

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-61

**SPECIAL REPORTS FOR
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES**

**Lake Charles, La.,
and Vicinity**

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

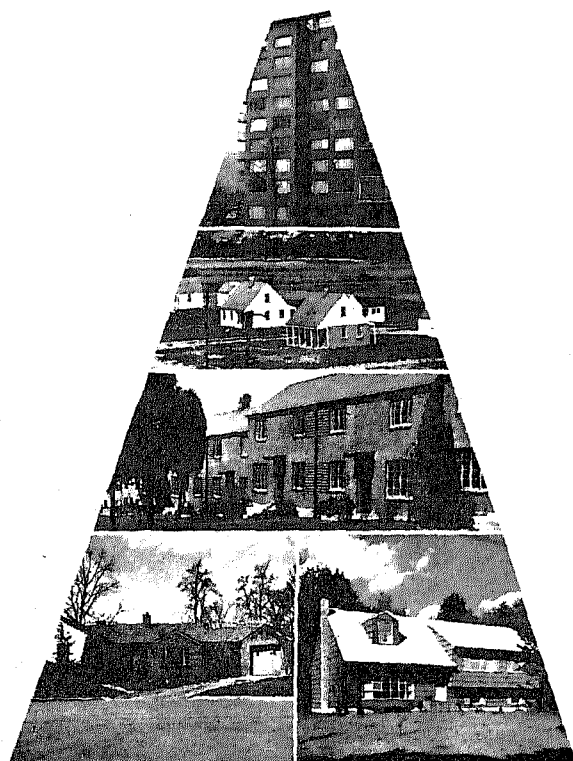
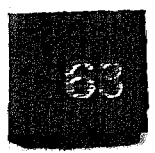
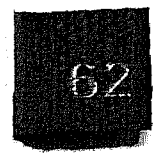
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

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

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

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





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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.
Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities,
Series HC(S1), No. 61.
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

For sale by Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., and U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices. 15 cents.

PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Lake Charles, 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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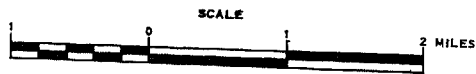
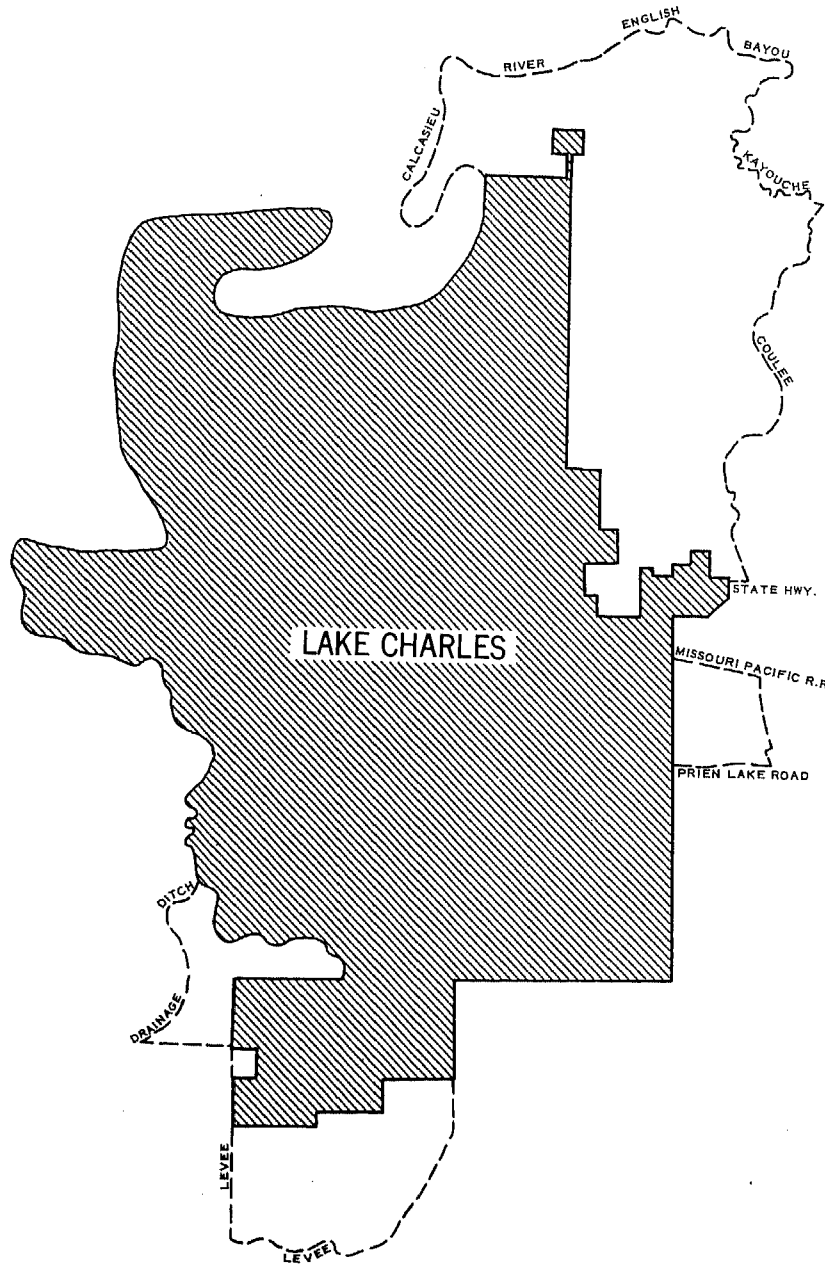
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SPECIAL REPORT FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITY
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA, AND VICINITY
APRIL 1960



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

LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA, 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.....	25,553	17,627	5,510
Owner occupied.....	14,757	11,993	2,764
Renter occupied.....	8,380	5,634	2,746
Vacant, available for rent...	1,231	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	1,185	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	3,714	926	2,788
Owner.....	1,329	391	938
Renter.....	2,385	535	1,850

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, 9 percent of those with white households and 67 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 details shown for units with head of household 65 years of age and over; figures for these units are also included in the figures for all occupied substandard units.

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
5 or 95.....	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
10 or 90.....	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.0
25 or 75.....	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.0
50.....	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.1

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 0.5 percent. This standard error of 0.5 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

times \$250, or approximately \$150. The upper confidence limit is found in a similar manner.

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,329	391	938	2,385	535	1,850	343	119	224	255	69	186
ROOMS												
1 room.....	32	23	9	266	163	103	15	10	5	44	24	20
2 rooms.....	72	31	41	376	112	264	25	14	11	62	20	42
3 rooms.....	239	92	147	1,046	112	934	59	26	33	85	14	71
4 rooms.....	424	110	314	467	93	374	92	30	62	36	6	30
5 rooms.....	259	78	181	145	38	107	73	20	53	16	3	13
6 rooms.....	217	37	180	59	11	48	54	10	44	7	2	5
7 rooms.....	50	10	40	19	3	16	12	4	8	3	...	3
8 rooms or more.....	36	10	26	7	3	4	13	5	8	2	...	2
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	288	142	146	570	378	192	81	47	34	55	35	20
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	888	213	675	1,591	130	1,461	226	61	165	171	27	144
Piped water outside structure.....	104	7	97	179	13	166	22	2	20	20	2	18
No piped water.....	49	29	20	45	14	31	14	9	5	9	5	4
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	697	178	519	1,410	171	1,239	217	67	150	152	24	128
Flush toilet, shared.....	95	64	31	463	284	179	28	19	9	50	30	20
Other toilet facilities or none.....	537	149	388	512	80	432	98	33	65	53	15	38
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	539	161	378	541	151	390	155	57	98	45	16	29
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	86	61	25	387	284	103	24	19	5	38	29	9
No bathtub or shower.....	704	169	535	1,457	100	1,357	164	43	121	172	24	148
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	497	187	310	806	264	542	112	55	57	84	37	47
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	205	57	148	184	22	162	52	22	30	13	4	9
With private toilet, no private bath.....	61	18	43	244	7	237	23	8	15	27	3	24
With piped water, no private toilet.....	190	99	91	349	232	117	31	21	10	40	28	12
Lacking piped water in structure.....	41	13	28	29	3	26	6	4	2	4	2	2
Deteriorating.....	444	101	343	784	117	667	112	23	89	74	16	58
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	115	25	90	125	15	110	35	6	29	14	4	10
With private toilet, no private bath.....	89	11	78	339	16	323	29	1	28	42	6	36
With piped water, no private toilet.....	192	57	135	238	81	157	34	12	22	10	5	5
Lacking piped water in structure.....	48	8	40	82	5	77	14	4	10	8	1	7
Dilapidated.....	388	103	285	795	154	641	119	41	78	97	16	81
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	142	53	89	153	94	59	46	23	23	9	4	5
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	246	50	196	642	60	582	73	18	55	88	12	76
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	227	97	130	568	207	361	122	58	64	141	43	98
2 persons.....	308	109	199	506	133	373	108	38	70	78	20	58
3 persons.....	218	63	155	344	83	261	59	15	44	17	4	13
4 persons.....	163	46	117	303	44	259	20	5	15	6	2	4
5 persons.....	111	31	80	222	27	195	11	1	10	3	...	3
6 persons.....	105	24	81	161	17	144	11	1	10	5	...	5
7 persons.....	71	5	66	115	8	107	5	1	4	...	...	...
8 persons.....	54	11	43	72	4	68	6	...	6	2	...	2
9 persons or more.....	72	5	67	94	12	82	1	...	1	3	...	3
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	712	232	480	846	188	658	265	97	168	173	38	135
0.76 to 1.00.....	264	91	173	593	211	382	55	17	38	63	24	39
1.01 to 1.50.....	184	37	147	387	60	327	16	3	13	3	...	3
1.51 or more.....	169	31	138	559	76	483	7	2	5	16	7	9
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,154	340	814	2,294	515	1,779	251	86	165	214	57	157
1.....	162	50	112	87	18	69	86	32	54	40	11	29
2 or more.....	13	1	12	4	2	2	6	1	5	1	1	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,245	371	874	2,224	495	1,729	319	114	205	234	64	170
1 or more.....	84	20	64	161	40	121	24	5	19	21	5	16

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.....	1,066	287	779	1,728	298	1,430	206	59	147	99	22	77
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	300	110	190	474	117	357	104	39	65	70	18	52
3 persons.....	202	99	143	324	76	248	50	13	37	14	4	10
4 persons.....	161	46	115	286	42	244	18	4	14	2	...	2
5 persons.....	107	29	78	210	25	185	13	2	11	3	...	3
6 persons.....	106	22	84	159	15	144	10	...	10	5	...	5
7 persons.....	69	6	63	115	7	108	4	1	3	1	...	1
8 persons or more.....	121	15	106	160	16	144	7	...	7	4	...	4
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	352	132	220	447	110	337	131	48	83	73	21	52
1 minor.....	190	49	141	324	84	240	35	8	27	12	1	11
2 minors.....	162	45	117	305	41	264	20	2	18	5	...	5
3 minors.....	99	21	78	210	28	182	6	1	5	3	...	3
4 minors.....	95	21	74	163	14	149	9	...	9	4	...	4
5 minors.....	67	5	62	120	6	114	4	...	4	1	...	1
6 minors or more.....	101	14	87	159	15	144	1	...	1	1	...	1
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	779	233	546	1,234	240	994	117	44	73	58	13	45
Other.....	65	14	51	75	9	66	20	2	18	11	1	10
Female.....	222	40	182	419	49	370	69	13	56	30	8	22
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	7	1	6	46	20	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	419	91	328	1,203	187	1,016	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	434	136	298	380	69	311	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	206	59	147	99	22	77	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	1,728	298	1,430	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,618	264	1,354	Rent paid: Number.....	1,618	264	1,354
No cash rent.....	110	34	76	Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	3.4	11.3	2.5
Rent paid: Number.....	1,618	264	1,354	\$20 to \$24.....	5.5	2.1	5.9
Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	8.8	7.1	9.0
Less than \$25.....	1.8	6.4	1.2	\$30 to \$34.....	19.5	8.5	20.7
\$25 to \$29.....	3.4	3.5	3.4	\$35 to \$39.....	16.5	9.2	17.3
\$30 to \$34.....	4.1	4.3	4.0	\$40 to \$44.....	22.0	16.3	22.6
\$35 to \$39.....	12.6	9.2	13.0	\$45 to \$49.....	7.4	12.1	6.8
\$40 to \$44.....	17.2	12.8	17.6	\$50 to \$59.....	9.1	18.4	8.0
\$45 to \$49.....	15.1	9.2	15.8	\$60 to \$74.....	3.8	12.8	2.8
\$50 to \$54.....	14.2	14.2	14.2	\$75 or more.....	0.4	1.4	0.3
\$55 to \$59.....	10.3	11.3	10.2	Not reported.....	3.7	0.7	4.0
\$60 to \$74.....	13.0	21.3	12.1	Median.....dollars..	38	43	37
\$75 or more.....	2.6	6.4	2.2				
Not reported.....	5.7	1.4	6.2				
Median.....dollars..	47	51	47				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	33,3	34,8	33,1
Number.....	1,618	264	1,354	Less than \$1,000.....	4.0	3.5	4.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.9	2.1	5.3
Less than \$1,000.....	12.2	10.6	12.4	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.4	5.0	4.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	12.1	9.9	12.4	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	4.3	5.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	12.4	12.1	12.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.6	3.5	2.5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	15.5	10.6	16.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.8	4.3	3.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.8	9.2	9.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.3	3.5	2.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.9	9.9	9.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.7	5.0	2.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.4	9.9	7.1	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.2	0.7	1.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	9.4	13.5	9.0	\$6,000 or more.....	1.4	2.8	1.2
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.6	6.4	4.3	Not reported.....	0.6	...	0.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.8	7.1	3.4	5 persons or more.....	40,7	26,2	42,4
\$6,000 or more.....	2.9	0.7	3.1	Less than \$1,000.....	3.3	2.1	3.4
Not reported.....	2.9	0.7	3.1	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.1	2.1	4.3
2 persons.....	26,0	39,0	24,5	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.7	2.8	5.0
Less than \$1,000.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	6.1	2.8	6.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.1	5.7	2.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.4	2.1	4.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.2	4.3	3.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.9	2.1	5.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.0	3.5	4.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.6	0.7	2.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.9	3.5	2.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.7	5.8	4.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.2	3.5	0.9	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.9	3.6	2.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.5	5.7	2.2	\$6,000 or more.....	1.9	2.1	1.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.0	2.8	1.9	Not reported.....	1.1	...	1.2
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	0.5	2.1	0.3	Median income:			
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.5	2.1	0.3	All families.....dollars..	2,380	2,880	2,360
\$6,000 or more.....	1.2	0.7	1.2	3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,280	...	2,210
Not reported.....	1.2	0.7	1.2				

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	19.7	19.1	19.8
Number.....	1,618	264	1,354	Less than 12.5.....	1.2	1.4	1.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.2	2.1	5.6
Less than 12.5.....	10.8	19.2	9.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.6	7.1	6.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	17.0	17.0	17.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.4	6.4	5.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	15.9	19.2	15.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	1.4	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	11.9	10.6	12.1	32.5 or more.....	0.3	...	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.9	7.8	6.8	Not computed.....	0.9	0.7	0.9
32.5 or more.....	27.8	24.1	28.2	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	16,9	23,4	16,1
Not computed.....	9.7	2.1	10.5	Less than 12.5.....	2.8	5.7	2.5
Less than \$1,500.....	24,3	20,6	24,8	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.7	9.2	8.7
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	0.7	0.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.3	7.8	2.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.4	1.4	0.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	0.7	0.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.7	0.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	...	0.9	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.9	0.7	0.9	Not computed.....	1,4	...	1,5
32.5 or more.....	18,9	16,4	19,2	\$5,000 or more.....	8,3	13,5	7,7
Not computed.....	2,7	0,7	2,8	Less than 12.5.....	6,3	10,0	5,9
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	27,9	22,7	28,5	12.5 to 17.4.....	1,6	2,1	1,5
Less than 12.5.....	0,2	1,4	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0,1	1,4	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	1,0	2,1	0,9	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	5,5	2,1	5,9	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	5,1	3,6	5,3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	5,8	5,7	5,9	Not computed.....	0,3	...	0,3
32.5 or more.....	8,5	7,8	8,7	Income not reported.....	2,9	0,7	3,1
Not computed.....	1,7	...	1,8				

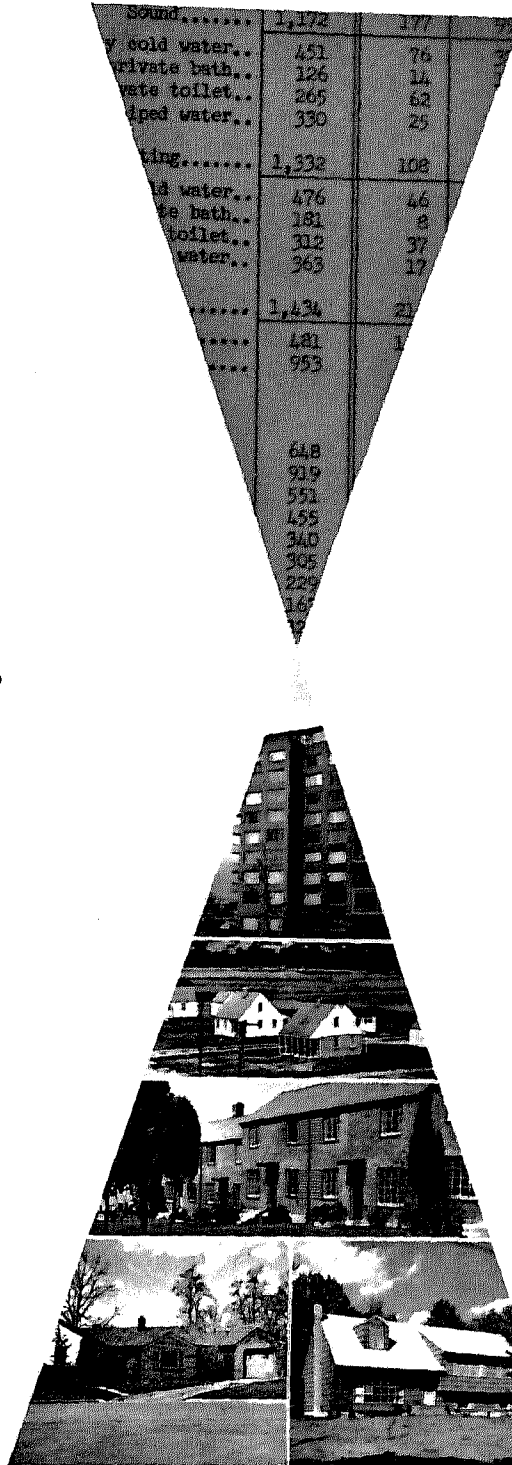
J.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-62

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

New Orleans, La.

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.
Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities,
Series HC(S1), No. 62.
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

For sale by Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., and U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices. 15 cents.

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 New Orleans.

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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NEW ORLEANS, 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 New Orleans.

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.....	202,643	127,204	62,597
Owner occupied.....	71,297	55,418	15,879
Renter occupied.....	118,504	71,786	46,718
Vacant, available for rent...	6,943	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	5,899	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	34,993	8,983	26,010
Owner.....	4,678	1,323	3,355
Renter.....	30,315	7,660	22,655

As indicated in table A, approximately 18 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 11 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 non-white race are classified as white.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
5 or 95.....	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
10 or 90.....	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.0
25 or 75.....	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.0
50.....	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.1

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 0.5 percent. This standard error of 0.5 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	4,678	1,323	3,355	30,315	7,660	22,655	1,404	503	901	5,096	1,711	3,385
ROOMS												
1 room.....	89	51	38	6,947	3,051	3,896	25	16	9	1,234	694	540
2 rooms.....	286	120	166	8,177	1,509	6,668	91	46	45	1,355	362	993
3 rooms.....	1,137	255	882	8,545	1,289	7,256	360	100	260	1,343	287	1,056
4 rooms.....	1,561	382	1,179	4,882	1,134	3,748	462	151	311	850	248	602
5 rooms.....	807	236	571	1,324	460	864	245	88	157	226	77	149
6 rooms.....	480	151	329	311	150	161	124	51	73	57	26	31
7 rooms.....	143	53	90	84	44	40	37	19	18	21	13	8
8 rooms or more.....	175	75	100	45	23	22	60	32	28	10	4	6
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	1,338	592	746	10,402	4,808	5,594	376	192	184	1,402	913	489
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	2,976	690	2,286	19,289	2,789	16,500	944	302	642	3,578	787	2,791
Piped water outside structure.....	259	8	251	446	12	434	62	2	60	80	3	77
No piped water.....	105	33	72	178	51	127	22	7	15	36	8	28
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	3,398	1,055	2,343	15,139	3,170	11,969	1,079	413	666	2,613	707	1,906
Flush toilet, shared.....	466	163	303	13,939	4,343	9,596	144	61	83	2,258	975	1,283
Other toilet facilities or none.....	814	105	709	1,237	147	1,090	181	29	152	225	29	196
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	3,334	1,068	2,266	13,493	3,067	10,426	1,029	408	621	2,270	677	1,613
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	416	144	272	12,096	4,340	7,756	136	56	80	1,874	964	910
No bathtub or shower.....	928	111	817	4,726	253	4,473	239	39	200	952	90	862
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	1,654	479	1,175	8,937	2,682	6,255	486	178	308	1,540	630	910
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	1,097	308	789	3,975	683	3,292	350	129	221	772	198	574
With private toilet, no private bath.....	66	19	47	421	84	337	23	7	16	83	22	61
With piped water, no private toilet.....	385	136	249	4,443	1,899	2,544	91	40	51	673	408	265
Lacking piped water in structure.....	106	16	90	98	16	82	22	2	20	12	2	10
Deteriorating.....	1,239	266	973	10,659	2,305	8,354	406	118	288	1,902	589	1,313
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	809	193	616	4,232	584	3,648	265	83	182	770	169	601
With private toilet, no private bath.....	45	10	35	750	70	680	22	5	17	161	28	133
With piped water, no private toilet.....	287	51	236	5,482	1,625	3,857	91	25	66	929	388	541
Lacking piped water in structure.....	98	12	86	195	26	169	28	5	23	42	4	38
Dilapidated.....	1,785	578	1,207	10,719	2,673	8,046	512	207	305	1,654	492	1,162
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	952	436	516	3,225	1,484	1,741	260	139	121	366	203	163
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	833	142	691	7,494	1,189	6,305	252	68	184	1,288	289	999
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	1,011	452	559	10,607	4,266	6,341	487	236	251	2,865	1,220	1,645
2 persons.....	1,178	399	779	7,013	1,561	5,452	486	177	309	1,341	334	1,007
3 persons.....	674	171	503	3,781	642	3,139	181	50	131	435	90	345
4 persons.....	470	105	365	2,827	510	2,317	92	19	73	191	38	153
5 persons.....	338	81	257	2,012	284	1,728	44	7	37	99	15	84
6 persons.....	284	52	232	1,458	172	1,286	35	6	29	52	4	48
7 persons.....	191	21	170	989	102	887	23	1	22	36	3	33
8 persons.....	186	19	167	675	56	619	25	3	22	31	1	30
9 persons or more.....	346	23	323	953	67	886	31	4	27	46	6	40
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	2,655	964	1,691	10,154	2,768	7,386	1,112	447	665	2,909	873	2,036
0.76 to 1.00.....	807	218	589	10,117	3,693	6,424	156	42	114	1,687	760	927
1.01 to 1.50.....	545	73	472	3,291	510	2,781	69	6	63	200	25	175
1.51 or more.....	671	68	603	6,753	689	6,064	67	8	59	300	53	247
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	3,886	1,074	2,812	28,237	7,194	21,043	992	366	626	4,171	1,468	2,703
1.....	723	224	499	1,952	434	1,518	380	127	253	870	227	643
2 or more.....	69	25	44	126	32	94	32	10	22	55	16	39
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	4,324	1,260	3,064	28,451	7,320	21,131	1,295	480	815	4,777	1,645	3,132
1 or more.....	354	63	291	1,864	340	1,524	109	23	86	319	66	253

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.....	3,544	840	2,704	18,734	3,168	15,566	862	252	610	2,026	445	1,581
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	1,179	389	790	6,603	1,425	5,178	467	170	297	1,229	304	925
3 persons.....	633	163	470	3,526	600	2,926	168	47	121	308	83	305
4 persons.....	442	101	341	2,734	495	2,239	82	16	66	168	33	135
5 persons.....	321	80	241	1,915	268	1,647	36	5	31	83	13	70
6 persons.....	268	45	223	1,413	161	1,252	33	6	27	56	3	53
7 persons.....	192	21	171	963	100	863	26	2	24	31	3	28
8 persons or more.....	509	41	468	1,580	119	1,461	50	6	44	71	6	65
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	1,435	471	964	6,746	1,510	5,236	602	214	388	1,447	372	1,075
1 minor.....	568	131	437	3,564	591	2,973	102	18	84	297	41	256
2 minors.....	413	97	316	2,729	482	2,247	58	9	49	129	18	111
3 minors.....	334	62	272	1,981	252	1,729	42	6	36	51	5	46
4 minors.....	215	33	182	1,388	154	1,234	18	3	15	41	5	36
5 minors.....	184	20	164	946	85	861	15	1	14	30	2	28
6 minors or more.....	395	26	369	1,380	94	1,286	25	1	24	31	2	29
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	2,449	557	1,892	13,301	2,427	10,874	496	124	372	1,158	264	894
Other.....	285	95	190	1,073	253	820	97	30	67	175	42	133
Female.....	810	188	622	4,360	488	3,872	269	98	171	693	139	554
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	8	...	8	347	66	281	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	974	189	785	10,010	1,419	8,591	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	1,700	399	1,301	6,351	1,238	5,113	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	862	252	610	2,026	445	1,581	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	18,734	3,168	15,566	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	17,933	3,017	14,916	Rent paid: Number.....	17,933	3,017	14,916
No cash rent.....	801	151	650	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	7.8	7.9	7.8
Rent paid: Number.....	17,933	3,017	14,916	\$20 to \$24.....	9.8	9.2	10.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	11.4	8.7	11.9
Less than \$25.....	1.6	2.4	1.5	\$30 to \$34.....	11.6	11.2	11.7
\$25 to \$29.....	3.0	2.4	3.2	\$35 to \$39.....	17.1	14.1	17.7
\$30 to \$34.....	5.8	4.3	6.1	\$40 to \$44.....	13.4	11.2	13.8
\$35 to \$39.....	8.6	7.9	8.7	\$45 to \$49.....	12.3	14.4	11.9
\$40 to \$44.....	13.5	10.9	14.1	\$50 to \$59.....	6.8	6.5	6.8
\$45 to \$49.....	10.5	9.8	10.7	\$60 to \$69.....	6.0	9.2	5.3
\$50 to \$54.....	11.4	11.4	11.4	\$70 or more.....	2.1	6.8	1.2
\$55 to \$59.....	10.4	10.1	10.4	Not reported.....	1.8	0.8	1.9
\$60 to \$74.....	16.8	16.5	16.5	Median.....dollars..	42	44	42
\$75 or more.....	3.8	8.2	2.9				
Not reported.....	14.5	14.1	14.6				
Median.....dollars..	49	52	49				

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	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:						
Number.....	17,933	3,017	14,916	3 or 4 persons.....	35.5	32.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,500.....	8.0	2.2
Less than \$1,500.....	18.6	10.6	20.1	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.3	2.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	10.4	6.8	11.2	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.5	2.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.6	10.1	11.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.5	1.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.4	9.0	9.5	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.2	4.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.5	9.8	9.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.8	2.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.8	8.2	5.3	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.7	1.6
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	6.8	4.6	7.3	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.2	1.1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	3.8	6.8	3.2	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.8	4.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.9	9.8	3.9	\$6,000 or more.....	2.5	6.5
\$6,000 or more.....	5.8	14.1	4.1	Not reported.....	5.0	2.2
Not reported.....	13.5	10.3	14.1	5 persons or more.....	29.8	22.0
2 persons.....	34.7	45.7	32.5	Less than \$1,500.....	3.3	1.6
Less than \$1,500.....	7.2	6.8	7.3	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.4	1.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.7	3.0	3.9	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.7	1.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.4	6.0	2.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.2	1.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.7	6.3	4.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.1	1.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.2	3.5	3.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.6	3.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.5	2.7	1.2	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.7	1.9
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.4	1.1	2.7	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.5	2.7
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.1	3.0	0.7	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.1	2.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.0	2.4	0.7	\$6,000 or more.....	2.5	3.8
\$6,000 or more.....	0.8	3.8	0.2	Not reported.....	2.8	1.1
Not reported.....	5.6	7.1	5.3	Median income:		
				All families.....dollars..	2,640	3,430
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,420	3,730
						2,490
						2,190

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	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:						
Number.....	17,933	3,017	14,916	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	18.9	18.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	0.7	1.1
Less than 12.5.....	13.7	20.6	12.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.9	4.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	15.0	17.4	14.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.8	3.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	11.4	11.1	11.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.9	6.0
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.9	12.0	9.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.0	1.4
27.5 to 32.4.....	9.1	6.0	9.7	32.5 or more.....	0.3	0.8
32.5 or more.....	19.7	13.9	20.9	Not computed.....	1.1	1.6
Not computed.....	21.2	19.0	21.6	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	16.4	19.6
Less than \$1,500.....	18.6	10.6	20.1	Less than 12.5.....	4.3	4.1
Less than 12.5.....	1.1	0.5	1.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.5	7.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.9	5.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.2	0.3	0.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	1.1
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.4	0.3	0.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.1	0.3	1.2	32.5 or more.....	0.3	0.5
32.5 or more.....	12.2	7.3	13.1	Not computed.....	0.7	1.1
Not computed.....	3.6	1.9	3.9	\$5,000 or more.....	10.7	23.9
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	22.0	16.9	23.1	Less than 12.5.....	7.3	14.7
Less than 12.5.....	0.2	0.3	0.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.1	5.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.5	0.5	1.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.0	1.1	2.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.0	4.6	3.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.1	0.5
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.9	3.8	6.3	32.5 or more.....	1	0.3
32.5 or more.....	6.9	4.9	7.3	Not computed.....	0.8	2.4
Not computed.....	1.5	1.6	1.5	Income not reported.....	13.4	10.3

¹ Less than 0.05.

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(51)-63

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

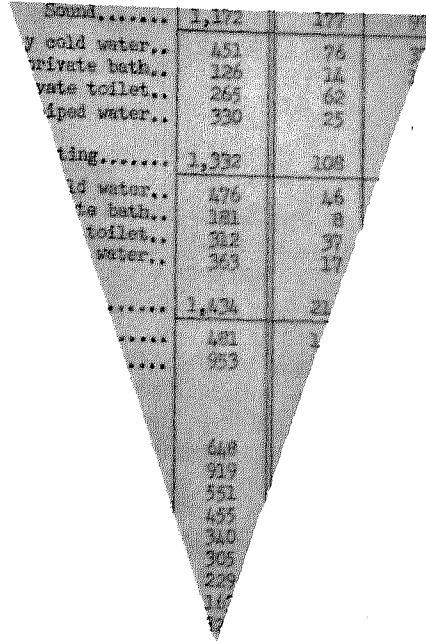
Opelousas, La., and Vicinity

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

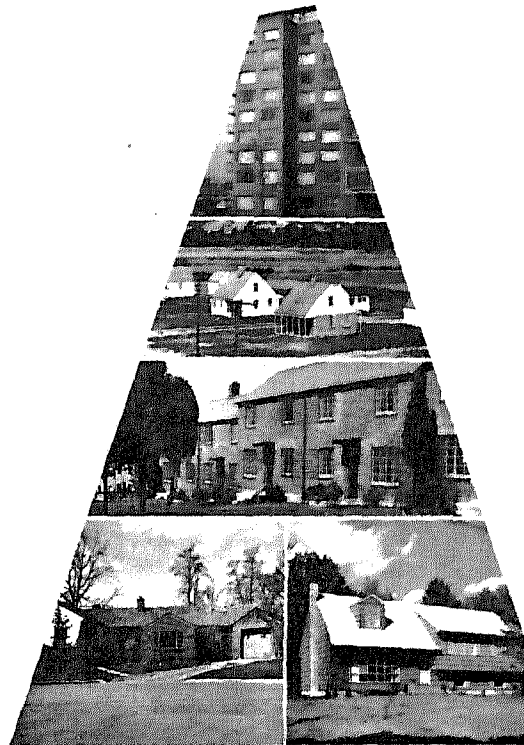
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Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

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Sound.....	1,172	177
y cold water..	451	76
private bath..	126	14
ate toilet...	265	62
iped water..	330	25
ing.....	1,332	108
id water..	476	46
to bath..	181	8
toilet..	312	37
water..	363	17
.....	1,434	21
.....	481	1
.....	953	
	648	
	919	
	551	
	455	
	340	
	305	
	229	
	14	





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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.
Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities,
Series HC(S1), No. 63.
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

For sale by Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., and U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices. 15 cents.

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 Opelousas.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

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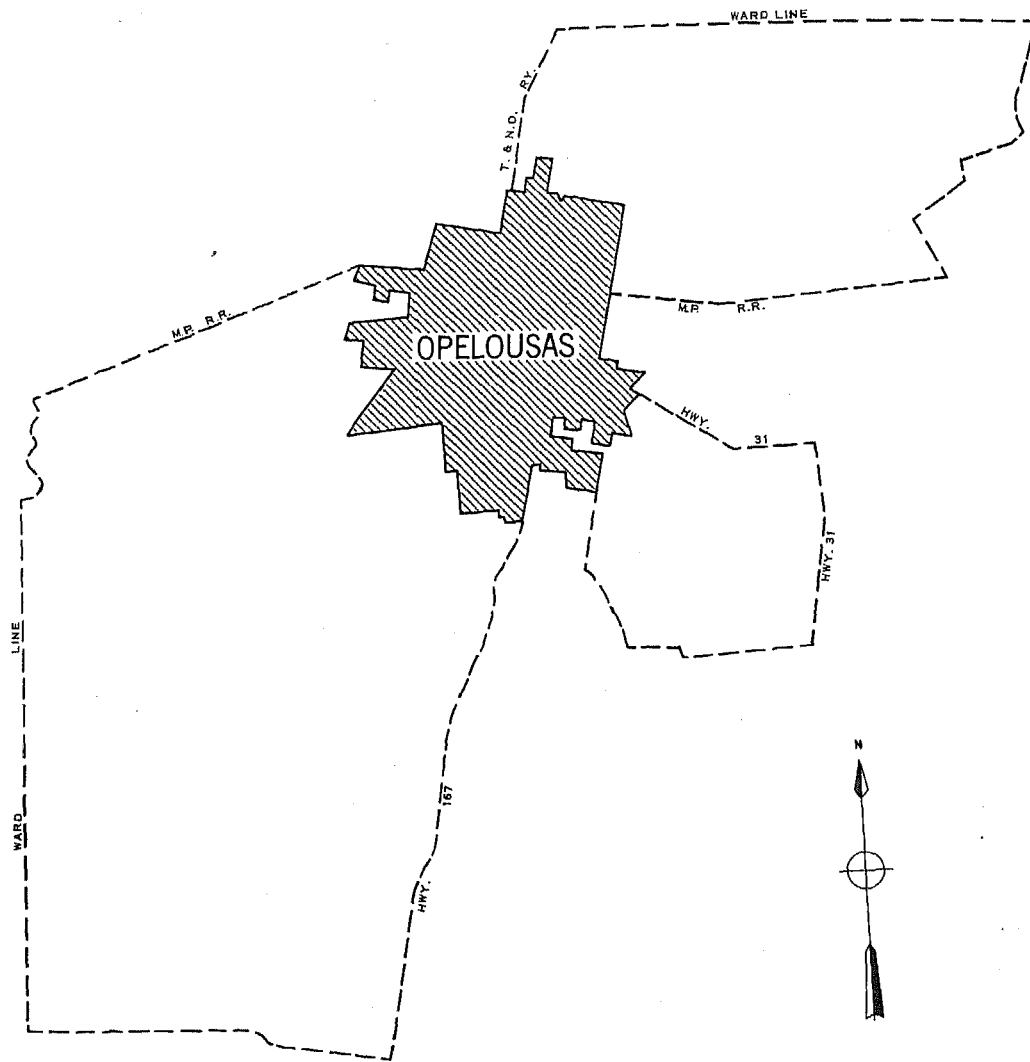
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SPECIAL REPORT FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITY
OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA AND VICINITY
APRIL 1960



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

OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA, 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.....	6,444	3,532	2,506
Owner occupied.....	3,855	2,359	1,496
Renter occupied.....	2,183	1,173	1,010
Vacant, available for rent...	208	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	198	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,251	330	1,921
Owner.....	1,107	118	989
Renter.....	1,144	212	932

As indicated in table A, approximately 37 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 18 percent of those with white households and 92 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,107	118	989	1,144	212	932	315	35	280	148	25	123
ROOMS												
1 room.....	1	1	...	22	7	15	...	...	...	3	1	2
2 rooms.....	60	9	51	105	20	85	19	3	16	13	4	9
3 rooms.....	190	17	133	388	69	319	48	5	43	54	9	45
4 rooms.....	387	42	345	371	63	308	94	10	84	48	5	43
5 rooms.....	260	32	228	171	38	133	81	9	72	17	2	15
6 rooms.....	181	10	171	73	11	62	56	3	53	8	2	6
7 rooms.....	49	2	47	10	2	8	11	2	9	3	...	3
8 rooms or more.....	19	5	14	4	2	2	6	3	3	2	2	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	63	23	40	65	50	15	22	9	13	5	4	1
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	570	84	486	644	142	502	186	23	163	91	20	71
Piped water outside structure.....	262	7	255	254	9	245	60	3	57	38	...	38
No piped water.....	212	4	208	181	11	170	47	...	47	14	1	13
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	485	78	407	569	131	438	171	25	146	79	17	6
Flush toilet, shared.....	8	6	2	26	14	12	3	2	1	2	1	...
Other toilet facilities or none.....	614	34	580	549	67	482	141	8	133	67	7	61
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	248	69	179	179	103	76	85	22	63	20	13	7
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	8	6	2	17	14	3	3	2	1	1	1	...
No bathtub or shower.....	851	43	808	948	95	853	227	11	216	127	11	116
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	625	79	546	438	120	318	175	23	152	55	14	41
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	144	40	104	82	46	36	48	12	36	9	6	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	197	10	147	183	25	158	60	4	56	30	3	27
With piped water, no private toilet.....	92	22	70	66	37	29	22	5	17	9	5	4
Lacking piped water in structure.....	232	7	225	107	12	95	45	2	43	7	...	7
Deteriorating.....	327	21	306	373	39	334	84	6	78	48	4	44
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	37	9	28	35	15	20	16	3	13	5	2	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	75	3	72	145	6	139	22	...	22	19	...	19
With piped water, no private toilet.....	49	6	43	34	12	22	13	2	11	2	1	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	166	3	163	159	6	153	33	1	32	22	1	21
Dilapidated.....	155	18	137	333	53	280	56	6	50	45	7	38
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	27	12	15	30	25	5	11	4	7	3	3	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	128	6	122	303	28	275	45	2	43	42	4	38
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	170	22	148	160	34	126	92	11	81	65	11	54
2 persons.....	262	45	217	192	46	146	112	17	95	41	11	30
3 persons.....	161	14	147	134	33	101	47	3	44	12	1	11
4 persons.....	122	15	107	162	35	127	25	4	21	12	1	11
5 persons.....	121	9	112	159	32	127	12	...	12	7	1	6
6 persons.....	71	9	62	96	14	82	9	...	9	3	...	3
7 persons.....	60	3	57	75	7	68	6	...	6	3	...	3
8 persons.....	47	...	47	52	2	50	3	...	3	1	...	1
9 persons or more.....	93	1	92	114	9	105	9	...	9	4	...	4
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	583	74	509	383	89	294	250	31	219	113	23	90
0.76 to 1.00.....	205	25	180	230	57	173	37	4	33	13	1	12
1.01 to 1.50.....	160	14	146	228	43	185	13	...	13	12	1	11
1.51 or more.....	159	5	154	303	23	280	15	...	15	10	...	10
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	938	101	837	1,068	198	870	218	25	193	118	18	100
1.....	161	17	144	75	14	61	94	10	84	30	7	23
2 or more.....	8	...	8	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,090	116	974	1,107	203	904	308	34	274	145	24	121
1 or more.....	17	2	15	37	9	28	7	1	6	3	1	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.....	928	94	834	970	174	796	219	23	196	81	13	68
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	255	43	212	188	46	142	108	16	92	40	11	29
3 persons.....	161	14	147	133	32	101	47	3	44	13	1	12
4 persons.....	123	15	108	160	34	126	26	4	22	10	...	10
5 persons.....	118	9	109	197	31	126	11	...	11	7	1	6
6 persons.....	72	9	63	96	13	83	10	...	10	3	...	3
7 persons.....	60	3	57	73	7	66	5	...	5	3	...	3
8 persons or more.....	139	1	138	163	11	152	12	...	12	5	...	5
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	274	47	227	177	46	131	120	18	102	40	12	28
1 minor.....	180	13	167	155	37	118	98	5	93	20	1	19
2 minors.....	122	15	107	159	38	121	12	...	12	9	...	9
3 minors.....	93	8	85	147	27	120	4	...	4	5	...	5
4 minors.....	83	8	75	108	10	98	11	...	11	3	...	3
5 minors.....	56	2	54	69	5	64	4	...	4	1	...	1
6 minors or more.....	120	1	119	153	11	144	10	...	10	3	...	3
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	674	74	600	702	149	553	130	12	118	43	9	34
Other.....	50	9	41	36	9	27	21	5	16	7	1	6
Female.....	204	11	193	232	16	216	68	6	62	31	3	28
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	3	...	3	17	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	324	29	295	561	99	462	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	382	42	340	311	55	256	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	219	23	196	81	13	68	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	970	174	796	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	778	139	639	Rent paid: Number.....	778	139	639
No cash rent.....	192	35	157	Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	28.5	1.9	33.7
Rent paid: Number.....	778	139	639	\$15 to \$19.....	31.1	12.1	34.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	29.1	31.8	16.7
Less than \$15.....	4.9	...	5.8	\$25 to \$29.....	6.5	17.8	4.3
\$15 to \$19.....	10.0	...	12.0	\$30 to \$34.....	4.6	16.8	2.2
\$20 to \$24.....	18.7	2.8	21.7	\$35 to \$39.....	2.0	8.4	0.7
\$25 to \$29.....	21.7	15.9	22.8	\$40 to \$44.....	0.6	3.7	...
\$30 to \$34.....	17.5	27.1	15.6	\$45 to \$49.....	...	...	...
\$35 to \$39.....	9.3	17.8	7.6	\$50 to \$59.....	0.3	1.9	...
\$40 to \$44.....	5.5	16.8	3.3	\$60 or more.....	0.3	1.9	...
\$45 to \$49.....	2.4	7.5	1.4	Not reported.....	7.0	3.7	7.6
\$50 to \$59.....	1.4	4.7	0.7	Median.....dollars..	17	25	16
\$60 or more.....	0.6	3.7	...				
Not reported.....	8.2	3.7	9.1				
Median.....dollars..	27	35	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			Family income by size of family		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:						
Number.....	778	139	639			
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Less than \$1,000.....	27.5	12.1	30.4	3 or 4 persons.....	33.2	42.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	16.7	13.1	17.4	Less than \$1,000.....	8.2	3.7
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	9.4	5.6	10.1	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.8	5.6
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	9.3	5.8	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.6	1.9
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	9.3	8.4	9.4	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.3	5.6
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	4.9	3.7	5.1	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.8	4.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.8	12.1	10.5	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	0.8	0.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.9	5.6	3.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.5	6.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.9	8.4	1.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.8	2.8
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.7	9.3	1.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.5	3.7
\$5,000 or more.....	1.8	7.5	0.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.9	3.7
Not reported.....	3.8	4.7	3.6	\$5,000 or more.....	0.8	0.9
				Not reported.....	0.3	1.9
2 persons.....	18.5	24.3	17.4	5 persons or more.....	48.3	33.6
Less than \$1,000.....	8.9	6.5	9.4	Less than \$1,000.....	10.3	1.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.1	3.7	1.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8.8	3.7
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.3	2.8	2.2	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.5	0.9
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	0.6	...	0.7	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.4	3.7
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.7	0.9	1.8	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.8	2.8
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	0.5	0.9	0.4	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.7	1.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.2	1.9	1.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.1	3.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.2	0.9	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.0	1.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.2	0.9	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.2	3.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.4	...	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.8	5.6
\$5,000 or more.....	0.4	2.8	...	\$5,000 or more.....	0.6	3.7
Not reported.....	0.4	2.8	...	Not reported.....	3.1	...
				Median income:		
				All families.....dollars..	1,610	2,220
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,670	...
						1,510
						1,560

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			Family income by gross rent as percentage of income		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:						
Number.....	778	139	639	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	15.8	15.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	0.9	...
Less than 12.5.....	16.4	18.7	15.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.9	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	22.0	29.0	20.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.8	5.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.3	11.2	14.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.0	6.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.1	9.3	9.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.9	1.9
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.2	6.5	6.2	32.5 or more.....	0.2	0.9
32.5 or more.....	22.8	20.6	23.2	Not computed.....	1.2	...
Not computed.....	9.3	4.7	10.2			1.4
Less than \$1,000.....	27.5	12.1	30.5	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	25.0	24.3
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	...	0.3	Less than 12.5.....	6.2	0.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	...	0.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	13.5	19.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.0	0.9	2.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.0	1.9
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.7	...	3.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.4	...	2.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.7	1.9
32.5 or more.....	17.6	11.2	18.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...
Not computed.....	2.1	...	2.6	Not computed.....	0.9	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	16.7	13.1	17.4	\$3,000 or more.....	11.3	30.8
Less than 12.5.....	0.9	...	1.1	Less than 12.5.....	8.0	17.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	...	0.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.7	9.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	3.0	...	3.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	2.8
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.8	2.8	4.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.1	1.9	2.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	0.9
32.5 or more.....	5.0	8.4	4.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...
Not computed.....	1.2	...	1.5	Not computed.....
				Income not reported.....	3.8	4.7
						3.6

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

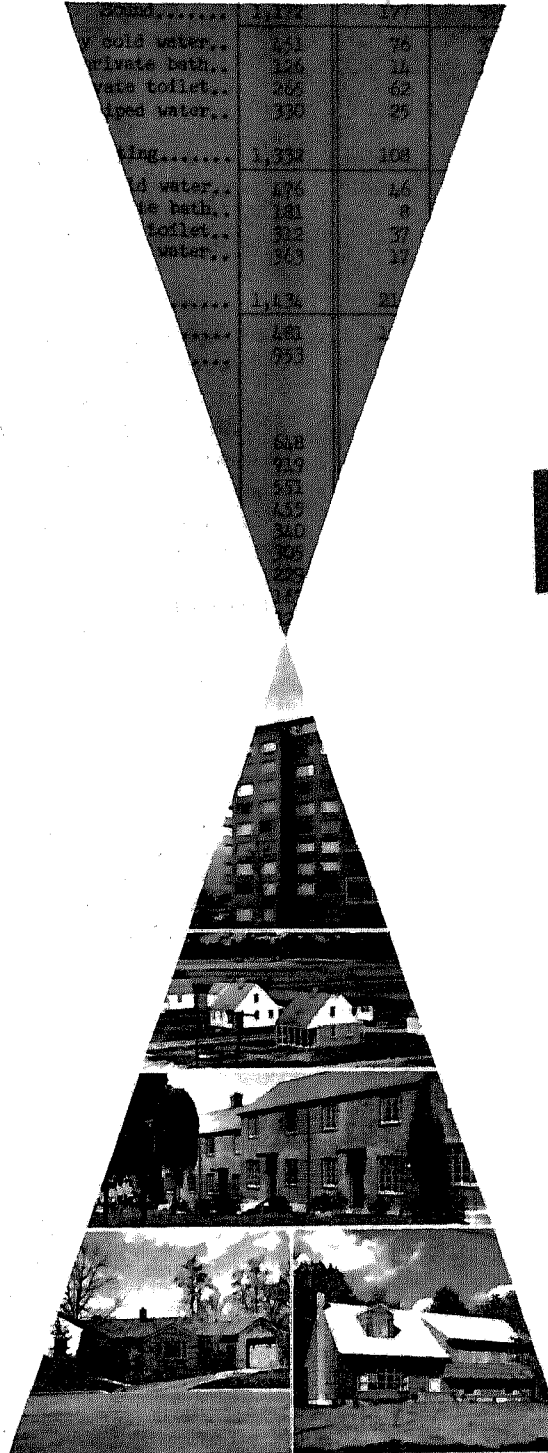
Ville Platte, La.

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 4, 1961)
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Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960.
Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities,
Series HC(S1), No. 64.
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

For sale by Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., and U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices. 15 cents.

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 Ville Platte.

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

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Volume		Volume	
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VILLE PLATTE, 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 Ville Platte.

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.....	2,461	1,990	382
Owner occupied.....	1,478	1,299	179
Renter occupied.....	894	691	203
Vacant, available for rent...	31	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	58	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	589	349	240
Owner.....	251	162	89
Renter.....	338	187	151

As indicated in table A, approximately 25 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 74 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	251	162	89	338	187	151	88	66	22	52	34	18
ROOMS												
1 room.....	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	2	1	1
2 rooms.....	13	8	5	36	16	20	5	4	1	6	5	1
3 rooms.....	69	55	14	129	70	59	33	27	6	19	12	7
4 rooms.....	114	77	37	138	84	54	40	29	11	22	15	7
5 rooms.....	29	16	13	22	8	14	4	3	1	2	...	2
6 rooms.....	19	4	15	4	1	3	3	2	1	...	...	...
7 rooms.....	6	2	4	1	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	17	12	5	31	22	9	5	4	1	5	4	1
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	211	148	63	251	162	89	75	60	15	40	30	10
Piped water outside structure.....	19	2	17	43	1	42	7	2	5	6	...	6
No piped water.....	4	...	4	13	2	11	1	...	1	1	...	1
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	187	149	38	234	163	71	71	60	11	38	30	8
Flush toilet, shared.....	6	5	1	14	11	3	2	2	...	4	3	1
Other toilet facilities or none.....	58	8	50	90	13	77	15	4	11	10	1	9
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	103	83	20	108	81	27	39	32	7	26	21	5
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	4	3	1	11	8	3	2	2	...	1	1	...
No bathtub or shower.....	144	76	68	219	98	121	47	32	15	25	12	13
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	149	96	53	167	82	85	50	37	13	28	17	11
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	70	54	16	52	35	17	22	17	5	13	10	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	43	33	10	57	30	27	17	15	2	6	4	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	24	8	16	25	15	10	7	4	3	4	3	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	12	1	11	33	2	31	4	1	3	5	...	5
Deteriorating.....	81	53	28	122	87	35	30	24	6	21	15	6
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	22	20	2	38	36	2	10	9	1	10	9	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	35	29	6	58	45	13	15	14	1	7	5	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	16	3	13	16	6	10	2	...	2	2	1	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	8	1	7	10	...	10	3	1	2	2	...	2
Dilapidated.....	21	13	8	49	18	31	8	5	3	3	2	1
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	4	2	2	8	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	17	11	6	41	13	28	6	4	2	2	1	1
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	73	58	15	89	61	28	45	34	11	31	22	9
2 persons.....	80	59	21	79	47	32	32	27	5	15	10	5
3 persons.....	28	16	12	55	29	26	6	5	1	5	2	3
4 persons.....	23	16	7	44	26	18	1	...	1	...	...	...
5 persons.....	17	7	10	34	15	19	2	...	2	...	...	...
6 persons.....	7	3	4	14	6	8	1	...	1	...	...	...
7 persons.....	11	2	9	10	2	8	1	...	1	...	...	...
8 persons.....	4	...	4	8	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1
9 persons or more.....	8	1	7	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	174	128	46	181	119	62	81	63	18	48	33	15
0.76 to 1.00.....	40	23	17	62	32	30	5	3	2	2	1	1
1.01 to 1.50.....	22	7	15	51	26	25	2	...	2	1	...	1
1.51 or more.....	15	4	11	44	10	34	...	...	...	1	...	1
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	219	139	80	317	173	144	63	45	18	44	28	16
1.....	31	23	8	21	14	7	24	21	3	8	4	2
2 or more.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	245	160	85	330	184	146	85	66	19	51	34	17
1 or more.....	6	2	4	8	3	5	3	...	3	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.....	178	104	74	247	126	121	43	32	11	21	12	9
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	81	60	21	82	49	33	32	27	5	16	10	6
3 persons.....	29	15	14	53	29	24	7	5	2	4	2	2
4 persons.....	22	16	6	44	25	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 persons.....	18	7	11	31	14	17	4	...	4	...	...	...
6 persons.....	7	4	3	14	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	9	1	8	10	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	12	1	11	13	1	12	...	...	...	1	...	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	83	65	18	81	53	28	36	31	5	18	12	6
1 minor.....	26	10	16	45	23	22	2	1	1	1	...	1
2 minors.....	22	16	6	47	25	22	1	...	1	1	...	1
3 minors.....	22	7	15	31	14	17	4	...	4	...	...	...
4 minors.....	8	3	5	18	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	5	2	3	10	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	12	1	11	15	1	14	...	...	...	1	...	1
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	142	92	50	173	101	72	32	27	5	15	11	4
Other.....	6	1	5	8	5	3	3	...	3	2	...	2
Female.....	30	11	19	66	20	46	8	5	3	4	1	3
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	2	...	2	11	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	46	19	27	137	54	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	87	53	34	78	53	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	43	32	11	21	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	247	126	121	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	231	122	109	Rent paid: Number.....	231	122	109
No cash rent.....	16	4	12	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	19.6	8.6	34.2
Rent paid: Number.....	231	122	109	\$15 to \$19.....	44.6	45.7	43.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	20.7	24.8	15.2
Less than \$20.....	7.1	4.8	10.1	\$25 to \$29.....	4.9	6.7	2.5
\$20 to \$24.....	16.3	13.3	20.3	\$30 to \$34.....	1.6	2.9	...
\$25 to \$29.....	30.4	31.4	29.1	\$35 to \$39.....	0.5	1.0	...
\$30 to \$34.....	22.8	22.9	22.8	\$40 to \$44.....	1.1	1.9	...
\$35 to \$39.....	9.2	12.4	5.1	\$45 to \$49.....	1.1	1.0	1.3
\$40 to \$44.....	2.2	2.9	1.3	\$50 to \$59.....	1.1	1.9	...
\$45 to \$49.....	1.1	1.0	1.3	\$60 or more.....	...	...	...
\$50 to \$54.....	0.5	1.0	...	Not reported.....	4.9	5.7	3.8
\$55 to \$59.....	0.5	1.0	...	Median.....dollars..	18	19	16
\$60 or more.....	1.6	1.9	1.3				
Not reported.....	8.2	7.6	8.9				
Median.....dollars..	28	29	27				

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.....	231	122	109	3 or 4 persons.....	39.1	41.9	35.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	4.3	1.9	7.6
Less than \$1,000.....	19.0	13.3	26.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14.7	13.3	16.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	30.4	32.4	27.8	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	4.9	6.7	2.5
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	13.0	15.2	10.1	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.3	4.8	1.3
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	8.2	7.6	8.9	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.3	1.9	1.3
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	7.1	7.6	6.3	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.1	1.0	2.5
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.8	4.8	2.5	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.1	1.9	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.0	3.8	8.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.1	1.0	1.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.2	2.9	1.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.1	1.9	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.7	2.9	2.5	\$4,000 or more.....	1.1	1.9	...
\$4,000 or more.....	4.9	6.7	2.5	Not reported.....	1.6	1.0	2.5
Not reported.....	2.7	2.9	2.5	5 persons or more.....	27.7	18.1	40.5
2 persons.....	33.2	40.0	24.1	Less than \$1,000.....	2.2	1.0	3.8
Less than \$1,000.....	12.5	10.5	15.2	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.9	2.9	7.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10.9	16.2	3.8	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.8	1.9	6.3
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	4.3	6.7	1.3	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.8	1.9	6.3
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.1	1.0	1.3	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.7	1.0	5.1
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	...	...	...	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.6	1.0	2.5
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.1	1.9	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.7	1.9	3.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.6	1.0	2.5	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.1	1.0	1.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	...	...	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.1	1.0	1.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.5	1.0	...	\$4,000 or more.....	3.3	3.8	2.5
\$4,000 or more.....	0.5	1.0	...	Not reported.....	0.5	1.0	...
Not reported.....	0.5	1.0	...	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	1,490	1,990	1,400
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,490	...	...

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.....	231	122	109	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	21.2	22.8	19.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...
Less than 12.5.....	10.3	12.4	7.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.6	8.5	6.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	18.5	18.1	19.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.0	5.7	6.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	15.2	16.2	13.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.5	5.7	5.1
22.5 to 27.4.....	14.7	14.3	15.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	1.0	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	10.3	8.6	12.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	22.3	22.8	21.5	Not computed.....	1.6	1.9	1.3
Not computed.....	8.7	7.6	10.1	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	16.9	16.2	17.7
Less than \$1,000.....	19.0	13.4	26.6	Less than 12.5.....	1.6	1.0	2.5
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.8	7.6	10.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	...	1.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.9	6.6	2.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	...	1.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.5	...	1.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.6	1.0	2.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.1	...	2.5	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	14.8	12.4	17.7	Not computed.....	1.1	1.0	1.3
Not computed.....	0.5	...	1.3	\$3,000 or more.....	9.8	12.4	6.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	30.4	32.4	27.8	Less than 12.5.....	8.2	10.4	5.1
Less than 12.5.....	0.5	1.0	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.1	1.0	1.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	1.0	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	3.8	3.8	3.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	7.1	7.6	6.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	8.7	7.6	10.1	32.5 or more.....	0.5	1.0	...
32.5 or more.....	7.6	10.4	3.8	Not computed.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	2.2	1.0	3.8	Income not reported.....	2.7	2.8	2.5