

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-51

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR  
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

## Joliet, Ill., and Vicinity

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

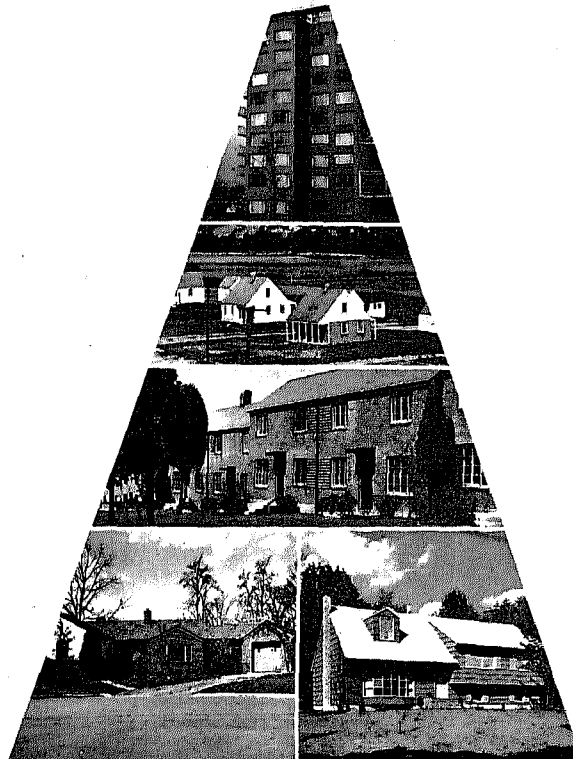
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177
Hot water.....	451	76
Private bath..	126	14
Water toilet..	265	62
Plumbed water..	330	25
.....	1,332	108
Hot water..	476	46
Private bath..	181	8
Water toilet..	312	37
Plumbed water..	363	17
.....	1,434	21
.....	181	3
.....	953	1
.....	648	
.....	919	
.....	551	
.....	455	
.....	340	
.....	305	
.....	229	
.....	16	





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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 Joliet.

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

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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		
5. Florence	43. Marietta		
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		
	49. Honolulu		
	ILLINOIS		
	50. Decatur		
	51. Joliet and vicinity		
	52. Rock Island		
	INDIANA		
	53. Hammond		
	KANSAS		
	54. Kansas City		
	KENTUCKY		
	55. Glasgow		
	LOUISIANA		
	56. Abbeville		
	57. Baton Rouge area		
	58. Church Point		
	59. Crowley		
	60. Lake Arthur		
	61. Lake Charles and vicinity		
	62. New Orleans		
	63. Opelousas and vicinity		
	64. Ville Platte		
	MAINE		
	65. Portland		
	MARYLAND		
	66. Baltimore		
	MASSACHUSETTS		
	67. Boston		
	68. New Bedford		
	69. Revere		
	MINNESOTA		
	73. Duluth		
	74. Minneapolis		
	75. St. Paul		
	MISSISSIPPI		
	76. Gulfport and vicinity		
	77. Meridian		
	78. Moss Point		
	79. Pascagoula and vicinity		
	80. Vicksburg		
	MISSOURI		
	81. Columbia		
	82. Kansas City		
	83. Mexico		
	84. Moberly		
	85. St. Louis		
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	86. Reno and vicinity		
	NEW JERSEY		
	87. Atlantic City		
	88. Bayonne		
	89. Camden		
	90. Edison Township		
	91. Hoboken		
	92. Jersey City		
	93. Morristown		
	94. Newark		
	95. Princeton		
	96. Trenton		
	97. Union City		
	NEW YORK		
	98. Albany		
	99. Buffalo		
	100. Freeport		
	101. Syracuse		
	102. Tuckahoe		
	NORTH CAROLINA		
	103. Durham		
	104. Wilmington		
	105. Wilson		
	106. Winston-Salem		
	PENNSYLVANIA		
	110. Meadville		
	RHODE ISLAND		
	111. Newport		
	112. Woonsocket and vicinity		
	TENNESSEE		
	113. Dyersburg		
	114. Gallatin		
	115. Knoxville		
	116. Lebanon		
	117. Memphis		
	118. Morristown		
	119. Nashville and vicinity		
	120. Newbern		
	TEXAS		
	121. Austin		
	122. Borger		
	123. Corpus Christi		
	124. Dallas		
	125. Denison		
	126. El Paso		
	127. Fort Worth		
	128. Galveston		
	129. Gladewater and vicinity		
	130. Harlingen		
	131. Houston		
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	133. San Antonio		
	134. Wichita Falls		
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	138. Wheeling		
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	ARKANSAS		
	12. Little Rock		
	13. Texarkana		
	CALIFORNIA		
	14. Bakersfield		
	15. Fresno and vicinity		
	16. Los Angeles		
	17. Pasadena		
	18. San Francisco		
	19. Stockton area		
	COLORADO		
	20. Denver		
	CONNECTICUT		
	21. Bridgeport		
	22. New Haven		
	23. Stamford		
	24. Stratford		
	FLORIDA		
	25. Daytona Beach		
	26. Fort Lauderdale and vicinity		
	27. Miami and vicinity		
	28. Orlando		
	29. St. Petersburg		
	30. Tampa		
	GEORGIA		
	31. Americus and vicinity		
	32. Athens area		
	33. Atlanta		
	34. Augusta		
	35. Bainbridge area		
	36. Brunswick and vicinity		
	37. Cedartown and vicinity		
	38. Columbus		

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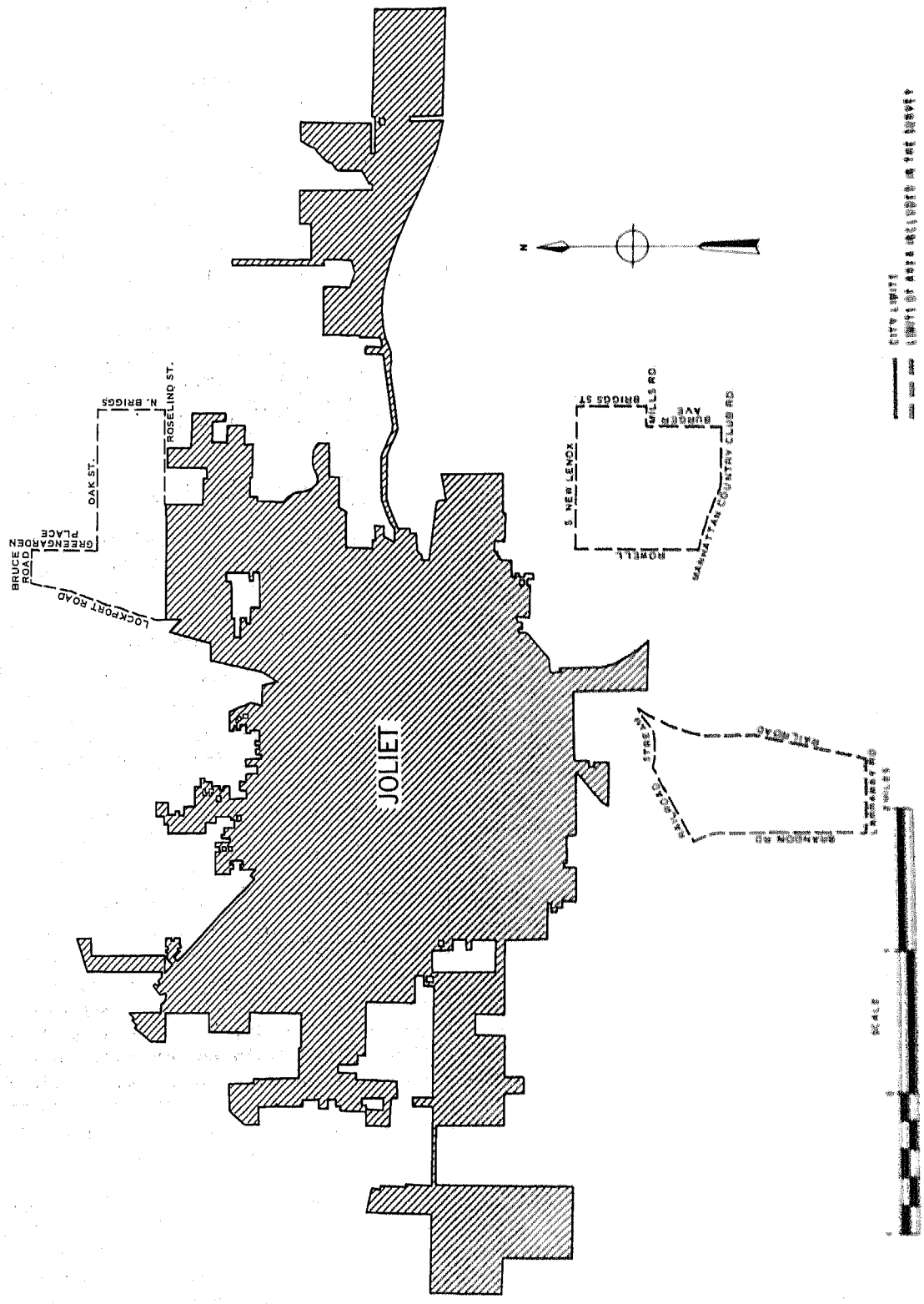
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SPECIAL REPORT FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITY  
 JOLIET, ILLINOIS AND VICINITY  
 APRIL 1960



## JOLIET, ILLINOIS, 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.....	22,441	19,468	1,851
Owner occupied.....	13,497	12,635	862
Renter occupied.....	7,822	6,833	989
Vacant, available for rent...	614	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	508	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	3,556	2,347	1,209
Owner.....	1,180	720	460
Renter.....	2,376	1,627	749

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, 24 percent of those with white households and 76 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	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9
5 or 95.....	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
10 or 90.....	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
25 or 75.....	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
50.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	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 1.0 percent. This standard error of 1.0 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

52  
53  
54

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.....	1,180	720	460	2,376	1,627	749	360	302	58	364	319	43
ROOMS												
1 room.....	11	9	2	638	541	97	6	5	1	146	131	15
2 rooms.....	37	12	25	268	175	93	9	8	1	44	39	5
3 rooms.....	96	56	40	502	295	207	30	24	6	65	54	11
4 rooms.....	300	175	125	545	312	233	78	68	10	52	42	10
5 rooms.....	364	236	128	259	185	74	120	100	20	37	34	3
6 rooms.....	215	134	81	119	86	33	72	61	11	14	13	1
7 rooms.....	79	48	31	31	25	6	20	15	5	3	3	...
8 rooms or more.....	78	50	28	14	8	6	25	21	4	3	3	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	316	270	46	1,205	1,036	169	112	104	8	204	194	10
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	457	356	101	755	520	235	181	165	16	128	112	16
Piped water outside structure.....	20	9	11	22	7	15	6	4	2	1	1	...
No piped water.....	387	85	302	394	64	330	61	29	32	31	12	19
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	539	467	72	862	673	189	222	208	14	128	116	12
Flush toilet, shared.....	68	52	16	958	817	141	24	21	3	183	172	11
Other toilet facilities or none.....	573	201	372	556	137	419	114	73	41	53	31	22
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	390	320	70	403	310	93	147	135	12	59	57	2
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	63	51	12	943	813	130	20	19	1	183	171	12
No bathtub or shower.....	727	349	378	1,030	504	526	193	148	45	122	91	31
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	432	335	97	837	713	125	157	152	5	151	142	9
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	124	108	16	75	67	8	59	58	1	18	17	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	87	87	...	151	141	10	42	42	...	29	29	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	118	97	21	579	492	88	39	37	2	101	94	7
Lacking piped water in structure.....	103	43	60	32	13	19	17	15	2	3	2	1
Deteriorating.....	387	197	190	812	560	252	105	79	26	137	123	14
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	72	49	23	87	59	28	30	22	8	14	14	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	71	67	4	195	148	47	34	32	2	25	21	4
With piped water, no private toilet.....	93	52	41	407	329	78	21	17	4	91	86	5
Lacking piped water in structure.....	151	29	122	123	24	99	20	8	12	7	2	5
Dilapidated.....	361	188	173	727	354	372	98	71	27	76	54	22
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	139	118	21	178	144	33	41	39	2	18	18	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	222	70	152	549	210	339	57	32	25	58	36	22
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	240	193	47	911	750	161	133	118	15	257	228	29
2 persons.....	295	215	80	413	295	118	138	116	22	70	62	8
3 persons.....	176	104	72	304	210	94	45	34	11	20	18	2
4 persons.....	133	78	55	228	149	79	20	18	2	8	5	3
5 persons.....	77	39	38	189	89	100	9	6	3	5	5	...
6 persons.....	97	47	50	140	72	68	7	5	2	3	1	2
7 persons.....	53	22	31	75	32	43	4	3	1	1	...	1
8 persons.....	49	9	40	55	13	42	3	2	1	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	60	13	47	61	17	44	1	...	1	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	736	532	204	811	599	212	318	270	48	196	173	23
0.76 to 1.00.....	196	107	89	984	778	206	32	24	8	157	139	18
1.01 to 1.50.....	147	60	87	294	147	147	7	6	1	4	2	2
1.51 or more.....	101	21	80	287	103	184	3	2	1	7	5	2
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	986	572	414	2,277	1,551	726	233	196	37	309	270	39
1.....	189	144	45	92	72	20	125	104	21	52	46	6
2 or more.....	5	4	1	7	4	3	2	...	...	3	3	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,108	690	418	2,288	1,585	703	338	288	50	355	311	44
1 or more.....	72	30	42	88	42	46	22	14	8	9	8	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.....	913	515	398	1,421	853	568	214	174	40	102	86	16
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	291	215	76	387	279	108	135	111	24	69	61	8
3 persons.....	173	103	70	297	206	91	40	34	6	16	14	2
4 persons.....	122	72	50	232	149	83	15	13	2	10	6	4
5 persons.....	77	38	39	183	87	96	9	6	3	4	4	...
6 persons.....	94	44	50	134	72	62	8	5	3	2	1	1
7 persons.....	50	21	29	75	32	43	3	3	...	1	...	1
8 persons or more.....	106	22	84	113	28	85	4	2	2	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	375	280	95	397	299	98	171	144	27	82	73	9
1 minor.....	129	69	60	289	191	98	25	20	5	11	8	3
2 minors.....	121	64	57	239	148	91	9	5	4	5	3	2
3 minors.....	68	32	36	178	91	87	4	3	1	3	2	1
4 minors.....	84	38	46	124	60	64	1	...	1	...	...	...
5 minors.....	45	14	31	76	34	42	2	2	...	1	...	1
6 minors or more.....	91	18	73	118	30	88	2	...	2	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	688	367	321	1,114	693	421	125	97	28	66	54	12
Other.....	78	61	17	69	52	17	32	29	3	11	10	1
Female.....	147	87	60	238	108	130	57	48	9	25	22	3
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	39	27	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	344	123	221	899	490	409	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	354	217	137	381	250	131	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	214	174	40	102	86	16	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	1,421	853	568	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,333	793	540	Rent paid: Number.....	1,333	793	540
No cash rent.....	88	60	28	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	4.3	4.3	4.2
Rent paid: Number.....	1,333	793	540	\$25 to \$29.....	6.2	6.4	5.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	7.7	6.4	10.1
Less than \$40.....	3.8	4.3	2.9	\$35 to \$39.....	11.5	11.4	11.8
\$40 to \$44.....	3.3	2.9	4.2	\$40 to \$44.....	17.4	13.9	23.5
\$45 to \$49.....	6.0	6.1	5.9	\$45 to \$49.....	10.0	10.0	10.1
\$50 to \$54.....	6.3	6.1	6.7	\$50 to \$59.....	14.3	12.2	18.0
\$55 to \$59.....	11.7	12.1	10.9	\$60 to \$69.....	11.5	11.1	12.2
\$60 to \$69.....	24.8	21.8	30.3	\$70 to \$79.....	6.6	9.3	1.7
\$70 to \$74.....	9.2	9.6	8.4	\$80 or more.....	7.3	11.4	...
\$75 to \$79.....	7.2	7.8	5.9	Not reported.....	3.2	3.6	2.5
\$80 to \$99.....	13.2	11.4	16.4	Median.....dollars..	45	47	43
\$100 or more.....	4.2	6.1	0.8				
Not reported.....	10.3	11.8	7.6				
Median.....dollars..	65	65	65				

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.....	37.3	39.7	33.2
Number.....	1,333	793	540	Less than \$1,500.....	4.2	2.9	6.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.4	0.7	5.5
Less than \$1,500.....	13.3	9.3	20.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.6	2.1	3.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.6	1.1	10.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.0	1.4	2.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9.3	7.1	13.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.5	2.5	2.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.5	4.6	7.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.3	1.8	0.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.3	7.5	9.7	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.4	2.1	2.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.7	4.3	5.5	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.5	1.4	1.7
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	7.0	7.1	6.7	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6.5	8.3	3.4
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6.5	6.8	5.9	\$6,000 or more.....	8.7	12.2	2.5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	16.2	19.6	10.1	Not reported.....	3.2	4.3	1.3
\$6,000 or more.....	18.1	24.7	6.3	5 persons or more.....	36.9	28.9	51.2
Not reported.....	6.5	7.9	4.2	Less than \$1,500.....	3.9	1.4	8.4
2 persons.....	25.8	31.4	15.6	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.5	...	4.2
Less than \$1,500.....	5.2	5.0	5.4	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.8	2.9	8.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.7	0.4	1.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.4	1.4	4.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.8	2.1	1.3	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.7	2.5	5.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.1	1.8	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.6	1.4	4.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.1	2.5	1.3	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.1	3.2	2.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.8	1.1	0.4	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.8	2.5	3.4
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.5	1.8	0.8	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6.0	6.4	5.0
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.1	2.8	0.8	\$6,000 or more.....	4.8	6.1	2.5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.8	5.0	1.7	Not reported.....	1.3	1.1	1.7
\$6,000 or more.....	4.6	6.4	1.3	Median income:			
Not reported.....	2.1	2.5	1.3	All families.....dollars..	4,080	4,870	2,830
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,430	5,340	2,960

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:				\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	13.0	11.8	15.1
Number.....	1,333	793	540	Less than 12.5.....	0.2	0.4	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.3	1.1	1.7
Less than 12.5.....	17.9	23.2	8.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.0	2.8	3.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	19.1	21.8	14.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.9	4.3	5.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	13.5	13.9	12.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.6	1.1	2.5
22.5 to 27.4.....	10.8	8.9	14.3	32.5 or more.....	1.0	1.1	0.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.6	3.6	9.2	Not computed.....	1.0	1.1	0.8
32.5 or more.....	20.9	14.3	32.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	13.5	13.9	12.6
Not computed.....	12.2	14.3	8.4	Less than 12.5.....	1.1	1.1	1.3
Less than \$1,500.....	13.3	9.3	20.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.5	6.1	4.6
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	...	0.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.9	5.0	4.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	0.7	0.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	0.7	0.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.1	...	0.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	...	0.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	0.4	1.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	...	0.8	Not computed.....	1.0	1.1	0.8
32.5 or more.....	8.8	5.7	14.3	\$5,000 or more.....	34.3	44.3	16.4
Not computed.....	2.4	2.5	2.1	Less than 12.5.....	15.5	21.1	5.5
\$1,500 to \$2,999.....	19.4	12.9	31.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	11.6	13.9	7.6
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.3	5.4	2.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.8	2.5	0.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.1	0.7	1.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.6	1.1	5.5	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.6	2.5	5.5	Not computed.....	1.1	1.4	0.4
32.5 or more.....	11.1	7.5	17.6	Income not reported.....	6.5	7.8	4.2
Not computed.....	1.0	1.1	0.8				



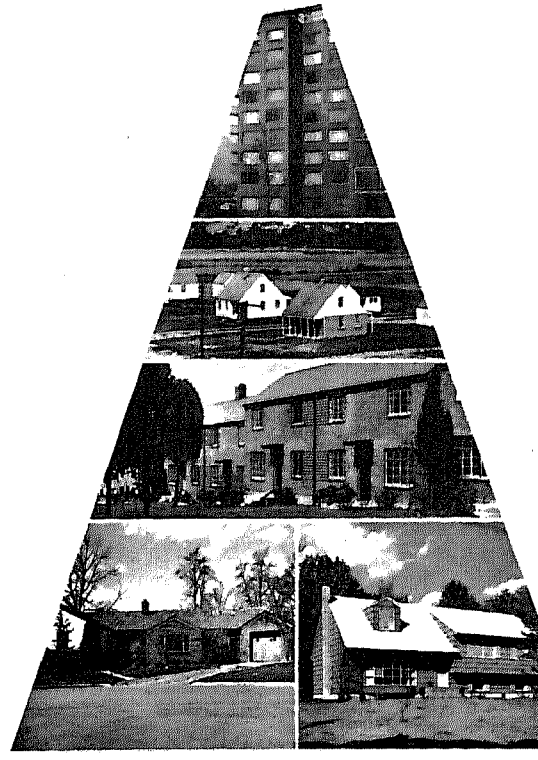
# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-52

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Rock Island, Ill.

Sound.....	1,172	177
Hot water.....	451	76
Private bath..	126	14
Waste toilet..	265	62
Plumbed water..	330	25
.....	1,332	108
Hot water.....	476	46
Private bath..	181	8
Waste toilet..	312	37
Plumbed water..	363	17
.....	1,421	21
.....	481	1
.....	953	
.....	648	
.....	919	
.....	551	
.....	455	
.....	340	
.....	305	
.....	229	
.....	167	



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)  
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 Rock Island, Illinois.

## 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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II	Metropolitan Housing	II	Subject Reports
III	City Blocks	III	Selected Area Reports
IV	Components of Inventory Change	IV	Summary and Analytical Report
V	Residential Finance		
VI	Rural Housing		
Series HC(S1)	Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities		
Series PHC(1)	Census Tracts (containing population and housing data)		

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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## ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

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 Rock Island.

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.....	17,154	15,865	711
Owner occupied.....	10,230	9,929	301
Renter occupied.....	6,346	5,936	410
Vacant, available for rent...	267	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	311	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,288	1,967	321
Owner.....	462	384	78
Renter.....	1,826	1,583	243

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, 27 percent of those with white households and 59 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 nonwhite 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 the white families, however, these tables were prepared from data collected on a sample basis. Consequently, the percentage distributions for the white 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 nonwhite renter primary families in April 1960 and a sample of those occupied by the white 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 the white 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 the white 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	White	Estimated percentage	White
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

If the percentage of white 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 the white families. The standard error is 1.2 percent, as found in table C on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for the white 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.....	462	384	78	1,826	1,583	243	158	147	11	340	324	16
ROOMS												
1 room.....	11	10	1	455	420	35	4	4	...	126	121	5
2 rooms.....	22	21	1	470	413	57	12	12	...	96	93	3
3 rooms.....	75	66	9	430	374	56	31	29	2	67	62	5
4 rooms.....	115	97	18	252	215	37	34	30	4	32	29	3
5 rooms.....	121	101	20	139	97	42	39	36	3	11	11	...
6 rooms.....	60	46	14	53	43	10	18	17	1	6	6	...
7 rooms.....	33	24	9	19	13	6	9	8	1	2	2	...
8 rooms or more.....	25	19	6	8	8	...	11	11	...	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	222	192	30	1,367	1,250	117	75	72	3	264	256	8
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	218	170	48	404	278	126	80	72	8	62	54	8
Piped water outside structure.....	2	2	...	24	24	...	1	1	...	2	2	...
No piped water.....	20	20	...	31	31	...	2	2	...	12	12	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	295	230	65	548	426	122	92	84	8	76	67	9
Flush toilet, shared.....	97	85	12	1,193	1,075	118	49	47	2	248	241	7
Other toilet facilities or none.....	70	69	1	85	82	3	17	16	1	16	16	...
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	152	120	32	222	177	45	43	40	3	25	23	2
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	108	95	13	1,244	1,125	119	52	50	2	251	244	7
No bathtub or shower.....	202	169	33	360	281	79	63	57	6	64	57	7
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	187	163	24	856	801	55	81	78	3	181	176	5
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	38	30	8	42	37	5	16	16	...	5	5	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	62	52	10	96	84	12	21	19	2	18	17	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	80	74	6	687	649	38	43	42	1	151	147	4
Lacking piped water in structure.....	7	7	...	31	31	...	1	1	...	7	7	...
Deteriorating.....	137	117	20	546	484	62	47	41	6	115	109	6
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	18	16	2	21	13	8	10	8	2	8	7	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	65	49	16	126	93	33	24	21	3	22	18	4
With piped water, no private toilet.....	44	42	2	391	370	21	12	11	1	82	81	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	10	10	...	8	8	...	1	1	...	3	3	...
Dilapidated.....	138	104	34	424	298	126	30	28	2	44	39	5
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	78	65	13	128	99	29	13	13	...	5	4	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	60	39	21	296	199	97	17	15	2	39	35	4
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	127	110	17	817	752	65	74	69	5	248	236	12
2 persons.....	121	112	9	429	368	61	53	52	1	72	70	2
3 persons.....	59	46	13	221	185	36	13	12	1	12	11	1
4 persons.....	63	51	12	135	106	29	12	9	3	4	3	1
5 persons.....	24	17	7	82	69	13	3	2	1	1	1	...
6 persons.....	28	22	6	65	48	17	2	2	...	2	2	...
7 persons.....	14	13	1	39	30	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	11	7	4	19	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	15	6	9	19	13	6	1	1	...	1	1	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	317	272	45	759	662	97	141	133	8	187	177	10
0.76 to 1.00.....	77	62	15	752	675	77	13	11	2	146	141	5
1.01 to 1.50.....	40	28	12	170	144	26	2	1	1	2	2	...
1.51 or more.....	28	22	6	145	102	43	2	2	...	5	4	1
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	385	316	69	1,747	1,511	236	108	101	7	300	285	15
1.....	73	64	9	75	69	6	48	44	4	38	37	1
2 or more.....	4	4	...	4	3	1	2	2	...	2	2	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	430	359	71	1,756	1,537	219	146	136	10	333	320	13
1 or more.....	32	25	7	70	46	24	12	11	1	7	4	3

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.....	316	258	58	968	803	165	73	68	5	87	85	2
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	113	104	9	409	352	57	49	48	1	70	68	2
3 persons.....	55	44	11	207	177	30	10	9	1	10	10	...
4 persons.....	61	49	12	137	107	30	11	9	2	3	3	...
5 persons.....	24	18	6	78	68	10	1	...	1	1	1	...
6 persons.....	24	18	6	62	45	17	1	1	...	2	2	...
7 persons.....	14	12	2	38	30	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	25	13	12	37	24	13	1	1	...	1	1	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	129	115	14	388	338	50	57	55	2	78	76	2
1 minor.....	58	48	10	229	194	35	11	9	2	4	4	...
2 minors.....	50	39	11	137	107	30	4	3	1	2	2	...
3 minors.....	22	18	4	82	70	12	...	...	...	2	2	...
4 minors.....	23	17	6	59	45	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	10	9	1	38	27	11	1	1	...	1	1	...
6 minors or more.....	24	12	12	35	22	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	259	209	50	801	679	122	54	49	5	62	60	2
Other.....	17	16	1	32	26	6	3	3	...	6	6	...
Female.....	40	33	7	135	98	37	16	16	...	19	19	...
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	51	44	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	116	81	35	570	455	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	126	108	18	260	219	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	73	68	5	87	85	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	968	803	165	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	940	775	165	Rent paid: Number.....	940	775	165
No cash rent.....	28	28	...	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	2.9	3.1	1.8
Rent paid: Number.....	940	775	165	\$25 to \$29.....	4.1	3.9	5.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	5.2	5.9	1.8
Less than \$30.....	1.1	1.2	0.9	\$35 to \$39.....	6.2	6.3	6.2
\$30 to \$34.....	2.0	2.3	...	\$40 to \$44.....	11.9	12.1	10.7
\$35 to \$39.....	2.1	2.3	0.9	\$45 to \$49.....	7.8	8.2	5.3
\$40 to \$44.....	6.3	6.6	4.5	\$50 to \$59.....	17.4	15.2	29.5
\$45 to \$49.....	5.6	5.9	4.5	\$60 to \$69.....	27.3	27.3	26.8
\$50 to \$59.....	13.1	11.3	23.2	\$70 to \$79.....	8.9	9.4	6.3
\$60 to \$69.....	32.7	34.4	23.2	\$80 or more.....	4.2	4.7	1.8
\$70 to \$79.....	14.8	14.8	14.3	Not reported.....	4.0	3.9	4.5
\$80 to \$89.....	10.5	9.8	14.3	Median.....dollars..	55	55	55
\$90 to \$99.....	2.4	1.6	7.1				
\$100 or more.....	9.4	9.8	7.1				
Not reported.....	9.4	9.8	7.1				
Median.....dollars..	64	64	65				

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.....	32.7	32.8	32.1
Number.....	940	775	165	Less than \$1,500.....	2.7	1.6	6.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.5	1.2	3.8
Less than \$1,500.....	12.1	10.5	20.5	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.9	2.7	3.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.5	3.5	9.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.2	3.5	3.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	6.3	5.9	8.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.3	1.2	1.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.4	6.6	5.4	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.5	2.7	3.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.3	5.9	8.9	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.5	1.6	2.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.0	7.0	7.1	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.5	1.6	2.8
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	6.2	6.3	6.3	\$6,000 or more.....	4.2	4.7	3.1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6.6	7.4	1.8	Not reported.....	7.5	7.8	6.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	14.4	15.2	9.8	5 persons or more.....	25.2	23.4	24.8
\$6,000 or more.....	19.4	20.3	14.3	Less than \$1,500.....	1.5	1.2	1.8
Not reported.....	10.7	11.3	7.1	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.1	...	0.7
2 persons.....	42.1	43.8	33.0	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.2	1.9	3.2
Less than \$1,500.....	7.8	7.8	8.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.6	0.4	1.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.8	2.4	5.3	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.4	2.3	2.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.3	1.2	1.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.0	1.6	2.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.6	2.7	1.8	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.8	2.3	3.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.7	2.4	4.5	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.8	1.9	2.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.6	2.7	1.8	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.8	4.7	3.4
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.0	2.4	...	\$6,000 or more.....	5.3	5.5	4.2
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	8.7	9.8	2.7	Not reported.....	1.6	1.6	1.8
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.7	2.7	2.7	Median income:			
\$6,000 or more.....	3.8	4.3	0.9	All families.....dollars..	4,160	4,390	3,100
Not reported.....	5.2	5.5	3.5	3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,100	4,440	2,900

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:				\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	13.4	12.9	16.1
Number.....	940	775	165	Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.1	1.9	2.7
Less than 12.5.....	15.9	21.5	10.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.5	3.5	3.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	19.3	20.7	11.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.9	4.7	4.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.1	11.7	14.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.8	0.8	0.9
22.5 to 27.4.....	11.0	10.9	11.6	32.5 or more.....	0.6	0.4	1.2
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.8	6.3	9.8	Not computed.....	1.5	1.6	0.7
32.5 or more.....	15.6	12.5	33.1	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	12.8	13.7	6.8
Not computed.....	15.3	16.4	8.9	Less than 12.5.....	2.0	2.3	...
Less than \$1,500.....	12.1	10.5	20.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.4	5.9	2.7
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.4	3.5	2.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	0.4	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.1	1.2	0.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.4	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	...	1.8
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.4	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.0	1.2	...	Not computed.....	0.7	0.8	...
32.5 or more.....	8.8	6.6	20.6	\$5,000 or more.....	33.8	35.6	24.1
Not computed.....	1.3	1.5	...	Less than 12.5.....	17.5	18.8	10.7
\$1,500 to \$2,999.....	17.2	16.0	24.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	11.6	12.5	6.2
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	0.4	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.1	2.7	5.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.9	0.8	1.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.7	1.6	2.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.7	3.9	2.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.7	4.3	7.1	Not computed.....	0.7	0.8	...
32.5 or more.....	6.3	5.5	10.7	Income not reported.....	10.7	11.3	7.1
Not computed.....	0.5	0.4	0.9				

# CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

(S1)-53

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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR  
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

## Hammond, Ind.

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

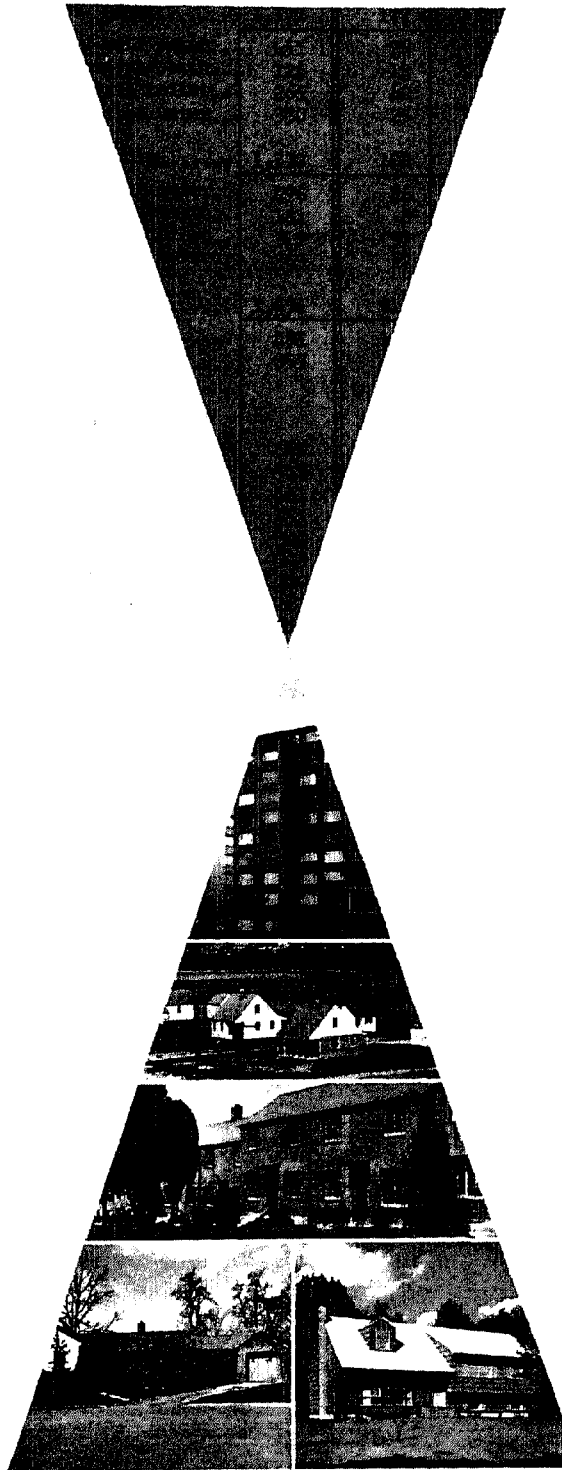
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## PREFACE

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 Hammond.

## 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.

July 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

HOUSING		POPULATION	
Volume		Volume	
I	States and Small Areas	I	Characteristics of the Population
II	Metropolitan Housing	II	Subject Reports
III	City Blocks	III	Selected Area Reports
IV	Components of Inventory Change	IV	Summary and Analytical Report
V	Residential Finance		
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Series HC(S1) Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities			
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3. Decatur and vicinity	41. Lawrenceville	72. Saginaw	109. Steubenville area
4. Eufaula	42. Manchester		
5. Florence	43. Marietta	PENNSYLVANIA	
6. Gadsden area	44. Muscogee County (part)		110. Meadville
7. Gunterville	45. Newnan	RHODE ISLAND	
8. Huntsville	46. Rome		111. Newport
9. Montgomery	47. Savannah		112. Woonsocket and vicinity
10. Sylacauga and vicinity	48. Valdosta and vicinity	TENNESSEE	
11. Tuscaloosa and vicinity			113. Dyersburg
	MINNESOTA		114. Gallatin
	MISSISSIPPI		115. Knoxville
	HAWAII		116. Lebanon
	49. Honolulu	MISSOURI	
		NEVADA	
	ILLINOIS		117. Memphis
	50. Decatur	NEW JERSEY	
	51. Joliet and vicinity	NEW YORK	
	52. Rock Island	WASHINGTON	
		WEST VIRGINIA	
	INDIANA		118. Morristown
	53. Hammond	TEXAS	
		VIRGINIA	
	KANSAS		119. Nashville and vicinity
	54. Kansas City	WASHINGTON	
		WEST VIRGINIA	
	KENTUCKY		120. Newbern
	55. Glasgow	TEXAS	
		VIRGINIA	
	LOUISIANA		121. Austin
	56. Abbeville	WASHINGTON	
	57. Baton Rouge area	WEST VIRGINIA	
	58. Church Point	WISCONSIN	
	59. Crowley	WISCONSIN	
	60. Lake Arthur	WISCONSIN	
	61. Lake Charles and vicinity	WISCONSIN	
	62. New Orleans	WISCONSIN	
	63. Opelousas and vicinity	WISCONSIN	
	64. Ville Platte	WISCONSIN	
		WISCONSIN	
	MAINE		121. Austin
	65. Portland	WASHINGTON	
		WEST VIRGINIA	
	MARYLAND		122. Borger
	66. Baltimore	WASHINGTON	
		WEST VIRGINIA	
	MASSACHUSETTS		123. Corpus Christi
	67. Boston	WASHINGTON	
	68. New Bedford	WEST VIRGINIA	
	69. Revere	WISCONSIN	
		WISCONSIN	
	NEW JERSEY		124. Dallas
	NEW YORK		125. Denison
	NORTH CAROLINA		126. El Paso
	PENNSYLVANIA		127. Fort Worth
	RHODE ISLAND		128. Galveston
	TENNESSEE		129. Gladewater and vicinity
	TEXAS		130. Harlingen
	VIRGINIA		131. Houston
	WASHINGTON		132. Orange and vicinity
	WEST VIRGINIA		133. San Antonio
	WISCONSIN		134. Wichita Falls
	WISCONSIN		135. Newport News
	WISCONSIN		136. Richmond
	WISCONSIN		137. Seattle
	WISCONSIN		138. Wheeling
	WISCONSIN		139. Milwaukee

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## HAMMOND, INDIANA

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 Hammond.

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.....	33,921	32,357	640
Owner occupied.....	22,001	21,767	234
Renter occupied.....	10,996	10,590	406
Vacant, available for rent...	513	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	411	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,171	1,947	224
Owner.....	427	391	36
Renter.....	1,744	1,556	188

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, 15 percent of those with white households and 46 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 1969 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 nonwhite 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 the white families, however, these tables were prepared from data collected on a sample basis. Consequently, the percentage distributions for the white 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 nonwhite renter primary families in April 1960 and a sample of those occupied by the white 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 the white 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 the white 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	White	Estimated percentage	White
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

If the percentage of white 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 the white families. The standard error is 1.2 percent, as found in table C on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for the white 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.....	427	391	36	1,744	1,556	188	124	120	4	204	193	11
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	10	10	...	474	464	10	4	4	...	92	92	...
2 rooms.....	32	31	1	344	316	28	8	8	...	38	37	1
3 rooms.....	77	73	4	458	386	72	25	24	1	42	37	5
4 rooms.....	99	83	16	293	235	58	28	28	...	14	10	4
5 rooms.....	103	95	8	117	99	18	30	28	2	11	10	1
6 rooms.....	73	66	7	48	47	1	20	19	1	7	7	...
7 rooms.....	16	16	...	5	4	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	17	17	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	277	258	19	1,417	1,345	72	74	74	...	148	142	6
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	148	131	17	326	210	116	49	45	4	55	50	5
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	331	298	33	754	613	141	89	85	4	67	59	8
Flush toilet, shared.....	67	64	3	964	918	46	28	28	...	128	125	3
Other toilet facilities or none.....	29	29	...	26	25	1	7	7	...	9	9	...
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	268	241	27	575	497	78	73	69	4	38	33	5
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	80	76	4	1,019	979	40	32	32	...	139	138	1
No bathtub or shower.....	79	74	5	150	80	70	19	19	...	27	22	5
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	134	124	10	722	680	42	43	41	2	121	120	1
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	42	38	4	30	16	14	20	18	2	4	4	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	38	34	4	94	76	18	8	8	...	17	16	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	54	52	2	597	587	10	15	15	...	99	99	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Deteriorating.....	88	83	5	351	308	43	30	29	1	42	39	3
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	33	31	2	36	24	12	9	8	1	5	5	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	21	19	2	52	36	16	6	6	...	10	9	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	32	31	1	263	248	15	14	14	...	27	25	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	205	184	21	671	568	103	51	50	1	41	34	7
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	168	154	14	455	425	30	38	38	...	26	22	4
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	37	30	7	216	143	73	13	12	1	15	12	3
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	99	95	4	672	638	34	53	52	1	199	198	1
2 persons.....	115	109	6	326	291	35	53	52	1	29	23	6
3 persons.....	52	45	7	236	207	29	7	7	...	8	5	3
4 persons.....	56	48	8	212	194	18	5	3	2	2	2	...
5 persons.....	32	28	4	114	92	22	3	3	...	2	1	1
6 persons.....	31	30	1	72	51	21	3	3	...	3	1	2
7 persons.....	25	23	2	43	34	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	6	6	...	35	27	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	11	7	4	34	22	12	...	...	...	1	1	...
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	262	245	17	514	446	68	111	108	3	96	91	5
0.76 to 1.00.....	87	78	9	774	744	30	12	11	1	100	97	3
1.01 to 1.50.....	50	45	5	239	192	47	1	1	...	4	1	3
1.51 or more.....	28	23	5	217	174	43	...	...	...	4	4	...
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	364	329	35	1,700	1,517	183	84	80	4	190	182	8
1.....	61	60	1	44	39	5	39	39	...	14	11	3
2 or more.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	405	377	28	1,671	1,493	178	113	110	3	199	190	9
1 or more.....	22	14	8	73	63	10	11	10	1	5	3	2

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.....	317	287	30	1,031	882	149	63	60	3	42	32	10
<b>PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY</b>												
2 persons.....	113	103	10	309	274	35	49	47	2	28	22	6
3 persons.....	50	45	5	220	195	25	6	6	...	6	5	1
4 persons.....	53	49	4	208	190	18	4	3	1	2	2	...
5 persons.....	31	27	4	116	95	21	2	2	...	2	1	1
6 persons.....	29	28	1	71	50	21	2	2	...	3	1	2
7 persons.....	24	22	2	40	31	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	17	13	4	67	47	20	...	...	...	1	1	...
<b>MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY</b>												
No minor.....	126	116	10	298	267	31	54	52	2	31	25	6
1 minor.....	53	46	7	231	206	25	5	5	...	5	4	1
2 minors.....	44	42	2	215	192	23	4	3	1	3	1	2
3 minors.....	31	27	4	108	90	18	...	...	...	1	1	...
4 minors.....	28	27	1	77	55	22	...	...	...	1	...	1
5 minors.....	20	18	2	44	33	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	15	11	4	58	39	19	...	...	...	1	1	...
<b>HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY</b>												
Male:												
Wife present.....	249	224	25	877	764	113	41	39	2	30	24	6
Other.....	29	27	2	56	51	5	12	12	...	4	3	1
Female.....	39	36	3	98	67	31	10	9	1	8	5	3
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY</b>												
Under 21 years.....	3	3	...	47	43	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	118	102	16	717	615	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	133	122	11	225	192	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	63	60	3	42	32	10	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	1,031	882	149	<b>CONTRACT RENT<sup>1</sup></b>			
Rent paid.....	992	846	146	Rent paid: Number.....	992	846	146
No cash rent.....	39	36	3	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>GROSS RENT</b>				Less than \$30.....	2.4	2.5	1.6
Rent paid: Number.....	992	846	146	\$30 to \$34.....	0.9	0.7	1.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$35 to \$39.....	2.3	2.2	3.3
Less than \$45.....	1.2	1.1	1.6	\$40 to \$44.....	5.1	4.0	11.5
\$45 to \$49.....	2.5	2.2	4.1	\$45 to \$49.....	5.5	3.3	18.0
\$50 to \$54.....	4.3	4.4	4.1	\$50 to \$59.....	17.1	15.6	25.4
\$55 to \$59.....	3.9	2.5	11.5	\$60 to \$69.....	24.5	24.4	25.4
\$60 to \$69.....	17.7	16.7	23.0	\$70 to \$79.....	16.6	18.9	3.3
\$70 to \$79.....	22.7	22.9	21.3	\$80 to \$99.....	19.4	22.5	1.6
\$80 to \$89.....	19.8	21.1	12.3	\$100 or more.....	2.5	2.9	...
\$90 to \$99.....	10.3	10.5	9.0	Not reported.....	3.7	2.9	8.2
\$100 or more.....	6.8	7.3	4.1	Median.....dollars..	66	68	52
Not reported.....	10.9	11.3	9.0				
Median.....dollars..	76	77	70				

<sup>1</sup> Class intervals for contract rent revised.

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.....	42.6	45.5	26.3
Number.....	992	846	146	Less than \$1,500.....	4.0	3.3	4.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.2	1.1	1.8
Less than \$1,500.....	9.7	7.6	21.3	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.8	1.8	1.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.3	2.9	5.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.6	2.9	1.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.0	4.0	4.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.5	3.6	3.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.7	5.5	7.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.2	3.6	2.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.9	5.8	6.6	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4.6	5.5	3.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.7	6.5	7.4	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.8	2.9	2.5
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	11.5	12.4	6.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.8	6.2	3.3
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	8.0	7.3	12.3	\$6,000 or more.....	8.3	9.4	1.8
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	15.9	16.0	15.6	Not reported.....	4.9	5.5	1.8
\$6,000 or more.....	19.1	21.1	7.4	5 persons or more.....	28.8	25.8	4.8
Not reported.....	10.1	10.9	5.7	Less than \$1,500.....	1.8	1.1	5.7
2 persons.....	28.6	28.7	27.9	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.1	0.7	1.3
Less than \$1,500.....	3.9	3.3	7.4	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	0.3	0.4	0.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.1	1.1	0.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.2	0.4	0.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.9	1.8	2.5	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.5	1.5	1.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.0	2.2	0.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.4	1.5	1.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.0	0.7	2.5	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.6	3.3	3.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.2	1.8	4.1	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.0	3.3	3.3
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.2	3.6	0.8	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6.2	5.8	3.3
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.2	1.1	1.6	\$6,000 or more.....	5.8	6.2	3.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.0	4.0	4.1	Not reported.....	2.0	1.8	1.8
\$6,000 or more.....	5.0	5.5	2.5	Median income:			
Not reported.....	3.2	3.6	0.8	All families.....dollars..	4,420	4,490	3,688
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,280	4,370	3,688

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.....	26.2	26.2	26.3
Number.....	992	846	146	Less than 12.5.....	0.3	0.4	0.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.4	4.4	4.8
Less than 12.5.....	9.9	10.2	8.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.8	8.0	15.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	20.8	21.5	17.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	8.4	8.7	6.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	17.4	16.7	21.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.4	2.9	0.8
22.5 to 27.4.....	12.0	12.0	12.3	32.5 or more.....	0.6	0.7	0.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.5	6.9	4.1	Not computed.....	1.2	1.1	1.4
32.5 or more.....	16.7	15.6	23.0	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	15.9	16.0	13.4
Not computed.....	16.6	17.1	14.0	Less than 12.5.....	1.6	1.5	6.8
Less than \$2,000.....	13.0	10.5	27.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.3	7.6	3.7
Less than 12.5.....	1.0	0.7	2.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.8	4.7	4.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.4	0.4	0.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.2	1.1	1.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.1	...	0.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.4	0.4	0.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	0.4	0.8	Not computed.....	1.1	1.1	0.8
32.5 or more.....	7.8	6.5	15.6	\$6,000 or more.....	19.1	21.1	7.4
Not computed.....	2.7	2.2	5.8	Less than 12.5.....	7.0	7.6	1.3
\$2,000 to \$3,499.....	15.6	15.3	18.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.4	9.1	4.3
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.5	2.9	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.2	...	1.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.3	1.1	2.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.0	1.8	3.3	32.5 or more.....	...	1.5	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.5	3.6	3.3	Not computed.....	1.2	...	...
32.5 or more.....	8.2	8.4	7.4	Income not reported.....	10.1	10.9	5.8
Not computed.....	0.3	0.4	...				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-54

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# Kansas City, Kans.

Sound.....	1,172	177	77
Hot water..	451	76	3
Private bath..	126	14	
Private toilet..	265	62	
Filtered water..	330	25	
Electric lighting.....	1,332	108	
Hot water..	476	46	
Private bath..	181	8	
Private toilet..	312	37	
Filtered water..	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
.....	648		
.....	919		
.....	551		
.....	455		
.....	340		
.....	305		
.....	229		
.....	187		
.....	13		



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

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

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# KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

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 Kansas City.

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.....	40,591	30,761	7,950
Owner occupied.....	24,925	20,065	4,860
Renter occupied.....	13,786	10,696	3,090
Vacant, available for rent...	889	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	991	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	5,882	3,575	2,307
Owner.....	2,006	1,179	827
Renter.....	3,876	2,396	1,480

As indicated in table A, approximately 15 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 22 percent of those with white households and 48 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.....	1.3
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	1.8
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 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.....	2,006	1,179	827	3,876	2,396	1,480	760	451	309	736	488	248
ROOMS												
1 room.....	44	31	13	578	493	85	26	17	9	165	142	23
2 rooms.....	93	77	16	1,124	737	387	48	39	9	242	182	60
3 rooms.....	318	206	112	1,166	659	507	131	91	40	188	101	87
4 rooms.....	564	329	235	558	300	258	225	123	102	87	43	34
5 rooms.....	528	308	220	297	139	158	175	108	67	89	13	6
6 rooms.....	260	129	131	109	49	60	90	40	50	11	6	5
7 rooms.....	123	68	55	26	13	13	37	25	12	1	1	1
8 rooms or more.....	76	31	45	18	6	12	28	8	20	3	1	2
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	1,075	732	343	2,854	1,972	882	354	243	111	503	373	130
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	756	361	395	886	364	522	331	172	159	199	101	98
Piped water outside structure.....	38	20	18	29	12	17	21	12	9	9	5	4
No piped water.....	137	66	71	107	48	59	54	24	30	25	9	16
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	1,115	669	446	1,120	584	536	390	227	163	198	104	74
Flush toilet, shared.....	361	239	112	2,405	1,663	742	150	111	39	459	354	105
Other toilet facilities or none.....	530	271	259	351	149	202	220	113	107	79	30	49
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	759	460	299	719	411	308	216	116	100	95	55	40
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	374	264	110	2,422	1,689	733	156	120	36	445	344	101
No bathtub or shower.....	873	455	418	735	296	439	388	215	173	196	89	107
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	586	392	194	1,571	1,149	422	269	197	72	284	223	61
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	91	49	42	32	14	18	40	23	17	5	2	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	153	116	37	130	85	45	80	65	15	34	19	15
With piped water, no private toilet.....	318	214	104	1,398	1,044	354	139	104	35	241	200	41
Lacking piped water in structure.....	24	13	11	11	6	5	10	5	5	4	2	2
Deteriorating.....	537	277	280	1,136	622	514	232	115	117	232	136	96
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	86	30	56	75	22	53	37	6	31	16	3	11
With private toilet, no private bath.....	171	89	82	184	76	108	75	44	31	39	21	18
With piped water, no private toilet.....	251	140	111	844	508	336	98	58	40	169	105	64
Lacking piped water in structure.....	49	18	31	33	16	17	22	7	15	8	5	1
Dilapidated.....	863	510	353	1,169	625	544	299	139	120	220	129	91
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	491	336	155	513	332	181	115	75	40	63	40	23
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	372	174	198	656	293	363	144	64	80	197	89	68
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	535	332	203	1,532	1,079	453	341	214	127	536	380	156
2 persons.....	551	335	216	845	528	317	264	165	99	147	88	59
3 persons.....	240	149	91	464	300	164	82	47	35	27	10	17
4 persons.....	170	105	65	302	177	125	20	8	12	7	5	2
5 persons.....	143	76	67	247	113	134	24	8	16	6	2	4
6 persons.....	120	73	47	176	78	98	7	2	5	7	1	6
7 persons.....	89	48	41	138	60	78	10	5	5	3	1	1
8 persons.....	57	19	38	68	32	36	2	1	1	1	1	1
9 persons or more.....	101	42	59	104	29	75	10	1	9	2	1	1
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	1,281	771	510	1,683	1,015	668	355	398	257	506	308	198
0.76 to 1.00.....	336	216	120	1,199	905	294	71	42	29	196	166	30
1.01 to 1.50.....	211	107	104	459	246	213	18	6	12	11	5	8
1.51 or more.....	178	85	93	535	230	305	16	5	11	23	9	14
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,669	975	694	3,701	2,298	1,403	548	316	232	643	432	211
1.....	321	201	120	167	92	75	203	133	70	89	52	37
2 or more.....	16	3	13	8	6	2	9	2	7	4	4	1
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,851	1,105	746	3,751	2,337	1,414	702	425	277	712	478	234
1 or more.....	155	74	81	125	59	66	58	26	32	24	10	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.....	1,405	816	589	2,273	1,281	992	386	218	168	180	100	80
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	536	327	209	808	508	300	257	156	101	136	83	53
3 persons.....	220	138	82	446	289	157	63	38	25	19	8	11
4 persons.....	153	99	54	301	178	123	16	7	9	6	4	2
5 persons.....	144	79	65	242	113	129	23	8	15	7	2	5
6 persons.....	114	69	45	174	77	97	6	2	4	6	1	3
7 persons.....	82	44	38	133	56	77	9	5	4	3	1	2
8 persons or more.....	156	60	96	169	60	109	12	2	10	3	1	2
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	626	385	241	724	462	262	300	188	112	148	86	62
1 minor.....	168	101	67	479	311	168	35	13	22	16	9	7
2 minors.....	154	95	59	353	201	152	22	10	12	3	1	2
3 minors.....	135	81	54	224	110	114	9	2	7	4	1	3
4 minors.....	108	61	47	186	91	95	7	3	4	7	3	4
5 minors.....	80	43	37	123	47	76	4	1	3	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	134	50	84	184	59	125	9	1	8	2	...	2
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	1,046	640	406	1,706	1,027	679	254	148	106	115	61	54
Other.....	85	49	36	128	76	52	32	17	15	23	14	9
Female.....	274	127	147	439	178	261	100	53	47	42	25	17
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	111	82	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	432	262	170	1,480	820	660	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	586	335	251	502	279	223	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	386	218	168	180	100	80	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	2,273	1,281	992	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	2,163	1,194	969	Rent paid: Number.....	2,163	1,194	969
No cash rent.....	110	87	23	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	5.8	3.8	8.6
Rent paid: Number.....	2,163	1,194	969	\$25 to \$29.....	5.4	3.2	8.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	8.0	4.8	12.6
Less than \$30.....	2.4	2.6	2.2	\$35 to \$39.....	7.8	5.4	11.1
\$30 to \$34.....	2.4	1.3	4.1	\$40 to \$44.....	12.8	10.5	16.0
\$35 to \$39.....	4.3	2.9	6.3	\$45 to \$49.....	8.5	7.7	9.7
\$40 to \$44.....	8.6	8.6	8.6	\$50 to \$54.....	18.4	18.8	17.8
\$45 to \$49.....	8.7	6.7	11.5	\$55 to \$59.....	7.6	8.3	6.7
\$50 to \$54.....	13.9	13.4	14.5	\$60 to \$69.....	19.2	28.8	5.6
\$55 to \$59.....	9.8	8.6	11.5	\$70 or more.....	5.0	7.7	1.1
\$60 to \$69.....	21.8	26.8	14.5	Not reported.....	1.5	1.0	2.2
\$70 to \$79.....	7.9	10.5	4.1	Median.....dollars..	50	53	42
\$80 or more.....	4.9	6.1	3.4				
Not reported.....	15.3	12.5	19.3				
Median.....dollars..	56	59	52				

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.....	32.8	24.2	50.9
Number.....	2,163	1,194	969	Less than \$1,000.....	2.9	1.3	5.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.2	1.9	4.8
Less than \$1,000.....	8.8	4.8	14.5	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.1	2.2	3.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.1	4.2	8.9	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.9	2.2	3.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.0	5.4	9.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.4	1.3	2.5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	6.2	6.1	6.3	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.6	4.8	4.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.7	4.1	5.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.1	3.2	3.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11.1	10.2	12.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.9	4.8	3.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.2	6.4	6.0	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.7	3.5	1.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	14.8	16.0	13.0	\$6,000 or more.....	4.6	6.1	2.4
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	10.0	11.5	7.8	Not reported.....	3.4	2.9	4.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	12.1	17.2	4.8	5 persons or more.....	32.7	27.1	48.5
\$6,000 or more.....	13.0	14.1	11.5	Less than \$1,000.....	2.9	1.3	5.3
Not reported.....				\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.8	0.3	1.1
2 persons.....	34.5	38.7	28.6	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.5	1.6	3.7
Less than \$1,000.....	3.0	2.2	4.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.1	1.3	3.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.1	1.9	4.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.7	0.6	1.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.5	1.6	3.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.2	2.2	3.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.1	2.6	1.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.7	1.3	4.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.6	2.2	0.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6.3	6.1	2.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.3	3.2	3.3	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.2	5.4	4.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.4	1.9	0.8	\$6,000 or more.....	2.9	4.2	2.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.5	5.1	3.7	Not reported.....	3.4	2.9	4.3
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.1	2.6	1.5	Median income:			
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.6	7.0	1.1	All families.....dollars..	3,480	4,110	2,970
\$6,000 or more.....	6.3	8.3	3.3	3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,460	3,810	2,890
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:				\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	17.3	16.6	14.8
Number.....	2,163	1,194	969	Less than 12.5.....	1.0	1.0	1.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.3	3.8	4.4
Less than 12.5.....	15.3	16.9	13.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	7.0	6.4	7.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	20.4	23.9	15.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.6	2.9	2.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	13.3	13.7	12.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	0.6	0.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.8	6.7	7.1	32.5 or more.....	0.2	...	0.4
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.6	4.5	4.8	Not computed.....	1.7	1.9	1.5
32.5 or more.....	15.3	10.9	21.6	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	14.8	16.0	13.0
Not computed.....	24.3	23.3	25.7	Less than 12.5.....	1.7	1.6	1.1
Less than \$1,500.....	14.9	8.9	23.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.6	8.3	6.7
Less than 12.5.....	0.8	0.3	1.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.9	3.8	1.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.5	0.6	0.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.3	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	0.3	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	0.3	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	...	0.7	Not computed.....	1.8	1.3	2.0
32.5 or more.....	9.4	6.1	14.1	\$5,000 or more.....	22.1	28.7	12.7
Not computed.....	3.9	1.9	6.7	Less than 12.5.....	11.4	13.4	8.6
\$1,500 to \$2,999.....	17.9	15.7	21.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.8	10.9	3.4
Less than 12.5.....	0.4	0.6	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.1	1.9	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.7	1.0	0.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.0	1.3	3.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.5	2.9	4.5	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.6	3.5	3.7	Not computed.....	1.8	2.5	0.7
32.5 or more.....	5.7	4.8	7.0	Income not reported.....	13.0	14.1	11.3
Not computed.....	2.0	1.6	2.6				

**U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960**  
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**SPECIAL REPORTS FOR  
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**Glasgow, Ky.**

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.....	181	6
.....	312	27
.....	363	17
.....	1,352	100
.....	476	40
.....	181	6
.....	312	27
.....	363	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)  
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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 City of Glasgow Municipal Housing Commission.

## 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	Volume
I States and Small Areas	I Characteristics of the Population
II Metropolitan Housing	II Subject Reports
III City Blocks	III Selected Area Reports
IV Components of Inventory Change	IV Summary and Analytical Report
V Residential Finance	
VI Rural Housing	
Series HC(S1) Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities	
Series PHC(1) Census Tracts (containing population and housing data)	

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## GLASGOW, KENTUCKY

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 Glasgow.

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.....	3,352	2,867	318
Owner occupied.....	1,754	1,629	125
Renter occupied.....	1,431	1,238	193
Vacant, available for rent...	46	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	121	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	919	677	242
Owner.....	289	226	63
Renter.....	630	451	179

As indicated in table A, approximately 29 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 36 percent of those with white households and 93 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	0.5	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.....	289	226	63	630	451	179	119	94	25	150	122	28
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	2	1	1	82	69	13	...	...	...	25	25	...
2 rooms.....	14	13	1	81	56	25	8	8	...	26	21	...
3 rooms.....	40	32	8	187	110	77	20	17	3	37	23	...
4 rooms.....	114	89	25	206	160	46	42	32	10	44	39	...
5 rooms.....	53	46	7	35	26	9	22	20	2	4	4	...
6 rooms.....	41	28	13	23	18	5	18	11	7	4	4	...
7 rooms.....	18	12	6	11	8	3	6	3	3	4	4	...
8 rooms or more.....	7	5	2	5	4	1	3	3	...	4	3	...
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	70	62	8	159	146	13	36	33	3	48	47	1
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	103	81	22	193	161	32	46	38	8	43	40	3
Piped water outside structure.....	41	21	20	122	54	68	14	6	8	18	10	8
No piped water.....	75	62	13	156	90	66	23	17	6	41	25	16
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	48	39	9	103	89	14	30	26	4	26	26	...
Flush toilet, shared.....	43	40	3	142	128	14	25	23	2	44	43	1
Other toilet facilities or none.....	198	147	51	385	234	151	64	45	19	80	53	27
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	28	21	7	35	26	9	14	13	1	7	6	1
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	40	37	3	140	129	11	25	23	2	45	44	1
No bathtub or shower.....	221	168	53	455	296	159	80	58	22	98	72	26
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	120	100	20	188	164	24	47	41	6	63	60	3
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	6	5	1	8	7	1	3	3	...	3	3	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	14	12	2	28	27	1	6	5	1	10	10	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	68	58	10	113	107	6	29	27	2	42	41	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	32	25	7	39	23	16	9	6	3	8	6	2
Deteriorating.....	82	55	27	218	128	90	40	29	11	36	26	10
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	7	5	2	11	5	6	5	4	1	1	1	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	10	9	1	21	17	4	10	9	1	5	5	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	36	28	8	89	67	22	18	14	4	16	13	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	29	13	16	97	39	58	7	2	5	14	7	7
Dilapidated.....	87	71	16	224	159	65	32	24	8	51	36	15
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	7	6	1	13	12	1	4	4	...	2	2	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	80	65	15	211	147	64	28	20	8	49	34	15
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	69	56	13	180	124	56	50	42	8	81	68	13
2 persons.....	78	53	25	134	98	36	39	29	10	46	35	11
3 persons.....	53	44	9	86	60	26	14	11	3	8	7	1
4 persons.....	23	22	1	74	52	22	7	6	1	6	4	2
5 persons.....	25	20	5	52	38	14	6	4	2	...	...	...
6 persons.....	10	6	4	36	27	9	...	...	...	3	3	...
7 persons.....	11	8	3	26	20	6	2	1	1	3	3	...
8 persons.....	6	5	1	22	16	6	...	...	...	2	1	1
9 persons or more.....	14	12	2	20	16	4	1	1	...	1	1	...
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	200	155	45	260	176	84	105	84	21	104	81	23
0.76 to 1.00.....	35	30	5	175	124	51	7	6	1	35	31	4
1.01 to 1.50.....	26	18	8	94	74	20	4	1	3	4	3	1
1.51 or more.....	28	23	5	101	77	24	3	3	...	7	7	...
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	235	180	55	575	405	170	82	63	19	120	97	23
1.....	51	43	8	55	46	9	36	30	6	30	25	5
2 or more.....	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	276	218	58	608	436	172	112	89	23	145	118	27
1 or more.....	13	8	5	22	15	7	7	5	2	5	4	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.....	209	164	45	439	318	121	63	48	15	64	50	14
<b>PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY</b>												
2 persons.....	67	47	20	129	94	35	33	25	8	43	32	11
3 persons.....	33	44	9	84	56	28	14	11	3	6	6	...
4 persons.....	24	23	1	72	53	19	8	7	1	6	4	2
5 persons.....	24	19	5	51	37	14	5	3	2	...	...	...
6 persons.....	10	6	4	36	26	10	...	...	...	3	3	...
7 persons.....	11	8	3	26	20	6	2	1	1	3	3	...
8 persons or more.....	20	17	3	41	32	9	1	1	...	3	2	1
<b>MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY</b>												
No minor.....	80	58	22	133	100	33	39	31	8	46	37	9
1 minor.....	51	44	7	78	50	28	13	10	3	6	3	3
2 minors.....	27	25	2	52	32	20	7	5	2	5	4	1
3 minors.....	13	9	4	37	46	11	1	...	1	2	2	...
4 minors.....	16	10	6	36	25	11	2	1	1	2	2	...
5 minors.....	5	4	1	20	14	6	1	1	...	2	2	...
6 minors or more.....	17	14	3	43	31	12	...	...	...	1	...	1
<b>HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY</b>												
Male:												
Wife present.....	156	127	29	322	247	75	39	32	7	40	34	6
Other.....	15	12	3	6	5	1	9	8	1	3	2	1
Female.....	38	25	13	111	66	45	15	8	7	21	14	7
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY</b>												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	13	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	48	41	7	223	153	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	98	75	23	139	103	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	63	48	15	64	50	14	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	439	318	121	<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>			
Rent paid.....	417	302	115	Rent paid: Number.....	417	302	115
No cash rent.....	22	16	6	Percent.....	100,0	100,0	100,0
<b>GROSS RENT</b>				Less than \$15.....	6,3	5,1	9,5
Rent paid: Number.....	417	302	115	\$15 to \$19.....	13,6	9,0	25,3
Percent.....	100,0	100,0	100,0	\$20 to \$24.....	28,0	28,7	26,3
Less than \$20.....	3,1	2,2	5,3	\$25 to \$29.....	22,2	23,0	20,0
\$20 to \$24.....	5,2	3,9	8,4	\$30 to \$34.....	8,2	9,0	6,3
\$25 to \$29.....	9,5	7,9	13,7	\$35 to \$39.....	5,6	6,2	4,2
\$30 to \$34.....	14,3	15,7	10,5	\$40 to \$44.....	2,8	3,9	...
\$35 to \$39.....	17,6	16,3	21,1	\$45 to \$49.....	0,8	1,1	...
\$40 to \$44.....	14,6	14,6	14,7	\$50 to \$59.....	2,0	2,8	...
\$45 to \$49.....	10,9	11,8	8,4	\$60 or more.....	1,2	1,7	...
\$50 to \$54.....	7,4	7,9	6,3	Not reported.....	9,2	9,5	8,4
\$55 to \$59.....	2,1	1,7	3,2	Median.....dollars..	24	25	22
\$60 or more.....	4,4	6,2	...				
Not reported.....	10,9	11,8	8,4				
Median.....dollars..	38	39	36				

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.....	37.4	37.6	38.0
Number.....	417	302	115	Less than \$1,000.....	8.3	7.9	9.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.0	3.9	4.5
Less than \$1,000.....	17.6	15.7	22.1	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.6	3.4	4.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	16.0	12.4	25.3	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.9	2.8	3.3
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	10.6	11.8	7.4	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.8	2.2	4.2
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	5.7	5.1	7.4	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.4	1.1	2.1
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	8.4	8.4	8.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.0	3.9	4.0
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	4.4	4.5	4.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.2	2.2	2.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.0	10.7	8.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.2	1.7	2.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.9	6.2	5.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.6	2.2	2.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.1	3.9	1.0	\$5,000 or more.....	0.7	0.6	1.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.0	6.2	2.1	Not reported.....	4.6	5.6	2.1
\$5,000 or more.....	3.9	5.0	1.0	5 persons or more.....	40.4	41.0	38.0
Not reported.....	9.3	10.1	7.4	Less than \$1,000.....	3.2	2.8	4.3
2 persons.....	22.2	21.4	24.2	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.4	3.4	10.3
Less than \$1,000.....	6.0	5.1	8.4	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	5.0	6.2	3.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.6	5.1	10.5	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.5	2.2	1.0
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.9	2.2	1.1	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.6	3.4	4.8
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	0.3	0.3	1.1	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.6	2.8	2.1
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.0	2.8	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.1	4.5	1.1
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	0.4	0.6	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.7	3.9	1.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.9	2.2	1.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.5	1.7	2.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	...	...	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.4	3.9	2.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.4	0.6	...	\$5,000 or more.....	2.8	4.0	2.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	...	...	...	Not reported.....	2.5	2.2	1.2
\$5,000 or more.....	0.4	0.6	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	2.2	2.2	2.1	All families.....dollars..	1,800	2,000	1,400
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,790	1,830	1,720

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:				\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	16.3	16.8	14.7
Number.....	417	302	115	Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	...	2.1
Less than 12.5.....	8.5	9.0	7.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.7	1.1	3.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	16.3	16.9	14.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.2	5.6	4.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.2	14.0	14.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	4.6	5.6	2.1
22.5 to 27.4.....	13.3	14.0	11.6	32.5 or more.....	2.9	2.8	3.1
27.5 to 32.4.....	10.5	11.8	7.4	Not computed.....	1.2	1.7	...
32.5 or more.....	23.9	19.7	34.7	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	22.8	23.6	21.0
Not computed.....	13.2	14.6	9.5	Less than 12.5.....	0.7	0.6	1.1
Less than \$1,000.....	17.6	15.8	22.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.8	5.6	6.3
Less than 12.5.....	1.9	2.2	1.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.7	8.4	8.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.7	0.6	1.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.0	6.1	2.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.6	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.2	1.7	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.7	0.6	1.1	32.5 or more.....	0.7	0.6	1.1
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	0.6	...	Not computed.....	0.7	0.6	1.1
32.5 or more.....	12.7	10.6	17.8	\$3,000 or more.....	17.9	21.3	8.4
Not computed.....	0.7	0.6	1.1	Less than 12.5.....	5.6	6.2	4.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	16.0	12.4	25.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.0	9.5	4.3
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	...	1.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.1	3.9	1.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	...	1.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	0.6	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.4	1.7	4.2	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.9	3.4	5.2	Not computed.....	0.8	1.1	...
32.5 or more.....	7.6	5.6	12.6	Income not reported.....	9.3	10.1	7.1
Not computed.....	0.4	0.6	...				

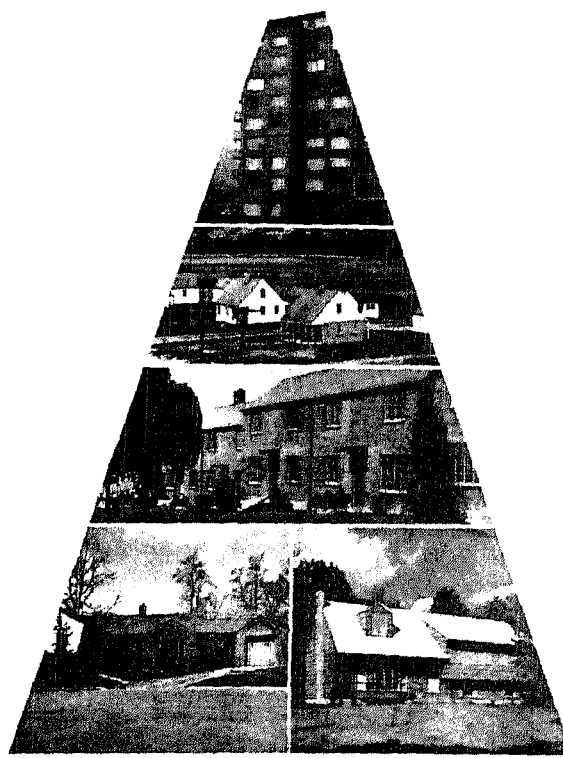
# CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

11-56

.....	1,172	1,172
.....	451	76
.....	126	14
.....	265	62
.....	330	25
.....	1,332	108
.....	1,786	66
.....	181	8
.....	312	27
.....	363	17
.....	1,434	21
.....	681	1
.....	753	1
.....	648	
.....	317	
.....	561	
.....	655	
.....	340	
.....	352	
.....	279	

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Shreveville, La.



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 Town of Abbeville.

## 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	Volume
I States and Small Areas	I Characteristics of the Population
II Metropolitan Housing	II Subject Reports
III City Blocks	III Selected Area Reports
IV Components of Inventory Change	IV Summary and Analytical Report
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)	

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

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## ABBEVILLE, LOUISIANA

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 Abbeville.

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.....	3,353	2,647	479
Owner occupied.....	1,990	1,702	288
Renter occupied.....	1,136	945	191
Vacant, available for rent...	92	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	135	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	848	495	353
Owner.....	427	239	188
Renter.....	421	256	165

As indicated in table A, approximately 27 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 27 percent of those with white households and 86 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 nonwhite 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 the white families, however, these tables were prepared from data collected on a sample basis. Consequently, the percentage distributions for the white 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 nonwhite renter primary families in April 1960 and a sample of those occupied by the white 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 the white 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 the white 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	White	Estimated percentage	White
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

If the percentage of white 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.....	0.3
5 or 95.....	0.7
10 or 90.....	1.0
25 or 75.....	1.4
50.....	1.7

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 the white families. The standard error is 1.0 percent, as found in table C on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for the white 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.....	427	239	188	421	256	165	144	85	59	82	61	21
ROOMS												
1 room.....	8	7	1	13	8	5	2	1	1	6	4	2
2 rooms.....	31	15	16	58	25	33	4	3	1	19	15	4
3 rooms.....	83	58	25	148	95	53	39	27	12	24	17	7
4 rooms.....	170	102	68	130	86	44	53	33	20	26	21	5
5 rooms.....	84	39	45	47	32	15	29	14	15	4	2	2
6 rooms.....	40	12	28	22	8	14	13	4	9	2	1	1
7 rooms.....	7	3	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	...
8 rooms or more.....	4	3	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	62	43	19	68	57	11	15	12	3	9	8	1
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	321	186	135	292	190	102	121	70	51	64	50	14
Piped water outside structure.....	32	7	25	41	5	36	5	2	3	4	1	3
No piped water.....	12	3	9	20	4	16	3	1	2	5	2	3
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	350	210	140	324	223	101	132	78	54	65	51	14
Flush toilet, shared.....	7	6	1	15	12	3	2	2	...	3	3	...
Other toilet facilities or none.....	70	23	47	82	21	61	10	5	5	14	7	7
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	242	152	90	194	159	35	83	53	30	33	28	5
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	6	5	1	10	9	1	2	2	...	3	3	...
No bathtub or shower.....	179	82	97	217	88	129	59	30	29	46	30	16
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	93	69	24	51	42	9	35	27	8	12	12	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	64	46	18	28	24	4	25	18	7	4	4	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	18	14	4	10	7	3	7	6	1	4	4	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	10	9	1	12	10	2	3	3	...	4	4	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	118	61	57	88	58	30	43	22	21	26	22	4
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	67	39	28	48	41	7	23	15	8	15	13	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	39	18	21	24	11	13	18	6	12	8	6	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	5	1	4	7	6	1	...	...	...	3	3	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	7	3	4	9	...	9	2	1	1	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	216	109	107	282	156	126	66	36	30	44	27	17
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	48	33	15	57	49	8	11	9	2	5	5	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	168	76	92	225	107	118	55	27	28	39	22	17
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	87	51	36	112	77	35	49	27	22	46	34	12
2 persons.....	138	87	51	95	64	31	58	35	23	23	19	4
3 persons.....	67	36	31	64	41	23	20	14	6	8	5	3
4 persons.....	55	30	25	39	19	20	7	4	3	...	...	...
5 persons.....	29	14	15	39	22	17	6	4	2	3	2	1
6 persons.....	23	11	12	32	14	18	2	1	1	...	...	...
7 persons.....	8	4	4	15	8	7	2	...	2	1	1	...
8 persons.....	11	2	9	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	9	4	5	16	6	10	...	...	...	1	...	1
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	266	160	106	220	154	66	121	72	49	66	50	16
0.76 to 1.00.....	79	38	41	76	44	32	15	9	6	10	7	3
1.01 to 1.50.....	55	27	28	64	33	31	7	4	3	5	3	2
1.51 or more.....	27	14	13	61	25	36	1	...	1	1	1	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	350	187	163	383	226	157	92	49	43	65	45	20
1.....	76	52	24	36	28	8	52	36	16	17	16	1
2 or more.....	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	412	234	178	396	250	146	140	82	58	79	61	18
1 or more.....	15	5	10	25	6	19	4	3	1	3	...	3



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.....	332	186	146	293	175	118	93	57	36	33	27	6
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	137	88	49	87	62	25	58	36	22	21	19	2
3 persons.....	62	34	28	59	39	20	18	12	6	7	5	2
4 persons.....	55	31	24	38	20	18	8	5	3	...	...	...
5 persons.....	29	13	16	40	21	19	5	3	2	3	2	1
6 persons.....	21	10	11	30	14	16	2	1	1	...	...	...
7 persons.....	8	4	4	15	8	7	2	...	2	1	1	...
8 persons or more.....	20	6	14	24	11	13	...	...	...	1	...	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	148	95	53	85	60	25	71	47	24	26	23	3
1 minor.....	70	41	29	65	46	19	13	7	6	2	1	1
2 minors.....	44	21	23	37	17	20	6	2	4	2	1	1
3 minors.....	27	13	14	35	22	13	...	...	...	2	2	...
4 minors.....	18	7	11	33	12	21	3	1	2	...	...	...
5 minors.....	10	3	7	16	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	15	6	9	22	10	12	...	...	...	1	...	1
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	236	153	83	201	132	69	61	45	16	21	18	3
Other.....	19	6	13	18	7	11	6	4	2	2	1	1
Female.....	77	27	50	74	36	38	26	8	18	10	8	2
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	89	44	45	166	85	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	150	85	65	89	59	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	93	57	36	33	27	6	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	293	175	118	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	256	160	96	Rent paid: Number.....	256	160	96
No cash rent.....	37	15	22	Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	25.6	14.6	44.1
Rent paid: Number.....	256	160	96	\$15 to \$19.....	30.8	26.7	37.7
Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	23.3	30.2	11.7
Less than \$15.....	1.9	...	5.2	\$25 to \$29.....	12.9	19.0	2.6
\$15 to \$19.....	6.4	2.6	13.0	\$30 to \$34.....	5.4	7.7	1.3
\$20 to \$24.....	17.3	13.8	23.4	\$35 to \$39.....	...	...	...
\$25 to \$29.....	28.4	27.6	29.9	\$40 to \$44.....	0.5	0.9	...
\$30 to \$34.....	21.5	25.0	15.5	\$45 to \$49.....	...	...	...
\$35 to \$39.....	11.2	14.7	5.2	\$50 to \$59.....	...	...	...
\$40 to \$44.....	8.0	10.3	3.9	\$60 or more.....	1.5	0.9	2.6
\$45 to \$49.....	1.1	1.7	...	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$50 to \$59.....	1.6	2.6	...	Median.....dollars..	18	21	15
\$60 or more.....	...	...	...				
Not reported.....	2.5	1.7	3.9				
Median.....dollars..	29	31	26				

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:							
Number.....	256	160	96	3 or 4 persons.....	29.7	31.9	26.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	6.7	6.9	6.5
Less than \$1,000.....	23.3	16.4	35.1	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.6	4.3	5.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	19.2	19.8	18.2	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.5	1.7	3.9
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	9.3	9.5	9.1	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.6	2.6	2.6
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.7	6.0	7.8	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.0	0.9	1.3
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	6.3	6.9	5.2	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.6	1.7	1.3
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.6	3.4	3.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.5	0.9	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.8	8.6	6.5	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.7	3.4	1.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.3	6.9	5.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.1	2.6	1.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.9	8.6	1.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.3	5.2	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7.4	9.5	3.9	\$5,000 or more.....	1.6	1.7	1.3
\$5,000 or more.....	3.2	4.3	1.3	Not reported.....	0.5	...	1.3
Not reported.....	1.0	...	2.6	5 persons or more.....	40.3	32.8	52.2
2 persons.....	30.0	35.3	20.8	Less than \$1,000.....	8.8	1.7	20.8
Less than \$1,000.....	7.8	7.8	7.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.6	3.4	6.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10.0	12.1	6.5	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.5	1.7	3.9
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	4.3	6.0	1.3	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.0	1.7	5.2
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.1	1.7	...	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.6	3.4	3.9
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.6	2.6	...	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.0	0.9	1.3
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.0	0.9	1.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.2	4.3	3.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.1	3.4	2.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.1	3.4	2.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.5	...	1.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.3	5.2	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.5	0.9	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.2	4.3	3.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	...	...	...	\$5,000 or more.....	1.6	2.6	...
\$5,000 or more.....	...	...	...	Not reported.....	0.5	...	1.3
Not reported.....	...	...	...	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	1,690	1,930	1,380
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,830	2,130	...

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:							
Number.....	256	160	96	\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	25.9	25.9	26.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	3.0	0.9	6.5
Less than 12.5.....	25.5	27.6	22.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.9	9.5	7.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	16.6	17.3	15.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.4	9.5	6.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.7	16.4	11.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.1	2.6	1.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.1	6.0	14.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.1	2.6	1.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.9	9.5	5.2	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	21.6	19.8	24.7	Not computed.....	1.5	0.8	2.6
Not computed.....	4.6	3.4	6.5	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	14.1	15.5	11.7
Less than \$1,000.....	23.3	16.4	35.0	Less than 12.5.....	7.2	6.9	7.8
Less than 12.5.....	0.4	...	1.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.7	5.2	3.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.0	...	2.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.1	3.4	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	...	2.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.5	1.7	3.9	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	16.8	13.0	23.3	Not computed.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	1.6	1.7	1.3	\$3,500 or more.....	16.5	22.4	6.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	19.2	19.8	18.2	Less than 12.5.....	14.9	19.8	6.5
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.6	2.6	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	...	1.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	4.1	3.4	5.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.0	3.4	10.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.3	5.2	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	4.8	6.9	1.3	Not computed.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	0.5	0.9	...	Income not reported.....	1.0	...	2.6

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

(S1)-57

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Baton Rouge, La., Area

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

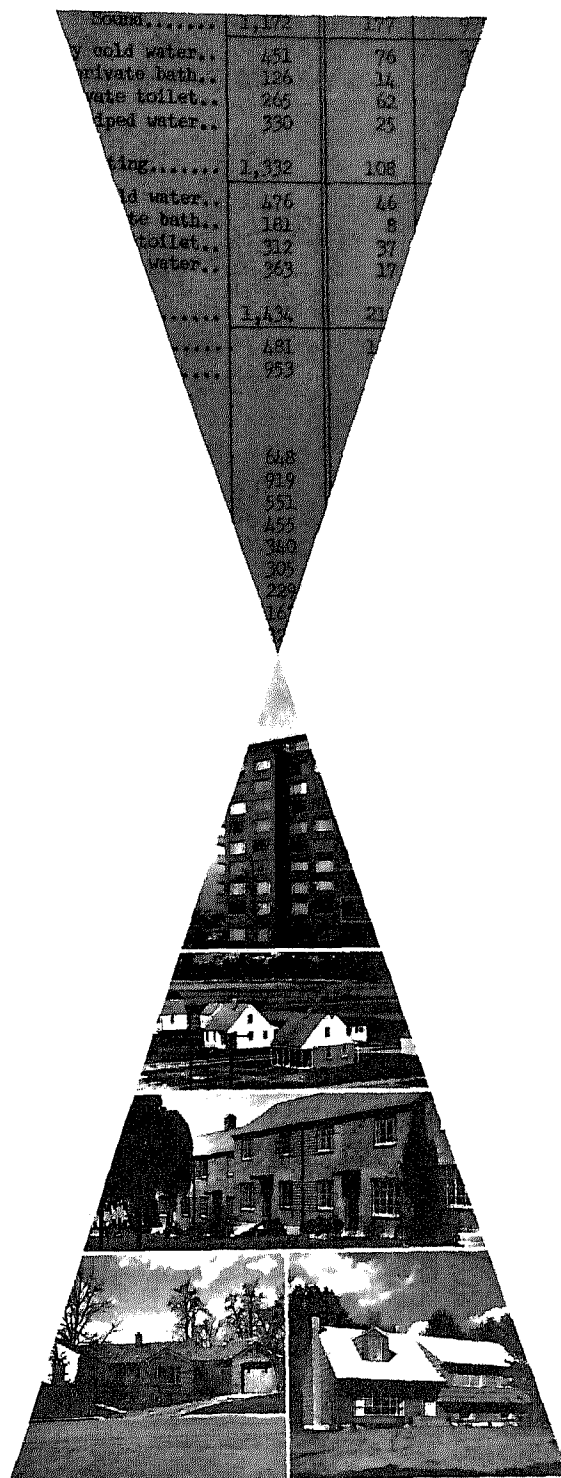
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## PREFACE

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 city of Baton Rouge--Parish of East Baton Rouge Planning Commission.

## 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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## BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, AREA

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 parish of East Baton Rouge.

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.....	66,059	43,843	17,473
Owner occupied.....	40,839	31,333	9,506
Renter occupied.....	20,477	12,510	7,967
Vacant, available for rent...	1,967	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	2,776	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	10,104	1,218	8,886
Owner.....	3,938	499	3,439
Renter.....	6,166	719	5,447

As indicated in table A, approximately 16 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 6 percent of those with white households and 68 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	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2
5 or 95.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2
10 or 90.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
25 or 75.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
50.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	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 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.....	3,938	499	3,439	6,166	719	5,447	1,088	180	908	950	123	827
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	39	15	24	598	116	482	10	6	4	66	18	48
2 rooms.....	225	54	171	746	120	626	62	18	44	159	35	124
3 rooms.....	1,099	96	1,003	3,229	175	3,054	321	41	280	488	26	462
4 rooms.....	1,193	140	1,053	1,120	179	941	307	47	260	170	26	144
5 rooms.....	710	103	607	302	87	215	218	32	186	44	14	30
6 rooms.....	481	62	419	134	27	107	115	25	90	16	1	15
7 rooms.....	126	18	108	28	11	17	29	6	23	7	3	4
8 rooms or more.....	65	11	54	9	4	5	26	5	21	...	...	...
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	715	220	495	1,086	436	650	197	74	123	120	55	65
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	2,086	213	1,873	3,779	210	3,569	586	77	509	567	55	512
Piped water outside structure.....	583	15	568	695	16	679	141	9	132	125	1	124
No piped water.....	554	51	503	606	57	549	164	20	144	138	12	126
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	2,047	315	1,732	3,465	389	3,076	588	103	485	509	64	445
Flush toilet, shared.....	185	54	131	833	202	631	59	28	31	97	33	64
Other toilet facilities or none.....	1,706	130	1,576	1,868	128	1,740	441	49	392	344	26	318
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	1,678	313	1,365	2,037	369	1,668	464	96	368	278	56	222
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	159	50	109	677	206	471	54	28	26	75	34	41
No bathtub or shower.....	2,101	136	1,965	3,452	144	3,308	570	56	514	597	33	564
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	1,172	177	995	1,530	249	1,281	312	77	235	218	45	173
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	451	76	375	518	51	467	119	27	92	72	15	57
With private toilet, no private bath.....	126	14	112	408	15	393	37	8	29	67	4	63
With piped water, no private toilet.....	265	62	203	426	165	261	75	32	43	49	22	27
Lacking piped water in structure.....	330	25	305	178	18	160	81	10	71	30	4	26
Deteriorating.....	1,332	108	1,224	2,314	139	2,175	362	39	323	361	33	328
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	476	46	430	698	57	641	139	18	121	103	13	90
With private toilet, no private bath.....	181	8	173	606	10	596	53	2	51	103	3	100
With piped water, no private toilet.....	312	37	275	598	60	538	73	10	63	72	14	58
Lacking piped water in structure.....	363	17	346	412	12	400	97	9	88	83	3	80
Dilapidated.....	1,434	214	1,220	2,322	331	1,991	414	64	350	371	45	326
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	481	147	334	478	223	255	126	42	84	52	23	29
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	953	67	886	1,844	108	1,736	288	22	266	319	22	297
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	648	137	511	1,296	240	1,056	329	78	251	445	75	370
2 persons.....	919	133	786	1,365	155	1,210	373	67	306	307	29	278
3 persons.....	551	66	485	883	86	797	168	20	148	97	9	88
4 persons.....	455	60	395	678	85	593	80	9	71	41	7	34
5 persons.....	340	43	297	589	55	534	50	3	47	23	2	21
6 persons.....	205	24	181	484	49	435	30	1	29	16	1	15
7 persons.....	229	19	210	312	28	284	20	1	19	8	...	8
8 persons.....	163	12	151	219	11	208	12	1	11	5	...	5
9 persons or more.....	328	5	323	340	10	330	26	...	26	8	...	8
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	1,936	309	1,627	2,203	306	1,897	826	156	670	693	87	606
0.76 to 1.00.....	677	85	592	1,328	230	1,098	145	17	128	168	31	137
1.01 to 1.50.....	606	65	541	833	95	738	65	6	59	37	4	33
1.51 or more.....	719	40	679	1,802	88	1,714	52	1	51	52	1	51
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	3,353	421	2,932	5,766	676	5,090	757	126	631	752	106	646
1.....	550	75	475	385	39	346	311	52	259	191	15	176
2 or more.....	35	3	32	15	4	11	20	2	18	7	2	5
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	3,639	475	3,164	5,673	687	4,986	994	170	824	879	117	762
1 or more.....	299	24	275	493	32	461	94	10	84	71	6	65

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.....	3,181	351	2,830	4,623	460	4,163	713	97	616	454	46	408
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	907	133	774	1,277	152	1,125	365	68	297	279	31	248
3 persons.....	518	61	457	819	78	741	144	15	129	86	8	78
4 persons.....	429	55	374	634	78	556	76	8	68	33	4	29
5 persons.....	332	42	290	588	55	533	44	3	41	23	2	21
6 persons.....	299	26	273	465	48	417	30	2	28	13	1	12
7 persons.....	220	17	203	299	28	271	19	...	19	7	...	7
8 persons or more.....	476	17	459	541	21	520	35	1	34	13	...	13
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	1,017	149	868	1,214	155	1,059	430	80	350	284	33	251
1 minor.....	524	63	461	845	80	765	135	11	124	96	9	87
2 minors.....	420	45	375	660	76	584	64	5	59	28	2	26
3 minors.....	338	42	296	610	57	553	33	...	33	23	2	21
4 minors.....	266	20	246	470	46	424	20	...	20	14	...	14
5 minors.....	212	19	193	309	26	283	7	...	7	2	...	2
6 minors or more.....	404	13	391	515	20	495	24	1	23	7	...	7
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	2,266	284	1,982	3,232	388	2,844	419	64	355	262	27	235
Other.....	184	20	164	166	19	147	60	8	52	27	4	23
Female.....	731	47	684	1,225	53	1,172	234	25	209	165	15	150
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	13	1	12	101	12	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	1,157	113	1,044	2,823	259	2,564	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	1,298	140	1,158	1,245	143	1,102	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	713	97	616	454	46	408	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	4,623	460	4,163	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	4,158	399	3,759	Rent paid: Number.....	4,158	399	3,759
No cash rent.....	465	61	404	Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	6.5	7.5	8.6
Rent paid: Number.....	4,158	399	3,759	\$15 to \$19.....	11.1	3.5	11.8
Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	16.9	8.0	17.6
Less than \$20.....	4.2	3.5	4.3	\$25 to \$29.....	28.4	12.4	29.7
\$20 to \$24.....	5.5	1.0	5.9	\$30 to \$34.....	17.2	14.9	17.4
\$25 to \$29.....	10.3	5.0	10.7	\$35 to \$39.....	8.5	13.9	8.0
\$30 to \$34.....	15.0	6.0	15.8	\$40 to \$44.....	3.2	12.4	2.4
\$35 to \$39.....	21.3	13.4	21.9	\$45 to \$49.....	1.0	6.0	0.5
\$40 to \$44.....	15.7	14.4	15.8	\$50 to \$59.....	1.5	10.4	0.8
\$45 to \$49.....	9.1	12.9	8.8	\$60 or more.....	1.0	6.5	0.5
\$50 to \$59.....	5.8	14.4	5.1	Not reported.....	2.8	4.5	2.7
\$60 to \$74.....	2.9	15.4	1.9	Median.....dollars..	27	35	26
\$75 or more.....	1.4	5.0	1.1				
Not reported.....	8.8	9.0	8.8				
Median.....dollars..	37	45	37				



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.....	4,158	399	3,759	3 or 4 persons.....	29.8	30.9	29.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	3.5	4.0	3.5
Less than \$1,000.....	14.6	9.9	15.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.0	4.0	4.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9.2	7.5	9.4	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.9	3.0	2.9
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9.5	14.4	9.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.7	3.5	2.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10.4	9.4	10.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.1	2.5	2.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	15.4	8.0	16.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.4	2.0	2.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.7	7.0	9.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.2	3.5	2.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.4	7.0	7.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.1	4.5	2.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	11.2	17.4	10.7	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.1	1.0	2.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.0	7.5	3.7	\$6,000 or more.....	0.6	2.0	0.5
\$6,000 or more.....	3.3	8.0	2.9	Not reported.....	2.1	1.0	2.1
Not reported.....	5.2	4.0	5.3	5 persons or more.....	41.7	34.8	42.2
2 persons.....	28.6	34.3	28.1	Less than \$1,000.....	3.6	2.0	3.7
Less than \$1,000.....	7.4	4.0	7.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.8	0.5	2.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.5	3.0	2.4	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.7	6.0	3.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.9	5.5	2.7	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.9	3.0	3.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.7	3.0	2.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.0	1.5	7.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.3	4.0	4.3	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.4	2.5	5.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.9	2.5	1.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.7	3.0	2.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.5	0.5	2.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6.6	8.5	6.4
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.6	4.5	1.3	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.8	4.5	1.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.2	2.0	...	\$6,000 or more.....	1.7	3.0	1.6
\$6,000 or more.....	0.9	3.0	0.8	Not reported.....	1.5	0.5	1.6
Not reported.....	1.7	2.5	1.6	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	2,620	2,910	2,590
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,590	2,630	2,560

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.....	4,158	399	3,759	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	25.1	14.9	25.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	4.3	1.5	4.5
Less than 12.5.....	23.7	22.3	23.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	12.5	5.0	13.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	23.5	20.4	23.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.8	5.0	4.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.1	12.4	12.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.4	1.5	1.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.5	10.4	6.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	...	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.7	6.5	2.4	32.5 or more.....	0.2	...	0.3
32.5 or more.....	17.4	14.9	17.7	Not computed.....	1.7	2.0	1.6
Not computed.....	14.1	12.9	14.1	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	18.6	24.4	18.2
Less than \$1,500.....	23.8	17.4	24.3	Less than 12.5.....	10.6	9.0	10.7
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	0.5	0.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.1	9.0	5.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	1.5	0.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.8	4.0	0.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.9	...	1.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.1	1.5	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.3	0.5	1.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	0.5	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.4	2.0	1.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	15.8	10.4	16.3	Not computed.....	1.0	0.5	1.1
Not computed.....	3.4	2.5	3.4	\$5,000 or more.....	7.3	15.4	6.7
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	19.9	23.9	19.5	Less than 12.5.....	6.8	11.4	6.4
Less than 12.5.....	1.7	...	1.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	0.2	3.0	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	4.1	2.0	4.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	5.5	3.5	5.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.8	7.0	3.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.0	4.0	0.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	1.3	4.5	1.1	Not computed.....	0.3	1.0	0.3
Not computed.....	2.5	3.0	2.4	Income not reported.....	5.2	4.0	5.4

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-58

Revised

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Sound.....	1,172	177	9
By cold water..	451	76	7
Private bath..	126	14	1
Private toilet..	265	62	5
Plumbed water..	330	25	2
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	10
By cold water..	476	46	4
Private bath..	181	8	1
Private toilet..	312	37	3
Plumbed water..	363	17	1
.....	1,434	21	2
.....	481	1	1
.....	953		
.....	648		
.....	919		
.....	551		
.....	455		
.....	360		
.....	305		
.....	229		
.....	147		

# Church Point, La.



Prepared under the supervision of  
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Housing Division

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 Church Point.

## 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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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.....	185	151	34	105	67	38	49	43	6	22	18	4
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	8	8	...	5	2	3	4	4	...	1	...	1
2 rooms.....	19	16	3	27	17	10	4	2	2	4	3	1
3 rooms.....	30	25	5	20	12	8	15	13	2	7	6	1
4 rooms.....	57	47	10	28	17	11	15	14	1	4	3	1
5 rooms.....	49	42	7	9	6	3	8	8	...	2	2	...
6 rooms.....	19	11	8	12	9	3	3	2	1	4	4	...
7 rooms.....	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	13	13	...	8	6	2	2	2	...	1	1	...
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	139	121	18	65	39	6	38	36	2	16	16	...
Piped water outside structure.....	25	10	15	28	2	26	7	3	4	3	1	2
No piped water.....	8	7	1	4	...	4	2	2	...	2	...	2
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	61	55	6	31	30	1	19	19	...	8	8	...
Flush toilet, shared.....	2	2	...	5	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Other toilet facilities or none.....	122	94	28	69	34	35	29	23	6	14	10	4
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	54	48	6	21	20	1	14	14	...	4	4	...
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	2	2	...	6	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
No bathtub or shower.....	129	101	28	78	43	35	34	28	6	18	14	4
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	85	71	14	27	21	6	20	17	3	5	4	1
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	28	25	3	5	5	...	7	7	...	1	1	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	4	4	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	48	40	8	13	11	2	10	9	1	2	2	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	5	2	3	4	...	4	2	...	2	1	...	1
Deteriorating.....	62	50	12	47	32	15	17	14	3	10	9	1
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	15	13	2	12	11	1	4	4	...	3	3	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	4	4	...	5	5	...	2	2	...	3	3	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	30	27	3	20	16	4	6	5	1	3	3	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	13	6	7	10	...	10	5	3	2	1	...	1
Dilapidated.....	38	30	8	31	14	17	12	12	...	7	5	2
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	36	28	8	29	12	17	12	12	...	7	5	2
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	49	42	7	29	20	9	24	20	4	10	8	2
2 persons.....	40	37	3	24	14	10	15	15	...	6	6	...
3 persons.....	28	16	12	9	7	2	6	4	2	3	2	1
4 persons.....	18	14	4	13	9	4	1	1	...	1	1	...
5 persons.....	17	16	1	6	5	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	18	17	1	7	5	2	1	1	...	2	2	...
7 persons.....	5	2	3	4	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	3	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	7	5	2	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	101	80	21	47	36	11	38	33	5	18	17	1
0.76 to 1.00.....	40	33	7	25	13	12	8	7	1	3	1	2
1.01 to 1.50.....	28	25	3	13	9	4	2	2	...	1	...	1
1.51 or more.....	16	13	3	20	9	11	1	1	...	...	...	...
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	161	130	31	96	59	37	33	29	4	15	12	3
1.....	24	21	3	9	8	1	16	14	2	7	6	1
2 or more.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	183	150	33	99	64	35	48	42	6	21	17	4
1 or more.....	2	1	1	6	3	3	1	1	...	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.....	136	109	27	76	47	29	25	23	2	12	10	2
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	41	37	4	27	17	10	15	15	...	7	7	...
3 persons.....	27	16	11	6	4	2	6	4	2	2	1	...
4 persons.....	19	15	4	13	9	4	2	2	...	1	1	...
5 persons.....	17	16	1	7	5	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	17	16	1	7	5	2	...	...	...	2	1	...
7 persons.....	5	2	3	11	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	10	7	3	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	50	43	7	24	17	7	20	18	2	8	8	...
1 minor.....	20	14	6	8	3	5	3	3	...	1	...	...
2 minors.....	21	15	6	13	10	3	1	1	...	1	1	...
3 minors.....	16	15	1	8	6	2	1	1	...	1	1	...
4 minors.....	15	13	2	6	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
5 minors.....	4	2	2	12	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	10	7	3	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	111	92	19	59	38	21	17	15	2	9	8	1
Other.....	7	5	2	5	2	3	2	2	...	1	...	1
Female.....	18	12	6	12	7	5	6	6	...	2	2	...
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	43	33	10	40	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	67	53	14	22	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	25	23	2	12	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	76	47	29	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	56	30	26	Rent paid: Number.....	56	30	26
No cash rent.....	20	17	3	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT <sup>1</sup>				Less than \$15.....	31.9	3.7	70.0
Rent paid: Number.....	56	30	26	\$15 to \$19.....	17.0	18.5	15.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	21.3	37.0	...
Less than \$15.....	4.3	...	10.0	\$25 to \$29.....	21.3	33.3	5.0
\$15 to \$19.....	8.5	3.7	15.0	\$30 to \$34.....	2.1	3.7	...
\$20 to \$24.....	21.3	7.4	40.0	\$35 to \$39.....	2.1	3.7	...
\$25 to \$29.....	25.5	25.9	25.0	\$40 to \$44.....	...	...	...
\$30 to \$34.....	12.8	22.2	...	\$45 to \$49.....	...	...	...
\$35 to \$39.....	12.8	22.2	...	\$50 to \$59.....	2.1	...	5.0
\$40 to \$44.....	6.4	11.1	...	\$60 or more.....	...	...	...
\$45 to \$49.....	4.3	7.4	...	Not reported.....	2.1	...	5.0
\$50 to \$59.....	2.1	...	5.0	Median.....dollars..	15	...	...
\$60 or more.....	...	...	...				
Not reported.....	2.1	...	5.0				
Median.....dollars..	27	...	...				

<sup>1</sup> Class intervals for gross rent revised.

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:							
Number.....	56	30	26				
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Less than \$1,000.....	23.4	25.9	20.0	3 or 4 persons.....	27.7	29.6	29.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	25.5	25.9	25.0	Less than \$1,000.....	4.3	3.7	5.0
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	4.3	7.4	...	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	12.8	14.8	10.0
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	3.7	...	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.1	3.7	...
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.3	3.7	10.0	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.1	3.7	...
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.1	3.7	...	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	...	...	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	21.3	14.8	30.0	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	...	...	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.4	7.4	5.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.4	3.7	10.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.3	3.7	5.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	...	...	...
\$4,000 or more.....	2.1	3.7	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	...	...
Not reported.....	...	...	...	\$4,000 or more.....	...	...	...
				Not reported.....	...	...	...
2 persons.....	34.0	44.4	20.0	5 persons or more.....	38.3	25.9	55.0
Less than \$1,000.....	14.9	18.5	10.0	Less than \$1,000.....	4.3	3.7	5.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.3	7.4	...	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8.5	3.7	15.0
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.1	3.7	...	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	...	...	...
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	...	...	...	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	4.3	...	10.0
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.1	...	5.0	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.1	3.7	...
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	...	...	...	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.1	3.7	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.4	7.4	5.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8.5	3.7	15.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.3	7.4	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.1	...	5.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	...	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.3	3.7	5.0
\$4,000 or more.....	...	...	...	\$4,000 or more.....	2.1	3.7	...
Not reported.....	...	...	...	Not reported.....	...	...	...
				Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	1,500	...	...
				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)

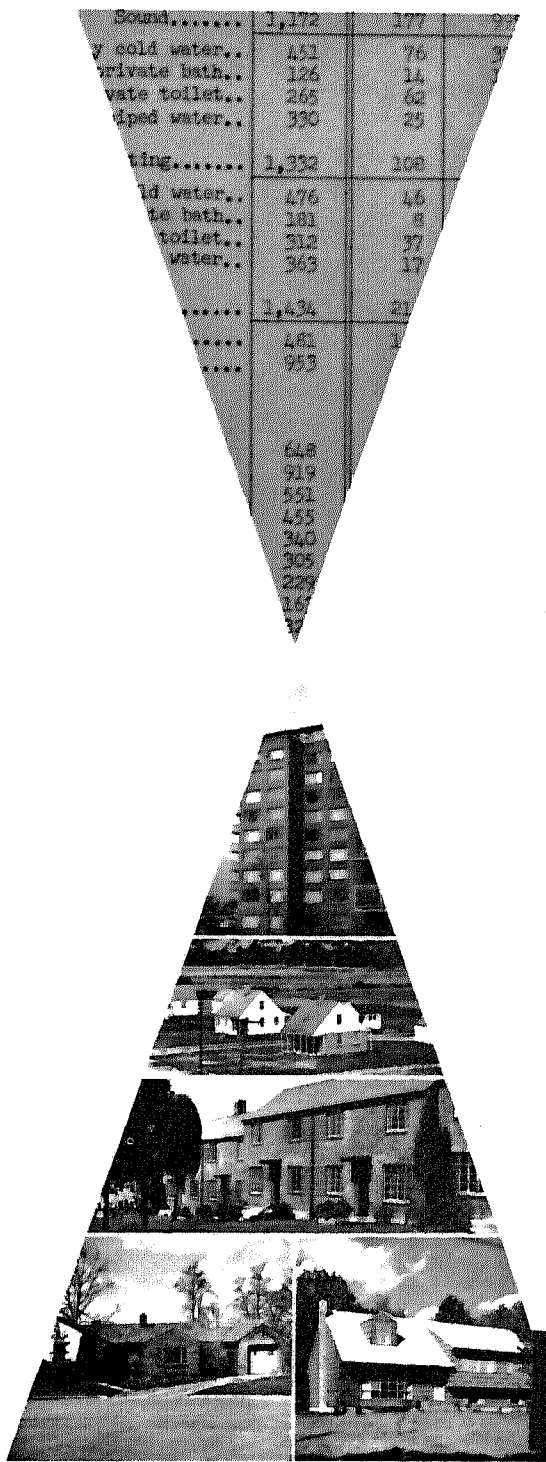
Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income			
				Total	White	Non-white	
Primary families in rent-paid units:							
Number.....	56	30	26	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	27.6	22.2	35.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	10.6	...	25.0
Less than 12.5.....	25.5	18.5	35.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	12.7	18.5	5.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	19.2	22.2	15.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.3	3.7	5.0
17.5 to 22.4.....	10.6	11.1	10.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.5	3.7	15.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	12.8	7.4	20.0	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	21.3	37.1	...	Not computed.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	2.1	...	5.0	\$3,000 or more.....	12.8	14.8	10.0
Less than \$1,000.....	23.4	25.9	20.0	Less than 12.5.....	12.8	14.8	10.0
Less than 12.5.....	2.1	3.7	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	2.1	...	5.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.1	...	5.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.3	...	10.0	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	12.8	22.2	...	Not computed.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	...	...	...	Income not reported.....	...	...	...
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	36.2	37.1	35.0				
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...				
12.5 to 17.4.....	4.3	3.7	5.0				
17.5 to 22.4.....	6.4	7.4	5.0				
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.4	3.7	10.0				
27.5 to 32.4.....	8.5	7.4	10.0				
32.5 or more.....	8.5	14.9	...				
Not computed.....	2.1	...	5.0				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

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## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Crowley, La.



Sound.....	1,172	177
y cold water..	451	76
private bath..	126	14
ate toilet..	265	62
edped water..	350	25
ting.....	1,332	108
id water..	476	46
ts bath..	181	8
toilet..	312	37
water..	363	17
.....	1,434	21
.....	482	1
.....	953	
	648	
	919	
	551	
	455	
	340	
	305	
	228	
	167	

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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 Crowley, Louisiana.

## 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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## CROWLEY, LOUISIANA

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 Crowley.

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.....	4,831	3,445	1,008
Owner occupied.....	2,671	2,139	532
Renter occupied.....	1,782	1,306	476
Vacant, available for rent...	198	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	180	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,187	560	627
Owner.....	504	252	252
Renter.....	683	308	375

As indicated in table A, approximately 27 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 24 percent of those with white households and 79 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.....	0.2
5 or 95.....	0.6
10 or 90.....	0.8
25 or 75.....	1.1
50.....	1.3

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 0.8 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.....	504	252	252	683	308	375	151	69	82	145	70	75
ROOMS												
1 room.....	3	3	...	31	24	7	...	...	...	7	7	...
2 rooms.....	27	19	8	90	42	48	7	3	4	24	14	10
3 rooms.....	107	61	46	296	129	167	37	23	14	67	32	35
4 rooms.....	160	102	58	160	70	90	43	22	21	28	11	17
5 rooms.....	107	43	64	71	27	44	33	13	20	13	5	8
6 rooms.....	66	19	47	21	10	11	22	7	15	5	1	4
7 rooms.....	26	4	22	11	5	6	8	1	7	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	8	1	7	3	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	54	35	19	96	81	15	14	9	5	20	16	4
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	448	216	232	566	226	340	136	59	77	118	54	64
Piped water outside structure.....	2	1	1	19	1	18	1	1	...	5	...	5
No piped water.....	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	484	239	245	584	261	323	142	62	80	124	58	66
Flush toilet, shared.....	13	8	5	60	40	20	7	5	2	12	11	1
Other toilet facilities or none.....	7	5	2	39	7	32	2	2	...	9	1	8
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	285	173	112	224	155	69	81	42	39	42	29	13
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	8	5	3	50	39	11	5	4	1	10	10	...
No bathtub or shower.....	211	74	137	409	114	295	65	23	42	93	31	62
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	219	134	85	136	87	49	61	35	26	30	21	9
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water..	135	89	46	56	43	13	34	20	14	11	8	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	74	38	36	57	26	31	21	11	10	13	7	6
With piped water, no private toilet.....	9	7	2	23	18	5	6	4	2	6	6	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	189	56	133	343	117	226	64	18	46	75	31	44
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water..	83	32	51	84	49	35	30	10	20	17	11	6
With private toilet, no private bath.....	100	19	81	216	51	165	32	6	26	49	16	33
With piped water, no private toilet.....	5	4	1	35	17	18	1	1	...	6	4	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	8	...	8	1	1	...	3	...	3
Dilapidated.....	96	62	34	204	104	100	26	16	10	40	18	22
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	37	28	9	40	37	3	8	5	3	3	2	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath...	59	34	25	164	67	97	18	11	7	37	16	21
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	110	61	49	168	90	78	60	29	31	66	37	29
2 persons.....	113	56	57	151	69	82	57	28	29	49	22	27
3 persons.....	77	44	33	97	49	48	11	5	6	15	8	7
4 persons.....	53	22	31	84	33	51	8	4	4	6	1	5
5 persons.....	49	32	17	58	31	27	4	1	3	1	...	1
6 persons.....	43	19	24	46	19	27	5	1	4	4	...	4
7 persons.....	18	6	12	33	7	26	3	1	2	1	1	...
8 persons.....	18	6	12	10	1	9	...	...	...	1	1	...
9 persons or more.....	23	6	17	36	9	27	3	...	3	2	...	2
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	290	141	149	308	150	158	129	61	68	108	51	57
0.76 to 1.00.....	78	47	31	148	76	72	11	4	7	24	14	10
1.01 to 1.50.....	83	43	40	116	51	65	7	4	3	9	3	6
1.51 or more.....	53	21	32	111	31	80	4	...	4	4	2	2
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	433	224	209	641	286	355	108	51	57	121	58	63
1.....	66	27	39	41	21	20	41	17	24	24	12	12
2 or more.....	5	1	4	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	488	246	242	655	301	354	148	68	80	142	70	72
1 or more.....	16	6	10	28	7	21	3	1	2	3	...	3

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.....	387	190	197	505	216	289	88	39	49	78	33	45
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	108	56	52	145	67	78	55	27	28	48	22	26
3 persons.....	81	45	36	98	50	48	11	5	6	16	8	8
4 persons.....	49	21	28	84	34	50	7	4	3	5	1	4
5 persons.....	48	32	16	56	31	25	4	1	3	1	...	1
6 persons.....	43	18	25	44	17	27	5	1	4	4	...	4
7 persons.....	18	6	12	33	7	26	3	1	2	1	1	...
8 persons or more.....	40	12	28	45	10	35	3	...	3	3	1	2
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	134	67	67	135	71	64	64	33	31	52	25	27
1 minor.....	65	36	29	106	46	60	8	3	5	12	5	7
2 minors.....	50	25	25	87	37	50	3	...	3	5	1	4
3 minors.....	50	31	19	49	28	21	6	3	3	3	...	3
4 minors.....	31	16	15	52	19	33	4	...	4	2	...	2
5 minors.....	22	4	18	30	6	24	...	...	...	2	2	...
6 minors or more.....	35	11	24	46	9	37	3	...	3	2	...	2
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	299	155	144	339	161	178	60	28	32	36	18	18
Other.....	14	8	6	19	8	11	4	2	2	5	3	2
Female.....	74	27	47	147	47	100	24	9	15	37	12	25
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	3	1	2	18	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	155	77	78	243	92	151	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	141	73	68	166	83	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	88	39	49	78	33	45	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	505	216	289	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	466	199	267	Rent paid: Number.....	466	199	267
No cash rent.....	39	17	22	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	8.1	3.8	11.3
Rent paid: Number.....	466	199	267	\$15 to \$19.....	24.5	17.2	29.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	32.1	25.5	36.9
Less than \$20.....	2.6	2.5	2.6	\$25 to \$29.....	19.9	31.8	11.3
\$20 to \$24.....	10.2	4.5	14.4	\$30 to \$34.....	4.4	7.0	2.6
\$25 to \$29.....	19.7	11.5	25.6	\$35 to \$39.....	3.8	8.3	0.5
\$30 to \$34.....	27.8	29.3	26.7	\$40 to \$44.....	0.8	1.3	0.5
\$35 to \$39.....	19.5	22.3	17.4	\$45 to \$49.....	0.5	1.3	...
\$40 to \$44.....	8.3	12.7	5.1	\$50 to \$59.....	...	...	...
\$45 to \$49.....	3.8	8.3	0.5	\$60 or more.....	0.3	0.6	...
\$50 to \$54.....	1.3	3.2	...	Not reported.....	5.5	3.2	7.2
\$55 to \$59.....	0.6	0.6	0.5	Median.....dollars..	22	25	20
\$60 or more.....	0.8	1.9	...				
Not reported.....	5.5	3.2	7.2				
Median.....dollars..	32	35	30				

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.....	466	199	267	3 or 4 persons.....	35.1	38.2	32.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	10.1	12.1	8.7
Less than \$1,000.....	25.2	26.1	24.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.4	5.1	5.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	16.9	14.6	18.5	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.2	1.3	4.6
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	8.1	3.8	11.3	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.7	1.9	1.5
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	7.2	5.1	8.7	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.6	4.5	4.6
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	10.6	9.6	11.3	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.4	1.3	1.5
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	4.3	3.2	5.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.7	1.3	2.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8.0	7.6	8.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.9	4.5	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.6	12.1	2.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.3	0.6	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	3.8	0.5	\$4,000 or more.....	2.4	5.1	0.5
\$4,000 or more.....	6.5	12.7	2.1	Not reported.....	2.4	0.6	3.6
Not reported.....	4.7	1.3	7.2	5 persons or more.....	40.5	36.3	43.6
2 persons.....	24.4	25.5	23.6	Less than \$1,000.....	5.8	2.5	8.2
Less than \$1,000.....	9.3	11.5	7.7	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.3	4.5	7.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.5	1.9	4.6
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.5	0.6	2.1	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	4.1	1.9	5.6
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.4	1.3	1.5	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.6	3.8	5.1
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.4	1.3	1.5	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.7	1.3	2.1
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.2	0.6	1.5	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.3	4.5	4.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.0	1.9	2.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.6	5.7	2.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.1	1.9	0.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.6	3.2	0.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	...	...	\$4,000 or more.....	3.8	7.0	1.5
\$4,000 or more.....	0.3	0.6	...	Not reported.....	1.2	...	2.1
Not reported.....	1.2	0.6	1.5	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	1,670	1,980	1,570
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,560	1,790	1,510

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.....	466	199	267	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	15.3	8.9	20.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...
Less than 12.5.....	10.0	15.9	5.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.2	1.3	4.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	21.2	22.9	20.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.6	1.9	8.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	15.0	9.6	19.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.1	4.4	5.7
22.5 to 27.4.....	14.0	11.5	15.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	...	1.0
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.4	5.1	5.6	32.5 or more.....	0.8	1.3	0.5
32.5 or more.....	25.8	26.7	25.1	Not computed.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	8.5	8.3	8.7	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	22.8	20.4	24.6
Less than \$1,000.....	25.3	26.1	24.6	Less than 12.5.....	2.3	1.9	2.6
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	0.6	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	10.9	7.7	13.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	7.4	7.1	7.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	...	0.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.4	1.9	1.0
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.4	1.9	1.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	0.6	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	...	1.0	32.5 or more.....	0.3	0.6	...
32.5 or more.....	20.0	17.8	21.6	Not computed.....	0.3	0.6	...
Not computed.....	2.7	5.8	0.5	\$3,000 or more.....	15.0	28.6	5.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	16.9	14.7	18.5	Less than 12.5.....	7.4	13.4	3.1
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.5	13.4	1.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	0.6	0.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	0.6	0.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.2	...	2.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.6	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	5.8	2.6	8.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.0	4.5	3.6	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	4.7	7.0	3.1	Not computed.....	0.3	0.6	...
Not computed.....	0.6	...	1.0	Income not reported.....	4.7	1.3	7.2

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-60

Revised

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Lake Arthur, La.

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

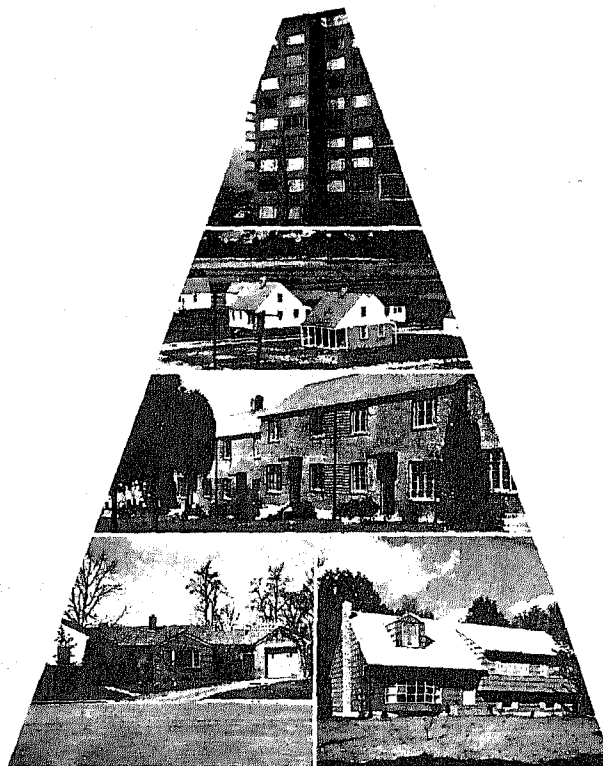
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 4, 1961)

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

Rooms.....	1,172	1,172
Hot water.....	1,521	76
Private bath.....	126	14
Flushing toilet.....	265	62
Hot water.....	380	23
Rooms.....	1,352	108
Hot water.....	1,776	18
Private bath.....	181	8
Flushing toilet.....	312	39
Hot water.....	368	17
Rooms.....	1,430	21
Hot water.....	1,811	1
Private bath.....	953	1
Flushing toilet.....	648	1
Hot water.....	919	1
Private bath.....	571	1
Flushing toilet.....	453	1
Hot water.....	310	1
Private bath.....	305	1
Flushing toilet.....	229	1
Hot water.....	16	1





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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 Lake Arthur, Louisiana.

## 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.



# 1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

HOUSING	POPULATION
Volume	Volume
I States and Small Areas	I Characteristics of the Population
II Metropolitan Housing	II Subject Reports
III City Blocks	III Selected Area Reports
IV Components of Inventory Change	IV Summary and Analytical Report
V Residential Finance	
VI Rural Housing	
Series HC(S1) Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities	
Series PHC(1) Census Tracts (containing population and housing data)	

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

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# LAKE ARTHUR, LOUISIANA

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 Lake Arthur.

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.....	1,143	908	100
Owner occupied.....	696	641	55
Renter occupied.....	312	267	45
Vacant, available for rent...	32	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	103	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	290	218	72
Owner.....	185	151	34
Renter.....	105	67	38

As indicated in table A, approximately 29 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 25 percent of those with white households and 84 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 down spouts; 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 material 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."

## CHURCH POINT, LOUISIANA

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 Church Point.

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.....	1,044	854	138
Owner occupied.....	724	622	102
Renter occupied.....	268	232	36
Vacant, available for rent...	30	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	22	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	281	176	105
Owner.....	180	106	74
Renter.....	101	70	31

As indicated in table A, approximately 28 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 30 percent of those with white households and 86 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.

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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.

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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 were prepared from data collected on a sample basis during the 1960 Census. Consequently, the percentage distributions 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 renter primary 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 renter primary families. 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	Standard error	Estimated percentage	Standard error
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 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.

The estimates of standard error shown in the above table 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, 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 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 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
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,112	9,227	239	1,083
ROOMS				
1 room.....	36	3,770	4	427
2 rooms.....	74	1,099	12	244
3 rooms.....	114	1,366	20	367
4 rooms.....	307	2,063	61	300
5 rooms.....	300	616	72	51
6 rooms.....	140	207	38	38
7 rooms.....	74	69	19	4
8 rooms or more.....	67	37	13	1
WATER SUPPLY				
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	585	5,259	113	369
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	504	3,740	124	362
Piped water outside structure.....	3	56	1	28
No piped water.....	20	172	1	34
TOILET FACILITIES				
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	993	4,595	217	444
Flush toilet, shared.....	90	4,325	20	490
Other toilet facilities or none.....	29	307	2	37
BATHING FACILITIES				
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	887	4,225	198	434
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	121	4,537	29	504
No bathtub or shower.....	104	465	12	81
CONDITION AND PLUMBING				
Sound.....	272	1,786	58	130
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	145	199	41	29
With private toilet, no private bath.....	80	128	8	15
With piped water, no private toilet.....	43	1,405	8	102
With no piped water.....	4	54	1	4
Deteriorating.....	235	2,060	49	245
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	166	629	35	98
With private toilet, no private bath.....	22	132	7	13
With piped water, no private toilet.....	30	1,246	6	134
With no piped water.....	17	53	1	3
Dilapidated.....	605	5,381	132	613
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	473	2,642	88	179
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	132	2,739	44	434
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD				
1 person.....	130	3,710	39	544
2 persons.....	194	1,604	72	250
3 persons.....	138	971	34	101
4 persons.....	135	967	21	57
5 persons.....	118	754	19	23
6 persons.....	126	543	20	28
7 persons.....	107	321	18	11
8 persons.....	56	169	4	5
9 persons or more.....	108	188	12	3
PERSONS PER ROOM				
0.75 or less.....	429	1,975	144	404
0.76 to 1.00.....	277	4,236	53	473
1.01 to 1.50.....	214	1,231	25	90
1.51 or more.....	192	1,785	17	86
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
None.....	893	8,667	153	839
1.....	197	522	81	169
2 or more.....	22	38	5	5
NONRELATIVES				
None.....	1,018	8,286	212	913
1 or more.....	94	941	27	100

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
Occupied by primary families.....	963	4,853	196	389
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY				
2 persons.....	203	1,174	78	198
3 persons.....	136	886	32	86
4 persons.....	130	894	20	49
5 persons.....	120	737	20	24
6 persons.....	117	522	16	16
7 persons.....	105	302	15	10
8 persons or more.....	152	338	15	6
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY				
No minor.....	279	1,241	116	277
1 minor.....	135	945	32	58
2 minors.....	148	919	19	27
3 minors.....	153	727	13	12
4 minors.....	102	512	6	8
5 minors.....	59	256	5	4
6 minors or more.....	87	253	5	3
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY				
Male:				
Wife present.....	703	3,571	121	255
Other.....	104	534	24	64
Female.....	156	748	51	70
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY				
Under 21 years.....	1	77	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	319	2,748	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	447	1,639	...	...
65 years and over.....	196	389	196	389

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	Subject	Total
Renter units occupied by primary families...	4,853	CONTRACT RENT	
Rent paid.....	4,502	Rent paid: Number.....	4,502
No cash rent.....	351	Percent.....	100.0
GROSS RENT		Less than \$20.....	5.2
Rent paid: Number.....	4,502	\$20 to \$24.....	7.1
Percent.....	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	7.8
Less than \$30.....	6.5	\$30 to \$34.....	15.1
\$30 to \$34.....	5.2	\$35 to \$39.....	12.5
\$35 to \$39.....	8.6	\$40 to \$44.....	10.2
\$40 to \$44.....	10.7	\$45 to \$49.....	8.4
\$45 to \$49.....	11.5	\$50 to \$54.....	8.6
\$50 to \$54.....	13.3	\$55 to \$59.....	5.0
\$55 to \$59.....	7.8	\$60 to \$69.....	12.5
\$60 to \$69.....	17.8	\$70 or more.....	6.8
\$70 to \$79.....	6.3	Not reported.....	0.8
\$80 or more.....	6.5	Median.....dollars..	40
Not reported.....	5.8		
Median.....dollars..	51		

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	Family income by size of family	Total
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number..	4,502	3 or 4 persons.....	3,111
Percent.....	100.0	Less than \$1,500.....	2,111
Less than \$1,500.....	10.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1,000
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.7	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1,000
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1,000
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1,000
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1,000
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.3	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1,000
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	7.3	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1,000
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	7.1	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1,000
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	13.8	\$6,000 or more.....	1,000
\$6,000 or more.....	30.0	Not reported.....	1,000
Not reported.....	4.4	5 persons or more.....	1,000
2 persons.....	22.4	Less than \$1,500.....	1,000
Less than \$1,500.....	3.9	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1,000
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.0	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1,000
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1,000
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.3	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1,000
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1,000
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.3	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1,000
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.8	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1,000
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	0.8	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1,000
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.1	\$6,000 or more.....	1,000
\$6,000 or more.....	3.2	Not reported.....	1,000
Not reported.....	1.0	Median income:	
		All families.....dollars..	4,270
		3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,100

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	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number..	4,502	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	1,000
Percent.....	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	1,000
Less than 12.5.....	42.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	1,000
12.5 to 17.4.....	17.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	1,000
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	1,000
22.5 to 27.4.....	5.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	1,000
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.7	32.5 or more.....	1,000
32.5 or more.....	8.9	Not computed.....	1,000
Not computed.....	9.4	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1,000
Less than \$1,500.....	10.7	Less than 12.5.....	1,000
Less than 12.5.....	0.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	1,000
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	1,000
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	1,000
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	1,000
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.8	32.5 or more.....	1,000
32.5 or more.....	6.3	Not computed.....	1,000
Not computed.....	2.3	\$5,000 or more.....	1,000
\$1,500 to \$2,999.....	12.5	Less than 12.5.....	1,000
Less than 12.5.....	0.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	1,000
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	1,000
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	1,000
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	1,000
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.1	32.5 or more.....	1,000
32.5 or more.....	1.8	Not computed.....	1,000
Not computed.....	0.3	Income not reported.....	1,000