	121	43	78	561	164	397	16	4	12	21	3	18
6 persons.....	85	26	59	375	89	286	11	4	7	8	..	8
7 persons.....	49	13	36	251	56	195	3	2	1	6	1	5
8 persons or more.....	92	16	76	394	66	328	12	2	10	10	1	9
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	782	504	278	2,083	784	1,299	301	201	100	340	158	182
1 minor.....	273	122	151	1,037	342	695	55	16	39	62	5	57
2 minors.....	163	88	75	772	281	491	20	6	14	26	1	25
3 minors.....	114	43	71	531	150	381	15	5	10	9	..	9
4 minors.....	53	16	37	370	82	288	3	1	2	8	..	8
5 minors.....	50	9	41	251	52	199	5	..	5	6	..	6
6 minors or more.....	71	10	61	355	44	311	4	1	3	7	1	6
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	1,060	623	437	3,859	1,413	2,446	254	166	88	278	123	155
Other.....	114	53	61	354	122	232	45	18	27	44	17	27
Female.....	332	116	216	1,186	200	986	104	46	58	136	25	111
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	6	4	2	99	41	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 to 44 years.....	406	211	195	3,086	1,001	2,085	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 to 64 years.....	691	347	344	1,756	528	1,228	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 years and over.....	403	230	173	458	165	293	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 2.--GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT, FOR RENTER SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY PRIMARY FAMILIES: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	5,399	1,735	3,664	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	5,264	1,651	3,613	Rent paid: Number.....	5,264	1,651	3,613
No cash rent.....	135	84	51	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$35.....	2.4	4.1	1.7
Rent paid: Number.....	5,264	1,651	3,613	\$35 to \$39.....	3.2	3.3	3.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$40 to \$44.....	13.5	7.9	15.9
Less than \$40.....	2.9	4.4	2.2	\$45 to \$49.....	5.7	3.6	6.6
\$40 to \$44.....	5.6	4.4	6.1	\$50 to \$54.....	18.5	18.3	18.6
\$45 to \$49.....	3.5	3.8	3.4	\$55 to \$59.....	9.2	6.8	10.3
\$50 to \$54.....	6.5	6.8	6.4	\$60 to \$69.....	25.6	34.4	21.8
\$55 to \$59.....	6.7	8.7	5.9	\$70 to \$79.....	8.3	9.8	7.6
\$60 to \$69.....	23.9	26.5	22.7	\$80 to \$89.....	6.4	6.0	6.6
\$70 to \$79.....	15.6	13.9	16.4	\$90 to \$99.....	4.6	3.6	5.1
\$80 to \$89.....	9.5	4.9	11.5	Not reported.....	2.5	2.2	2.7
\$90 to \$99.....	5.2	4.9	5.4	Median.....dollars..	57	61	56
\$100 or more.....	6.9	4.9	7.8				
Not reported.....	13.6	16.7	12.2				
Median.....dollars..	67	65	68				

Table 3.—FAMILY INCOME BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	32.1	34.4	31.1
Number.....	5,264	1,651	3,613	Less than \$1,000.....	3.7	4.9	3.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.2	1.6	2.4
Less than \$1,000.....	9.8	10.4	9.5	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.4	1.6	2.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.8	6.3	7.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.0	3.6	2.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.4	7.1	7.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.0	3.0	2.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.7	10.6	12.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.2	2.2	3.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.7	8.5	11.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.6	2.5	2.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.5	5.5	9.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.7	5.5	4.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.4	6.8	9.0	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.2	2.7	2.0
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	11.5	11.5	11.5	\$6,000 or more.....	1.2	2.7	0.5
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5.1	7.4	4.2	Not reported.....	4.0	4.1	3.9
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.0	7.6	2.4	5 persons or more.....	30.8	21.9	34.7
\$6,000 or more.....	16.0	18.3	14.9	Less than \$1,000.....	2.7	1.1	3.4
Not reported.....				\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.4	0.8	3.2
2 persons.....	37.1	43.7	34.2	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.3	0.8	2.9
Less than \$1,000.....	3.4	4.4	2.9	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.6	3.0	5.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.2	3.8	1.5	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.9	2.2	3.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.8	4.6	2.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.2	2.2	2.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.1	4.1	4.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.0	1.4	3.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.9	3.3	5.6	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.2	2.2	3.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.0	1.1	3.9	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.9	2.2	1.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.8	3.0	2.7	\$6,000 or more.....	1.8	1.9	1.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.5	3.8	3.4	Not reported.....	3.8	4.1	3.7
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.1	2.5	0.5	Median income:			
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.1	3.0	0.2	All families.....dollars..	2,790	2,740	2,700
\$6,000 or more.....	8.2	10.1	7.3	3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,970	3,090	2,880
Not reported.....							

Table 4.—GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	19.3	13.9	21.5
Number.....	5,264	1,651	3,613	Less than 12.5.....	0.2	...	0.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.2	0.5	1.5
Less than 12.5.....	4.9	8.2	3.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.9	2.2	3.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	9.7	8.5	10.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.3	4.1	4.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	11.6	11.2	11.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	5.3	4.1	5.9
22.5 to 27.4.....	10.2	10.7	10.0	32.5 or more.....	4.6	2.2	5.6
27.5 to 32.4.....	10.5	9.3	11.0	Not computed.....	0.8	0.8	0.7
32.5 or more.....	30.3	24.3	33.0	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	19.8	18.3	20.6
Not computed.....	22.7	27.9	20.5	Less than 12.5.....	0.4	0.3	0.5
Less than \$1,500.....	16.7	16.7	16.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.2	3.3	4.6
Less than 12.5.....	1.6	1.1	1.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.8	6.5	6.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.2	...	0.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.4	4.4	4.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.6	1.4	1.7
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	...	0.2	32.5 or more.....	1.5	0.5	2.0
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.7	0.5	0.8	Not computed.....	0.9	1.9	0.5
32.5 or more.....	10.3	10.4	10.3	\$5,000 or more.....	9.2	15.0	6.6
Not computed.....	3.2	4.2	2.9	Less than 12.5.....	2.8	6.8	1.0
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	19.1	17.8	19.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.0	4.7	3.7
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.0	1.1	1.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.2	...	0.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.5	1.1	0.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.8	0.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	0.5	0.5
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	1.1	0.8	32.5 or more.....	0.1	0.3	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.3	2.8	2.2	Not computed.....	0.3	0.5	0.2
32.5 or more.....	13.9	10.9	15.2	Income not reported.....	16.0	18.3	14.9
Not computed.....	1.5	2.2	1.2				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

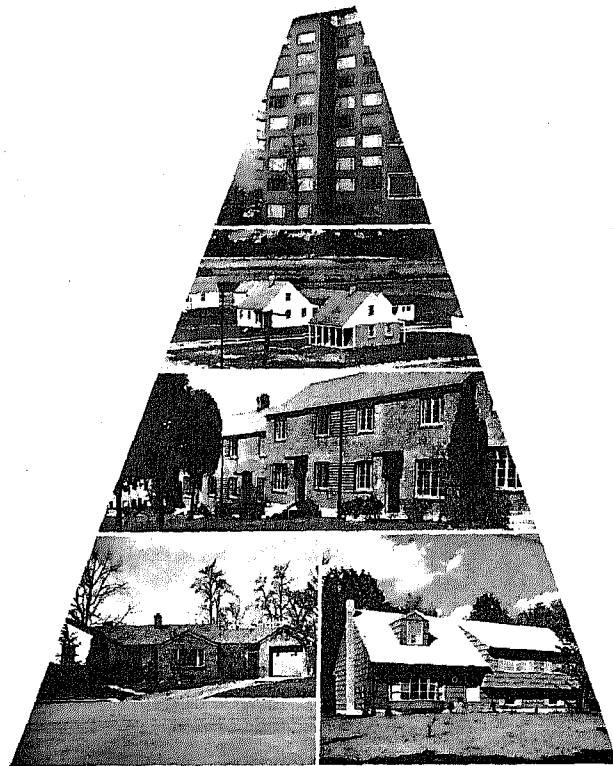
HC(S1)-28

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Orlando, Fla.

Sound.....	1,172	177	995
By cold water...	451	76	375
Private bath...	126	14	112
Private toilet...	265	62	203
Plumbed water...	330	25	305
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	1,224
By cold water...	476	46	430
Private bath...	181	8	173
Private toilet...	312	37	275
Plumbed water...	363	17	346
Plumbing.....	1,434	21	1,413
By cold water...	481	1	480
Private bath...	953		953
Private toilet...			
Plumbed water...			
Plumbing.....			
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	167		
	12		

Prepared under the supervision of  
**WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY**, Chief  
Housing Division



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 1, 1961)  
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## PREFACE

This report presents statistics on characteristics of housing units defined as sub-standard by the Public Housing Administration and characteristics of families occupying these units. The statistics are based on special tabulations of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing taken as of April 1, 1960.

The program for presenting these data was requested by, and planned in cooperation with, the Public Housing Administration. The 139 local housing authorities and other local government agencies desiring the special tabulations entered into an agreement whereby they designated the area to be covered and paid the Bureau of the Census for the incremental cost of providing the data.

Authorization for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing was provided by the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. The law provides for decennial censuses of population and housing, and further provides that supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census may be collected after the taking of the census. The census program was designed in consultation with advisory committees and individuals from Federal agencies, private industry, universities, and local governments.

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Orlando, Florida.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A large number of persons from the Bureau of the Census participated in the various activities necessary for the preparation of this series of special reports. Specific responsibilities were exercised especially by persons in the Housing, Decennial Operations, Field, Geography, and Statistical Methods Divisions. Alexander C. Findlay of the Housing Division was responsible for the planning, coordination, and execution of the program. Staff members of the Housing Division who made important contributions include Frank S. Kristof, then Assistant Chief, and Mary E. Barstow. Important contributions were also made by Morton A. Meyer, Morton Somer, Jervis Braunstein, and Florence F. Wright, of the Decennial Operations Division, in directing the processing and tabulation of the data; George K. Klink of the Field Division; Robert Hagan of the Geography Division; and Robert Hanson, Garrie Losee, Irving Sivin, and Floyd E. O'Quinn, of the Statistical Methods Division.

August 1961.





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## ORLANDO, FLORIDA

This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The report covers the city of Orlando.

A housing unit is considered substandard by the Public Housing Administration if it is dilapidated or lacks one or more of the following facilities: flush toilet and bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants, and hot running water.

Table A.--OCCUPANCY AND TENURE, BY COLOR  
OF OCCUPANTS: 1960

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	31,829	23,674	5,577
Owner occupied.....	16,782	15,549	1,233
Renter occupied.....	12,469	8,125	4,344
Vacant, available for rent...	1,326	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	1,252	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	3,873	1,249	2,624
Owner.....	442	216	226
Renter.....	3,431	1,033	2,398

As indicated in table A, approximately 13 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 13 percent of those with white households and 55 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

Description of tables.---Table 1 presents structural and occupancy characteristics of owner-occupied and renter-occupied substandard units, separately for white and nonwhite households. Separate detail is shown for units with head of household 65 years of age and over; figures for these units are also included in the figures for all occupied substandard units.

The latter part of table 1 is restricted to substandard units occupied by primary families. Households consisting of only one

person and households consisting of the head and other persons not related to him are excluded from this part of the table.

Table 2 provides statistics for substandard units occupied by primary renter families. The number of primary families paying cash rent and the number paying no cash rent are shown at the beginning of the table. The percentage distributions and medians are for cash-rent units occupied by primary families.

Tables 3 and 4 also are restricted to primary families in substandard units for which cash rent is paid.

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Interpretation of definitions.---The definitions and explanations should be interpreted in the context of the 1960 Censuses, in which data were collected by a combination of self-enumeration, direct interview, and observation by the enumerator. The definitions below are consistent with the instructions given to the enumerator for items he was to complete himself and for items not completed by the respondent on the self-enumeration form. More complete discussions are given in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas, for housing items and in 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, for population items.

Housing unit.---A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

Occupied quarters which do not qualify as housing units are classified as group quarters. They are located most frequently in institutions, hospitals, nurses' homes, rooming and boarding houses, military and other

types of barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, convents, and monasteries. Group quarters are also located in a house or apartment in which the living quarters are shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him. Group quarters are not included in the housing inventory and, therefore, are not included in this report.

In 1950, the unit of enumeration was the dwelling unit. Although the definition of the housing unit in 1960 is essentially similar to that of the dwelling unit in 1950, the housing unit definition was designed to encompass all private living quarters, whereas the dwelling unit definition did not completely cover all private living accommodations.

Occupied housing unit.--A housing unit is "occupied" if it is the usual place of residence for the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration. Included are units occupied by persons who are only temporarily absent (for example, on vacation) and units occupied by persons with no usual place of residence elsewhere.

"Vacant, available for rent" units are on the market for year-round occupancy, are in either sound or deteriorating condition, and are offered "for rent" or "for rent or sale." "Vacant, all other" units comprise units which are for sale only, dilapidated, seasonal, or held off the market for various reasons.

Color.--Occupied housing units are classified by the color of the head of the household. The color group designated as "nonwhite" consists of such races or nationalities as the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian-Indian, and Malayan races. Persons of Mexican birth or descent who are not definitely of Indian or other non-white race are classified as white.

Tenure.--A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," whether or not cash rent is paid. Examples of units for which no cash rent is paid include units occupied in exchange for services rendered, units owned by relatives and occupied without payment of rent, and units occupied by sharecroppers.

Rooms.--The number of rooms is the count of whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, finished attic or basement rooms, recreation rooms, lodgers' rooms, and rooms used for offices by a person living in the unit. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms; halls, foyers, or vestibules; closets; alcoves; pantries; strip or pullman kitchens; laundry or furnace rooms; unfinished attics, basements, and other space used for storage.

Condition.--The enumerator determined the condition of the housing unit by observation, on the basis of specified criteria. Nevertheless, the application of these criteria involved some judgment on the part of the individual enumerator. The training program for enumerators was designed to minimize differences in judgment.

Sound housing is defined as that which has no defects, or only slight defects which are normally corrected during the course of regular maintenance. Examples of slight defects include: lack of paint; slight damage to porch or steps; small cracks in walls, plaster, or chimney; broken gutters or downspouts; slight wear on floors or doorsills.

Deteriorating housing needs more repair than would be provided in the course of regular maintenance. It has one or more defects of an intermediate nature that must be corrected if the unit is to continue to provide safe and adequate shelter. Examples of intermediate defects include: shaky or unsafe porch or steps; holes, open cracks, or missing materials over a small area of the floors, walls, or roof; rotted window sills or frames; deep wear on floors, stairs, or doorsills; broken or loose stair treads or missing balusters. Such defects indicate neglect which leads to serious deterioration or damage if not corrected.

Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter. It has one or more critical defects; or has a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number to require extensive repair or rebuilding; or is of inadequate original construction. Critical defects result from continued neglect or lack of repair or indicate serious damage to the structure. Examples of critical defects include: holes, open cracks or missing materials over a large area of the floors, walls,

roof, or other parts of the structure; sagging floors, walls, or roof; damage by storm or fire. Inadequate original construction includes structures built of makeshift materials and inadequately converted cellars, sheds, or garages not originally intended as living quarters.

In 1950, the enumerator classified each unit in one of two categories, not dilapidated or dilapidated, as compared with the three categories of sound, deteriorating, and dilapidated in 1960. Although the definition of "dilapidated" was the same in 1960 as in 1950, it is possible that the change in the categories introduced an element of difference between the 1960 and 1950 statistics.

Water supply.--A housing unit has "hot and cold piped water inside structure" if there is hot and cold running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. Hot water need not be supplied continuously; for example, it may be supplied only at certain times of the day, week, or year. A unit has "only cold piped water inside structure" if there is running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit but the water is not heated before leaving the pipes.

Units with "piped water outside structure" have no piped water available to them inside the structure but have piped water available on the same property, outdoors or in another structure.

"No piped water" refers to units for which the only source of water is a hand pump, open well, spring, cistern, etc., and units in which the occupants obtain water from a source which is not on the same property.

Toilet and bathing facilities.--A housing unit is reported as having a "flush toilet" if there is a flush toilet inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. "Other toilet facilities or none" includes all other toilet facilities, such as privy, chemical toilet, outside flush toilet, and no toilet facilities.

A housing unit is reported as having a "bathtub or shower" if there is a bathtub or shower permanently connected to piped water inside the structure and available to the

occupants of the unit. Units with portable bathtubs (or showers) are included with units having "no bathtub or shower."

Equipment is for "exclusive use" when it is used only by the persons in one housing unit, including any lodgers living in the unit. It is "shared" when it is used by the occupants of two or more housing units, or would be so used if a currently vacant unit were occupied.

Equipment is "inside the structure" when it is located inside the same structure as the housing unit. Such equipment may be located within the housing unit itself, or it may be in a room or part of the building used by occupants of more than one housing unit. It may even be necessary to go outdoors to reach that part of the structure in which the equipment is located. Equipment on an open porch is "outside the structure." Equipment is "inside the structure" if it is on an enclosed porch, or enclosed by partitions on an otherwise open porch.

Plumbing facilities.--The four categories under "sound" and "deteriorating" are defined as follows:

With private toilet and bath, and only cold water--with flush toilet, exclusive use; with bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; with only cold piped water inside structure.

With private toilet, no private bath--with flush toilet, exclusive use; shared or no bathtub (or shower). These units have piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold.

With piped water, no private toilet--with piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold; shared or no flush toilet. These units may or may not have a bathtub (or shower).

Lacking piped water in structure--with piped water outside structure or with no piped water.

Dilapidated units are shown in two classes. Those "with private toilet and bath and hot water" are those with flush toilet, exclusive use; bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; and hot and cold piped water inside structure. All other dilapidated units are included in the category "lacking hot water, private toilet or bath."

Substandard housing unit.--A unit is defined as substandard by Public Housing Administration criteria if it is either (1) dilapidated or (2) lacks one or more of the following plumbing facilities: hot and cold piped water inside the structure, flush toilet inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit, and bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Household.--A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. Each household consists of a primary family, or a primary individual, and nonrelatives, if any.

Head of household.--The head of the household is the member reported as the head by the household respondent. However, if a married woman living with her husband is reported as the head, her husband is classified as the head for purposes of census tabulations.

Persons in household.--All persons enumerated in the 1960 Census of Population as members of the household were counted in determining the number of persons who occupied the housing unit. These persons include any lodgers, foster children, wards, and resident employees who shared the living quarters of the household head.

Persons per room.--The number of persons per room was computed for each occupied housing unit by dividing the number of persons by the number of rooms in the unit.

Nonrelatives.--A nonrelative of the head is any member of the household who is not related to the household head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Lodgers, partners, resident employees, and foster children are included in this category.

Elderly persons.--Elderly persons are men 65 years of age and over and women 62 and over. In table 1, the count is in terms of the number of elderly persons other than the household head. They may or may not be related to the household head. The first six columns show the number of units with no such person, with one, and with two or more such persons. The last six columns are restricted to units with household head 65 years of age and over cross-tabulated by the number of other elderly persons in the unit.

Primary family.--The head of the household and all persons living in the unit and related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute the primary family. A primary family consists of two or more persons. A household head with no relatives living in the unit is classified as a primary individual.

Head of primary family.--The head of the primary family, by definition, is also the head of the household. The head may be either male or female. Primary families with male head were further divided into "wife present" and "other." The classification "wife present" refers to primary families with wife reported as a member of the household.

Age of head of primary family.--The age classification was based on the age of the head in completed years.

Persons in primary family.--The head and all persons living in the unit who are related to the head were counted in determining the number of persons in the primary family. The count of persons in the primary family is smaller than the count of persons in the household for households containing nonrelatives of the head.

Minors in primary family.--As defined by the Public Housing Administration, a minor is an unmarried member of a primary family under 21 years of age who is not considered the head of the household.

Rent.--Contract rent is the rent agreed upon regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The rent may be paid by persons not living in the unit--for example, a welfare agency. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels such as wood, coal, and oil if these items are paid for in addition to contract rent. Thus, gross rent eliminates rent differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of heat and utilities as part of the rental payment.

Contract rent and gross rent data exclude primary families in units for which no cash rent is paid.

Median rent is the theoretical amount which divides the distribution into two equal

parts--one-half of the units with rents below this amount and one-half with rents exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" units were excluded.

In Volumes I to VI and in the reports on Census Tracts, based on the 1960 Census of Housing, farm units in rural territory were excluded from the rent tabulations. If any rural territory is covered in this report, however, the rent data did not exclude farm units.

Family income.--The income data in this report are for primary renter families occupying substandard housing units on a cash-rent basis. Information on income for the preceding calendar year was requested from persons 14 years old and over. Total income for the family was obtained by adding the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income, self-employment income, and other income. Wage or salary income is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It represents the amount received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, etc. Self-employment income is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account. Other income includes money income received from such sources as net rents, interest, dividends, Social Security benefits, pensions, veterans' payments, unemployment insurance, and public assistance or other governmental payments, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. Not included as income are money received from the sale of property, unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property, the value of income "in kind," withdrawals of bank deposits, money borrowed, tax refunds, and gifts and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments. Although the time period covered by the income statistics was the preceding calendar year, the composition of the families refers to the time of enumeration. For most of the families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout the preceding calendar year.

If the area included rural territory, families living on farms on a cash-rent basis are included in the income data.

Median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal parts--one-half of the families with incomes below this amount and one-half with incomes exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" families were excluded.

In table 3, families reporting "no money income" and families reporting a net loss are included in the lowest income interval. Families for whom income was not reported or was incomplete are classified as "not reported." Median income is shown for all families and separately for families consisting of three or four persons.

Gross rent as percentage of income.--The yearly gross rent (monthly gross rent times 12) is expressed as a percentage of the total income for the primary family. The percentage is computed separately for each family.

In table 4, the "not computed" category for a particular income level consists of primary families whose gross rent was not reported; for the lowest income level it also includes families with no income or a net loss. The "not computed" category for all income levels combined is made up of these families plus the families whose income was not reported.

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

Data presented in this report were collected in the decennial enumeration in April 1960 and, in most of the areas for which these special reports are prepared, by supplemental enumeration of designated families in late 1960 or early 1961.

Table A and table 1 were prepared by tabulating data collected for all housing units and all households during the decennial enumeration for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Data on gross rent and family income presented in tables 2, 3, and 4 were collected for a 25-percent sample of households in the decennial enumeration. In those cases in which a larger sample than 25 percent was needed to yield acceptable reliability, additional families were selected for supplemental enumeration.

The income data collected in the decennial enumeration are for calendar 1959 and the rent data are for April 1960. The income data collected by supplemental enumeration are for calendar 1960 for most areas and calendar 1959 for the remaining areas; the rent data are for the month of enumeration in all cases. In instances where the previous occupants had moved, the current occupants were enumerated if they made up a primary family and their occupancy was on a cash-rent basis.

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Tables 2, 3, and 4 were prepared from data collected on a sample basis for white and nonwhite families. Consequently, the percentage distributions in these tables are subject to sampling variability. The reliability of these estimated percentages is discussed below.

Information on which to base tables 2, 3, and 4 was available only for occupants of those substandard housing units which were sample units in the 1960 Census. These units were sufficient in number to provide reliable estimates for nonwhite renter primary families living in substandard housing units. In order to obtain increased precision for distributions of income and rent data for the white renter primary families living in substandard housing units, a subsequent field enumeration was made several months after the 1960 Census for the additional sample required.

A trained staff of interviewers visited these families to obtain data on income for the previous year and current rent. Interviews were not completed in cases where the unit was found not to be occupied by a white renter primary family.

Caution should be exercised in using the tables, even those based on all units. The data are subject in varying degree to biases of nonreporting, particularly when the percent of "not reported" cases is high, and to errors of response. Factors affecting the accuracy of enumeration include the respondent's knowledge of the facts and the ability of the enumerator to obtain accurate information on such items as income, rent, and plumbing facilities. The regular 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to similar response errors and biases.

Although the figures shown in tables 1 and A are based on the same data as the forthcoming 1960 Census tabulation of these items, they may differ slightly from those to be published as part of the census because of differences in processing and compiling.

Because of sampling variability, percentage distributions shown in tables 2, 3, and 4 for total renter families and for both white and nonwhite renter families may differ from those that would have been obtained from all instead of from a sample of units. The absolute numbers appearing at the head of each table are based on all units rather than a sample and as such are not subject to sampling variability.

The magnitude of the sampling variability of a percentage depends, in general, both on the value of the percentage and the size of the base of the

percentage. Estimates of reliability are shown in table B for percentages with bases of substandard housing units occupied by white and nonwhite renter primary families, and in table C for percentages with bases of total renter primary families in substandard housing units. The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, variations that occur by chance because only a sample of the housing units were surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage obtained from a complete census would be less than one standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Table B.—STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF WHITE AND NONWHITE RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

Estimated percentage	White or nonwhite	Estimated percentage	White or nonwhite
1 or 99.....	0.5	10 or 90.....	1.5
2 or 98.....	0.7	25 or 75.....	2.2
5 or 95.....	1.1	50.....	2.5

Illustration: For estimates of a characteristic reported for 10.0 percent of the white renter primary families living in substandard housing units, the standard error shown in table B is 1.5 percent. This means that the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census would be less than 1.5 percent; that is, it would lie between 8.5 and 11.5 percent. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 3.0 percent.

Table C.—STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
5 or 95.....	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
10 or 90.....	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.0
25 or 75.....	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.0
50.....	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.1

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 0.5 percent. This standard error of 0.5 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.



The estimates of standard error shown in the above tables are not directly applicable to differences obtained by subtracting one percentage from another. The standard error of an observed difference between two percentages depends on the standard error of each of them and the correlation between them. As a rule of thumb, an approximation to the standard error of the difference between two estimated percentages (which usually overstates the true standard error) can be obtained by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of the two percentages.

Reliability of medians in tables 2 and 3.--The tables on income and rent present estimates of medians based on a sample. The sampling variability of a median depends on the size of the base and the nature of the distribution from which the median is derived.

A useful method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine a range or interval, within which there is a high degree of confidence that the true median lies. The upper and lower points of the interval, the confidence limits, are obtained by adding to and subtracting from the estimated median a factor times the standard error of the median. For most situations the two-standard-error confidence limits, constructed by using two as the factor, yield a sufficiently high degree of confidence. There are about 95 chances out of 100 that a median based on complete enumeration would be within the confidence intervals so established.

An approximation to the confidence limits of the median based on sample data may be estimated as follows: (1) From table B or C, as is appropriate, determine the standard error for a 50-percent characteristic, (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1. Values corresponding to the resulting percentages from step 2 are then determined from the distribution of the characteristic. Allowance must first be made for persons not reporting on the characteristic. An approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limit may be determined by adding and subtracting twice the standard error in step 2.

Illustration: For purposes of this illustration, suppose the income for the white renter primary families in substandard housing units is distributed according to Column b below. The median income for the illustrative distribution is \$2,170. The approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limits for the median is determined as follows: (1) The standard error of a 50-percent characteristic of the white renter primary families in substandard housing units from table B is about 2.5 percent, (2) twice the standard error added to and subtracted from 50 percent yields the percentage limits 45.0 and 55.0. The incomes corresponding to the percentage limits (see Column d), in this case \$1,900 and \$2,550, were obtained from the distribution of the characteristic in Column a and are the two-standard-error confidence limits. To obtain these values it was first necessary to prorate those not reporting on family income to the several classes of income according to the detail of those who had reported (see Column c). Secondly, it was necessary to interpolate within the \$250 income class interval (\$1,750 to \$1,999). Thus for example, the lower confidence limit, \$1,900, was obtained by adding to \$1,750 the interpolated value  $\frac{45.0 - 40.6}{7.3}$  times \$250, or approximately \$150. The upper confidence limit is found in a similar manner.

Family income class interval (a)	Percentage (b)	Prorated percentage (c)	Cumulative percentage (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	18.8	18.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.7	15.6	100.0
Not reported.....	12.3	...	100.0

Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	442	216	226	3,431	1,033	2,398	199	109	90	498	275	223
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	14	9	5	929	477	452	7	6	1	155	135	20
2 rooms.....	24	21	3	402	201	201	14	13	1	82	65	17
3 rooms.....	49	39	10	923	186	737	21	18	3	122	43	79
4 rooms.....	89	36	53	722	90	632	43	18	25	79	12	67
5 rooms.....	111	56	55	267	39	228	49	28	21	29	8	21
6 rooms.....	87	22	65	147	26	121	39	11	28	21	9	12
7 rooms.....	37	16	21	21	5	16	13	7	6	3	...	3
8 rooms or more.....	31	17	14	20	9	11	13	8	5	7	3	4
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	117	98	19	1,068	767	301	50	41	9	205	192	13
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	324	117	207	2,335	261	2,074	148	67	81	291	82	209
Piped water outside structure.....	1	1	...	17	...	17	1	1	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	...	...	...	11	5	6	...	...	...	2	1	1
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	362	156	206	1,923	306	1,617	163	81	82	237	67	170
Flush toilet, shared.....	60	45	15	1,439	692	747	29	23	6	243	192	51
Other toilet facilities or none.....	20	15	5	69	35	34	7	5	2	18	16	2
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	318	137	181	1,440	274	1,166	140	68	72	165	53	112
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	65	51	14	1,348	711	637	35	28	7	236	200	36
No bathtub or shower.....	59	28	31	643	48	595	24	13	11	97	22	75
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	176	109	67	1,222	541	681	76	55	21	225	176	49
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	100	46	54	477	37	440	39	25	14	53	19	34
With private toilet, no private bath.....	21	15	6	107	23	84	14	9	5	20	11	9
With piped water, no private toilet.....	55	48	7	633	477	156	23	21	2	151	145	6
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Deteriorating.....	155	37	118	1,512	247	1,265	72	24	48	211	72	139
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	116	24	92	627	50	577	57	16	41	73	15	58
With private toilet, no private bath.....	20	3	17	257	9	248	7	3	4	46	4	42
With piped water, no private toilet.....	19	10	9	625	187	438	8	5	3	92	53	39
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	111	70	41	697	245	452	51	30	21	62	27	35
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	59	49	10	179	161	18	21	15	6	16	16	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	52	21	31	518	84	434	30	15	15	46	11	35
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	111	82	29	1,205	630	575	71	54	17	296	215	81
2 persons.....	132	74	58	794	198	596	69	42	27	111	40	71
3 persons.....	66	18	48	467	79	388	24	6	18	49	12	37
4 persons.....	51	17	34	331	56	275	12	4	8	22	5	17
5 persons.....	24	10	14	225	28	197	10	1	9	13	3	10
6 persons.....	21	7	14	157	17	140	8	1	7	3	...	3
7 persons.....	14	5	9	101	12	89	3	1	2	1	...	1
8 persons.....	11	3	8	68	8	60	...	...	...	1	...	1
9 persons or more.....	12	...	12	83	5	78	2	...	2	2	...	2
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	308	164	144	1,270	348	922	160	95	65	288	129	159
0.76 to 1.00.....	86	36	50	1,248	548	700	31	13	18	176	133	43
1.01 to 1.50.....	27	12	15	354	48	306	6	1	5	9	...	9
1.51 or more.....	21	4	17	599	89	470	2	...	2	25	13	12
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	348	171	177	3,257	983	2,274	131	72	59	417	243	174
1.....	90	42	48	164	45	119	65	34	31	73	27	46
2 or more.....	4	3	1	10	5	5	3	3	...	8	5	3
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	372	198	174	2,991	973	2,018	170	98	72	439	262	177
1 or more.....	70	18	52	440	60	380	29	11	18	59	13	46

Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960--Con.

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	297	126	171	1,997	361	1,636	111	50	61	162	50	112
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	137	74	63	743	172	571	70	43	27	97	36	61
3 persons.....	50	15	35	385	73	312	14	3	11	38	10	28
4 persons.....	38	17	21	285	49	236	8	3	5	10	1	9
5 persons.....	22	8	14	211	28	183	9	...	9	12	3	9
6 persons.....	16	6	10	145	15	130	7	1	6	2	...	2
7 persons.....	13	4	9	94	13	81	1	...	1	2	...	2
8 persons or more.....	21	2	19	134	11	123	2	...	2	1	...	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	155	75	80	740	174	566	85	47	38	110	44	66
1 minor.....	48	19	29	410	70	340	7	1	6	31	3	28
2 minors.....	32	13	19	290	47	243	7	2	5	10	1	9
3 minors.....	19	9	10	209	36	173	8	...	8	7	2	5
4 minors.....	13	3	10	134	15	119	2	...	2	4	...	4
5 minors.....	10	5	5	87	8	79	1	...	1	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	20	2	18	127	11	116	1	...	1	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	197	90	107	1,492	298	1,194	67	32	35	115	40	75
Other.....	25	12	13	101	18	83	12	5	7	9	...	8
Female.....	75	24	51	404	45	359	32	13	19	38	10	28
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	34	9	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	68	32	36	1,181	212	969	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	118	44	74	620	90	530	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	111	50	61	162	50	112	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.--GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT, FOR RENTER SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY PRIMARY FAMILIES: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	1,997	361	1,636	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,952	342	1,610	Rent paid: Number.....	1,952	342	1,610
No cash rent.....	45	19	26	Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	5.3	1.3	5.8
Rent paid: Number.....	1,952	342	1,610	\$25 to \$29.....	5.6	1.9	6.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	12.9	4.5	13.9
Less than \$35.....	4.2	1.9	4.5	\$35 to \$39.....	17.3	6.4	18.7
\$35 to \$39.....	8.8	1.9	9.7	\$40 to \$44.....	21.4	11.5	22.6
\$40 to \$44.....	8.9	4.5	9.5	\$45 to \$49.....	7.3	6.4	7.4
\$45 to \$49.....	12.2	5.1	13.2	\$50 to \$54.....	11.5	19.1	10.5
\$50 to \$54.....	11.8	9.6	12.1	\$55 to \$59.....	2.9	11.5	1.8
\$55 to \$59.....	11.9	12.1	11.8	\$60 to \$69.....	10.1	19.1	8.9
\$60 to \$69.....	18.2	22.3	17.6	\$70 to \$79.....	2.2	7.0	1.6
\$70 to \$79.....	8.8	13.4	8.2	\$80 or more.....	2.8	8.3	2.1
\$80 to \$99.....	6.4	15.3	5.3	Not reported.....	0.8	3.2	0.5
\$100 or more.....	2.0	7.6	1.3	Median.....dollars..	42	54	41
Not reported.....	6.8	6.4	6.8				
Median.....dollars..	55	65	54				

Table 3.—FAMILY INCOME BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:							
Number.....	1,952	342	1,610	3 or 4 persons.....	31.7	32.5	31.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	4.1	1.3	4.5
Less than \$1,000.....	9.7	5.7	10.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.7	1.3	2.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8.8	3.8	9.5	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.0	2.5	4.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	11.0	10.8	11.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.7	4.5	4.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.7	10.2	11.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.9	3.2	2.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	12.2	10.8	12.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.5	1.9	2.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10.6	11.5	10.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.2	3.2	2.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.0	8.9	7.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.3	5.1	4.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	14.0	14.6	13.9	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.0	3.2	1.8
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.4	8.9	5.0	\$6,000 or more.....	1.0	4.5	0.5
\$6,000 or more.....	4.4	7.6	3.9	Not reported.....	1.2	1.9	1.1
Not reported.....	4.1	7.0	3.7	5 persons or more.....	32.8	19.7	34.5
2 persons.....	35.5	47.8	33.9	Less than \$1,000.....	2.4	0.6	2.6
Less than \$1,000.....	3.2	3.8	3.2	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.7	...	0.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.4	2.5	5.8	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.8	...	3.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.2	8.3	3.7	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.6	0.6	2.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.3	5.1	4.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.0	3.2	5.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.2	4.5	4.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.6	2.5	3.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.5	7.0	4.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.4	2.5	2.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.4	3.2	3.4	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.9	4.5	6.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.8	5.1	3.7	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.1	2.5	3.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.4	3.2	...	\$6,000 or more.....	3.2	1.3	3.4
\$6,000 or more.....	0.2	1.9	...	Not reported.....	1.2	1.9	1.1
Not reported.....	1.8	3.2	1.6	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	2,770	3,220	2,710
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,470	3,600	2,380

Table 4.—GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:							
Number.....	1,952	342	1,610	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	22.8	22.3	22.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	0.5	0.6	0.5
Less than 12.5.....	9.3	8.3	9.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.4	2.6	4.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	16.9	13.4	17.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	7.6	5.7	7.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	17.2	19.7	16.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.8	3.2	5.0
22.5 to 27.4.....	10.1	12.7	9.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.6	3.8	2.4
27.5 to 32.4.....	9.0	9.6	9.0	32.5 or more.....	2.3	6.4	1.9
32.5 or more.....	27.5	26.8	27.6	Not computed.....	0.5	...	0.5
Not computed.....	10.0	9.5	10.0	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	22.0	23.6	21.8
Less than \$1,500.....	18.5	9.6	19.7	Less than 12.5.....	3.1	0.6	3.4
Less than 12.5.....	0.8	1.3	0.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.5	4.5	8.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.7	...	0.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.3	10.9	5.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.2	...	0.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.6	3.8	1.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.0	2.6	0.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.9	...	1.0	32.5 or more.....	0.3	0.6	0.3
32.5 or more.....	14.2	7.7	15.0	Not computed.....	1.2	0.6	1.3
Not computed.....	1.7	0.6	1.8	\$5,000 or more.....	9.8	16.5	9.0
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	22.7	21.0	22.9	Less than 12.5.....	4.9	5.7	4.8
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.2	5.7	2.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.1	0.6	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.8	2.6	0.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.1	0.6	2.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.4	1.9	0.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.2	3.9	3.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.6	3.2	4.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	10.7	12.1	10.5	Not computed.....	0.5	0.6	0.5
Not computed.....	2.0	0.6	2.1	Income not reported.....	4.1	7.0	3.7

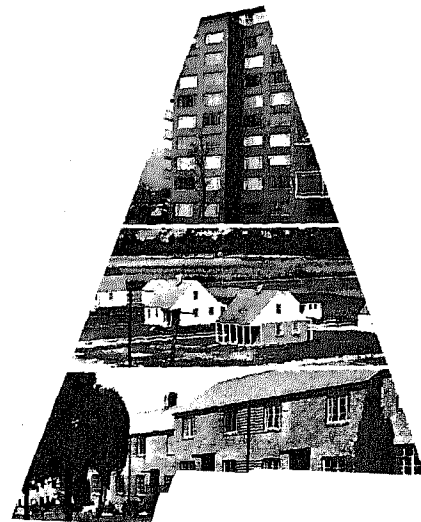
# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-29

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# St. Petersburg, Fla.

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
y cold water..	451	76	375
private bath..	126	14	112
private toilet..	265	62	203
plumbed water..	330	25	305
.....	1,332	108	1,224
ld water..	476	46	430
te bath..	181	8	173
toilet..	312	37	275
water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	959		959
	648		648
	919		919
	557		557
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	229		229
	187		187
	18		18



Prepared under the supervision of  
**WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY, Chief**  
Housing Division



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 1, 1961)

Robert W. Burgess, Director (To March 3, 1961)



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## PREFACE

This report presents statistics on characteristics of housing units defined as sub-standard by the Public Housing Administration and characteristics of families occupying these units. The statistics are based on special tabulations of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing taken as of April 1, 1960.

The program for presenting these data was requested by, and planned in cooperation with, the Public Housing Administration. The 139 local housing authorities and other local government agencies desiring the special tabulations entered into an agreement whereby they designated the area to be covered and paid the Bureau of the Census for the incremental cost of providing the data.

Authorization for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing was provided by the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. The law provides for decennial censuses of population and housing, and further provides that supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census may be collected after the taking of the census. The census program was designed in consultation with advisory committees and individuals from Federal agencies, private industry, universities, and local governments.

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of St. Petersburg, Florida.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A large number of persons from the Bureau of the Census participated in the various activities necessary for the preparation of this series of special reports. Specific responsibilities were exercised especially by persons in the Housing, Decennial Operations, Field, Geography, and Statistical Methods Divisions. Alexander C. Findlay of the Housing Division was responsible for the planning, coordination, and execution of the program. Staff members of the Housing Division who made important contributions include Frank S. Kristof, then Assistant Chief, and Mary E. Barstow. Important contributions were also made by Morton A. Meyer, Morton Somer, Jervis Braunstein, and Florence F. Wright, of the Decennial Operations Division, in directing the processing and tabulation of the data; George K. Klink of the Field Division; Robert Hagan of the Geography Division; and Robert Hanson, Garrie Losee, Irving Sivin, and Floyd E. O'Quinn, of the Statistical Methods Division.

August 1961.





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## ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The report covers the city of St. Petersburg.

A housing unit is considered substandard by the Public Housing Administration if it is dilapidated or lacks one or more of the following facilities: flush toilet and bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants, and hot running water.

Table A.--OCCUPANCY AND TENURE, BY COLOR  
OF OCCUPANTS: 1960

Subject	Total	White	Non- white
Total housing units.....	81,346	64,284	6,450
Owner occupied.....	51,113	49,123	1,990
Renter occupied.....	19,621	15,161	4,660
Vacant, available for rent...	2,672	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	7,940	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	5,258	2,824	2,434
Owner.....	1,302	966	336
Renter.....	3,956	1,858	2,098

As indicated in table A, approximately 7 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 12 percent of those with white households and 45 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

Description of tables.--Table 1 presents structural and occupancy characteristics of owner-occupied and renter-occupied substandard units, separately for white and nonwhite households. Separate detail is shown for units with head of household 65 years of age and over; figures for these units are also included in the figures for all occupied substandard units.

The latter part of table 1 is restricted to substandard units occupied by primary families. Households consisting of only one

person and households consisting of the head and other persons not related to him are excluded from this part of the table.

Table 2 provides statistics for substandard units occupied by primary renter families. The number of primary families paying cash rent and the number paying no cash rent are shown at the beginning of the table. The percentage distributions and medians are for cash-rent units occupied by primary families.

Tables 3 and 4 also are restricted to primary families in substandard units for which cash rent is paid.

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Interpretation of definitions.--The definitions and explanations should be interpreted in the context of the 1960 Censuses, in which data were collected by a combination of self-enumeration, direct interview, and observation by the enumerator. The definitions below are consistent with the instructions given to the enumerator for items he was to complete himself and for items not completed by the respondent on the self-enumeration form. More complete discussions are given in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas, for housing items and in 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, for population items.

Housing unit.--A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

Occupied quarters which do not qualify as housing units are classified as group quarters. They are located most frequently in institutions, hospitals, nurses' homes, rooming and boarding houses, military and other

types of barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, convents, and monasteries. Group quarters are also located in a house or apartment in which the living quarters are shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him. Group quarters are not included in the housing inventory and, therefore, are not included in this report.

In 1950, the unit of enumeration was the dwelling unit. Although the definition of the housing unit in 1960 is essentially similar to that of the dwelling unit in 1950, the housing unit definition was designed to encompass all private living quarters, whereas the dwelling unit definition did not completely cover all private living accommodations.

Occupied housing unit.--A housing unit is "occupied" if it is the usual place of residence for the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration. Included are units occupied by persons who are only temporarily absent (for example, on vacation) and units occupied by persons with no usual place of residence elsewhere.

"Vacant, available for rent" units are on the market for year-round occupancy, are in either sound or deteriorating condition, and are offered "for rent" or "for rent or sale." "Vacant, all other" units comprise units which are for sale only, dilapidated, seasonal, or held off the market for various reasons.

Color.--Occupied housing units are classified by the color of the head of the household. The color group designated as "nonwhite" consists of such races or nationalities as the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, and Malayan races. Persons of Mexican birth or descent who are not definitely of Indian or other non-white race are classified as white.

Tenure.--A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," whether or not cash rent is paid. Examples of units for which no cash rent is paid include units occupied in exchange for services rendered, units owned by relatives and occupied without payment of rent, and units occupied by sharecroppers.

Rooms.--The number of rooms is the count of whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms; dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, finished attic or basement rooms, recreation rooms, lodgers' rooms, and rooms used for offices by a person living in the unit. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms; halls, foyers, or vestibules; closets; alcoves; pantries; strip or pullman kitchens; laundry or furnace rooms; unfinished attics, basements, and other space used for storage.

Condition.--The enumerator determined the condition of the housing unit by observation, on the basis of specified criteria. Nevertheless, the application of these criteria involved some judgment on the part of the individual enumerator. The training program for enumerators was designed to minimize differences in judgment.

Sound housing is defined as that which has no defects, or only slight defects which are normally corrected during the course of regular maintenance. Examples of slight defects include: lack of paint; slight damage to porch or steps; small cracks in walls, plaster, or chimney; broken gutters or downspouts; slight wear on floors or doorsills.

Deteriorating housing needs more repair than would be provided in the course of regular maintenance. It has one or more defects of an intermediate nature that must be corrected if the unit is to continue to provide safe and adequate shelter. Examples of intermediate defects include: shaky or unsafe porch or steps; holes, open cracks, or missing materials over a small area of the floors, walls, or roof; rotted window sills or frames; deep wear on floors, stairs, or doorsills; broken or loose stair treads or missing balusters. Such defects indicate neglect which leads to serious deterioration or damage if not corrected.

Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter. It has one or more critical defects; or has a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number to require extensive repair or rebuilding; or is of inadequate original construction. Critical defects result from continued neglect or lack of repair or indicate serious damage to the structure. Examples of critical defects include: holes, open cracks or missing materials over a large area of the floors, walls,

roof, or other parts of the structure; sagging floors, walls, or roof; damage by storm or fire. Inadequate original construction includes structures built of makeshift materials and inadequately converted cellars, sheds, or garages not originally intended as living quarters.

In 1950, the enumerator classified each unit in one of two categories, not dilapidated or dilapidated, as compared with the three categories of sound, deteriorating, and dilapidated in 1960. Although the definition of "dilapidated" was the same in 1960 as in 1950, it is possible that the change in the categories introduced an element of difference between the 1960 and 1950 statistics.

Water supply.--A housing unit has "hot and cold piped water inside structure" if there is hot and cold running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. Hot water need not be supplied continuously; for example, it may be supplied only at certain times of the day, week, or year. A unit has "only cold piped water inside structure" if there is running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit but the water is not heated before leaving the pipes.

Units with "piped water outside structure" have no piped water available to them inside the structure but have piped water available on the same property, outdoors or in another structure.

"No piped water" refers to units for which the only source of water is a hand pump, open well, spring, cistern, etc., and units in which the occupants obtain water from a source which is not on the same property.

Toilet and bathing facilities.--A housing unit is reported as having a "flush toilet" if there is a flush toilet inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. "Other toilet facilities or none" includes all other toilet facilities, such as privy, chemical toilet, outside flush toilet, and no toilet facilities.

A housing unit is reported as having a "bathtub or shower" if there is a bathtub or shower permanently connected to piped water inside the structure and available to the

occupants of the unit. Units with portable bathtubs (or showers) are included with units having "no bathtub or shower."

Equipment is for "exclusive use" when it is used only by the persons in one housing unit, including any lodgers living in the unit. It is "shared" when it is used by the occupants of two or more housing units, or would be so used if a currently vacant unit were occupied.

Equipment is "inside the structure" when it is located inside the same structure as the housing unit. Such equipment may be located within the housing unit itself, or it may be in a room or part of the building used by occupants of more than one housing unit. It may even be necessary to go outdoors to reach that part of the structure in which the equipment is located. Equipment on an open porch is "outside the structure." Equipment is "inside the structure" if it is on an enclosed porch, or enclosed by partitions on an otherwise open porch.

Plumbing facilities.--The four categories under "sound" and "deteriorating" are defined as follows:

With private toilet and bath, and only cold water--with flush toilet, exclusive use; with bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; with only cold piped water inside structure.

With private toilet, no private bath--with flush toilet, exclusive use; shared or no bathtub (or shower). These units have piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold.

With piped water, no private toilet--with piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold; shared or no flush toilet. These units may or may not have a bathtub (or shower).

Lacking piped water in structure--with piped water outside structure or with no piped water.

Dilapidated units are shown in two classes. Those "with private toilet and bath and hot water" are those with flush toilet, exclusive use; bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; and hot and cold piped water inside structure. All other dilapidated units are included in the category "lacking hot water, private toilet or bath."

Substandard housing unit.--A unit is defined as substandard by Public Housing Administration criteria if it is either (1) dilapidated or (2) lacks one or more of the following plumbing facilities: hot and cold piped water inside the structure, flush toilet inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit, and bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Household.--A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. Each household consists of a primary family, or a primary individual, and nonrelatives, if any.

Head of household.--The head of the household is the member reported as the head by the household respondent. However, if a married woman living with her husband is reported as the head, her husband is classified as the head for purposes of census tabulations.

Persons in household.--All persons enumerated in the 1960 Census of Population as members of the household were counted in determining the number of persons who occupied the housing unit. These persons include any lodgers, foster children, wards, and resident employees who shared the living quarters of the household head.

Persons per room.--The number of persons per room was computed for each occupied housing unit by dividing the number of persons by the number of rooms in the unit.

Nonrelatives.--A nonrelative of the head is any member of the household who is not related to the household head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Lodgers, partners, resident employees, and foster children are included in this category.

Elderly persons.--Elderly persons are men 65 years of age and over and women 62 and over. In table 1, the count is in terms of the number of elderly persons other than the household head. They may or may not be related to the household head. The first six columns show the number of units with no such person, with one, and with two or more such persons. The last six columns are restricted to units with household head 65 years of age and over cross-tabulated by the number of other elderly persons in the unit.

Primary family.--The head of the household and all persons living in the unit and related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute the primary family. A primary family consists of two or more persons. A household head with no relatives living in the unit is classified as a primary individual.

Head of primary family.--The head of the primary family, by definition, is also the head of the household. The head may be either male or female. Primary families with male head were further divided into "wife present" and "other." The classification "wife present" refers to primary families with wife reported as a member of the household.

Age of head of primary family.--The age classification was based on the age of the head in completed years.

Persons in primary family.--The head and all persons living in the unit who are related to the head were counted in determining the number of persons in the primary family. The count of persons in the primary family is smaller than the count of persons in the household for households containing nonrelatives of the head.

Minors in primary family.--As defined by the Public Housing Administration, a minor is an unmarried member of a primary family under 21 years of age who is not considered the head of the household.

Rent.--Contract rent is the rent agreed upon regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The rent may be paid by persons not living in the unit--for example, a welfare agency. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels such as wood, coal, and oil if these items are paid for in addition to contract rent. Thus, gross rent eliminates rent differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of heat and utilities as part of the rental payment.

Contract rent and gross rent data exclude primary families in units for which no cash rent is paid.

Median rent is the theoretical amount which divides the distribution into two equal

parts--one-half of the units with rents below this amount and one-half with rents exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" units were excluded.

In Volumes I to VI and in the reports on Census Tracts, based on the 1960 Census of Housing, farm units in rural territory were excluded from the rent tabulations. If any rural territory is covered in this report, however, the rent data did not exclude farm units.

Family income.--The income data in this report are for primary renter families occupying substandard housing units on a cash-rent basis. Information on income for the preceding calendar year was requested from persons 14 years old and over. Total income for the family was obtained by adding the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income, self-employment income, and other income. Wage or salary income is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It represents the amount received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, etc. Self-employment income is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account. Other income includes money income received from such sources as net rents, interest, dividends, Social Security benefits, pensions, veterans' payments, unemployment insurance, and public assistance or other governmental payments, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. Not included as income are money received from the sale of property, unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property, the value of income "in kind," withdrawals of bank deposits, money borrowed, tax refunds, and gifts and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments. Although the time period covered by the income statistics was the preceding calendar year, the composition of the families refers to the time of enumeration. For most of the families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout the preceding calendar year.

If the area included rural territory, families living on farms on a cash-rent basis are included in the income data.

Median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal parts--one-half of the families with incomes below this amount and one-half with incomes exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" families were excluded.

In table 3, families reporting "no money income" and families reporting a net loss are included in the lowest income interval. Families for whom income was not reported or was incomplete are classified as "not reported." Median income is shown for all families and separately for families consisting of three or four persons.

Gross rent as percentage of income.--The yearly gross rent (monthly gross rent times 12) is expressed as a percentage of the total income for the primary family. The percentage is computed separately for each family.

In table 4, the "not computed" category for a particular income level consists of primary families whose gross rent was not reported; for the lowest income level it also includes families with no income or a net loss. The "not computed" category for all income levels combined is made up of these families plus the families whose income was not reported.

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

Data presented in this report were collected in the decennial enumeration in April 1960 and, in most of the areas for which these special reports are prepared, by supplemental enumeration of designated families in late 1960 or early 1961.

Table A and table 1 were prepared by tabulating data collected for all housing units and all households during the decennial enumeration for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Data on gross rent and family income presented in tables 2, 3, and 4 were collected for a 25-percent sample of households in the decennial enumeration. In those cases in which a larger sample than 25 percent was needed to yield acceptable reliability, additional families were selected for supplemental enumeration.

The income data collected in the decennial enumeration are for calendar 1959 and the rent data are for April 1960. The income data collected by supplemental enumeration are for calendar 1960 for most areas and calendar 1959 for the remaining areas; the rent data are for the month of enumeration in all cases. In instances where the previous occupants had moved, the current occupants were enumerated if they made up a primary family and their occupancy was on a cash-rent basis.

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Tables 2, 3, and 4 were prepared from data collected on a sample basis for white and nonwhite families. Consequently, the percentage distributions in these tables are subject to sampling variability. The reliability of these estimated percentages is discussed below.

Information on which to base tables 2, 3, and 4 was available only for occupants of those substandard housing units which were sample units in the 1960 Census. These units were sufficient in number to provide reliable estimates for nonwhite renter primary families living in substandard housing units. In order to obtain increased precision for distributions of income and rent data for the white renter primary families living in substandard housing units, a subsequent field enumeration was made several months after the 1960 Census for the additional sample required.

A trained staff of interviewers visited these families to obtain data on income for the previous year and current rent. Interviews were not completed in cases where the unit was found not to be occupied by a white renter primary family.

Caution should be exercised in using the tables, even those based on all units. The data are subject in varying degree to biases of nonreporting, particularly when the percent of "not reported" cases is high, and to errors of response. Factors affecting the accuracy of enumeration include the respondent's knowledge of the facts and the ability of the enumerator to obtain accurate information on such items as income, rent, and plumbing facilities. The regular 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to similar response errors and biases.

Although the figures shown in tables 1 and A are based on the same data as the forthcoming 1960 Census tabulation of these items, they may differ slightly from those to be published as part of the census because of differences in processing and compiling.

Because of sampling variability, percentage distributions shown in tables 2, 3, and 4 for total renter families and for both white and nonwhite renter families may differ from those that would have been obtained from all instead of from a sample of units. The absolute numbers appearing at the head of each table are based on all units rather than a sample and as such are not subject to sampling variability.

The magnitude of the sampling variability of a percentage depends, in general, both on the value of the percentage and the size of the base of the

percentage. Estimates of reliability are shown in table B for percentages with bases of substandard housing units occupied by white and nonwhite renter primary families, and in table C for percentages with bases of total renter primary families in substandard housing units. The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, variations that occur by chance because only a sample of the housing units were surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage obtained from a complete census would be less than one standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Table B.--STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF WHITE AND NONWHITE RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

Estimated percentage	White or nonwhite	Estimated percentage	White or nonwhite
1 or 99.....	0.5	10 or 90.....	1.5
2 or 98.....	0.7	25 or 75.....	2.2
5 or 95.....	1.1	50.....	2.5

Illustration: For estimates of a characteristic reported for 10.0 percent of the white renter primary families living in substandard housing units, the standard error shown in table B is 1.5 percent. This means that the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census would be less than 1.5 percent; that is, it would lie between 8.5 and 11.5 percent. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 3.0 percent.

Table C.--STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
5 or 95.....	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
10 or 90.....	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.0
25 or 75.....	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.0
50.....	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.1

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 0.5 percent. This standard error of 0.5 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

The estimates of standard error shown in the above tables are not directly applicable to differences obtained by subtracting one percentage from another. The standard error of an observed difference between two percentages depends on the standard error of each of them and the correlation between them. As a rule of thumb, an approximation to the standard error of the difference between two estimated percentages (which usually overstates the true standard error) can be obtained by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of the two percentages.

Reliability of medians in tables 2 and 3.--The tables on income and rent present estimates of medians based on a *sample*. The sampling variability of a median depends on the size of the base and the nature of the distribution from which the median is derived.

A useful method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine a range or interval, within which there is a high degree of confidence that the true median lies. The upper and lower points of the interval, the confidence limits, are obtained by adding to and subtracting from the estimated median a factor times the standard error of the median. For most situations the two-standard-error confidence limits, constructed by using two as the factor, yield a sufficiently high degree of confidence. There are about 95 chances out of 100 that a median based on complete enumeration would be within the confidence intervals so established.

An approximation to the confidence limits of the median based on sample data may be estimated as follows: (1) From table B or C, as is appropriate, determine the standard error for a 50-percent characteristic, (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1. Values corresponding to the resulting percentages from step 2 are then determined from the distribution of the characteristic. Allowance must first be made for persons not reporting on the characteristic. An approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limit may be determined by adding and subtracting twice the standard error in step 2.

Illustration: For purposes of this illustration, suppose the income for the white renter primary families in substandard housing units is distributed according to Column b below. The median income for the illustrative distribution is \$2,170. The approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limits for the median is determined as follows: (1) The standard error of a 50-percent characteristic of the white renter primary families in substandard housing units from table B is about 2.5 percent, (2) twice the standard error added to and subtracted from 50 percent yields the percentage limits 45.0 and 55.0. The incomes corresponding to the percentage limits (see Column d), in this case \$1,900 and \$2,550, were obtained from the distribution of the characteristic in Column a and are the two-standard-error confidence limits. To obtain these values it was first necessary to prorate those not reporting on family income to the several classes of income according to the detail of those who had reported (see Column c). Secondly, it was necessary to interpolate within the \$250 income class interval (\$1,750 to \$1,999). Thus for example, the lower confidence limit, \$1,900, was obtained by adding to \$1,750 the interpolated value  $\frac{45.0 - 40.6}{7.3}$  times \$250, or approximately \$150. The upper confidence limit is found in a similar manner.

Family income class interval (a)	Percentage (b)	Prorated percentage (c)	Cumulative percentage (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	18.8	18.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.7	15.6	100.0
Not reported.....	12.3	...	100.0



Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960  
(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,302	966	336	3,956	1,858	2,098	696	600	96	1,450	1,220	230
ROOMS												
1 room.....	137	133	4	1,318	1,161	157	88	88	...	856	849	7
2 rooms.....	265	239	6	460	298	162	184	182	2	223	204	19
3 rooms.....	257	234	23	1,070	215	855	153	150	3	192	102	90
4 rooms.....	228	156	72	649	84	565	115	94	21	106	31	75
5 rooms.....	208	93	115	208	60	148	74	44	30	41	21	20
6 rooms.....	116	39	77	200	29	171	44	14	30	22	7	15
7 rooms.....	45	25	20	30	5	25	17	13	4	4	2	2
8 rooms or more.....	46	27	19	21	6	15	21	15	6	6	4	2
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	461	345	116	1,909	1,586	323	194	174	20	1,096	1,073	23
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	833	613	220	2,033	262	1,771	499	423	76	350	144	206
Piped water outside structure.....	5	5	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	3	3	...	13	10	3	2	2	...	4	3	1
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	946	679	267	1,992	476	1,516	515	428	87	394	222	172
Flush toilet, shared.....	174	105	69	1,917	1,347	570	70	61	9	1,038	982	56
Other toilet facilities or none.....	182	182	...	47	35	12	111	111	...	18	16	2
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	804	560	244	1,563	381	1,182	432	354	78	294	166	128
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	176	109	67	1,852	1,392	460	72	66	6	1,056	1,012	44
No bathtub or shower.....	322	297	25	541	85	456	192	180	12	100	42	58
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	786	629	157	1,832	1,311	521	462	421	41	1,000	948	52
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	373	285	88	334	63	271	248	218	30	74	38	36
With private toilet, no private bath.....	119	110	9	153	64	89	68	65	3	49	43	6
With piped water, no private toilet.....	291	231	60	1,342	1,181	161	145	137	8	877	867	10
Lacking piped water in structure.....	3	3	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	168	92	76	1,169	243	926	79	59	20	265	159	106
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	98	40	58	589	44	545	41	24	17	83	27	56
With private toilet, no private bath.....	25	14	11	157	32	125	13	10	3	37	16	21
With piped water, no private toilet.....	44	37	7	421	165	256	25	25	...	145	116	29
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	348	245	103	955	304	651	155	120	35	185	113	72
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	247	200	47	396	243	153	103	91	12	102	89	13
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	101	45	56	559	61	498	52	29	23	83	24	59
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	531	476	55	1,936	1,476	460	376	246	30	1,179	1,076	103
2 persons.....	432	354	78	722	231	491	248	223	25	1,87	1,29	58
3 persons.....	115	51	64	333	53	280	41	20	21	39	11	28
4 persons.....	80	42	38	315	39	276	12	7	5	18	2	16
5 persons.....	52	15	37	229	24	205	10	3	7	12	1	11
6 persons.....	33	13	20	160	20	140	3	...	3	6	1	5
7 persons.....	21	7	14	102	6	96	1	...	1	1	...	1
8 persons.....	12	2	10	54	4	50	2	1	1	5	...	5
9 persons or more.....	26	6	20	105	5	100	3	...	3	3	...	3
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	888	683	205	1,443	516	927	532	453	79	499	327	172
0.76 to 1.00.....	285	213	72	1,695	1,232	463	131	121	10	893	860	33
1.01 to 1.50.....	55	22	33	335	40	295	6	2	4	19	4	15
1.51 or more.....	74	48	26	483	70	413	27	24	3	39	29	10
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,021	740	281	3,709	1,719	1,990	478	408	70	1,301	1,105	196
1.....	260	209	51	230	129	101	204	178	26	137	107	30
2 or more.....	21	17	4	17	10	7	14	14	...	12	8	4
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,181	898	283	3,636	1,800	1,836	640	555	85	1,388	1,193	195
1 or more.....	121	68	53	320	58	262	56	45	11	62	27	35

Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960--Con.

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	691	433	258	1,853	345	1,508	276	215	61	236	124	112
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	386	313	73	655	210	445	219	194	25	180	119	61
3 persons.....	104	43	61	315	45	270	34	15	19	24	4	20
4 persons.....	70	38	32	278	36	242	9	4	5	9	...	9
5 persons.....	47	13	34	211	23	188	7	1	6	9	...	9
6 persons.....	30	14	16	147	17	130	1	...	1	6	1	5
7 persons.....	18	5	13	98	6	92	1	...	1	2	...	2
8 persons or more.....	36	7	29	149	8	141	5	1	4	6	...	6
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	424	331	93	653	213	440	248	210	38	191	121	70
1 minor.....	87	37	50	308	39	269	14	3	11	13	2	11
2 minors.....	68	29	39	284	40	244	5	1	4	14	1	13
3 minors.....	38	15	23	221	23	198	3	...	3	8	...	8
4 minors.....	27	10	17	151	16	135	1	...	1	5	...	5
5 minors.....	23	7	16	94	7	87	4	1	3	2	...	2
6 minors or more.....	24	4	20	142	7	135	1	...	1	3	...	3
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	521	357	164	1,286	283	1,003	215	180	35	152	94	58
Other.....	44	26	18	105	17	88	24	16	8	21	10	11
Female.....	126	50	76	462	45	417	37	19	18	63	20	43
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	5	2	3	43	7	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	165	77	88	1,031	125	906	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	246	140	106	543	89	454	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	275	214	61	236	124	112	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.--GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT, FOR RENTER SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY PRIMARY FAMILIES: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	1,853	345	1,508	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,806	309	1,497	Rent paid: Number.....	1,806	309	1,497
No cash rent.....	47	36	11	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	2.6	0.6	2.8
Rent paid: Number.....	1,806	309	1,497	\$25 to \$29.....	4.8	0.6	5.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	10.8	0.6	12.1
Less than \$30.....	2.8	0.6	3.1	\$35 to \$39.....	13.7	7.0	14.6
\$30 to \$34.....	2.7	...	3.1	\$40 to \$44.....	18.4	8.9	19.7
\$35 to \$39.....	7.2	...	8.1	\$45 to \$49.....	6.2	4.4	6.5
\$40 to \$44.....	8.1	3.2	8.7	\$50 to \$59.....	19.3	27.2	18.3
\$45 to \$49.....	9.6	5.7	10.1	\$60 to \$69.....	14.2	17.7	13.8
\$50 to \$59.....	16.6	14.6	16.9	\$70 to \$79.....	3.1	11.4	2.0
\$60 to \$69.....	18.1	14.6	18.5	\$80 or more.....	3.7	10.1	2.8
\$70 to \$79.....	9.1	13.9	8.4	Not reported.....	3.3	11.4	2.2
\$80 to \$99.....	10.5	20.2	9.3	Median.....dollars..	44	56	43
\$100 or more.....	2.6	5.1	2.2				
Not reported.....	12.7	22.1	11.5				
Median.....dollars..	57	70	56				

Table 3.—FAMILY INCOME BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960  
(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text. Median not shown where base is less than 50)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	33.8	22.1	35.4
Number.....	1,806	309	1,497	Less than \$1,000.....	5.8	0.6	6.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.8	0.6	2.0
Less than \$1,000.....	16.4	6.3	17.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.1	0.6	3.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.9	7.6	4.5	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.4	1.9	4.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5.9	3.8	6.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.5	2.5	2.5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.5	9.5	11.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.1	3.2	4.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.6	12.0	10.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.5	2.5	1.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	13.1	10.1	13.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.9	1.9	4.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.6	5.7	4.5	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.4	3.8	1.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	9.9	8.2	10.1	\$6,000 or more.....	1.5	1.9	1.4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.3	9.5	4.8	Not reported.....	3.8	2.5	3.9
\$6,000 or more.....	5.6	7.6	5.3	5 persons or more.....	34.6	15.2	37.1
Not reported.....	12.2	19.6	11.2	Less than \$1,000.....	5.3	0.6	5.9
2 persons.....	31.6	62.7	27.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.8	0.6	0.8
Less than \$1,000.....	5.3	5.1	5.3	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.5	...	1.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.2	6.3	1.7	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.5	0.6	5.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.4	3.2	1.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.8	2.5	3.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.5	7.0	2.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.6	0.6	3.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.3	7.0	3.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.4	1.3	2.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.5	6.3	5.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.6	1.3	3.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.7	1.9	0.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.5	2.5	3.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.3	5.1	2.0	\$6,000 or more.....	3.4	3.8	3.4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.4	3.2	...	Not reported.....	2.1	1.3	2.2
\$6,000 or more.....	0.7	1.9	0.6	Median income:			
Not reported.....	6.3	15.8	5.1	All families.....dollars..	2,750	3,050	2,670
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,490	...	2,310

Table 4.—GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960  
(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	23.7	22.2	23.9
Number.....	1,806	309	1,497	Less than 12.5.....	0.7	...	0.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.1	1.3	4.5
Less than 12.5.....	8.9	5.8	9.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.7	3.8	5.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	12.3	12.0	12.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	6.2	5.7	6.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.0	11.4	12.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.9	3.8	2.8
22.5 to 27.4.....	11.6	12.0	11.5	32.5 or more.....	2.5	4.4	2.2
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.6	5.7	7.9	Not computed.....	1.6	3.2	1.4
32.5 or more.....	20.3	23.4	19.9	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	14.5	13.9	14.6
Not computed.....	27.3	29.7	26.9	Less than 12.5.....	2.7	1.3	2.8
Less than \$1,500.....	21.3	13.9	22.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.1	3.2	4.2
Less than 12.5.....	0.9	0.7	0.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.3	3.2	3.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.5	4.4	2.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	...	0.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.7	1.9	0.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	0.2	...	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	...	0.3	Not computed.....	1.0	...	1.1
32.5 or more.....	9.1	10.1	9.0	\$5,000 or more.....	10.9	17.1	10.1
Not computed.....	10.6	3.1	11.5	Less than 12.5.....	4.7	3.8	4.8
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	17.4	13.3	18.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.6	7.6	3.1
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.0	4.4	1.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	...	0.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.4	...	0.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	...	0.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.4	1.9	2.5	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.7	...	4.2	Not computed.....	0.1	1.3	...
32.5 or more.....	8.5	8.9	8.4	Income not reported.....	12.2	19.6	11.2
Not computed.....	1.8	2.5	1.7				

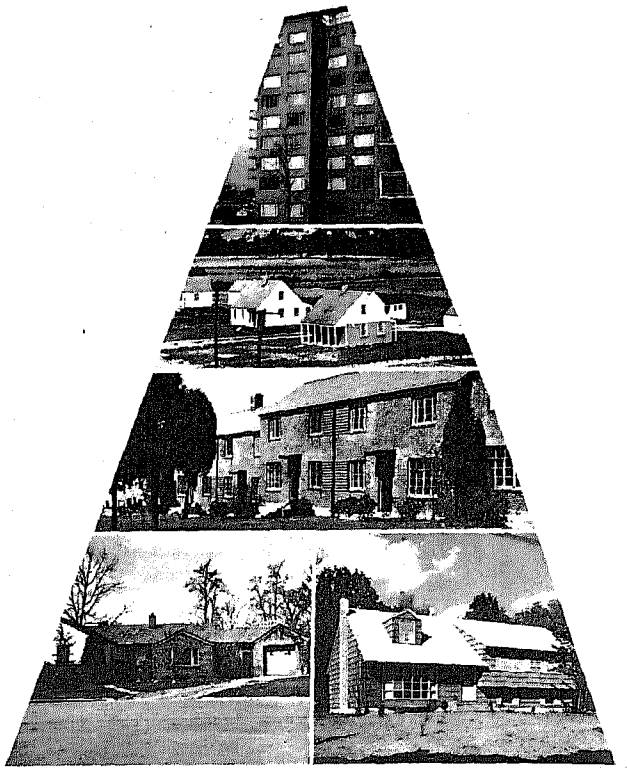
# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-30

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Tampa, Fla.

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
By cold water..	481	76	3
Private bath..	126	14	1
Private toilet..	265	62	1
Hot water..	330	25	
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	
By cold water..	476	46	
Private bath..	181	8	
Private toilet..	312	37	
Hot water..	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	16		
	1		



Prepared under the supervision of  
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 1, 1961)  
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## PREFACE

This report presents statistics on characteristics of housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and characteristics of families occupying these units. The statistics are based on special tabulations of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing taken as of April 1, 1960.

The program for presenting these data was requested by, and planned in cooperation with, the Public Housing Administration. The 139 local housing authorities and other local government agencies desiring the special tabulations entered into an agreement whereby they designated the area to be covered and paid the Bureau of the Census for the incremental cost of providing the data.

Authorization for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing was provided by the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. The law provides for decennial censuses of population and housing, and further provides that supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census may be collected after the taking of the census. The census program was designed in consultation with advisory committees and individuals from Federal agencies, private industry, universities, and local governments.

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Tampa, Florida.

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## TAMPA, FLORIDA

This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The report covers the city of Tampa.

A housing unit is considered substandard by the Public Housing Administration if it is dilapidated or lacks one or more of the following facilities: flush toilet and bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants, and hot running water.

Table A.--OCCUPANCY AND TENURE, BY COLOR  
OF OCCUPANTS: 1960

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	94,936	75,488	12,720
Owner occupied.....	60,038	55,301	4,737
Renter occupied.....	28,170	20,187	7,983
Vacant, available for rent...	3,341	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	3,387	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	15,158	7,909	7,249
Owner.....	5,842	3,880	1,962
Renter.....	9,316	4,029	5,287

As indicated in table A, approximately 17 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 20 percent of those with white households and 66 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

Description of tables.---Table 1 presents structural and occupancy characteristics of owner-occupied and renter-occupied substandard units, separately for white and nonwhite households. Separate detail is shown for units with head of household 65 years of age and over; figures for these units are also included in the figures for all occupied substandard units.

The latter part of table 1 is restricted to substandard units occupied by primary families. Households consisting of only one

person and households consisting of the head and other persons not related to him are excluded from this part of the table.

Table 2 provides statistics for substandard units occupied by primary renter families. The number of primary families paying cash rent and the number paying no cash rent are shown at the beginning of the table. The percentage distributions and medians are for cash-rent units occupied by primary families.

Tables 3 and 4 also are restricted to primary families in substandard units for which cash rent is paid.

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Interpretation of definitions.---The definitions and explanations should be interpreted in the context of the 1960 Censuses, in which data were collected by a combination of self-enumeration, direct interview, and observation by the enumerator. The definitions below are consistent with the instructions given to the enumerator for items he was to complete himself and for items not completed by the respondent on the self-enumeration form. More complete discussions are given in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas, for housing items and in 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, for population items.

Housing unit.---A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

Occupied quarters which do not qualify as housing units are classified as group quarters. They are located most frequently in institutions, hospitals, nurses' homes, rooming and boarding houses, military and other

types of barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, convents, and monasteries. Group quarters are also located in a house or apartment in which the living quarters are shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him. Group quarters are not included in the housing inventory and, therefore, are not included in this report.

In 1950, the unit of enumeration was the dwelling unit. Although the definition of the housing unit in 1960 is essentially similar to that of the dwelling unit in 1950, the housing unit definition was designed to encompass all private living quarters, whereas the dwelling unit definition did not completely cover all private living accommodations.

Occupied housing unit.--A housing unit is "occupied" if it is the usual place of residence for the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration. Included are units occupied by persons who are only temporarily absent (for example, on vacation) and units occupied by persons with no usual place of residence elsewhere.

"Vacant, available for rent" units are on the market for year-round occupancy, are in either sound or deteriorating condition, and are offered "for rent" or "for rent or sale." "Vacant, all other" units comprise units which are for sale only, dilapidated, seasonal, or held off the market for various reasons.

Color.--Occupied housing units are classified by the color of the head of the household. The color group designated as "nonwhite" consists of such races or nationalities as the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, and Malayan races. Persons of Mexican birth or descent who are not definitely of Indian or other non-white race are classified as white.

Tenure.--A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," whether or not cash rent is paid. Examples of units for which no cash rent is paid include units occupied in exchange for services rendered, units owned by relatives and occupied without payment of rent, and units occupied by sharecroppers.

Rooms.--The number of rooms is the count of whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, finished attic or basement rooms, recreation rooms, lodgers' rooms, and rooms used for offices by a person living in the unit. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms; halls, foyers, or vestibules; closets; alcoves; pantries; strip or pullman kitchens; laundry or furnace rooms; unfinished attics, basements, and other space used for storage.

Condition.--The enumerator determined the condition of the housing unit by observation, on the basis of specified criteria. Nevertheless, the application of these criteria involved some judgment on the part of the individual enumerator. The training program for enumerators was designed to minimize differences in judgment.

Sound housing is defined as that which has no defects, or only slight defects which are normally corrected during the course of regular maintenance. Examples of slight defects include: lack of paint; slight damage to porch or steps; small cracks in walls, plaster, or chimney; broken gutters or downspouts; slight wear on floors or doorsills.

Deteriorating housing needs more repair than would be provided in the course of regular maintenance. It has one or more defects of an intermediate nature that must be corrected if the unit is to continue to provide safe and adequate shelter. Examples of intermediate defects include: shaky or unsafe porch or steps; holes, open cracks, or missing materials over a small area of the floors, walls, or roof; rotted window sills or frames; deep wear on floors, stairs, or doorsills; broken or loose stair treads or missing balusters. Such defects indicate neglect which leads to serious deterioration or damage if not corrected.

Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter. It has one or more critical defects; or has a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number to require extensive repair or rebuilding; or is of inadequate original construction. Critical defects result from continued neglect or lack of repair or indicate serious damage to the structure. Examples of critical defects include: holes, open cracks or missing materials over a large area of the floors, walls,

roof, or other parts of the structure; sagging floors, walls, or roof; damage by storm or fire. Inadequate original construction includes structures built of makeshift materials and inadequately converted cellars, sheds, or garages not originally intended as living quarters.

In 1950, the enumerator classified each unit in one of two categories, not dilapidated or dilapidated, as compared with the three categories of sound, deteriorating, and dilapidated in 1960. Although the definition of "dilapidated" was the same in 1960 as in 1950, it is possible that the change in the categories introduced an element of difference between the 1960 and 1950 statistics.

Water supply.--A housing unit has "hot and cold piped water inside structure" if there is hot and cold running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. Hot water need not be supplied continuously; for example, it may be supplied only at certain times of the day, week, or year. A unit has "only cold piped water inside structure" if there is running water inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit but the water is not heated before leaving the pipes.

Units with "piped water outside structure" have no piped water available to them inside the structure but have piped water available on the same property, outdoors or in another structure.

"No piped water" refers to units for which the only source of water is a hand pump, open well, spring, cistern, etc., and units in which the occupants obtain water from a source which is not on the same property.

Toilet and bathing facilities.--A housing unit is reported as having a "flush toilet" if there is a flush toilet inside the structure and available to the occupants of the unit. "Other toilet facilities or none" includes all other toilet facilities, such as privy, chemical toilet, outside flush toilet, and no toilet facilities.

A housing unit is reported as having a "bathtub or shower" if there is a bathtub or shower permanently connected to piped water inside the structure and available to the

occupants of the unit. Units with portable bathtubs (or showers) are included with units having "no bathtub or shower."

Equipment is for "exclusive use" when it is used only by the persons in one housing unit, including any lodgers living in the unit. It is "shared" when it is used by the occupants of two or more housing units, or would be so used if a currently vacant unit were occupied.

Equipment is "inside the structure" when it is located inside the same structure as the housing unit. Such equipment may be located within the housing unit itself, or it may be in a room or part of the building used by occupants of more than one housing unit. It may even be necessary to go outdoors to reach that part of the structure in which the equipment is located. Equipment on an open porch is "outside the structure." Equipment is "inside the structure" if it is on an enclosed porch, or enclosed by partitions on an otherwise open porch.

Plumbing facilities.--The four categories under "sound" and "deteriorating" are defined as follows:

With private toilet and bath, and only cold water--with flush toilet, exclusive use; with bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; with only cold piped water inside structure.

With private toilet, no private bath--with flush toilet, exclusive use; shared or no bathtub (or shower). These units have piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold.

With piped water, no private toilet--with piped water inside structure, either hot and cold or only cold; shared or no flush toilet. These units may or may not have a bathtub (or shower).

Lacking piped water in structure--with piped water outside structure or with no piped water.

Dilapidated units are shown in two classes. Those "with private toilet and bath and hot water" are those with flush toilet, exclusive use; bathtub (or shower), exclusive use; and hot and cold piped water inside structure. All other dilapidated units are included in the category "lacking hot water, private toilet or bath."

Substandard housing unit.--A unit is defined as substandard by Public Housing Administration criteria if it is either (1) dilapidated or (2) lacks one or more of the following plumbing facilities: hot and cold piped water inside the structure, flush toilet inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit, and bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Household.--A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. Each household consists of a primary family, or a primary individual, and nonrelatives, if any.

Head of household.--The head of the household is the member reported as the head by the household respondent. However, if a married woman living with her husband is reported as the head, her husband is classified as the head for purposes of census tabulations.

Persons in household.--All persons enumerated in the 1960 Census of Population as members of the household were counted in determining the number of persons who occupied the housing unit. These persons include any lodgers, foster children, wards, and resident employees who shared the living quarters of the household head.

Persons per room.--The number of persons per room was computed for each occupied housing unit by dividing the number of persons by the number of rooms in the unit.

Nonrelatives.--A nonrelative of the head is any member of the household who is not related to the household head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Lodgers, partners, resident employees, and foster children are included in this category.

Elderly persons.--Elderly persons are men 65 years of age and over and women 62 and over. In table 1, the count is in terms of the number of elderly persons other than the household head. They may or may not be related to the household head. The first six columns show the number of units with no such person, with one, and with two or more such persons. The last six columns are restricted to units with household head 65 years of age and over cross-tabulated by the number of other elderly persons in the unit.

Primary family.--The head of the household and all persons living in the unit and related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute the primary family. A primary family consists of two or more persons. A household head with no relatives living in the unit is classified as a primary individual.

Head of primary family.--The head of the primary family, by definition, is also the head of the household. The head may be either male or female. Primary families with male head were further divided into "wife present" and "other." The classification "wife present" refers to primary families with wife reported as a member of the household.

Age of head of primary family.--The age classification was based on the age of the head in completed years.

Persons in primary family.--The head and all persons living in the unit who are related to the head were counted in determining the number of persons in the primary family. The count of persons in the primary family is smaller than the count of persons in the household for households containing nonrelatives of the head.

Minors in primary family.--As defined by the Public Housing Administration, a minor is an unmarried member of a primary family under 21 years of age who is not considered the head of the household.

Rent.--Contract rent is the rent agreed upon regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The rent may be paid by persons not living in the unit--for example, a welfare agency. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels such as wood, coal, and oil if these items are paid for in addition to contract rent. Thus, gross rent eliminates rent differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of heat and utilities as part of the rental payment.

Contract rent and gross rent data exclude primary families in units for which no cash rent is paid.

Median rent is the theoretical amount which divides the distribution into two equal

parts--one-half of the units with rents below this amount and one-half with rents exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" units were excluded.

In Volumes I to VI and in the reports on Census Tracts, based on the 1960 Census of Housing, farm units in rural territory were excluded from the rent tabulations. If any rural territory is covered in this report, however, the rent data did not exclude farm units.

Family income.--The income data in this report are for primary renter families occupying substandard housing units on a cash-rent basis. Information on income for the preceding calendar year was requested from persons 14 years old and over. Total income for the family was obtained by adding the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income, self-employment income, and other income. Wage or salary income is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It represents the amount received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, etc. Self-employment income is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account. Other income includes money income received from such sources as net rents, interest, dividends, Social Security benefits, pensions, veterans' payments, unemployment insurance, and public assistance or other governmental payments, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. Not included as income are money received from the sale of property, unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property, the value of income "in kind," withdrawals of bank deposits, money borrowed, tax refunds, and gifts and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments. Although the time period covered by the income statistics was the preceding calendar year, the composition of the families refers to the time of enumeration. For most of the families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout the preceding calendar year.

If the area included rural territory, families living on farms on a cash-rent basis are included in the income data.

Median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal parts--one-half of the families with incomes below this amount and one-half with incomes exceeding this amount. In the computation of the median, the "not reported" families were excluded.

In table 3, families reporting "no money income" and families reporting a net loss are included in the lowest income interval. Families for whom income was not reported or was incomplete are classified as "not reported." Median income is shown for all families and separately for families consisting of three or four persons.

Gross rent as percentage of income.--The yearly gross rent (monthly gross rent times 12) is expressed as a percentage of the total income for the primary family. The percentage is computed separately for each family.

In table 4, the "not computed" category for a particular income level consists of primary families whose gross rent was not reported; for the lowest income level it also includes families with no income or a net loss. The "not computed" category for all income levels combined is made up of these families plus the families whose income was not reported.

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

Data presented in this report were collected in the decennial enumeration in April 1960 and, in most of the areas for which these special reports are prepared, by supplemental enumeration of designated families in late 1960 or early 1961.

Table A and table 1 were prepared by tabulating data collected for all housing units and all households during the decennial enumeration for the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Data on gross rent and family income presented in tables 2, 3, and 4 were collected for a 25-percent sample of households in the decennial enumeration. In those cases in which a larger sample than 25 percent was needed to yield acceptable reliability, additional families were selected for supplemental enumeration.

## SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Tables 2, 3, and 4 for both white and nonwhite families were prepared from data collected on a sample basis during the 1960 Census. Consequently, the percentage distributions for both white and nonwhite families in these tables are subject to sampling variability. The reliability of these estimated percentages is discussed below.

Caution should be exercised in using the tables, even those based on all units. The data are subject in varying degree to biases of nonreporting, particularly when the percent of "not reported" cases is high, and to errors of response. Factors affecting the accuracy of enumeration include the respondent's knowledge of the facts and the ability of the enumerator to obtain accurate information on such items as income, rent, and plumbing facilities. The regular 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to these response errors and biases.

Although the figures shown in tables 1 and A are based on the same data as the forthcoming 1960 Census tabulations of these items, they may differ slightly from those to be published as part of the census because of differences in processing and compiling.

Because of sampling variability, percentage distributions shown in tables 2, 3, and 4 for total renter families and for both white and nonwhite renter families may differ from those that would have been obtained from all instead of from a sample of units. The absolute numbers appearing at the head of each table are based on all units rather than a sample and as such are not subject to sampling variability.

The magnitude of the sampling variability of a percentage depends, in general, both on the value of the percentage and the size of the base of the percentage. Estimates of reliability are shown in table B for percentages with bases of substandard housing units occupied by white and nonwhite renter primary families, and in table C for percentages with bases of total renter primary families in substandard housing units. The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, variations that occur by chance because only a sample of the housing units were surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage obtained from a complete census would be less than one standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Table B.—STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF WHITE AND NONWHITE RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

Estimated percentage	White or nonwhite	Estimated percentage	White or nonwhite
1 or 99.....	0.5	10 or 90.....	1.5
2 or 98.....	0.7	25 or 75.....	2.2
5 or 95.....	1.1	50.....	2.5

Illustration: For estimates of a characteristic reported for 10.0 percent of the white renter primary families living in substandard housing units, the standard error shown in table B is 1.5 percent. This means that the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census would be less than 1.5 percent; that is, it would lie between 8.5 and 11.5 percent. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 3.0 percent.

Table C.—STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGE FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL RENTER PRIMARY FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
5 or 95.....	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7
10 or 90.....	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.7
25 or 75.....	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8
50.....	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.9

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 0.6 percent. This standard error of 0.6 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

The estimates of standard error shown in the above tables are not directly applicable to differences obtained by subtracting one percentage from another. The standard error of an observed difference between two percentages depends on the standard error of each of them and the correlation between them. As a rule of thumb, an approximation to the standard error of the difference between two estimated percentages (which usually overstates the true standard error) can be obtained by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of the two percentages.

Reliability of medians in tables 2 and 3.--The tables on income and rent present estimates of medians based on a sample. The sampling variability of a median depends on the size of the base and the nature of the distribution from which the median is derived.

A useful method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine a range or interval, within which there is a high degree of confidence that the true median lies. The upper and lower points

of the interval, the confidence limits, are obtained by adding to and subtracting from the estimated median a factor times the standard error of the median. For most situations the two-standard-error confidence limits, constructed by using two as the factor, yield a sufficiently high degree of confidence. There are about 95 chances out of 100 that a median based on complete enumeration would be within the confidence intervals so established.

An approximation to the confidence limits of the median based on sample data may be estimated as follows: (1) From table B or C, as is appropriate, determine the standard error for a 50-percent characteristic, (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1. Values corresponding to the resulting percentages from step 2 are then determined from the distribution of the characteristic. Allowance must first be made for persons not reporting on the characteristic. An approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limit may be determined by adding and subtracting twice the standard error in step 2.

Illustration: For purposes of this illustration, suppose the income for the white renter primary families in substandard housing units is distributed according to Column b below. The median income for the illustrative distribution is \$2,170. The approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limits for the median is determined as follows: (1) The standard error of a 50-percent characteristic of the white renter primary families in substandard housing units from table B is about 2.5 percent, (2) twice the standard error added to and subtracted from 50 percent

yields the percentage limits 45.0 and 55.0. The incomes corresponding to the percentage limits (see Column d), in this case \$1,900 and \$2,550, were obtained from the distribution of the characteristic in Column a and are the two-standard-error confidence limits. To obtain these values it was first necessary to prorate those not reporting on family income to the several classes of income according to the detail of those who had reported (see Column c). Secondly, it was necessary to interpolate within the \$250 income class interval (\$1,750 to \$1,999). Thus for example, the lower confidence limit, \$1,900, was obtained by adding to \$1,750 the interpolated value  $\frac{45.0 - 40.6}{7.3}$  times \$250, or approximately \$150. The upper confidence limit is found in a similar manner.

Family income class interval (a)	Percent- age (b)	Prorated percent- age (c)	Cumulative percent- age (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	18.8	18.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.7	15.6	100.0
Not reported.....	12.3	...	100.0

Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	5,842	3,880	1,962	9,316	4,029	5,287	2,052	1,590	462	1,733	1,121	612
ROOMS												
1 room.....	196	185	11	2,104	1,335	769	105	101	4	555	480	75
2 rooms.....	550	525	25	1,155	809	346	309	302	7	316	263	53
3 rooms.....	680	549	131	1,585	625	960	296	266	30	262	141	121
4 rooms.....	1,530	937	593	2,462	627	1,835	474	337	137	335	128	207
5 rooms.....	1,469	882	587	1,260	370	890	433	293	140	165	67	98
6 rooms.....	917	536	381	544	200	344	271	183	88	71	29	42
7 rooms.....	310	161	149	121	36	85	105	66	39	19	8	11
8 rooms or more.....	190	105	85	85	27	58	59	42	17	10	5	5
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	927	713	214	2,473	1,947	526	333	266	67	620	575	45
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	4,821	3,107	1,714	6,756	2,034	4,722	1,683	1,298	385	1,093	533	560
Piped water outside structure.....	36	22	14	21	11	10	15	8	7	3	1	2
No piped water.....	58	38	20	66	37	29	21	18	3	17	12	5
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	4,984	3,130	1,854	6,062	1,892	4,170	1,604	1,173	431	920	422	498
Flush toilet, shared.....	334	290	44	2,989	1,937	1,032	158	145	13	733	643	90
Other toilet facilities or none.....	524	460	64	265	180	85	290	272	18	80	56	24
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	4,672	2,898	1,774	5,644	1,786	3,858	1,470	1,057	413	817	372	445
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	331	286	45	2,986	1,984	1,002	160	148	12	745	661	84
No bathtub or shower.....	839	696	143	686	259	427	422	385	37	171	88	83
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	2,809	2,100	709	2,956	1,805	1,151	1,077	928	149	656	562	94
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	2,076	1,429	647	1,452	543	909	670	539	131	202	126	76
With private toilet, no private bath.....	184	160	24	143	77	66	85	79	6	44	35	9
With piped water, no private toilet.....	522	489	33	1,345	1,178	167	307	297	10	409	400	9
Lacking piped water in structure.....	27	22	5	16	7	9	15	13	2	1	1	...
Deteriorating.....	1,707	1,013	694	3,465	1,378	2,087	571	409	162	620	375	245
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	1,391	765	626	2,188	608	1,580	438	292	146	327	140	187
With private toilet, no private bath.....	112	86	26	147	30	117	49	45	4	31	9	22
With piped water, no private toilet.....	174	145	29	1,095	718	377	72	65	7	255	222	33
Lacking piped water in structure.....	30	17	13	35	22	13	12	7	5	7	4	3
Dilapidated.....	1,326	767	559	2,895	846	2,049	404	253	151	457	184	273
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	576	397	179	556	387	169	163	106	57	55	41	14
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	750	370	380	2,339	499	1,880	241	147	94	402	143	259
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	1,497	1,191	306	3,335	2,026	1,309	890	760	130	1,105	840	265
2 persons.....	1,707	1,215	492	2,162	859	1,303	747	591	156	412	215	197
3 persons.....	883	533	350	1,174	390	784	214	132	82	115	40	75
4 persons.....	632	404	228	912	303	609	93	59	34	51	16	35
5 persons.....	405	217	188	606	183	423	55	25	30	18	3	15
6 persons.....	285	157	128	431	132	299	28	13	15	9	4	5
7 persons.....	160	77	83	265	47	219	9	4	5	10	2	8
8 persons.....	109	38	71	182	46	136	6	3	3	4	1	3
9 persons or more.....	164	48	116	248	43	205	10	3	7	9	...	9
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	3,899	2,653	1,246	4,095	1,643	2,452	1,693	1,306	387	1,015	570	445
0.76 to 1.00.....	1,113	785	328	3,203	1,767	1,436	286	241	45	644	521	123
1.01 to 1.50.....	510	277	233	987	308	679	38	16	22	33	9	24
1.51 or more.....	320	165	155	1,031	311	720	35	27	8	41	21	20
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	4,755	3,099	1,656	8,664	3,731	4,933	1,398	1,080	318	1,463	974	489
1.....	1,029	745	284	617	285	332	618	486	132	261	141	120
2 or more.....	58	36	22	35	13	22	36	24	12	9	6	3
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	5,385	3,692	1,693	8,406	3,882	4,524	1,911	1,514	397	1,614	1,094	520
1 or more.....	457	188	269	910	147	763	141	76	65	119	27	92



Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960--Con.

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	4,126	2,588	1,538	5,512	1,917	3,595	1,079	779	300	537	260	277
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	1,676	1,183	493	2,029	805	1,224	732	572	160	370	201	169
3 persons.....	816	510	306	1,052	385	667	179	113	66	88	37	51
4 persons.....	578	380	198	822	294	528	75	49	26	39	14	25
5 persons.....	374	205	169	556	175	381	45	23	22	11	1	10
6 persons.....	269	154	115	404	126	278	25	12	13	7	4	3
7 persons.....	153	73	80	246	45	201	9	4	5	10	2	8
8 persons or more.....	260	83	177	403	87	316	14	6	8	12	1	11
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	1,921	1,341	580	2,079	819	1,260	853	661	192	398	216	182
1 minor.....	765	467	298	1,086	389	697	132	77	55	86	32	54
2 minors.....	530	338	192	818	323	495	43	21	22	25	7	18
3 minors.....	321	181	140	565	163	402	29	12	17	7	3	4
4 minors.....	251	144	107	384	111	273	13	6	7	6	1	5
5 minors.....	150	66	84	239	47	192	4	1	3	7	1	6
6 minors or more.....	188	51	137	341	65	276	5	1	4	8	...	8
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	3,128	2,040	1,088	4,168	1,564	2,604	764	577	187	355	185	170
Other.....	229	139	90	282	91	191	74	55	19	56	23	33
Female.....	769	409	360	1,062	262	800	241	147	94	126	52	74
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	26	17	9	124	64	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	1,172	706	466	3,037	946	2,091	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	1,849	1,086	763	1,814	647	1,167	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	1,079	779	300	537	260	277	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.--GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT, FOR RENTER SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY PRIMARY FAMILIES: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	5,512	1,917	3,595	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	5,317	1,775	3,542	Rent paid: Number.....	5,317	1,775	3,542
No cash rent.....	195	142	53	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	2.7	5.4	1.4
Rent paid: Number.....	5,317	1,775	3,542	\$15 to \$19.....	7.4	9.4	6.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	13.0	18.8	10.2
Less than \$20.....	2.1	3.0	1.7	\$25 to \$29.....	14.1	14.8	13.7
\$20 to \$24.....	3.2	4.3	2.6	\$30 to \$34.....	26.5	20.7	29.3
\$25 to \$29.....	5.4	8.1	4.0	\$35 to \$39.....	9.6	8.6	10.2
\$30 to \$34.....	8.5	9.9	7.8	\$40 to \$44.....	18.7	11.8	22.0
\$35 to \$39.....	9.7	12.6	8.3	\$45 to \$49.....	4.6	7.3	3.3
\$40 to \$44.....	26.7	25.3	27.4	\$50 to \$59.....	1.1	1.1	1.2
\$45 to \$49.....	19.2	11.3	23.2	\$60 or more.....	0.7	0.8	0.7
\$50 to \$54.....	9.7	9.2	9.9	Not reported.....	1.6	1.3	1.7
\$55 to \$59.....	3.2	2.4	3.5	Median.....dollars..	42	40	42
\$60 or more.....	1.0	1.6	0.7				
Not reported.....	11.4	12.4	10.9				
Median.....dollars..	55	52	57				

Table 3.—FAMILY INCOME BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:							
Number.....	5,317	1,775	3,542	3 or 4 persons.....	31.1	33.3	30.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	3.1	1.6	3.8
Less than \$1,000.....	9.6	10.5	9.2	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.1	2.4	1.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8.2	8.6	8.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.6	1.6	3.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9.3	7.0	10.4	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.6	4.6	3.5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10.9	10.5	11.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.4	3.2	3.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.2	9.9	10.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.1	3.2	3.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.5	7.5	9.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.6	3.0	2.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.8	6.7	8.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.1	4.6	2.4
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	10.1	11.9	9.2	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.9	3.5	2.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.0	7.3	6.9	\$6,000 or more.....	1.4	2.7	0.7
\$6,000 or more.....	5.2	8.1	3.8	Not reported.....	3.3	3.0	3.5
Not reported.....	13.2	12.1	13.7	5 persons or more.....	30.3	23.7	33.6
2 persons.....	38.6	43.0	36.4	Less than \$1,000.....	1.0	1.1	0.9
Less than \$1,000.....	5.6	7.8	4.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.9	1.1	2.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.2	5.1	3.8	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.1	1.1	2.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.6	4.3	4.7	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.5	1.9	2.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.8	4.0	5.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.9	2.7	4.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.9	4.0	2.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.8	1.3	3.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.6	3.0	2.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.6	1.6	3.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.6	2.2	2.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.9	3.2	4.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.1	4.0	2.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.5	1.9	2.8
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.6	1.9	1.4	\$6,000 or more.....	3.3	4.3	2.8
\$6,000 or more.....	0.5	1.1	0.2	Not reported.....	3.7	3.5	3.8
Not reported.....	6.1	5.6	6.4	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	2,760	2,870	2,680
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,880	3,270	2,640

Table 4.—GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:							
Number.....	5,317	1,775	3,542	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	18.7	17.5	19.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	0.5	0.8	0.5
Less than 12.5.....	9.6	15.0	6.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.9	2.4	1.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	14.4	15.3	13.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.1	6.5	5.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	13.8	14.0	13.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.5	3.8	6.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	11.4	11.6	11.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.7	2.2	2.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.8	7.0	8.3	32.5 or more.....	0.9	1.3	0.7
32.5 or more.....	23.5	17.5	26.5	Not computed.....	1.1	0.5	1.4
Not computed.....	19.4	19.6	19.4	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	17.9	18.5	17.5
Less than \$1,500.....	17.8	19.1	17.3	Less than 12.5.....	1.7	2.7	1.2
Less than 12.5.....	1.4	1.6	1.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.3	7.8	7.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	0.5	0.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.3	5.1	5.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.3	0.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.9	1.3	2.1
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.4	1.1	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	...	0.7
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.7	1.6	0.2	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	12.5	10.5	13.5	Not computed.....	1.2	1.6	1.0
Not computed.....	2.2	3.5	1.7	\$5,000 or more.....	12.2	15.3	10.6
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	20.2	17.5	21.5	Less than 12.5.....	5.9	9.6	4.0
Less than 12.5.....	0.1	0.3	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.2	3.8	4.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	0.8	0.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.0	0.5	1.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.0	1.6	0.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.1	0.3	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.6	5.1	2.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.1	0.3	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.0	3.0	4.5	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	10.0	5.6	12.3	Not computed.....	0.9	0.8	0.9
Not computed.....	0.8	1.1	0.7	Income not reported.....	13.2	12.1	13.7