

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-65

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Portland, Maine

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

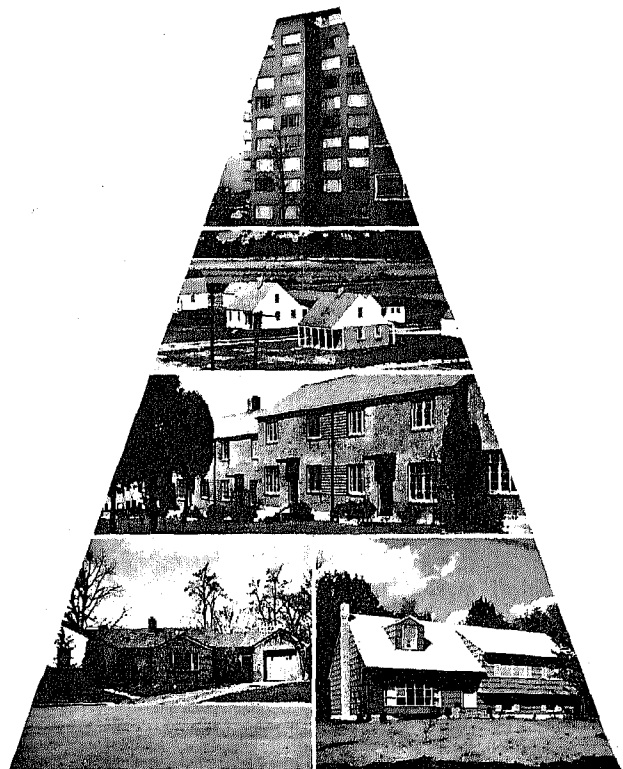
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
... cold water..	451	76	375
... private bath..	126	14	112
... private toilet..	265	62	203
... piped water..	330	25	305
... ..	1,332	108	1,224
... cold water..	176	46	130
... private bath..	181	8	173
... private toilet..	312	37	275
... piped 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
	168		168
	32		32





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## PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Portland Housing Authority.

## 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.

September 1961.

# 1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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

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## PORTLAND, MAINE

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 Portland.

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.....	26,295	23,774	1,35
Owner occupied.....	10,061	10,019	42
Renter occupied.....	13,848	13,755	93
Vacant, available for rent...	1,186	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	1,200	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,957	2,924	33
Owner.....	352	348	4
Renter.....	2,605	2,576	29

As indicated in table A, approximately 12 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 19 percent of those with white households and 31 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

Description of tables.--Table 1 presents structural and occupancy characteristics of owner-occupied and renter-occupied substandard units, separately for white and nonwhite households. Separate 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.

Nonwhite families are included in the distributions and medians for total families in tables 2, 3, and 4, but separate percentage distributions and medians for them are omitted because of their small number.

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

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

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

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

Because of sampling variability, percentage distributions shown in tables 2, 3, and 4 for total renter families and for the white renter families may differ from those that would have been obtained from all

instead of from a sample of units. The absolute numbers appearing at the head of each table are based on all units rather than a sample and as such are not subject to sampling variability.

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

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

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

Illustration: For estimates of a characteristic reported for 10.0 percent of the 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.

The standard error of any given percentage is theoretically less for total families than for white families, because the data obtained by complete enumeration of nonwhite families are free from sampling variability. The reduction in standard error is negligible, however, because nonwhite families are such a small part of the total. Hence the standard errors shown in table B may be used for percentages of total families as well as for percentages of white families.

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) By referring to the last entry in table B, determine the standard error for 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.-RENDER 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.....	352	348	4	2,805	2,976	29	160	159	1	875	863	12
<b>SEWER</b>												
1 room.....	8	8	...	1,123	1,113	10	3	3	...	474	471	3
2 rooms.....	23	23	...	377	338	9	14	14	...	194	190	4
3 rooms.....	48	47	1	277	274	3	27	27	...	75	74	1
4 rooms.....	59	59	...	290	248	2	26	26	...	68	66	2
5 rooms.....	92	92	...	236	233	3	44	44	...	41	40	1
6 rooms.....	59	58	1	105	104	1	20	20	...	14	14	...
7 rooms.....	27	26	1	33	32	1	7	6	1	5	4	1
8 rooms or more.....	36	35	1	24	24	...	19	19	...	4	4	...
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	192	190	2	2,104	2,084	20	83	82	1	738	732	6
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	143	141	2	486	487	9	69	69	...	136	130	6
Piped water outside structure.....	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	14	14	...	5	9	...	5	5	...	1	1	...
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	229	226	3	760	760	8	97	96	1	179	176	3
Flush toilet, shared.....	79	78	1	1,820	1,799	21	45	45	...	692	683	9
Other toilet facilities or none.....	44	44	...	17	17	...	18	18	...	4	4	...
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	146	144	2	516	511	5	52	51	1	125	124	1
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	82	81	1	1,794	1,774	20	46	46	...	660	653	7
No bathtub or shower.....	124	123	1	293	291	4	62	62	...	90	86	4
<b>DRINKING WATER AND FLUORIDE</b>												
Good.....	172	171	1	1,733	1,727	16	89	89	...	680	675	5
With grab, toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	33	33	...	80	79	1	16	16	...	18	18	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	39	39	...	176	174	2	27	27	...	68	67	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	76	76	...	1,485	1,482	3	42	42	...	593	589	4
Lacking piped water in structure.....	13	13	...	7	7	...	4	4	...	1	1	...
Other housing.....	79	79	...	504	500	6	28	28	...	135	133	2
With grab, toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	24	24	...	86	85	1	9	9	...	17	17	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	31	31	...	130	129	1	14	14	...	31	30	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	23	23	...	290	286	4	13	13	...	87	86	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Disaggregated.....	101	98	3	346	329	7	33	32	1	60	55	5
With grab, toilet & bath and hot water.....	66	64	2	214	213	1	19	18	1	27	27	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	35	34	1	132	126	6	14	14	...	33	28	5
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	104	103	1	1,644	1,621	23	70	70	...	710	700	10
2 persons.....	101	100	1	431	428	3	99	99	...	136	134	2
3 persons.....	48	47	1	162	161	1	16	15	1	18	18	...
4 persons.....	26	26	...	109	109	...	8	8	...	5	5	...
5 persons.....	27	26	1	92	91	1	3	3	...	2	2	...
6 persons.....	17	17	...	66	66	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
7 persons.....	13	12	1	38	38	...	2	2	...	3	3	...
8 persons.....	4	4	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	14	14	...	33	32	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
<b>RENTALS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	256	252	4	960	951	17	148	147	1	355	346	9
0.75 to 1.00.....	30	30	...	1,349	1,339	10	9	9	...	492	489	3
1.00 to 1.50.....	33	33	...	154	153	1	3	3	...	6	6	...
1.50 or more.....	13	13	...	134	133	1	...	...	...	22	22	...
<b>RENTALS PER PERSON OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	272	269	3	2,452	2,424	28	99	99	...	778	767	11
1 or more.....	79	77	2	149	148	1	61	60	1	95	94	1
2 or more.....	3	2	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
<b>REGULATIONS</b>												
None.....	132	130	4	2,490	2,470	28	152	151	1	857	846	11
1 or more.....	22	20	2	177	186	1	8	8	...	18	17	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.....	237	234	3	880	875	5	84	83	1	149	148	1
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	94	93	1	361	359	2	54	54	...	121	120	1
3 persons.....	47	46	1	177	156	1	16	15	1	17	17	...
4 persons.....	25	25	...	105	105	...	8	8	...	5	5	...
5 persons.....	26	26	...	99	98	1	3	3	...	3	3	...
6 persons.....	15	15	...	63	63	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	13	12	1	35	35	...	1	1	...	3	3	...
8 persons or more.....	17	17	...	60	59	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	120	118	2	355	354	1	74	73	1	133	132	1
1 minor.....	28	28	...	144	142	2	4	4	...	6	8	...
2 minors.....	25	25	...	119	119	...	2	2	...	3	3	...
3 minors.....	20	20	...	96	95	1	2	2	...	2	2	...
4 minors.....	18	18	...	69	69	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	9	9	...	38	38	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
6 minors or more.....	17	16	1	59	58	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	187	186	1	609	606	3	58	58	...	104	104	...
Other.....	14	13	1	48	48	...	5	5	...	8	8	...
Female.....	36	35	1	223	221	2	21	20	1	37	36	1
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	73	72	1	429	425	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	79	78	1	274	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	84	83	1	149	148	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text. Percent not shown where base is less than 5; median not shown where base is less than 50)

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	880	875	5	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	846	842	4	Rent paid: Number.....	846	842	4
No cash rent.....	34	33	1	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	...
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	7.4	7.5	...
Rent paid: Number.....	846	842	4	\$20 to \$24.....	11.3	11.4	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	...	\$25 to \$29.....	12.4	12.5	...
Less than \$30.....	2.1	2.1	...	\$30 to \$34.....	15.2	15.4	...
\$30 to \$34.....	3.2	3.2	...	\$35 to \$39.....	11.0	11.1	...
\$35 to \$39.....	6.4	6.4	...	\$40 to \$44.....	12.0	11.4	...
\$40 to \$44.....	9.5	9.6	...	\$45 to \$49.....	7.4	7.5	...
\$45 to \$49.....	8.5	8.6	...	\$50 to \$59.....	9.9	10.0	...
\$50 to \$59.....	27.6	27.5	...	\$60 to \$74.....	10.2	10.0	...
\$60 to \$69.....	18.0	17.9	...	\$75 or more.....	2.8	2.8	...
\$70 to \$79.....	8.1	8.2	...	Not reported.....	0.4	0.4	...
\$80 to \$99.....	2.8	2.9	...	Median.....dollars..	36	36	...
\$100 or more.....	1.1	1.1	...				
Not reported.....	12.7	12.5	...				
Median.....dollars..	54	54	...				

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

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text. Percent not shown where base is less than 5; 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:						
Mother.....	846	842	4			
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	...			
Less than \$1,500.....	16.3	16.1	...	3 or 4 persons.....	30.4	30.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	11.0	10.7	...	Less than \$1,500.....	5.3	5.4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.0	11.1	...	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.8	1.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.9	9.7	...	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.4	2.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.5	9.6	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.4	2.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.1	7.1	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.5	2.5
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4.9	5.0	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.8	1.8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	3.9	3.9	...	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	0.7	0.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.8	7.9	...	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	3.2	3.2
\$6,000 or more.....	8.1	8.2	...	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.2	3.2
Not reported.....	10.6	10.7	...	\$6,000 or more.....	4.6	4.6
Not reported.....				Not reported.....		
1 persons.....	37.5	37.9	...	1 persons or more.....	32.2	31.4
Less than \$1,500.....	8.5	8.6	...	Less than \$1,500.....	2.5	2.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.6	4.6	...	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.6	4.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.6	4.3	...	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.9	3.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.2	4.3	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.1	2.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.5	3.6	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.5	3.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.8	2.9	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.8	3.8
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.1	1.1	...	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.1	2.1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.1	1.1	...	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.1	2.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.1	2.1	...	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.5	2.5
\$6,000 or more.....	1.1	1.1	...	\$6,000 or more.....	3.9	4.0
Not reported.....	3.9	3.9	...	Not reported.....	2.1	2.1
				Not reported.....		
				Median income:		
				All families.....dollars..	2,740	2,780
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,180	3,180

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. Percent not shown where base is less than 5)

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:						
Mother.....	846	842	4			
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	...			
Less than 12.5.....	14.8	15.0	...	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	19.4	19.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	15.5	15.7	...	Less than 12.5.....	0.7	0.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	13.1	13.2	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.5	3.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.5	8.6	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.7	6.7
27.5 to 32.4.....	8.5	8.6	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.5	3.6
32.5 or more.....	24.4	23.9	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.1	2.1
Not computed.....	15.2	15.0	...	32.5 or more.....	1.8	1.8
				Not computed.....	1.1	0.7
Less than \$1,500.....	16.3	16.1	...	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	15.9	16.1
Less than 12.5.....	1.1	1.1	...	Less than 12.5.....	3.5	3.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.6	6.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.4	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.2	4.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.8	1.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.3	2.3	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...
32.5 or more.....	9.9	9.7	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...
Not computed.....	2.3	2.5	...	Not computed.....	0.4	0.3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	21.9	21.8	...	\$5,000 or more.....	15.9	16.1
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	Less than 12.5.....	9.5	9.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.0	6.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.4	1.4	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.2	3.3	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.9	4.0	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...
32.5 or more.....	12.7	12.3	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...
Not computed.....	0.7	0.7	...	Not computed.....	...	...
				Income not reported.....	10.6	10.7

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-66

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
Hot cold water..	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Hot piped water..	330	25	305
Hot water heating.....	1,332	108	1,224
Hot cold water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Hot piped water..	363	17	346
Hot water heating.....	1,434	21	1,413
Hot cold water..	481	1	480
Private bath..	953	1	952
Private toilet..			
Hot piped water..			
Hot water heating.....			
Hot cold water..	648		648
Private bath..	919		919
Private toilet..	551		551
Hot piped water..	455		455
Hot water heating.....	340		340
Hot cold water..	305		305
Private bath..	229		229
Private toilet..	167		167
Hot piped water..	32		32

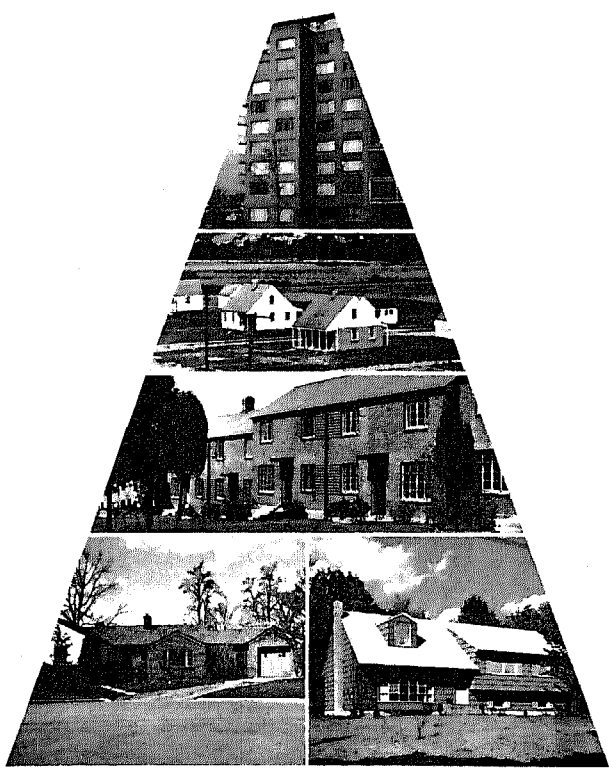
## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Baltimore, Md.

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



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Luther H. Hodges, Secretary**  
**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 1, 1961)  
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## PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency.

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August 1961.

# 1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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II	Metropolitan Housing
III	City Blocks
IV	Components of Inventory Change
V	Residential Finance
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Series PHC(1) Census Tracts (containing population and housing data)

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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## BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

75 94

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 Baltimore.

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.....	290,155	195,143	80,454
Owner occupied.....	149,684	121,979	27,705
Renter occupied.....	125,913	73,164	52,749
Vacant, available for rent...	8,602	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	5,956	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	15,628	6,319	9,309
Owner.....	2,577	1,592	985
Renter.....	13,051	4,727	8,324

As indicated in table A, approximately 6 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 6 percent of those with white households and 16 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	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.9
5 or 95.....	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.9
10 or 90.....	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.9
25 or 75.....	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0
50.....	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.0

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 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.....	2,577	1,592	985	13,051	4,727	8,324	791	585	206	2,013	950	1,063
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	26	22	4	2,178	1,566	612	6	6	...	440	384	56
2 rooms.....	55	35	20	1,576	686	890	20	16	4	326	187	139
3 rooms.....	257	179	78	2,769	885	1,884	102	83	19	400	156	244
4 rooms.....	394	277	117	2,557	766	1,791	135	110	25	342	104	238
5 rooms.....	422	278	144	1,419	394	1,025	131	99	32	181	55	126
6 rooms.....	704	430	274	1,402	257	1,145	176	133	43	160	31	129
7 rooms.....	315	187	128	587	97	490	92	67	25	81	21	60
8 rooms or more.....	404	184	220	563	76	487	129	71	58	83	12	71
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	1,602	935	667	9,222	3,685	5,537	470	328	142	1,258	690	568
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	967	652	315	3,760	991	2,769	317	255	62	738	247	491
Piped water outside structure.....	2	2	...	21	20	1	1	1	...	6	6	...
No piped water.....	6	3	3	48	31	17	3	1	2	11	7	4
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	1,912	1,172	740	8,884	2,329	6,555	568	412	156	1,256	389	867
Flush toilet, shared.....	597	389	208	3,954	2,272	1,682	200	160	40	713	532	181
Other toilet facilities or none.....	68	31	37	213	126	87	23	13	10	44	29	15
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bath or shower, exclusive use.....	1,549	907	642	7,760	2,012	5,748	431	291	140	1,002	302	700
Bath or shower, shared.....	657	441	216	4,008	2,325	1,683	228	188	40	735	545	190
No bath or shower.....	371	244	127	1,283	390	893	132	106	26	276	103	173
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	1,246	919	327	3,285	2,163	1,122	426	377	49	609	472	137
With priv, toilet & bath, & only cold water....	444	331	113	610	300	310	142	125	17	100	52	48
With private toilet, no private bath.....	295	240	55	435	240	195	111	106	5	83	52	31
With piped water, no private toilet.....	506	347	159	2,197	1,582	615	172	145	27	415	357	58
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	43	41	2	1	1	...	11	11	...
Deteriorating.....	429	236	193	2,920	941	1,979	143	95	48	518	247	271
With priv, toilet & bath, & only cold water....	125	116	69	987	180	807	62	47	15	164	54	110
With private toilet, no private bath.....	111	61	50	505	136	369	37	25	12	109	40	69
With piped water, no private toilet.....	131	58	73	1,416	623	793	43	23	20	242	152	90
Lacking piped water in structure.....	2	1	1	12	2	10	1	...	1	3	1	2
Misplumbed.....	902	477	425	6,846	1,623	5,223	222	113	109	886	231	655
With priv, toilet & bath and hot water.....	399	393	396	3,403	1,372	4,031	186	94	92	586	160	426
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	113	44	69	1,443	251	1,192	36	19	17	300	71	229
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	544	422	122	4,526	2,395	2,131	273	228	45	1,139	692	447
2 persons.....	661	451	210	2,777	836	1,941	264	204	60	515	183	332
3 persons.....	395	242	153	1,513	457	1,056	113	77	36	158	40	118
4 persons.....	292	184	108	1,214	384	830	55	35	20	81	18	63
5 persons.....	240	115	125	823	234	649	39	19	20	49	10	39
6 persons.....	171	76	95	698	173	525	15	6	9	23	3	20
7 persons.....	77	45	32	508	112	396	14	8	6	15	1	14
8 persons.....	63	22	41	347	63	284	8	4	4	14	2	12
9 persons or more.....	116	35	81	585	73	512	10	4	6	19	1	18
<b>RENTS FOR ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	1,942	1,224	618	6,170	1,860	4,310	700	532	168	1,331	503	828
0.75 to 1.00.....	423	234	189	4,029	2,132	1,897	66	37	29	585	412	173
1.00 to 1.25.....	225	104	121	1,637	460	1,177	20	13	7	51	13	38
1.25 or more.....	87	30	57	1,215	275	940	5	3	2	46	22	24
<b>HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL STATUS</b>												
None.....	2,070	1,233	817	12,213	4,483	7,730	523	385	138	1,692	844	848
1 or more.....	454	304	150	782	235	547	241	180	61	295	99	196
2 or more.....	53	35	18	56	9	47	27	20	7	26	7	19
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE</b>												
None.....	2,195	1,452	743	11,370	4,478	6,892	662	523	139	1,743	908	835
1 or more.....	382	140	242	1,681	249	1,432	129	62	67	270	42	228

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)

85  
75 95  
75

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.....	1,894	1,118	776	7,636	2,171	5,465	453	324	129	692	223	469
<b>PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY</b>												
2 persons.....	679	454	225	2,431	731	1,700	267	204	63	438	160	278
3 persons.....	357	229	128	1,321	437	884	87	65	22	99	32	67
4 persons.....	269	172	97	1,090	374	716	41	23	18	60	15	45
5 persons.....	200	104	96	801	222	579	21	13	8	36	9	27
6 persons.....	135	68	67	642	172	470	13	7	6	21	4	17
7 persons.....	88	36	52	478	105	373	7	4	3	7	...	7
8 persons or more.....	166	55	111	873	130	743	17	8	9	31	3	28
<b>MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY</b>												
No minor.....	852	573	279	2,534	768	1,766	339	267	72	500	182	318
1 minor.....	319	188	131	1,315	463	852	57	31	26	89	22	67
2 minors.....	241	143	98	1,034	345	689	28	13	15	41	11	30
3 minors.....	168	91	77	814	223	591	15	6	9	26	4	22
4 minors.....	121	60	61	649	155	494	5	2	3	9	3	6
5 minors.....	73	28	45	487	109	378	5	4	1	12	1	11
6 minors or more.....	120	35	85	803	108	695	4	1	3	15	...	15
<b>HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY</b>												
Male:												
Wife present.....	1,305	774	531	4,993	1,716	3,277	252	183	69	381	130	251
Other.....	208	127	81	608	156	452	58	37	21	95	33	62
Female.....	381	217	164	2,035	299	1,736	143	104	39	216	60	156
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY</b>												
Under 21 years.....	7	3	4	131	51	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	543	313	230	4,340	1,200	3,140	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	891	478	413	2,473	697	1,776	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	453	324	129	692	223	469	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	7,636	2,171	5,465	<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>			
Rent paid.....	7,517	2,102	5,415	Rent paid: Number.....	7,517	2,102	5,415
No cash rent.....	119	69	50	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>GROSS RENT</b>				Less than \$25.....	3.6	3.5	3.7
Rent paid: Number.....	7,517	2,102	5,415	\$25 to \$29.....	4.6	5.6	4.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	7.7	6.1	8.3
Less than \$40.....	4.2	6.4	3.4	\$35 to \$39.....	7.6	5.9	8.3
\$40 to \$44.....	4.6	3.8	4.9	\$40 to \$44.....	15.5	13.7	16.2
\$45 to \$49.....	6.4	5.3	6.8	\$45 to \$49.....	10.4	10.2	10.4
\$50 to \$54.....	9.6	6.7	10.7	\$50 to \$54.....	13.6	12.3	14.1
\$55 to \$59.....	9.0	8.2	9.4	\$55 to \$59.....	5.9	5.0	6.2
\$60 to \$69.....	19.1	20.7	18.5	\$60 to \$69.....	17.3	18.4	16.9
\$70 to \$79.....	14.3	15.5	13.8	\$70 to \$79.....	6.0	8.2	5.2
\$80 to \$89.....	8.3	8.2	8.3	\$80 or more.....	5.8	6.7	5.5
\$90 or more.....	7.5	5.3	8.3	Not reported.....	2.0	4.4	1.0
Not reported.....	17.0	19.9	15.9	Median.....dollars..	49	51	49
Median.....dollars..	64	64	63				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	7,517	2,102	5,415	3 or 4 persons.....	30.2	34.8	28.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	2.5	0.9	3.1
Less than \$1,000.....	10.2	6.1	11.7	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.9	1.8	3.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9.3	5.5	10.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.5	1.2	1.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5.7	2.9	6.8	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.0	2.3	1.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	8.3	8.8	8.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.7	2.9	2.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.5	5.3	8.3	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.9	4.4	2.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.8	9.9	8.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.8	1.8	1.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.1	4.7	3.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.9	3.8	3.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	12.9	13.2	12.8	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.8	3.8	1.0
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6.1	11.4	4.2	\$6,000 or more.....	3.4	8.1	1.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	10.8	16.7	8.6	Not reported.....	4.8	3.8	5.2
\$6,000 or more.....	16.3	15.5	16.6	5 persons or more.....	38.5	31.6	41.1
Not reported.....	16.3	15.5	16.6	Less than \$1,000.....	2.2	1.2	2.6
2 persons.....	31.3	33.6	30.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.6	1.2	3.1
Less than \$1,000.....	5.5	4.1	6.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.5	0.3	3.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.7	2.6	4.2	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.9	3.2	4.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.7	1.5	1.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.2	1.5	3.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.4	3.2	2.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.9	2.3	3.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.5	0.9	1.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.7	2.0	1.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.0	3.2	2.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6.7	6.4	6.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.6	0.9	0.5	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.6	5.3	1.6
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.3	2.9	2.1	\$6,000 or more.....	4.5	4.1	4.7
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.8	2.3	1.6	Not reported.....	5.7	4.1	6.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.9	4.4	2.3	Median income:			
\$6,000 or more.....	5.9	7.6	5.2	All families.....dollars..	3,050	3,900	2,770
Not reported.....	5.9	7.6	5.2	3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,190	4,030	2,830

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.....	7,517	2,102	5,415	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	12.9	14.6	12.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	0.6	0.9	0.5
Less than 12.5.....	12.1	17.9	9.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.6	1.8	1.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	11.3	13.7	10.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.2	4.1	4.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.3	13.7	11.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.1	2.0	2.1
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.3	6.4	6.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.3	2.9	2.1
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.8	5.6	7.3	32.5 or more.....	0.8	0.9	0.8
32.5 or more.....	26.0	16.4	29.7	Not computed.....	1.3	2.0	1.0
Not computed.....	25.2	26.3	24.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	12.9	13.1	12.8
Less than \$1,500.....	19.4	11.7	22.4	Less than 12.5.....	1.1	0.6	1.3
Less than 12.5.....	1.3	...	1.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.0	4.4	3.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.1	0.3	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.7	5.5	4.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.6	0.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.7	1.5	1.8
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	...	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	0.3	0.8	32.5 or more.....	0.2	...	0.3
32.5 or more.....	13.7	6.7	16.4	Not computed.....	0.9	1.2	0.8
Not computed.....	2.9	3.5	2.6	\$5,000 or more.....	17.0	28.1	12.8
\$1,500 to \$2,999.....	21.5	17.0	23.2	Less than 12.5.....	9.0	16.1	6.2
Less than 12.5.....	0.1	0.3	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.2	6.4	4.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.4	0.9	0.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.4	2.9	0.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.5	0.6	1.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.0	2.3	1.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.7	2.3	4.2	32.5 or more.....	0.1	0.3	...
32.5 or more.....	11.2	8.5	12.2	Not computed.....	1.1	2.1	0.8
Not computed.....	2.6	2.1	2.9	Income not reported.....	16.3	15.5	16.6

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-67

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Boston, Mass.

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

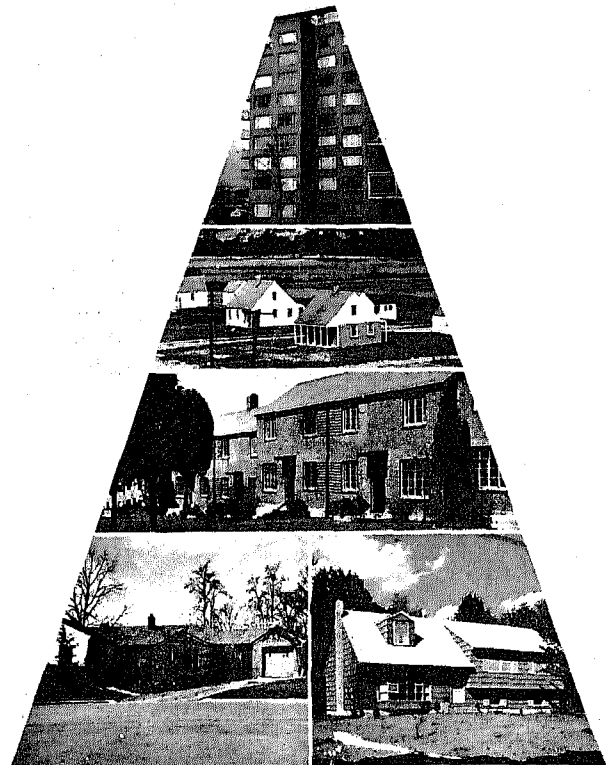
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	97
By cold water..	451	76	3
Private bath..	126	14	1
Private toilet..	265	62	
Plumbed water..	330	25	
Plumbing.....	1,532	108	
By cold water..	476	46	
Private bath..	181	8	
Private toilet..	312	37	
Plumbed water..	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	167		





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## PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Boston Housing Authority.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

July 1961.

## 1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

### SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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## BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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 Boston.

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.....	238,547	202,816	21,616
Owner occupied.....	61,165	57,768	3,397
Renter occupied.....	163,267	145,048	18,219
Vacant, available for rent...	8,708	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	5,407	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	32,792	27,262	5,530
Owner.....	2,733	2,368	365
Renter.....	30,059	24,894	5,165

As indicated in table A, approximately 15 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 17 percent of those with white households and 28 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	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
5 or 95.....	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
10 or 90.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
25 or 75.....	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
50.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	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 1.2 percent. This standard error of 1.2 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	2,733	2,368	365	30,059	24,894	5,165	1,056	976	80	7,581	6,926	655
ROOMS												
1 room.....	61	54	7	12,440	10,932	1,508	21	20	1	3,383	3,207	176
2 rooms.....	139	124	15	3,062	2,195	867	69	68	1	721	598	123
3 rooms.....	336	295	41	4,100	3,402	698	159	145	14	1,335	1,230	105
4 rooms.....	671	608	63	5,464	4,597	867	300	289	11	1,291	1,173	118
5 rooms.....	599	514	85	3,448	2,642	806	225	197	28	590	497	93
6 rooms.....	352	301	51	1,197	877	320	100	96	4	200	171	29
7 rooms.....	198	160	38	217	149	68	56	48	8	39	32	7
8 rooms or more.....	377	312	65	131	100	31	126	113	13	22	18	4
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	2,033	1,748	285	23,030	19,350	3,680	782	717	65	5,596	5,216	380
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	696	617	79	7,002	5,523	1,479	273	258	15	1,982	1,707	275
Piped water outside structure.....	1	1	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	...
No piped water.....	3	2	1	21	18	3	1	1	...	2	2	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	2,142	1,885	257	13,327	10,675	2,652	819	766	53	3,203	2,803	400
Flush toilet, shared.....	579	475	104	16,620	14,133	2,487	231	206	25	4,356	4,102	254
Other toilet facilities or none.....	12	8	4	112	86	26	6	4	2	22	21	1
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	1,104	884	220	7,183	4,797	2,386	324	280	44	1,318	1,007	311
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	767	636	131	16,004	13,544	2,460	301	270	31	3,983	3,759	224
No bathtub or shower.....	862	848	14	6,872	6,553	319	431	426	5	2,280	2,160	120
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	1,291	1,198	93	14,422	13,300	1,122	560	539	21	3,827	3,689	138
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	263	231	32	1,577	1,273	304	93	87	6	336	290	46
With private toilet, no private bath.....	671	648	23	3,490	3,414	76	322	316	6	1,008	989	19
With piped water, no private toilet.....	356	318	38	9,341	8,599	742	144	135	9	2,482	2,409	73
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	14	14	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Deteriorating.....	639	534	105	9,591	7,463	2,128	271	250	21	2,513	2,261	252
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	124	93	31	1,292	744	548	37	33	4	268	196	72
With private toilet, no private bath.....	310	297	13	2,076	1,956	120	154	151	3	654	614	40
With piped water, no private toilet.....	203	142	61	6,214	4,758	1,456	80	66	14	1,589	1,449	140
Lacking piped water in structure.....	2	2	...	9	5	4	...	...	...	2	2	...
Dilapidated.....	803	636	167	6,046	4,131	1,915	225	187	38	1,241	976	265
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	643	496	147	3,731	2,401	1,330	159	128	31	580	427	153
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	160	140	20	2,315	1,730	585	66	59	7	661	549	112
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	747	660	87	17,789	15,057	2,732	404	371	33	5,546	5,080	466
2 persons.....	746	672	74	5,114	4,107	1,007	387	364	23	1,412	1,289	123
3 persons.....	409	359	50	2,567	2,090	477	138	128	10	376	339	37
4 persons.....	279	237	42	1,970	1,654	316	62	56	6	147	130	17
5 persons.....	214	184	30	1,181	949	232	38	34	4	58	50	8
6 persons.....	140	109	31	671	518	153	14	12	2	22	22	...
7 persons.....	84	63	21	377	279	98	7	6	1	10	8	2
8 persons.....	56	39	17	190	116	74	2	1	1	2	2	...
9 persons or more.....	58	45	13	200	124	76	4	4	...	8	6	2
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	2,018	1,785	233	12,024	9,581	2,443	950	882	68	3,820	3,392	428
0.76 to 1.00.....	451	377	74	15,145	13,116	2,029	86	77	9	3,578	3,381	197
1.01 to 1.50.....	206	162	44	1,608	1,266	342	16	14	2	69	60	9
1.51 or more.....	58	44	14	1,282	931	351	4	3	1	114	93	21
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	2,181	1,867	314	28,349	23,375	4,974	681	630	51	6,520	5,958	562
1.....	506	461	45	1,632	1,460	172	348	322	26	1,014	932	82
2 or more.....	46	40	6	78	59	19	27	24	3	47	36	11
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	2,594	2,260	334	29,082	24,228	4,854	997	925	72	7,371	6,771	600
1 or more.....	139	108	31	977	666	311	59	51	8	210	155	55

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.....	1,936	1,667	269	11,564	9,345	2,219	625	580	45	1,864	1,719	145
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	749	668	81	4,658	3,768	890	388	362	26	1,313	1,205	108
3 persons.....	408	361	47	2,428	2,002	426	133	122	11	324	307	17
4 persons.....	258	221	37	1,919	1,628	291	57	53	4	136	124	12
5 persons.....	202	171	31	1,162	933	229	25	23	2	53	47	6
6 persons.....	129	104	25	655	509	146	12	11	1	20	20	...
7 persons.....	79	60	19	365	275	90	5	5	...	8	8	...
8 persons or more.....	111	82	29	377	230	147	5	4	1	10	8	2
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	1,021	925	96	4,962	4,153	809	550	516	34	1,675	1,554	121
1 minor.....	277	234	43	2,337	1,875	462	40	34	6	137	119	18
2 minors.....	242	203	39	1,858	1,535	323	22	19	3	27	23	4
3 minors.....	146	118	28	1,103	887	216	8	6	2	12	11	1
4 minors.....	101	80	21	599	446	153	...	...	...	4	4	...
5 minors.....	72	52	20	344	234	110	3	3	...	5	5	...
6 minors or more.....	77	55	22	361	215	146	2	2	...	4	3	1
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	1,390	1,189	201	8,266	6,821	1,445	389	363	26	1,168	1,083	85
Other.....	175	160	15	812	647	165	64	61	3	206	181	25
Female.....	371	318	53	2,486	1,877	609	172	156	16	490	455	35
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	7	6	1	181	126	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	506	387	119	5,636	4,160	1,476	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	798	694	104	3,883	3,340	543	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	625	580	45	1,864	1,719	145	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	11,564	9,345	2,219	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	11,387	9,199	2,188	Rent paid: Number.....	11,387	9,199	2,188
No cash rent.....	177	146	31	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	14.8	16.8	6.0
Rent paid: Number.....	11,387	9,199	2,188	\$25 to \$29.....	13.4	15.3	5.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	16.2	17.3	11.4
Less than \$30.....	1.3	1.5	0.9	\$35 to \$39.....	11.1	10.5	13.7
\$30 to \$34.....	1.4	1.7	...	\$40 to \$44.....	12.0	11.4	14.6
\$35 to \$39.....	3.8	4.1	2.6	\$45 to \$49.....	7.1	6.8	8.3
\$40 to \$44.....	7.0	7.5	4.6	\$50 to \$59.....	9.6	9.0	12.3
\$45 to \$49.....	8.5	9.5	4.0	\$60 to \$69.....	8.4	5.6	20.6
\$50 to \$59.....	22.4	23.9	16.0	\$70 to \$79.....	4.7	4.4	6.3
\$60 to \$69.....	16.8	16.8	17.1	\$80 or more.....	2.7	2.9	1.7
\$70 to \$79.....	13.1	12.4	16.0	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$80 to \$99.....	8.0	7.5	10.3	Median.....dollars..	37	35	44
\$100 or more.....	1.8	1.7	2.0				
Not reported.....	15.9	13.4	26.5				
Median.....dollars..	59	57	65				

Table 3.--FAMILY INCOME BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960  
(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	11,387	9,199	2,188	3 or 4 persons.....	35.6	37.0	29.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,500.....	2.4	1.9	4.3
Less than \$1,500.....	10.0	9.7	11.1	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.9	1.0	0.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.9	5.1	4.0	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.9	1.7	2.5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.2	5.1	5.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.8	1.9	1.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.5	5.1	7.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.8	1.7	2.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.3	5.8	8.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.1	1.2	0.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.7	5.8	5.1	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.8	2.9	2.6
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	6.6	6.6	6.9	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	3.4	3.7	2.3
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6.9	7.3	4.9	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.3	4.9	2.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	8.7	9.3	6.3	\$6,000 or more.....	11.0	12.7	4.0
\$6,000 or more.....	22.7	25.6	10.3	Not reported.....	4.2	3.4	7.4
Not reported.....	17.5	14.6	30.3	5 persons or more.....	23.4	21.2	33.1
2 persons.....	41.0	41.8	37.2	Less than \$1,500.....	1.1	0.7	2.6
Less than \$1,500.....	6.5	7.1	4.3	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.6	0.5	0.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.5	3.6	2.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	0.9	0.7	1.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.4	2.7	1.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.7	0.2	2.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.0	2.9	3.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.6	1.5	2.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.9	2.7	3.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.0	1.7	3.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.6	2.9	1.4	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.9	1.7	2.9
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.9	1.9	1.4	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.2	1.2	1.4
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.2	2.4	1.2	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.4	2.5	2.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.0	1.9	2.3	\$6,000 or more.....	6.9	7.6	4.0
\$6,000 or more.....	4.8	5.4	2.3	Not reported.....	4.1	2.9	9.4
Not reported.....	9.2	8.3	13.4	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	4,270	4,450	3,410
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,930	5,150	3,750

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.....	11,387	9,199	2,188	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	12.0	11.7	13.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	0.8	1.0	...
Less than 12.5.....	22.8	25.8	10.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.4	2.4	2.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	19.3	20.7	13.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.7	3.7	4.0
17.5 to 22.4.....	10.1	10.0	10.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.0	2.9	3.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	7.2	7.3	6.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.4	1.2	2.0
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.9	3.6	4.9	32.5 or more.....	0.3	0.2	0.6
32.5 or more.....	13.7	12.9	17.1	Not computed.....	0.4	0.2	1.1
Not computed.....	23.0	19.7	37.5	\$4,000 to \$5,999.....	22.2	23.1	18.0
Less than \$2,000.....	14.9	14.8	15.1	Less than 12.5.....	4.9	5.4	3.1
Less than 12.5.....	0.7	0.8	0.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	11.4	12.4	6.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.8	3.6	4.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.2	0.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.2	1.2	0.9
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.2	0.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.1	...	0.6
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	0.7	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	10.3	10.2	10.5	Not computed.....	0.8	0.5	2.0
Not computed.....	2.7	2.6	2.9	\$6,000 or more.....	22.7	25.6	10.3
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	10.7	10.2	12.9	Less than 12.5.....	16.4	18.8	6.3
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.8	5.1	3.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.7	0.7	0.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.5	0.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	2.0	1.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.7	2.9	1.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.8	1.7	2.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	3.1	2.4	6.0	Not computed.....	1.0	1.2	0.3
Not computed.....	0.6	0.5	0.9	Income not reported.....	17.5	14.6	30.3

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-68

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# New Bedford, Mass.

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

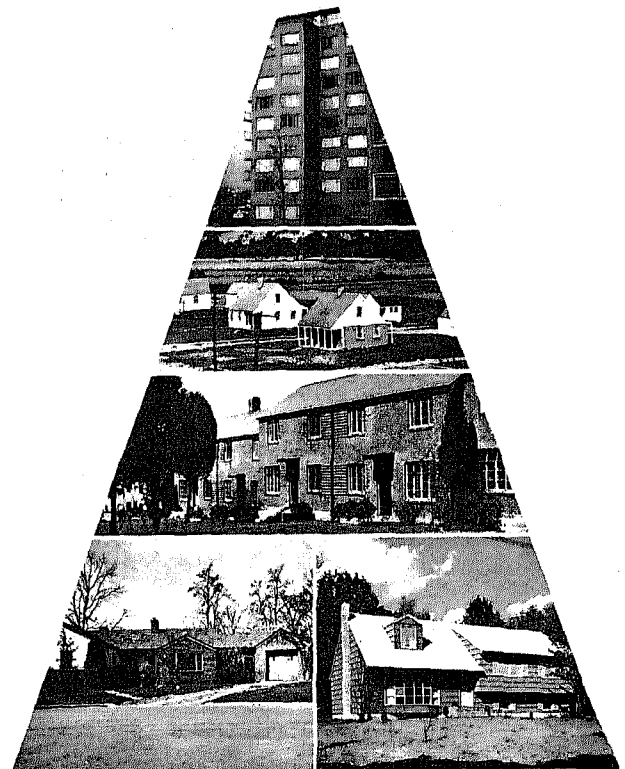
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
Hot water..	451	76	37
Private bath..	126	14	1
Private toilet..	265	62	
Hot water..	330	25	
Hot water.....	1,332	108	
Hot water..	476	46	
Private bath..	181	8	
Private toilet..	312	37	
Hot water..	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	167		
	12		





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## PREFACE

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

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

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

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

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.



1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

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 Bedford.

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.....	36,731	33,654	915
Owner occupied.....	13,513	13,265	248
Renter occupied.....	21,056	20,389	667
Vacant, available for rent...	1,353	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	809	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	9,293	8,904	389
Owner.....	1,348	1,283	65
Renter.....	7,945	7,621	324

As indicated in table A, approximately 27 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 37 percent of those with white households and 49 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
5 or 95.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
10 or 90.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
25 or 75.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
50.....	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 1.4 percent. This standard error of 1.4 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,348	1,283	65	7,945	7,621	324	579	546	33	2,325	2,251	74
ROOMS												
1 room.....	4	4	...	613	599	14	1	1	...	191	188	3
2 rooms.....	11	10	1	240	235	5	6	5	1	81	78	3
3 rooms.....	59	59	...	741	722	19	29	29	...	311	302	9
4 rooms.....	238	229	9	2,279	2,184	95	109	103	6	706	683	23
5 rooms.....	480	462	18	2,527	2,402	125	189	181	8	687	664	23
6 rooms.....	320	308	12	1,142	1,098	44	134	127	7	253	245	8
7 rooms.....	117	104	13	330	319	11	62	57	5	83	80	3
8 rooms or more.....	119	107	12	73	62	11	49	43	6	13	11	2
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	112	101	11	944	914	30	45	38	7	266	259	7
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	1,234	1,180	54	6,998	6,705	293	533	507	26	2,058	1,991	67
Piped water outside structure.....	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
No piped water.....	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	1,290	1,226	64	6,906	6,610	296	554	522	32	1,981	1,914	67
Flush toilet, shared.....	44	43	1	1,018	992	26	19	18	1	334	327	7
Other toilet facilities or none.....	14	14	...	21	19	2	6	6	...	10	10	...
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	1,030	995	35	5,538	5,385	153	435	421	14	1,536	1,509	27
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	44	43	1	870	847	23	16	15	1	279	273	6
No bathtub or shower.....	274	245	29	1,537	1,389	148	128	110	18	510	469	41
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	1,017	993	24	5,922	5,824	98	437	423	14	1,777	1,757	20
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	805	790	15	4,195	4,150	45	349	343	6	1,197	1,191	6
With private toilet, no private bath.....	172	164	8	853	817	36	72	65	7	291	282	9
With piped water, no private toilet.....	39	38	1	872	856	16	15	14	1	289	284	5
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	229	197	32	1,543	1,404	139	97	84	13	438	408	30
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	155	138	17	1,048	977	71	61	55	6	287	273	14
With private toilet, no private bath.....	62	47	15	367	309	58	31	24	7	109	95	14
With piped water, no private toilet.....	11	11	...	128	118	10	5	5	...	42	40	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	102	93	9	480	393	87	45	39	6	110	86	24
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	40	37	3	114	106	8	12	10	2	10	10	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	62	56	6	366	287	79	33	29	4	100	76	24
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	333	320	13	2,751	2,645	106	211	203	8	1,292	1,248	44
2 persons.....	451	431	20	2,146	2,099	47	229	215	14	751	737	14
3 persons.....	233	224	9	1,277	1,227	50	81	75	6	191	184	7
4 persons.....	155	147	8	832	799	33	33	30	3	50	47	3
5 persons.....	72	69	3	450	422	28	7	7	...	20	18	2
6 persons.....	52	48	4	229	219	10	11	9	2	13	11	2
7 persons.....	26	22	4	121	101	20	4	4	...	5	5	...
8 persons.....	11	11	...	62	52	10	1	1	...	1	...	1
9 persons or more.....	15	11	4	77	57	20	2	2	...	2	1	1
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	1,093	1,047	46	5,810	5,617	193	543	513	30	2,068	2,002	66
0.76 to 1.00.....	179	167	12	1,612	1,541	71	25	23	2	239	234	5
1.01 to 1.50.....	69	64	5	406	361	45	10	9	1	15	12	3
1.51 or more.....	7	5	2	117	102	15	1	1	...	3	3	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,000	950	50	6,930	6,625	305	360	337	23	1,676	1,613	63
1.....	330	316	14	972	953	19	209	199	10	630	619	11
2 or more.....	18	17	1	43	43	...	10	10	...	19	19	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,309	1,250	59	7,742	7,432	310	557	528	29	2,270	2,197	73
1 or more.....	39	33	6	203	189	14	22	18	4	55	54	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.....	998	949	49	5,087	4,873	214	356	334	22	993	963	30
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	451	431	20	2,086	2,038	48	227	214	13	726	711	15
3 persons.....	223	216	7	1,256	1,210	46	74	69	5	177	171	6
4 persons.....	151	144	7	828	793	35	31	29	2	50	47	3
5 persons.....	72	68	4	440	412	28	7	7	...	19	17	2
6 persons.....	51	47	4	227	216	11	11	9	2	13	11	2
7 persons.....	24	21	3	115	99	16	3	3	...	5	5	...
8 persons or more.....	26	22	4	135	105	30	3	3	...	3	1	2
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	594	570	24	2,297	2,254	43	312	295	17	894	876	18
1 minor.....	158	152	6	1,123	1,080	43	30	27	3	68	64	4
2 minors.....	119	113	6	825	781	44	7	6	1	20	14	6
3 minors.....	65	60	5	416	393	23	5	4	1	4	4	...
4 minors.....	29	26	3	203	182	21	2	2	...	3	3	...
5 minors.....	17	16	1	94	84	10	...	...	...	2	2	...
6 minors or more.....	16	12	4	129	99	30	...	...	...	2	...	2
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	740	707	33	3,881	3,758	123	234	221	13	681	663	18
Other.....	84	78	6	240	229	11	33	30	3	68	65	3
Female.....	174	164	10	966	886	80	89	83	6	244	235	9
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	75	73	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	201	196	5	2,194	2,069	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	441	419	22	1,825	1,768	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	356	334	22	993	963	30	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	5,087	4,873	214	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	5,054	4,840	214	Rent paid: Number.....	5,054	4,840	214
No cash rent.....	33	33	...	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	6.6	6.5	9.2
Rent paid: Number.....	5,054	4,840	214	\$20 to \$24.....	20.9	20.5	30.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	22.0	22.0	19.5
Less than \$25.....	0.3	0.3	1.8	\$30 to \$34.....	23.3	23.5	17.7
\$25 to \$29.....	2.7	2.7	0.6	\$35 to \$39.....	16.5	16.8	7.9
\$30 to \$34.....	3.5	3.5	4.3	\$40 to \$44.....	5.6	5.5	7.9
\$35 to \$39.....	9.0	9.0	6.7	\$45 to \$49.....	1.2	1.3	1.2
\$40 to \$44.....	10.9	10.8	15.2	\$50 to \$59.....	2.5	2.5	1.2
\$45 to \$49.....	14.4	14.3	17.1	\$60 to \$74.....	0.3	0.3	1.2
\$50 to \$54.....	16.0	16.0	15.2	\$75 or more.....	0.2	0.3	...
\$55 to \$59.....	15.4	15.5	12.2	Not reported.....	0.9	0.8	3.7
\$60 to \$74.....	17.7	17.8	15.9	Median.....dollars..	30	30	27
\$75 or more.....	4.2	4.3	2.4				
Not reported.....	5.9	5.8	8.6				
Median.....dollars..	51	52	50				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	39.8	39.9	37.8
Number.....	5,054	4,840	214	Less than \$1,500.....	2.3	2.0	9.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.7	2.8	1.8
Less than \$1,500.....	11.9	11.8	15.2	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	0.8	0.8	3.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8.4	8.5	6.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.0	2.0	1.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.7	5.5	11.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.3	3.2	4.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.6	6.5	7.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.2	3.2	2.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.6	8.5	11.0	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4.2	4.3	1.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.2	5.0	11.0	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.0	4.0	3.7
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	10.0	10.3	3.7	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.9	6.0	3.1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	7.6	7.5	7.9	\$6,000 or more.....	10.0	10.3	1.8
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	12.1	12.3	7.9	Not reported.....	1.4	1.3	4.3
\$6,000 or more.....	20.4	20.8	7.9	5 persons or more.....	22.0	21.3	42.7
Not reported.....	3.5	3.3	10.4	Less than \$1,500.....	1.3	1.3	3.1
2 persons.....	38.2	38.8	19.5	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.8	0.8	1.2
Less than \$1,500.....	8.3	8.5	3.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.8	1.7	4.3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5.0	5.0	3.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.6	0.5	4.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.1	3.0	4.3	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.6	2.5	4.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.9	4.0	1.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.7	0.5	6.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.7	2.8	1.2	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.5	2.5	1.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.3	1.3	1.8	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.1	1.0	3.6
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.4	3.5	0.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.5	2.5	3.6
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.4	2.5	0.6	\$6,000 or more.....	7.0	7.0	5.5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.7	3.7	1.2	Not reported.....	1.1	1.0	4.3
\$6,000 or more.....	3.4	3.5	0.6	Median income:			
Not reported.....	1.0	1.0	1.8	All families.....dollars..	4,090	4,120	3,210
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,590	4,620	3,100

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	20.4	20.0	29.3
Number.....	5,054	4,840	214	Less than 12.5.....	1.5	1.5	1.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.0	5.8	11.6
Less than 12.5.....	34.2	34.8	17.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	7.2	7.0	11.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	20.4	20.3	23.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.0	3.0	2.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.1	12.0	14.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.5	1.5	1.8
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.5	6.5	6.7	32.5 or more.....	..	..	..
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.0	3.8	9.2	Not computed.....	1.2	1.3	..
32.5 or more.....	14.5	14.6	14.6	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	17.5	17.8	11.6
Not computed.....	8.3	8.0	14.6	Less than 12.5.....	6.4	6.5	4.3
Less than \$1,500.....	11.9	11.8	15.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.7	8.8	6.7
Less than 12.5.....	0.5	0.5	..	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.2	2.3	0.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	..	..	..	22.5 to 27.4.....	..	..	..
17.5 to 22.4.....	..	..	..	27.5 to 32.4.....	..	..	..
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	0.2	..	32.5 or more.....	..	..	..
27.5 to 32.4.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	..	0.6	Not computed.....	0.2	0.2	..
32.5 or more.....	8.9	8.8	11.0	\$5,000 or more.....	32.5	33.1	15.8
Not computed.....	2.3	2.3	3.6	Less than 12.5.....	25.0	25.6	10.3
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	14.2	14.0	17.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.7	5.8	4.9
Less than 12.5.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	..	0.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.2	0.2	..
12.5 to 17.4.....	2.5	2.5	1.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	..	..	..
17.5 to 22.4.....	3.3	3.2	4.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	..	..	..
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.4	2.2	6.7	32.5 or more.....	..	..	..
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.7	5.8	3.7	Not computed.....	1.5	1.5	0.6
32.5 or more.....	0.3	0.3	0.6	Income not reported.....	3.5	3.3	10.4

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-69

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Revere, Mass.

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

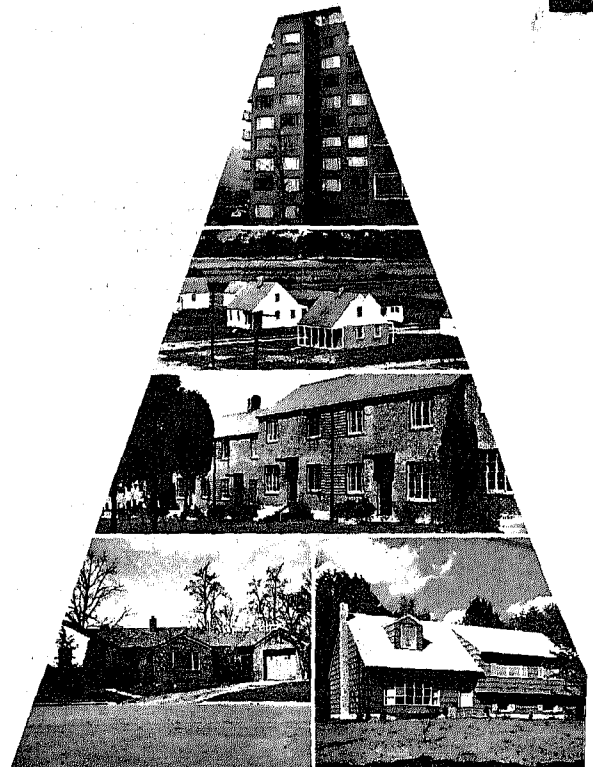
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
y cold water..	451	76	3
private bath..	126	14	3
private toilet..	265	62	3
plumbed water..	330	25	3
ing.....	1,332	108	
ld water..	476	46	
te bath..	181	8	
toilet..	312	37	
water..	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	16		





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## PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Revere Housing Authority.

## 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.

September 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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## REVERE, MASSACHUSETTS

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 Revere.

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.....	12,854	11,827	19
Owner occupied.....	6,361	6,350	11
Renter occupied.....	5,485	5,477	8
Vacant, available for rent...	170	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	838	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	904	899	5
Owner.....	293	290	3
Renter.....	611	609	2

As indicated in table A, approximately 8 percent of the occupied housing units, including 11 percent of the units with renter occupants, were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration.

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.

In tables 2, 3, and 4, the one nonwhite primary family living in a substandard housing unit on a rent-paid basis is omitted from all distributions and medians.

### 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 families. Consequently, the percentage distributions in these tables are subject to sampling variability. The reliability of these estimated percentages is discussed below.

Information on which to base tables 2, 3, and 4 was available only for occupants of those substandard housing units which were sample units in the 1960 Census. In order to obtain increased precision for distribution of income and rent data for families living in substandard housing units, a field enumeration of additional white families was made several months after the 1960 Census. A trained staff of interviewers visited these families to obtain data on income for the previous year and current rent. Interviews were not completed in cases where the unit was found not to be occupied by a 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, condition, and plumbing facilities. The regular 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to similar response errors and biases.

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

Because of sampling variability, percentage distributions shown in tables 2, 3, and 4 for 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 renter primary families. The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, variations that occur by chance because only a sample of the housing units were surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the percentage obtained from the sample and the percentage obtained from a complete census would be less than one standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

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

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

Illustration: For estimates of a characteristic reported for 10.0 percent of the 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.

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, determine the standard error for a 50-percent characteristic, (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1. Values corresponding to the resulting percentages from step 2 are then determined from the distribution of the characteristic. Allowance must first be made for persons not reporting on the characteristic. An approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limit may be determined by adding and subtracting twice the standard error in step 2.

Illustration: For purposes of this illustration, suppose the income for the white renter primary families in substandard housing units is distributed according to Column b below. The median income for the illustrative distribution is \$2,170. The approximation to the two-standard-error confidence limits for the median is determined as follows: (1) The standard error of a 50-percent characteristic of the white renter primary families in substandard housing units from table B is about 2.5 percent, (2) twice the standard error added to and subtracted from 50 percent yields the percentage limits 45.0 and 55.0. The incomes corresponding to the percentage limits (see Column d), in this case \$1,900 and \$2,550, were obtained from the distribution of the characteristic in Column a and are the two-standard-error confidence

limits. To obtain these values it was first necessary to prorate those not reporting on family income to the several classes of income according to the detail of those who had reported (see Column c). Secondly, it was necessary to interpolate within the \$250 income class interval (\$1,750 to \$1,999). Thus for example, the lower confidence limit, \$1,900, was obtained by adding to \$1,750 the interpolated value  $\frac{45.0 - 40.6}{7.3}$  times \$250, or approximately \$150. The upper confidence limit is found in a similar manner.

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



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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	293	290	3	611	609	2	110	110	...	119	118	1
ROOMS												
1 room.....	1	1	...	45	45	...	1	1	...	10	10	...
2 rooms.....	8	8	...	57	57	...	5	5	...	13	13	...
3 rooms.....	36	36	...	141	140	1	20	20	...	30	30	...
4 rooms.....	70	70	...	173	172	1	28	28	...	37	36	1
5 rooms.....	75	73	2	139	139	...	24	24	...	21	21	...
6 rooms.....	61	61	...	43	43	...	15	15	...	8	8	...
7 rooms.....	23	23	...	9	9	...	9	9	...	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	19	18	1	4	4	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	230	230	...	531	529	2	79	79	...	94	93	1
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	59	58	1	79	79	...	30	30	...	25	25	...
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	4	2	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	259	259	...	443	441	2	98	98	...	89	88	1
Flush toilet, shared.....	28	28	...	163	163	...	11	11	...	29	29	...
Other toilet facilities or none.....	6	3	3	5	5	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	215	215	...	408	406	2	70	70	...	78	77	1
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	41	41	...	166	166	...	16	16	...	30	30	...
No bathtub or shower.....	37	34	3	37	37	...	24	24	...	11	11	...
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	61	61	...	126	126	...	25	25	...	32	32	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	21	21	...	19	19	...	10	10	...	8	8	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	22	22	...	21	21	...	10	10	...	7	7	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	18	18	...	86	86	...	5	5	...	17	17	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	27	24	3	89	89	...	14	14	...	14	14	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	1	1	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	13	13	...	12	12	...	9	9	...	2	2	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	9	8	1	62	62	...	4	4	...	7	7	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	4	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	205	205	...	396	394	2	71	71	...	73	72	1
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	174	174	...	357	355	2	52	52	...	62	61	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	31	31	...	39	39	...	19	19	...	11	11	...
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	62	62	...	181	181	...	36	36	...	63	63	...
2 persons.....	90	88	2	135	133	2	45	45	...	39	38	1
3 persons.....	58	58	...	111	111	...	16	16	...	9	9	...
4 persons.....	24	24	...	104	104	...	3	3	...	4	4	...
5 persons.....	26	26	...	43	43	...	5	5	...	2	2	...
6 persons.....	14	13	1	22	22	...	3	3	...	2	2	...
7 persons.....	10	10	...	13	13	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	6	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	218	216	2	354	352	2	98	98	...	95	94	1
0.76 to 1.00.....	49	49	...	201	201	...	6	6	...	20	20	...
1.01 to 1.50.....	20	19	1	48	48	...	4	4	...	3	3	...
1.51 or more.....	6	6	...	8	8	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	232	229	3	564	562	2	68	68	...	88	87	1
1.....	56	56	...	46	46	...	41	41	...	31	31	...
2 or more.....	5	5	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	274	271	3	582	580	2	100	100	...	112	111	1
1 or more.....	19	19	...	29	29	...	10	10	...	7	7	...

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	222	219	3	415	413	2	68	68	...	52	51	1
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
Persons.....	87	85	2	129	127	2	43	43	...	36	35	1
Persons.....	58	58	...	109	109	...	14	14	...	8	8	...
Persons.....	20	20	...	101	101	...	2	2	...	5	5	...
Persons.....	25	25	...	41	41	...	4	4	...	2	2	...
Persons.....	13	12	1	20	20	...	3	3	...	1	1	...
Persons.....	12	12	...	13	13	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Persons or more.....	7	7	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
Minor.....	112	111	1	147	145	2	54	54	...	47	46	1
Minor.....	42	41	1	94	94	...	9	9	...	3	3	...
Minor.....	28	28	...	100	100	...	4	4	...	1	1	...
Minor.....	17	17	...	46	46	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Minor.....	9	8	1	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor.....	7	7	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor or more.....	7	7	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Present.....	169	169	...	334	332	2	48	48	...	37	36	1
Absent.....	13	12	1	19	19	...	3	3	...	6	6	...
Male.....	40	38	2	62	62	...	17	17	...	9	9	...
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	61	61	...	224	223	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	92	89	3	128	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	68	68	...	52	51	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	415	413	2	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	408	407	1	Rent paid: Number.....	408	407	1
Cash rent.....	7	6	1	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	...
GROSS RENT				Less than \$30.....	4.6	4.6	...
Rent paid: Number.....	408	407	1	\$30 to \$34.....	2.5	2.5	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	...	\$35 to \$39.....	9.2	9.2	...
Less than \$40.....	0.4	0.4	...	\$40 to \$44.....	7.9	7.9	...
To \$49.....	4.2	4.2	...	\$45 to \$49.....	8.4	8.4	...
To \$59.....	6.7	6.7	...	\$50 to \$54.....	7.9	7.9	...
To \$69.....	18.4	18.4	...	\$55 to \$59.....	9.2	9.2	...
To \$79.....	26.4	26.4	...	\$60 to \$69.....	20.1	20.1	...
To \$89.....	20.5	20.5	...	\$70 to \$79.....	15.5	15.5	...
To \$99.....	12.5	12.5	...	\$80 to \$89.....	8.4	8.4	...
100 or more.....	5.0	5.0	...	\$90 or more.....	0.9	0.9	...
Not reported.....	5.9	5.9	...	Not reported.....	5.4	5.4	...
Median.....	76	76	...	Median.....dollars..	58	58	...

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	50.2	50.2	...
Number.....	408	407	1	Less than \$1,500.....	2.9	2.9	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	...	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.8	0.8	...
Less than \$1,500.....	7.5	7.5	...	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.2	4.2	...
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.1	2.1	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.7	1.7	...
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	7.1	7.1	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.1	2.1	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.8	3.8	...	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	5.4	5.4	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.3	6.3	...	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6.3	6.3	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	9.6	9.6	...	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.2	4.2	...
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	8.8	8.8	...	\$6,000 or more.....	10.0	10.0	...
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	11.7	11.7	...	Not reported.....	10.0	10.0	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	15.9	15.9	...	5 persons or more.....	2.5	2.5	...
\$6,000 or more.....	20.5	20.5	...	Less than \$1,500.....	23.0	23.0	...
Not reported.....	6.7	6.7	...	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	...	...	...
2 persons.....	26.8	26.8	...	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	...	...	...
Less than \$1,500.....	4.6	4.6	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.3	1.3	...
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.3	1.3	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.1	2.1	...
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.0	3.0	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.1	2.1	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.8	0.8	...	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.3	1.3	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.1	2.1	...	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.9	2.9	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.1	2.1	...	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.0	5.0	...
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.3	1.3	...	\$6,000 or more.....	7.1	7.1	...
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.6	4.6	...	Not reported.....	1.3	1.3	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.8	0.8	...	Median income:			
\$6,000 or more.....	3.3	3.3	...	All families.....dollars..	4,560	4,560	...
Not reported.....	2.9	2.9	...	3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,550	4,550	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	15.9	15.9	...
Number.....	408	407	1	Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.1	2.1	...
Less than 12.5.....	10.1	10.1	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.8	0.8	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	24.7	24.7	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	7.1	7.1	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	17.6	17.6	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	3.4	3.4	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	16.7	16.7	...	32.5 or more.....	2.1	2.1	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.4	5.4	...	Not computed.....	0.4	0.4	...
32.5 or more.....	16.7	16.7	...	\$4,000 to \$5,999.....	36.4	36.4	...
Not computed.....	8.8	8.8	...	Less than 12.5.....	0.4	0.4	...
Less than \$2,000.....	9.6	9.6	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	12.1	12.1	...
Less than 12.5.....	0.4	0.4	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	15.9	15.9	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	6.7	6.7	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.8	0.8	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.4	0.4	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...	Not computed.....	0.4	0.4	...
32.5 or more.....	8.0	8.0	...	\$6,000 or more.....	20.5	20.5	...
Not computed.....	0.8	0.8	...	Less than 12.5.....	9.2	9.2	...
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	10.9	10.9	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	10.5	10.5	...
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.8	0.8	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.5	2.5	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.3	1.3	...	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	6.7	6.7	...	Income not reported.....	6.7	6.7	...
Not computed.....	0.4	0.4	...				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

(S1)-70

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR  
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

## Mount Clemens, Mich.

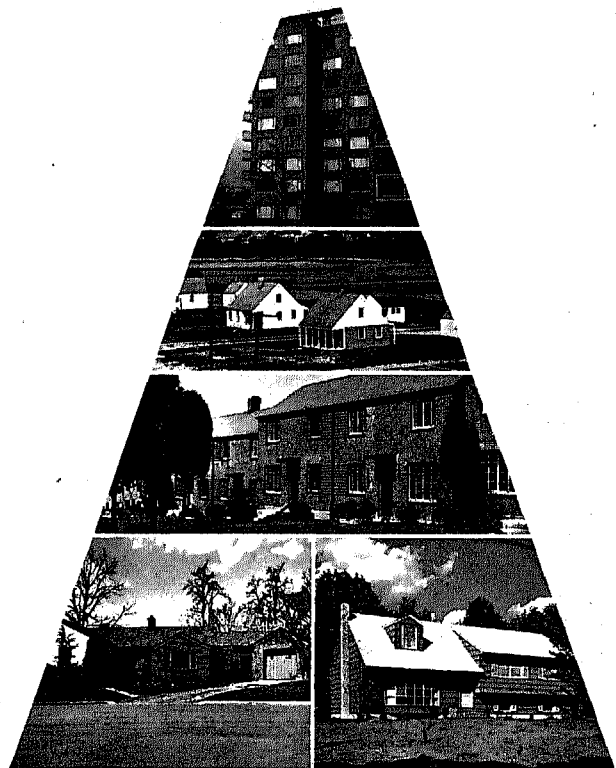
Prepared under the supervision of  
**WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY, Chief**  
Housing Division



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

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 4, 1961)  
Robert W. Burgess, Director (To March 3, 1961)

Source	1960	1950
Hot water	451	75
Private bath	126	11
Flare toilet	265	62
Hard water	330	28
Total	1,932	108
Hot water	176	46
Private bath	181	5
Flare toilet	312	37
Hard water	363	17
Total	1,434	105
Hot water	481	12
Private bath	953	12
Total	1,434	24





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## PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Mount Clemens Housing Commission.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

June 1961.

# 1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

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## MOUNT CLEMENS, MICHIGAN

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 Mount Clemens.

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.....	6,682	5,632	547
Owner occupied.....	3,885	3,597	288
Renter occupied.....	2,294	2,035	259
Vacant, available for rent...	319	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	184	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	657	504	153
Owner.....	192	124	68
Renter.....	465	380	85

As indicated in table A, approximately 11 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 19 percent of those with white households and 33 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.....	192	124	68	465	380	85	64	49	15	90	88	2
ROOMS												
1 room.....	4	3	1	132	129	3	4	3	1	51	51	...
2 rooms.....	2	2	...	116	110	6	1	1	...	24	24	...
3 rooms.....	13	11	2	94	71	23	6	6	...	5	5	...
4 rooms.....	25	14	11	61	36	25	9	5	4	4	4	...
5 rooms.....	61	41	20	39	22	17	19	15	4	2	...	2
6 rooms.....	39	25	14	15	7	8	14	11	3	1	1	...
7 rooms.....	28	15	13	6	5	1	7	5	2	3	3	...
8 rooms or more.....	20	13	7	2	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	104	74	30	393	342	51	30	23	7	78	76	2
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	82	47	35	66	33	33	29	24	5	9	9	...
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
No piped water.....	6	3	3	5	4	1	5	2	3	2	2	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	163	105	58	148	92	56	48	39	9	21	19	2
Flush toilet, shared.....	15	13	2	305	277	28	6	5	1	64	64	...
Other toilet facilities or none.....	14	6	8	12	11	1	10	5	5	5	5	...
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	128	78	50	104	62	42	33	25	8	8	6	2
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	17	14	3	317	291	26	7	6	1	73	73	...
No bathtub or shower.....	47	32	15	44	27	17	24	18	6	9	9	...
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	32	27	5	196	188	8	15	14	1	51	51	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	14	11	3	4	4	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	8	7	1	18	18	...	5	5	...	6	6	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	9	8	1	173	165	8	4	3	1	44	44	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Deteriorating.....	53	33	20	157	124	33	25	20	5	32	32	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	23	11	12	14	3	11	10	8	2	1	1	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	17	15	2	21	14	7	9	8	1	8	8	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	10	5	5	121	106	15	4	3	1	22	22	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	3	2	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...
Dilapidated.....	107	64	43	112	68	44	24	15	9	7	5	2
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	74	48	26	70	45	25	15	10	5	4	2	2
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	33	16	17	42	23	19	9	5	4	3	3	...
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	35	28	7	224	213	11	20	16	4	78	77	1
2 persons.....	54	33	21	91	75	16	28	20	8	10	10	...
3 persons.....	29	22	7	56	34	22	7	7	...	1	...	1
4 persons.....	18	10	8	32	23	9	7	5	2	...	...	...
5 persons.....	12	8	4	25	19	6	1	1	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	14	8	6	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	11	5	6	9	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	3	2	1	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	16	8	8	12	4	8	1	...	1	1	1	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	121	84	37	174	140	34	55	42	13	35	33	2
0.76 to 1.00.....	38	21	17	211	188	23	7	6	1	52	52	...
1.01 to 1.50.....	21	12	9	47	30	17	...	...	...	1	1	...
1.51 or more.....	12	7	5	33	22	11	2	1	1	2	2	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	162	99	63	446	365	81	39	27	12	82	81	1
1.....	27	22	5	19	15	4	23	20	3	8	7	1
2 or more.....	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	167	110	57	446	368	78	57	43	14	90	88	2
1 or more.....	25	14	11	19	12	7	7	6	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.....	146	91	55	232	159	73	40	30	10	12	11	1
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	49	31	18	90	70	20	27	20	7	10	10	...
3 persons.....	26	22	4	50	33	17	6	6	...	1	...	1
4 persons.....	19	11	8	31	21	10	6	4	2	...	...	...
5 persons.....	11	6	5	24	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	12	7	5	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	13	6	7	9	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	16	8	8	18	9	9	1	...	1	1	1	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	58	37	21	85	65	20	32	25	7	10	10	...
1 minor.....	22	17	5	53	37	16	5	4	1	1	...	1
2 minors.....	17	12	5	31	20	11	2	1	...	...	...	...
3 minors.....	14	7	7	27	21	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 minors.....	12	7	5	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	8	3	5	11	5	6	...	...	...	1	1	...
6 minors or more.....	15	8	7	16	7	9	1	...	1	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	103	60	43	186	129	57	24	17	7	10	9	1
Other.....	7	6	1	15	11	4	3	3	...	1	1	...
Female.....	36	25	11	31	19	12	13	10	3	1	1	...
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	14	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	57	33	24	145	93	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	49	28	21	61	43	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	40	30	10	12	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	232	159	73	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	227	155	72	Rent paid: Number.....	227	155	72
No cash rent.....	5	4	1	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$35.....	5.0	6.2	2.2
Rent paid: Number.....	227	155	72	\$35 to \$39.....	2.5	3.5	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$40 to \$44.....	6.3	6.2	6.5
Less than \$45.....	2.5	3.5	...	\$45 to \$49.....	5.0	4.4	6.5
\$45 to \$49.....	1.9	2.7	...	\$50 to \$54.....	10.1	5.3	21.7
\$50 to \$54.....	8.2	6.2	13.0	\$55 to \$59.....	7.5	5.3	13.0
\$55 to \$59.....	8.8	6.2	15.2	\$60 to \$69.....	36.5	40.7	26.1
\$60 to \$69.....	29.6	37.2	10.9	\$70 to \$79.....	14.5	13.3	17.4
\$70 to \$79.....	19.5	17.7	23.9	\$80 or more.....	6.9	9.7	...
\$80 to \$89.....	11.9	11.5	13.0	Not reported.....	5.7	5.3	6.5
\$89 to \$99.....	7.5	5.3	13.0	Median.....dollars..	62	64	58
\$99 to \$100 or more.....	3.1	2.7	4.3				
Not reported.....	6.9	7.1	6.5				
Median.....dollars..	68	67	72				



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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	37.1	32.7	47.8
Number.....	227	155	72	Less than \$1,000.....	0.6	0.9	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.1	0.9	8.7
Less than \$1,000.....	6.3	4.4	10.9	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5.7	4.4	8.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	11.3	11.5	10.9	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.7	5.3	6.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	12.6	10.6	17.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.8	2.7	6.5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	12.6	14.2	8.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.1	4.4	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.4	9.7	8.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.1	3.5	2.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.5	9.7	2.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.4	3.5	6.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.7	6.2	4.3	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.9	1.8	2.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	12.2	13.3	13.0	\$6,000 or more.....	2.5	2.7	2.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6.9	6.2	8.7	Not reported.....	3.1	2.7	4.3
\$6,000 or more.....	5.7	6.2	4.3	5 persons or more.....	25.8	23.0	32.6
Not reported.....	8.8	8.0	10.9	Less than \$1,000.....	1.9	...	6.5
2 persons.....	37.1	44.2	19.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.9	1.8	2.2
Less than \$1,000.....	3.8	3.5	4.3	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.8	1.8	8.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.3	8.8	...	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.1	3.5	2.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.1	4.4	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.9	1.8	2.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.8	5.3	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	...	...	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.8	5.3	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	2.7	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.4	5.3	2.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6.3	8.0	2.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.6	...	2.2	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.3	0.9	2.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.5	1.8	4.3	\$6,000 or more.....	0.6	0.9	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.8	3.5	4.3	Not reported.....	3.1	1.8	6.5
\$6,000 or more.....	2.5	2.7	2.2	Median income:			
Not reported.....	2.5	3.5	...	All families.....dollars..	2,640	2,790	2,210
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,690	3,100	2,290

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.....	17.0	19.5	10.9
Number.....	227	155	72	Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...
Less than 12.5.....	5.7	6.2	4.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.2	0.9	2.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	8.2	8.8	6.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	6.3	8.0	2.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	11.9	8.8	19.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	5.7	8.0	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	12.6	16.8	2.2	32.5 or more.....	3.8	2.6	6.5
27.5 to 32.4.....	11.3	13.3	6.5	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	40.2	37.3	47.8	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	18.9	19.5	17.4
Not computed.....	10.1	8.8	13.0	Less than 12.5.....	1.3	1.8	...
Less than \$1,500.....	17.6	15.9	21.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.9	1.8	2.2
Less than 12.5.....	1.3	0.9	2.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.3	5.3	8.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.4	6.2	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	...	2.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	3.8	3.5	4.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	...	2.2	Not computed.....	1.2	0.9	2.2
32.5 or more.....	15.1	15.0	15.1	\$5,000 or more.....	12.6	12.4	13.0
Not computed.....	...	...	...	Less than 12.5.....	3.2	3.5	2.2
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	25.1	24.8	26.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.2	7.1	4.3
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.2	1.8	6.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	0.9	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.9	2.7	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.2	1.8	...	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	21.4	19.4	26.1	\$5,000 or more.....	12.6	12.4	13.0
Not computed.....	...	...	...	Less than 12.5.....	3.2	3.5	2.2
				12.5 to 17.4.....	6.2	7.1	4.3
				17.5 to 22.4.....	3.2	1.8	6.5
				22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
				27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
				32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
				Not computed.....	...	...	...
				Income not reported.....	8.8	7.9	10.9

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-71

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR  
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

## Muskegon Heights, Mich.

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

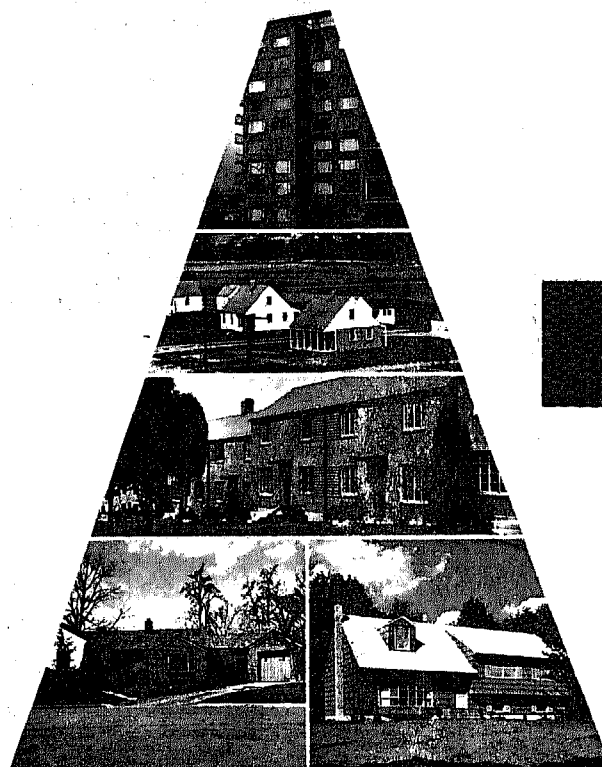
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... ..	1,172	177
... ..	452	76
... ..	125	14
... ..	265	62
... ..	330	25
... ..	1,132	108
... ..	476	46
... ..	181	8
... ..	312	37
... ..	363	17
... ..	1,434	21
... ..	481	1
... ..	253	
... ..	646	
... ..	319	
... ..	551	
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## PREFACE

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

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

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

The tabulations in this report were prepared at the request of the Muskegon Heights Housing Commission.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

June 1961.

# 1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

- HOUSING**
- Volume  
 I States and Small Areas  
 II Metropolitan Housing  
 III City Blocks  
 IV Components of Inventory Change  
 V Residential Finance  
 VI Rural Housing  
 Series HC(S1) Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities

- POPULATION**
- Volume  
 I Characteristics of the Population  
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|---|---|---|--|
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Bridgeport<br/>                 22. New Haven<br/>                 23. Stamford<br/>                 24. Stratford</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FLORIDA</b></p> <p>25. Daytona Beach<br/>                 26. Fort Lauderdale and vicinity<br/>                 27. Miami and vicinity<br/>                 28. Orlando<br/>                 29. St. Petersburg<br/>                 30. Tampa</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>GEORGIA</b></p> <p>31. Americus and vicinity<br/>                 32. Athens area<br/>                 33. Atlanta<br/>                 34. Augusta<br/>                 35. Bainbridge area<br/>                 36. Brunswick and vicinity<br/>                 37. Cedartown and vicinity<br/>                 38. Columbus</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>GEORGIA--Con.</b></p> <p>39. Dublin<br/>                 40. East Point<br/>                 41. Lawrenceville<br/>                 42. Manchester<br/>                 43. Marietta<br/>                 44. Muscogee County (part)<br/>                 45. Newnan<br/>                 46. Rome<br/>                 47. Savannah<br/>                 48. Valdosta and vicinity</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>HAWAII</b></p> <p>49. Honolulu</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ILLINOIS</b></p> <p>50. Decatur<br/>                 51. Joliet and vicinity<br/>                 52. Rock Island</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>INDIANA</b></p> <p>53. Hammond</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>KANSAS</b></p> <p>54. Kansas City</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>KENTUCKY</b></p> <p>55. Glasgow</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>LOUISIANA</b></p> <p>56. Abbeville<br/>                 57. Baton Rouge area<br/>                 58. Church Point<br/>                 59. Crowley<br/>                 60. Lake Arthur<br/>                 61. Lake Charles and vicinity<br/>                 62. New Orleans<br/>                 63. Opelousas and vicinity<br/>                 64. 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Fort Worth<br/>                 128. Galveston<br/>                 129. Gladewater and vicinity<br/>                 130. Harlingen<br/>                 131. Houston<br/>                 132. Orange and vicinity<br/>                 133. San Antonio<br/>                 134. Wichita Falls</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>VIRGINIA</b></p> <p>135. Newport News<br/>                 136. Richmond</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>WASHINGTON</b></p> <p>137. Seattle</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>WEST VIRGINIA</b></p> <p>138. Wheeling</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>WISCONSIN</b></p> <p>139. Milwaukee</p> |
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## MUSKEGON HEIGHTS, MICHIGAN

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 Muskegon Heights.

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.....	5,725	3,865	1,656
Owner occupied.....	3,999	2,932	1,067
Renter occupied.....	1,522	933	589
Vacant, available for rent...	90	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	114	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	464	204	260
Owner.....	205	93	112
Renter.....	259	111	148

As indicated in table A, approximately 8 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 12 percent of those with white households and 25 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 shows the number of primary renter families in substandard units paying cash rent and the number paying no cash rent.

The Housing Authority requested that additional data be omitted, and the Public Housing Administration concurred in this request. Hence, tables showing data on contract rent, gross rent, family income, and gross rent as a percentage of family income were not prepared.

### 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.

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

The tables in this report 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. Nevertheless, the limitations of these figures should be recognized. Factors affecting the accuracy of enumeration include the respondent's knowledge of the facts and the ability of the enumerator to obtain accurate information. The other 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to these response errors and biases.

The figures 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.....	205	93	112	259	111	148	62	43	19	23	16	7
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	2	1	1	31	24	7	1	1	...	6	6	...
2 rooms.....	5	4	1	47	33	14	2	2	...	2	2	...
3 rooms.....	23	16	7	71	28	43	7	6	1	6	6	...
4 rooms.....	79	40	39	61	14	47	33	23	10	7	2	5
5 rooms.....	45	17	28	30	7	23	6	5	1	2	...	2
6 rooms.....	30	10	20	14	5	9	7	3	4	...	...	...
7 rooms.....	11	2	9	3	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	10	3	7	2	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	72	34	38	168	93	75	19	14	5	12	12	...
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	129	57	72	91	18	73	41	28	13	11	4	7
Piped water outside structure.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
No piped water.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	182	84	98	135	45	90	56	40	16	10	5	5
Flush toilet, shared.....	17	6	11	122	65	57	3	1	2	11	10	1
Other toilet facilities or none.....	6	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	77	34	43	58	27	31	22	14	8	4	2	2
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	19	9	10	114	62	52	5	4	1	9	9	...
No bathtub or shower.....	109	50	59	87	22	65	35	25	10	10	5	5
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	110	50	60	118	69	49	36	25	11	15	11	4
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	36	13	23	9	2	7	10	6	4	...	...	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	63	31	32	35	13	22	22	17	5	3	1	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	10	5	5	74	54	20	3	1	2	12	10	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	65	22	43	95	15	80	19	12	7	6	4	2
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	17	7	10	14	2	12	5	4	1	2	1	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	37	13	24	34	4	30	12	7	5	3	2	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	9	2	7	47	9	38	1	1	...	1	1	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	30	21	9	46	27	19	7	6	1	2	1	1
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	17	11	6	26	20	6	2	2	...	...	...	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	13	10	3	20	7	13	5	4	1	2	1	1
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	48	36	12	88	62	26	27	22	5	16	13	3
2 persons.....	59	33	26	46	25	21	26	18	8	4	2	2
3 persons.....	32	10	22	27	9	18	7	2	5	2	1	1
4 persons.....	18	4	14	31	2	29	2	1	1	1	...	1
5 persons.....	9	3	6	27	8	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	7	3	4	12	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	10	1	9	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	8	1	7	10	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	14	2	12	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	141	80	61	109	59	50	61	42	19	14	8	6
0.76 to 1.00.....	25	6	19	73	37	36	1	1	...	9	8	1
1.01 to 1.50.....	25	5	20	40	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.51 or more.....	14	2	12	37	5	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	176	80	96	251	109	142	48	36	12	20	14	6
1.....	29	13	16	8	2	6	14	7	7	3	2	1
2 or more.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	187	90	97	242	106	136	57	41	16	21	15	6
1 or more.....	18	3	15	17	5	12	5	2	3	2	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.....	149	54	95	164	47	117	30	19	11	6	3	3
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	60	30	30	45	25	20	24	16	8	4	3	1
3 persons.....	24	10	14	24	7	17	4	2	2	1	...	1
4 persons.....	18	4	14	30	3	27	2	1	1	1	...	1
5 persons.....	9	3	6	26	7	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	8	3	5	12	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	8	1	7	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	22	3	19	18	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	65	33	32	42	25	17	28	18	10	4	3	1
1 minor.....	26	8	18	25	8	17	2	1	1	...	...	2
2 minors.....	13	3	10	25	2	23	...	...	...	2	...	...
3 minors.....	10	4	6	29	7	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 minors.....	7	2	5	13	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	8	1	7	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	20	3	17	20	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Males:												
Wife present.....	120	44	76	114	41	73	19	12	7	4	2	2
Other.....	8	4	4	10	3	7	4	2	2	1	1	...
Female.....	21	6	15	40	3	37	7	5	2	1	...	1
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	...	1	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	50	14	36	116	26	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	68	21	47	35	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	30	19	11	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Rent status	Total	White	Nonwhite
Renter units occupied by primary families...	164	47	117
Rent paid.....	155	43	112
No cash rent.....	9	4	5

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-72

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Saginaw, Mich.

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



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

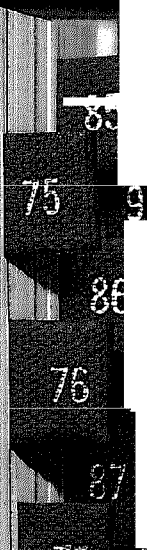
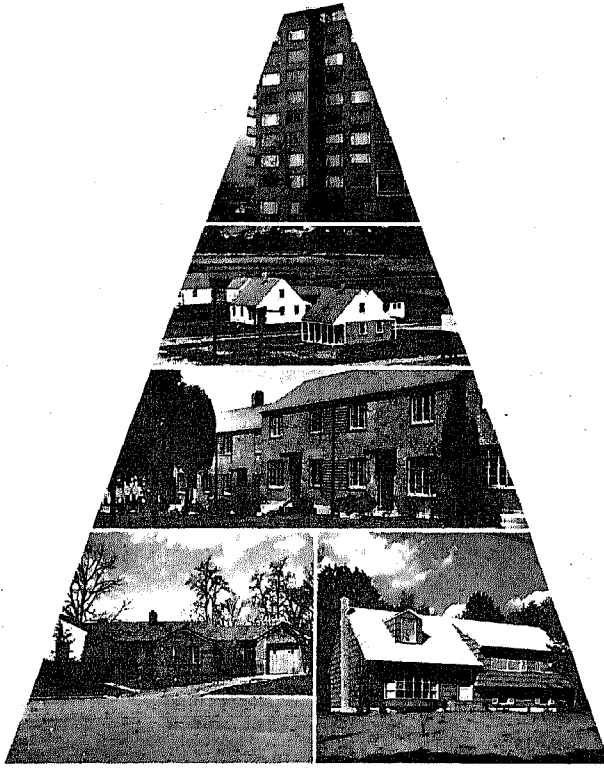
**Luther H. Hodges, Secretary**

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
Hot water.....	451	76	3
Private bath..	126	14	7
Private toilet..	268	62	3
Plumbed water..	330	25	1
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	5
Hot water.....	476	46	2
Private bath..	181	8	4
Private toilet..	312	37	2
Plumbed water..	363	17	1
Plumbing.....	1,434	21	1
Hot water.....	481	1	1
Private bath..	953	1	1
Private toilet..	628	1	1
Plumbed water..	919	1	1
Plumbing.....	551	1	1
Hot water.....	455	1	1
Private bath..	340	1	1
Private toilet..	305	1	1
Plumbed water..	283	1	1
Plumbing.....	16	1	1





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## PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Saginaw Housing Commission.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

## 1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

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## SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

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 Saginaw.

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.....	29,918	24,760	3,803
Owner occupied.....	19,608	17,958	1,650
Renter occupied.....	8,955	6,802	2,153
Vacant, available for rent...	532	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	823	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,750	1,860	890
Owner.....	998	766	232
Renter.....	1,752	1,094	658

As indicated in table A, approximately 10 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 16 percent of those with white households and 31 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and 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.....	998	766	232	1,752	1,094	658	327	308	19	293	255	38
ROOMS												
1 room.....	7	6	1	411	350	61	1	1	...	93	89	4
2 rooms.....	26	22	4	317	204	113	12	11	1	78	63	15
3 rooms.....	79	69	10	416	230	186	29	28	1	62	53	9
4 rooms.....	167	137	30	252	117	135	52	50	2	23	21	2
5 rooms.....	235	192	43	167	89	78	87	82	5	18	15	3
6 rooms.....	210	160	50	107	59	48	62	60	2	4	3	1
7 rooms.....	120	86	34	52	27	25	40	38	2	9	6	3
8 rooms or more.....	154	94	60	30	18	12	44	38	6	6	5	1
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	511	367	144	1,291	838	453	121	114	7	192	170	22
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	444	365	79	433	233	200	187	176	11	92	76	16
Piped water outside structure.....	3	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	40	32	8	27	22	5	18	17	1	9	9	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	809	648	161	738	371	367	259	248	11	90	73	17
Flush toilet, shared.....	124	71	53	968	692	276	41	35	6	190	170	20
Other toilet facilities or none.....	65	47	18	46	31	15	27	25	2	13	12	1
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	621	475	146	578	276	302	175	164	11	50	37	13
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	135	80	55	976	698	278	44	39	5	191	172	19
No bathtub or shower.....	242	211	31	198	120	78	108	105	3	52	46	6
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	341	287	54	610	498	112	146	142	4	153	140	13
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	151	135	16	32	23	9	65	65	...	11	10	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	99	92	7	99	47	12	47	47	...	24	22	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	87	56	31	510	419	91	33	29	4	116	106	10
Lacking piped water in structure.....	4	4	...	9	9	...	1	1	...	2	2	...
Deteriorating.....	215	163	52	471	295	176	84	76	8	72	63	9
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	93	72	21	67	32	35	37	33	4	8	6	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	67	60	7	58	29	29	32	31	1	9	7	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	42	21	21	340	228	112	10	8	2	52	47	5
Lacking piped water in structure.....	13	10	3	6	6	...	5	4	1	3	3	...
Dilapidated.....	442	316	126	671	301	370	97	90	7	68	52	16
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	318	229	89	421	198	223	49	46	3	27	18	9
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	124	87	37	250	103	147	48	44	4	41	34	7
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	251	232	19	800	644	156	165	160	5	230	210	20
2 persons.....	260	223	37	320	173	147	120	116	4	49	36	13
3 persons.....	88	57	31	157	87	70	22	19	3	8	6	2
4 persons.....	103	83	20	132	70	62	7	5	2	4	1	3
5 persons.....	66	38	28	88	39	49	2	1	1	1	1	...
6 persons.....	37	35	22	85	28	57	2	1	1	...	...	...
7 persons.....	52	33	19	49	13	36	3	3	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	39	22	17	45	13	32	1	1	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	82	43	39	76	27	49	5	2	3	1	1	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	681	569	112	776	518	258	310	298	12	185	158	27
0.76 to 1.00.....	141	90	51	612	454	158	11	7	4	101	92	9
1.01 to 1.50.....	102	62	40	186	72	114	5	2	3	5	3	2
1.51 or more.....	74	45	29	178	50	128	1	1	...	2	2	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	837	630	207	1,688	1,052	636	234	221	13	268	233	35
1.....	150	128	22	58	38	20	89	84	5	22	19	3
2 or more.....	11	8	3	6	4	2	4	3	1	3	3	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	912	721	191	1,649	1,047	602	302	287	15	284	250	34
1 or more.....	86	45	41	103	47	56	25	21	4	9	5	4

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.....	703	501	202	890	417	473	141	128	13	55	41	14
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	241	198	43	289	152	137	104	99	5	43	34	9
3 persons.....	81	53	28	144	84	60	19	16	3	7	5	2
4 persons.....	98	80	18	120	65	55	6	5	1	4	1	3
5 persons.....	61	38	23	92	39	53	1	1	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	55	35	20	79	25	54	2	1	1	...	...	...
7 persons.....	54	32	22	53	13	40	3	3	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	113	65	48	113	39	74	6	3	3	1	1	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	269	221	48	272	147	125	118	111	7	46	38	8
1 minor.....	75	53	22	146	81	65	12	11	1	6	1	5
2 minors.....	92	69	23	124	73	51	4	2	2	2	1	1
3 minors.....	65	37	28	92	38	54	1	1	...	...	...	...
4 minors.....	54	30	24	87	28	59	1	1	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	54	37	17	62	15	47	1	1	...	1	1	...
6 minors or more.....	94	54	40	107	35	72	4	1	3	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	529	379	150	646	307	339	87	79	8	31	24	7
Other.....	43	33	10	46	26	20	15	14	1	6	4	2
Female.....	131	89	42	198	84	114	39	35	4	18	13	5
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	5	5	...	31	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	242	157	85	603	255	348	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	315	211	104	201	102	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	141	128	13	55	41	14	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	890	417	473	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	841	380	461	Rent paid: Number.....	841	380	461
No each rent.....	49	37	12	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	0.9	1.4	0.5
Rent paid: Number.....	841	380	461	\$25 to \$29.....	2.7	4.6	0.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	5.4	9.2	1.9
Less than \$40.....	3.1	6.0	0.5	\$35 to \$39.....	6.8	10.1	3.8
\$40 to \$44.....	3.9	5.0	2.8	\$40 to \$44.....	13.5	13.8	13.3
\$45 to \$49.....	3.8	6.9	0.9	\$45 to \$49.....	7.8	9.6	6.2
\$50 to \$54.....	5.3	6.0	4.7	\$50 to \$59.....	19.3	19.7	18.9
\$55 to \$59.....	7.1	8.7	5.7	\$60 to \$69.....	23.0	16.5	28.9
\$60 to \$69.....	22.5	23.9	21.3	\$70 to \$79.....	8.6	5.5	11.4
\$70 to \$79.....	15.3	12.8	17.5	\$80 or more.....	6.0	2.7	9.0
\$80 to \$89.....	12.7	10.1	15.2	Not reported.....	6.0	6.9	5.2
\$90 to \$99.....	8.1	5.5	10.4	Median.....dollars..	55	48	60
\$100 or more.....	8.4	3.7	12.8				
Not reported.....	9.7	11.5	8.1				
Median.....dollars..	69	64	75				

Table 3.--FAMILY INCOME BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960  
(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by size of family	Family income by size of family			Family income by size of family		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:						
Number.....	841	380	461	29.1	34.9	23.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0			
3 or 4 persons.....						
Less than \$1,500.....	18.7	18.3	19.0	5.3	6.0	4.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6.6	5.5	7.5	2.6	1.4	3.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	6.0	7.8	4.3	1.4	2.3	0.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.0	3.2	2.8	1.4	0.9	1.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.6	6.0	3.3	1.1	2.3	..
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.7	4.6	2.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	11.3	9.6	12.8	3.2	4.6	1.9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	9.6	9.6	9.5	2.3	3.2	1.4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	17.5	12.8	21.8	4.0	3.2	4.7
\$6,000 or more.....	10.1	12.4	8.1	3.8	6.9	1.0
Not reported.....	9.0	10.1	8.1	3.0	3.2	2.8
5 persons or more.....				37.3	27.0	46.9
Less than \$1,500.....	8.3	10.1	6.6	5.0	2.3	7.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.5	3.7	..4	1.4	0.5	2.4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.6	1.4	..9	3.0	4.1	1.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.2	1.4	0.9	2.3	2.3	2.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.8	2.3	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.3
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.5	2.8	4.3	4.5	2.3	6.6
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.8	2.3	3.3	4.4	4.1	4.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.1	5.0	5.2	8.3	4.6	11.8
\$6,000 or more.....	2.3	3.2	1.4	4.1	2.3	5.7
Not reported.....	3.7	5.0	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.8
2 persons.....						
Less than \$1,500.....	33.6	38.1	29.4			
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....						
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....						
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....						
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....						
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....						
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....						
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....						
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....						
\$6,000 or more.....						
Not reported.....						
Median income:						
All families.....dollars..	4,130	3,950	4,240			
3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,050	4,230	2,880			

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	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income			Family income by gross rent as percentage of income		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:						
Number.....	841	380	461	11.3	13.8	9.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0			
\$2,500 to \$3,999.....						
Less than 12.5.....	9.0	11.0	7.1	0.2	0.5	..
12.5 to 17.4.....	17.5	21.1	14.2	1.1	2.3	..
17.5 to 22.4.....	15.6	11.9	18.9	3.3	3.7	2.8
22.5 to 27.4.....	13.2	11.0	15.2	3.7	3.7	3.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.9	5.5	4.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
32.5 or more.....	24.1	22.9	25.1	1.4	1.8	1.0
Not computed.....	15.8	16.5	15.2	0.2	0.5	..
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....				20.8	19.3	22.3
Less than 12.5.....	18.7	18.3	19.0	1.2	1.4	0.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.6	1.4	1.9	4.3	6.9	1.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.1	5.0	7.1
22.5 to 27.4.....	..	..	..	6.4	5.0	7.6
27.5 to 32.4.....	..	..	..	1.5	..	2.8
32.5 or more.....	0.7	1.4	..	0.7	..	1.4
Not computed.....	11.9	12.4	11.4	0.7	0.9	0.5
\$5,000 or more.....	4.0	2.7	5.2	27.6	25.2	29.8
Less than 12.5.....	12.6	13.3	11.8	6.0	7.8	4.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	..	..	..	11.7	11.5	11.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	..	..	..	6.2	3.2	9.0
22.5 to 27.4.....	..	..	..	2.4	0.9	3.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.7	1.4	..	..	..	..
32.5 or more.....	1.3	2.8	..	..	..	..
Not computed.....	10.1	8.7	11.4	1.4	1.8	0.9
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....						
Less than 12.5.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.5 to 17.4.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.5 to 22.4.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.5 to 27.4.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.5 to 32.4.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
32.5 or more.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not computed.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	9.0	10.1	8.1
Income not reported.....						

# S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

(S1)-73

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR  
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

## Duluth, Minn.

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

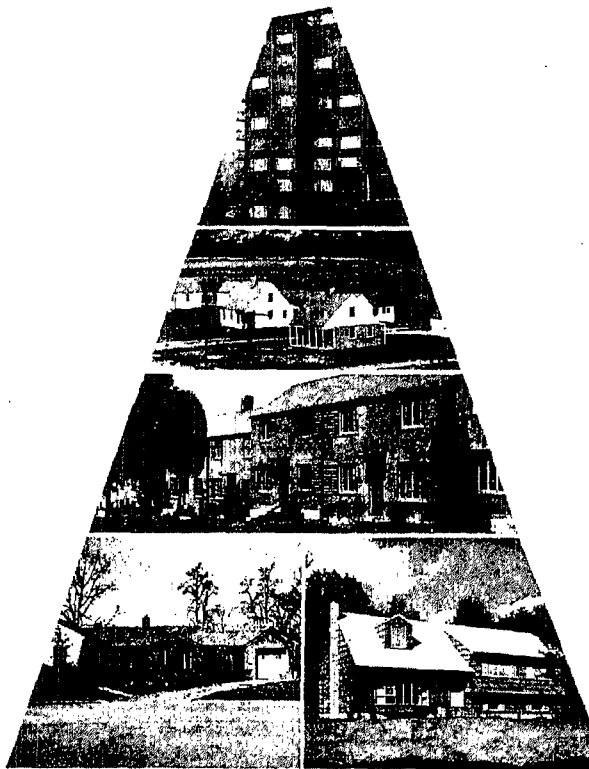
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

total housing units	451	76
occupied housing units	122	104
vacant housing units	265	68
total value	330	85
total value	1,037	108
total value	1,176	46
total value	1,81	8
total value	3,22	07
total value	3,83	27
total value	1,137	81
total value	1,661	
total value	773	





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## PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing and Redevelopment Authority of Duluth, Minnesota.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

# 1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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

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## DULUTH, MINNESOTA

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 Duluth.

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.....	36,575	34,201	290
Owner occupied.....	22,261	22,169	92
Renter occupied.....	12,230	12,032	198
Vacant, available for rent...	1,195	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	889	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	5,222	5,096	126
Owner.....	970	951	19
Renter.....	4,252	4,145	107

As indicated in table A, approximately 15 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 34 percent of those with white households and 54 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

Description of tables.--Table 1 presents structural and occupancy characteristics of owner-occupied and renter-occupied substandard units, separately for white and nonwhite households. Separate 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	970	951	19	4,252	4,145	107	370	363	7	1,769	1,758	11
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	34	34	...	2,441	2,400	41	17	17	...	1,210	1,206	4
2 rooms.....	65	65	...	763	747	16	44	44	...	302	299	3
3 rooms.....	155	151	4	447	431	16	61	60	1	127	127	...
4 rooms.....	273	267	6	339	321	18	104	102	2	83	81	2
5 rooms.....	198	196	2	173	163	10	77	75	2	37	36	1
6 rooms.....	118	116	2	62	61	1	37	36	1	7	7	...
7 rooms.....	64	61	3	17	13	4	18	17	1	1	...	1
8 rooms or more.....	63	61	2	10	9	1	12	12	...	2	2	...
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	515	504	11	3,498	3,411	87	189	186	3	1,409	1,401	8
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	293	286	7	719	699	20	116	113	3	344	341	3
Piped water outside structure.....	16	16	...	4	4	...	5	5	...	2	2	...
No piped water.....	146	145	1	31	31	...	60	59	1	14	14	...
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	483	469	14	710	671	39	177	171	6	186	184	2
Flush toilet, shared.....	158	156	2	3,475	3,408	67	82	82	...	1,558	1,550	8
Other toilet facilities or none.....	329	326	3	67	66	1	111	110	1	25	24	1
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	334	322	12	402	372	30	100	96	4	72	71	1
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	190	188	2	3,533	3,471	62	95	95	...	1,970	1,963	7
No bathtub or shower.....	446	441	5	317	302	15	175	172	3	127	124	3
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	420	417	3	2,216	2,195	23	177	177	...	900	898	2
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	49	49	...	40	40	...	18	18	...	13	13	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	100	100	...	159	158	1	49	49	...	63	63	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	206	203	3	2,008	1,986	22	86	86	...	819	817	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	65	65	...	11	11	...	24	24	...	5	5	...
Deteriorating.....	262	255	7	1,561	1,523	38	107	103	4	776	769	7
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	40	37	3	47	45	2	16	15	1	20	19	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	70	68	2	119	116	3	30	28	2	39	38	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	94	93	1	1,385	1,352	33	36	36	...	711	706	5
Lacking piped water in structure.....	58	57	1	10	10	...	25	24	1	6	6	...
Dilapidated.....	288	279	9	473	427	46	86	83	3	93	91	2
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	186	178	8	277	249	28	45	43	2	25	25	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	102	101	1	196	178	18	41	40	1	68	66	2
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	288	282	6	3,166	3,116	50	177	172	5	1,584	1,577	7
2 persons.....	268	263	5	603	584	19	142	141	1	160	157	3
3 persons.....	121	119	2	206	193	13	34	33	1	21	21	...
4 persons.....	92	91	1	108	95	13	8	8	...	3	2	1
5 persons.....	65	64	1	68	65	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	60	58	2	48	45	3	3	3	...	1	1	...
7 persons.....	29	29	...	19	18	1	3	3	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	24	23	1	23	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	23	22	1	11	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	648	634	14	1,268	1,242	26	327	320	7	503	498	5
0.76 to 1.00.....	193	191	2	2,714	2,652	62	39	39	...	1,239	1,234	5
1.01 to 1.50.....	88	87	1	115	106	9	3	3	...	6	6	...
1.51 or more.....	41	39	2	155	145	10	1	1	...	21	20	1
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	791	774	17	4,099	3,993	106	236	231	5	1,654	1,644	10
1.....	174	172	2	150	149	1	131	129	2	114	113	1
2 or more.....	5	5	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	1	1	...
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	942	925	17	4,143	4,038	105	353	347	6	1,757	1,746	11
1 or more.....	28	26	2	109	107	2	17	16	1	12	12	...



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.....	667	655	12	993	937	56	182	180	2	174	170	4
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	263	258	5	526	508	18	139	137	2	150	147	3
3 persons.....	112	111	1	195	182	13	27	27	...	20	20	...
4 persons.....	95	94	1	106	93	13	7	7	...	3	2	1
5 persons.....	63	62	1	69	66	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	58	56	2	49	46	3	3	3	...	1	1	...
7 persons.....	29	29	...	15	13	2	3	3	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	47	45	2	33	29	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	296	291	5	498	479	19	163	161	2	163	160	3
1 minor.....	89	88	1	214	204	10	8	8	...	9	9	...
2 minors.....	100	99	1	116	105	11	5	5	...	1	...	1
3 minors.....	58	56	2	69	63	6	3	3	...	1	1	...
4 minors.....	55	54	1	46	43	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	26	26	...	20	18	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	43	41	2	30	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	556	546	10	770	729	41	143	141	2	133	130	3
Other.....	34	32	2	47	47	...	10	10	...	11	11	...
Female.....	77	77	...	176	161	15	29	29	...	30	29	1
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	53	50	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	205	202	3	479	437	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	279	272	7	287	280	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	182	180	2	174	170	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text. Median not shown when data obtained for less than 50 cases)

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	993	937	56	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	942	887	55	Rent paid: Number.....	942	887	55
No cash rent.....	51	50	1	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	8.9	9.3	...
Rent paid: Number.....	942	887	55	\$25 to \$29.....	9.7	10.1	2.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	10.3	10.1	13.9
Less than \$30.....	1.8	1.9	...	\$35 to \$39.....	11.9	12.0	11.1
\$30 to \$34.....	3.6	3.7	...	\$40 to \$44.....	10.2	10.5	5.6
\$35 to \$39.....	9.1	9.3	5.6	\$45 to \$49.....	11.9	12.3	2.8
\$40 to \$44.....	10.0	10.4	...	\$50 to \$54.....	11.4	10.8	22.2
\$45 to \$49.....	13.7	13.8	11.1	\$55 to \$59.....	5.9	5.6	11.1
\$50 to \$54.....	14.7	14.9	11.1	\$60 to \$69.....	10.0	9.7	16.7
\$55 to \$59.....	10.2	9.7	19.4	\$70 to \$79.....	3.7	3.7	2.8
\$60 to \$69.....	14.2	13.8	22.2	\$80 or more.....	2.1	2.2	...
\$70 to \$79.....	7.9	7.9	8.3	Not reported.....	4.1	3.7	11.1
\$80 to \$99.....	5.6	5.6	5.6	Median.....dollars..	43	43	...
\$100 or more.....	1.2	1.1	2.8				
Not reported.....	8.1	7.9	13.9				
Median.....dollars..	52	52	...				

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

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text. Median not shown when data obtained for less than 50 cases)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	32.6	31.7	50.0
Number.....	942	887	55	Less than \$1,000.....	3.1	3.0	5.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.5	2.5	...
Less than \$1,000.....	12.0	11.9	13.9	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.2	1.9	8.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.9	7.8	8.3	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.8	2.6	5.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9.3	9.3	8.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.2	1.1	2.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	8.2	8.2	8.3	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.3	2.2	2.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.1	6.0	8.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	1.9	2.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.8	6.0	2.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.6	5.6	5.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.3	6.4	5.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.5	4.5	5.6
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	13.7	13.8	11.1	\$6,000 or more.....	4.2	4.1	5.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	11.2	11.2	11.1	Not reported.....	2.4	2.2	5.6
\$6,000 or more.....	10.6	10.8	5.6	5 persons or more.....	16.3	16.1	22.2
Not reported.....	9.0	8.6	16.7	Less than \$1,000.....	1.0	0.7	5.6
2 persons.....	51.1	52.2	27.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.4	0.4	...
Less than \$1,000.....	8.0	8.2	2.8	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.0	1.1	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.0	4.9	8.3	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	0.4	0.4	...
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6.0	6.3	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.6	1.5	2.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.1	5.2	2.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.4	1.5	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.3	3.4	2.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.6	1.5	2.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.1	2.2	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.5	3.4	5.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.8	3.0	...	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.6	2.6	2.8
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.6	4.9	...	\$6,000 or more.....	2.8	3.0	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.0	4.1	2.8	Not reported.....	0.1	...	2.8
\$6,000 or more.....	3.6	3.7	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	6.5	6.3	8.3	All families.....dollars..	3,180	3,200	...
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,780	3,850	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	18.2	18.3	16.7
Number.....	942	887	55	Less than 12.5.....	0.8	0.7	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.9	4.9	5.6
Less than 12.5.....	20.3	20.9	8.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.8	6.0	2.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	15.7	15.7	16.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.1	4.1	2.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	10.4	10.8	2.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.2	2.2	2.8
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.3	9.3	8.3	32.5 or more.....	0.1	...	2.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.4	5.2	8.3	Not computed.....	0.4	0.4	...
32.5 or more.....	23.6	23.1	33.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	13.7	13.8	11.1
Not computed.....	15.3	15.0	22.3	Less than 12.5.....	5.7	6.0	...
Less than \$1,500.....	19.9	19.8	22.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.2	4.1	5.6
Less than 12.5.....	0.7	0.7	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.4	1.5	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	0.7	5.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.4	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	0.4	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.7	0.7	...	Not computed.....	1.1	1.1	...
32.5 or more.....	14.4	14.2	19.4	\$5,000 or more.....	21.7	22.0	16.7
Not computed.....	3.7	3.7	2.8	Less than 12.5.....	13.2	13.4	8.3
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	17.5	17.5	16.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.0	6.0	5.6
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	1.8	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.7	0.7	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.1	1.1	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	0.4	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.3	4.5	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.7	1.5	5.6	Not computed.....	0.5	0.4	2.8
32.5 or more.....	9.0	9.0	11.1	Income not reported.....	9.0	8.6	16.7
Not computed.....	0.8	0.7	...				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

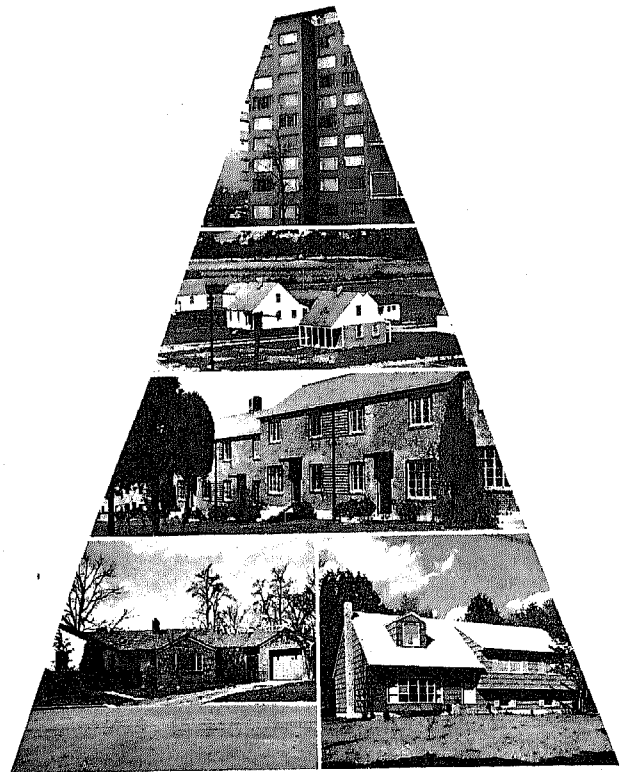
HC(S1)-74

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
... cold water..	451	76	375
... private bath..	126	14	112
... vate toilet..	265	62	203
... piped water..	330	25	305
... ing.....	1,332	108	1,224
... ld water..	476	46	430
... te bath..	181	8	173
... toilet..	312	37	275
... water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
	628		628
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	229		229
	16		16

# Minneapolis, Minn.

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



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

Luther H. Hodges, *Secretary*

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## PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing and Redevelopment Authority in and for the City of Minneapolis.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961

## 1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

### SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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

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## MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

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 Minneapolis.

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.....	173,155	161,303	4,488
Owner occupied.....	87,412	85,770	1,642
Renter occupied.....	78,379	75,533	2,846
Vacant, available for rent...	4,456	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	2,908	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	23,071	22,026	1,045
Owner.....	2,114	2,027	87
Renter.....	20,957	19,999	958

As indicated in table A, approximately 14 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 26 percent of those with white households and 34 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
5 or 95.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
10 or 90.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
25 or 75.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
50.....	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 1.4 percent. This standard error of 1.4 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	2,114	2,027	87	20,957	19,999	958	828	807	21	5,537	5,460	77
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	55	52	3	9,604	9,321	283	21	20	1	3,048	3,026	22
2 rooms.....	119	117	2	4,762	4,543	219	64	63	1	1,311	1,289	22
3 rooms.....	327	327	...	3,768	3,590	178	169	169	...	719	707	12
4 rooms.....	526	502	24	1,680	1,551	129	236	228	8	305	294	11
5 rooms.....	476	460	16	772	690	82	159	155	4	107	101	6
6 rooms.....	315	299	16	273	220	53	104	102	2	32	30	2
7 rooms.....	149	134	15	55	46	9	43	38	5	8	7	1
8 rooms or more.....	147	136	11	43	38	5	32	32	...	7	6	1
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	1,709	1,633	76	18,578	17,706	872	596	578	18	4,636	4,578	58
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	388	377	11	2,013	1,931	82	229	226	3	726	707	19
Piped water outside structure.....	2	2	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
No piped water.....	15	15	...	346	342	4	3	3	...	170	170	...
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	1,284	1,214	70	3,540	3,215	325	485	472	13	647	621	26
Flush toilet, shared.....	802	785	17	16,917	16,297	620	336	328	8	4,671	4,622	49
Other toilet facilities or none.....	28	28	...	500	487	13	7	7	...	219	217	2
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	869	808	61	2,196	1,930	266	279	270	9	265	253	12
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	930	909	21	17,359	16,726	633	396	387	9	4,747	4,698	49
No bathtub or shower.....	315	310	5	1,402	1,343	59	153	150	3	525	509	16
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	937	920	17	10,651	10,387	264	436	428	8	2,672	2,657	15
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	104	103	1	81	80	1	64	64	...	29	28	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	231	227	4	615	600	15	125	123	2	160	158	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	596	584	12	9,915	9,668	247	246	240	6	2,473	2,461	12
Lacking piped water in structure.....	6	6	...	40	39	1	1	1	...	10	10	...
Deteriorating.....	407	397	10	6,127	5,844	283	182	181	1	1,917	1,884	33
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	61	58	3	78	71	7	42	41	1	26	25	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	157	153	4	519	489	30	63	63	...	144	139	5
With piped water, no private toilet.....	181	178	3	5,347	5,104	243	77	77	...	1,684	1,657	27
Lacking piped water in structure.....	8	8	...	183	180	3	...	...	...	63	63	...
Dilapidated.....	770	710	60	4,179	3,768	411	210	198	12	948	919	29
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	639	585	54	1,891	1,638	253	140	132	8	166	157	9
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	131	125	6	2,288	2,130	158	70	66	4	782	762	20
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	643	632	11	13,802	13,373	429	381	377	4	4,701	4,648	53
2 persons.....	667	642	25	3,872	3,656	216	332	323	9	713	697	16
3 persons.....	259	248	11	1,488	1,386	102	75	72	3	85	79	6
4 persons.....	175	169	6	895	820	75	18	18	...	28	27	1
5 persons.....	139	132	7	404	359	45	12	9	3	7	7	...
6 persons.....	85	77	8	238	204	34	6	4	2	3	2	1
7 persons.....	57	49	8	124	100	24	1	1	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	32	29	3	65	49	16	1	1	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	57	49	8	69	52	17	2	2	...	...	...	...
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	1,578	1,529	49	7,502	7,149	353	764	748	16	2,223	2,174	49
0.76 to 1.00.....	339	319	20	11,421	11,014	407	52	49	3	3,194	3,169	25
1.01 to 1.50.....	131	120	11	975	874	101	8	6	2	14	12	2
1.51 or more.....	66	59	7	1,059	962	97	4	4	...	106	105	1
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	1,708	1,632	76	20,193	19,263	930	554	538	16	5,058	4,993	65
1.....	379	369	10	748	722	26	257	253	4	472	460	12
2 or more.....	27	26	1	16	14	2	17	16	1	7	7	...
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	1,949	1,878	71	19,820	18,939	881	750	737	13	5,429	5,360	69
1 or more.....	165	149	16	1,137	1,060	77	78	70	8	108	100	8

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.....	1,373	1,308	65	6,186	5,715	471	390	379	11	748	730	18
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
Persons.....	629	610	19	3,139	2,962	177	307	301	6	654	641	13
Males.....	220	213	7	1,346	1,256	90	54	53	1	69	66	3
Females.....	167	160	7	836	761	75	12	11	1	20	18	2
Under 18.....	138	133	5	392	349	43	7	6	1	5	5	...
18 to 24.....	79	70	9	227	195	32	6	4	2	...	...	...
25 to 34.....	57	49	8	119	94	25	1	1	...	...	...	...
35 or more.....	83	73	10	127	98	29	3	3	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
Minor children.....	677	658	19	2,874	2,719	155	354	348	6	701	687	14
Under 18.....	215	203	12	1,514	1,417	97	23	20	3	39	36	3
18 to 24.....	144	141	3	901	819	82	5	5	...	8	7	1
25 to 34.....	141	133	8	415	365	50	3	2	1	...	...	...
35 to 44.....	71	63	8	234	203	31	2	1	1	...	...	...
45 to 54.....	49	45	4	125	100	25	2	2	...	...	...	...
55 or more.....	76	65	11	123	92	31	1	1	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Present.....	1,043	994	49	4,767	4,435	332	269	262	7	533	522	11
Absent.....	81	81	...	364	341	23	30	30	...	63	61	2
Total.....	249	233	16	1,055	939	116	91	87	4	152	147	5
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 18.....	...	...	...	287	273	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 to 24.....	398	374	24	3,521	3,177	344	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 34.....	585	555	30	1,629	1,534	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 and over.....	390	379	11	749	731	18	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	6,186	5,715	471	CONTRACT RENT			
Gross rent.....	5,988	5,523	465	Rent paid: Number.....	5,988	5,523	465
Contract rent.....	198	192	6	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	3.0	2.5	11.4
Paid: Number.....	5,988	5,523	465	\$25 to \$29.....	1.9	2.0	0.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	5.5	5.6	4.3
Under \$30.....	1.4	1.5	...	\$35 to \$39.....	5.3	5.3	4.3
\$34.....	2.2	2.3	1.1	\$40 to \$44.....	8.2	8.4	6.0
\$39.....	2.0	2.0	1.6	\$45 to \$49.....	15.4	15.7	10.9
\$44.....	5.2	5.3	3.3	\$50 to \$59.....	23.2	23.6	17.4
\$49.....	11.7	12.1	3.8	\$60 to \$69.....	21.3	21.0	26.1
\$59.....	19.7	20.3	9.2	\$70 to \$79.....	10.9	10.6	14.7
\$69.....	20.8	20.5	25.0	\$80 or more.....	5.3	5.3	4.4
\$79.....	16.7	16.7	16.8	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$99.....	9.4	9.1	15.2	Median.....dollars..	54	53	57
More than \$99.....	1.4	1.3	3.3				
Reported.....	9.5	8.9	20.7				
Not reported.....	61	60	68				



Table 3.—FAMILY INCOME BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960  
(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	35.7	35.7	36.5
Number.....	5,988	5,523	465	Less than \$1,000.....	1.8	1.8	2.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.0	1.0	1.1
Less than \$1,000.....	6.9	6.6	12.5	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.6	0.5	3.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.2	5.3	3.3	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.1	2.0	2.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5.7	5.6	8.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.8	1.8	1.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	7.5	7.6	5.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.6	2.5	3.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.0	6.1	4.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.5	2.5	2.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.3	7.3	5.4	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6.8	6.8	6.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.9	8.1	4.9	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.4	5.6	1.6
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	12.8	12.9	10.9	\$6,000 or more.....	8.6	8.9	3.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	11.8	11.9	9.2	Not reported.....	2.6	2.3	8.2
\$6,000 or more.....	19.4	20.0	8.7	5 persons or more.....	16.2	15.7	25.5
Not reported.....	9.5	8.6	26.1	Less than \$1,000.....	1.0	0.8	4.9
2 persons.....	48.1	48.6	38.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.5	0.5	1.1
Less than \$1,000.....	4.1	4.1	4.9	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.4	0.3	2.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.7	3.8	1.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	0.7	0.8	0.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.7	4.8	3.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.9	0.8	2.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.7	4.8	2.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.4	3.5	0.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.7	1.8	0.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.7	3.8	1.6	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.2	2.3	1.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.7	3.8	2.2	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.6	2.5	4.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.7	3.8	2.7	\$6,000 or more.....	3.7	3.8	2.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.8	3.8	3.3	Not reported.....	1.5	1.3	4.9
\$6,000 or more.....	7.1	7.3	3.3	Median income:			
Not reported.....	5.5	5.1	13.0	All families.....dollars..	3,920	3,950	3,200
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,610	4,740	3,420

Table 4.—GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960  
(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	15.2	15.4	10.3
Number.....	5,988	5,523	465	Less than 12.5.....	1.0	1.0	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.9	4.0	1.6
Less than 12.5.....	20.5	21.2	7.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.7	2.8	1.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	22.4	23.0	11.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.8	4.8	3.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	10.5	10.4	12.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.3	1.3	1.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.4	9.7	5.4	32.5 or more.....	0.5	0.5	0.5
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.3	5.3	5.4	Not computed.....	1.0	1.0	1.1
32.5 or more.....	15.6	15.2	22.3	\$4,000 to \$5,999.....	24.6	24.8	20.1
Not computed.....	16.3	15.2	35.4	Less than 12.5.....	6.4	6.6	3.3
Less than \$2,000.....	17.8	17.5	24.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	11.4	11.6	6.0
Less than 12.5.....	0.7	0.7	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.5	4.3	8.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.2	0.3	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	1.0	1.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.8	0.8	1.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	(1)	...	0.5
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.7	0.8	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	0.5	1.6	Not computed.....	1.3	1.3	1.1
32.5 or more.....	11.6	11.4	15.2	\$6,000 or more.....	19.4	20.0	8.7
Not computed.....	3.2	3.1	6.5	Less than 12.5.....	12.5	12.9	4.4
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	13.5	13.7	10.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.4	6.5	3.8
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	0.5	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.2	2.3	1.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.9	3.0	0.5	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.4	3.6	1.6	Not computed.....	0.2	0.3	...
32.5 or more.....	3.5	3.3	6.6	Income not reported.....	9.5	8.6	26.1
Not computed.....	1.0	1.0	0.5				

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05.