

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-75

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# St. Paul, Minn.

Prepared under the supervision of  
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Housing Division

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

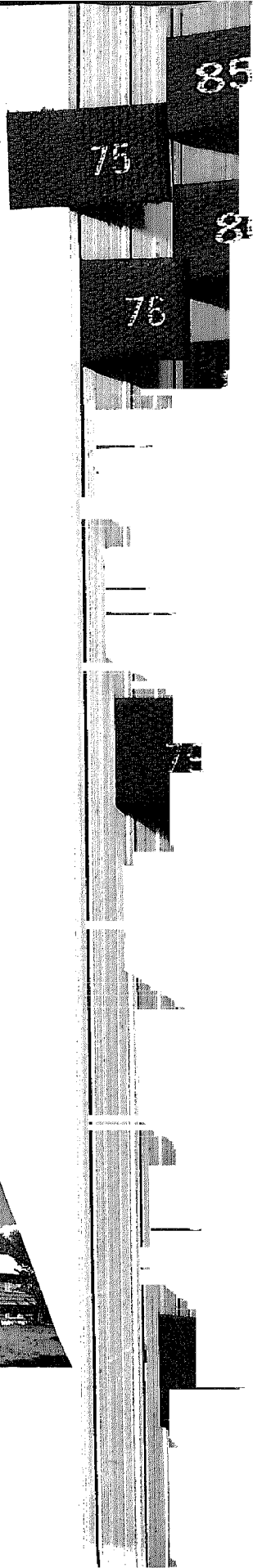
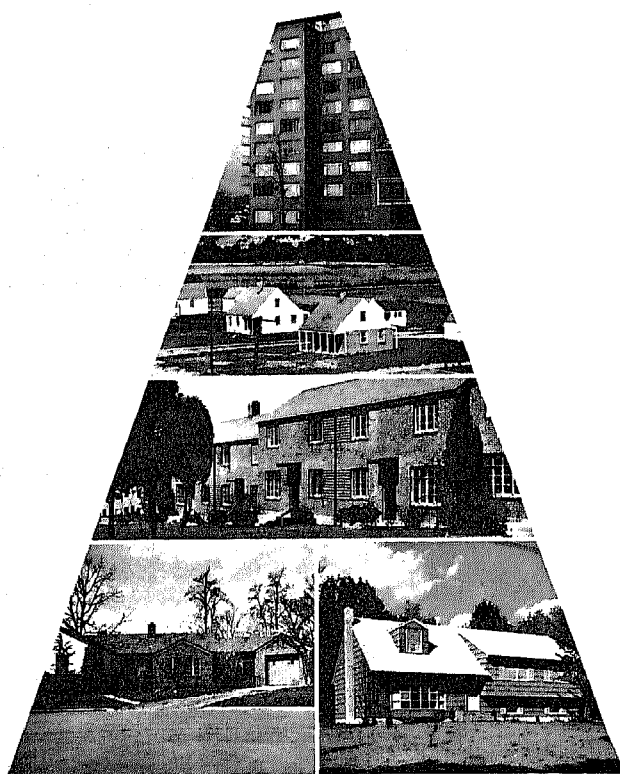
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Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 1, 1961)

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



Sound.....	1,172	177	997
Hot cold water...	451	76	375
Private bath...	126	14	112
Private toilet...	265	62	203
Hot piped water...	330	25	305
Hot water...	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...	1,434	221	1,213
Hot cold water...	481	1	480
Private bath...	983		983
Private toilet...			
Hot piped water...			
Hot water...	648		648
Hot cold water...	919		919
Private bath...	551		551
Private toilet...	455		455
Hot piped water...	340		340
Hot water...	305		305
Hot cold water...	229		229
Private bath...	167		167
Private toilet...	12		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 Housing and Redevelopment Authority of the City of Saint Paul.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.



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## ST. PAUL, 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 St. Paul.

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.....	102,310	96,104	2,600
Owner occupied.....	59,553	58,377	1,176
Renter occupied.....	39,151	37,727	1,424
Vacant, available for rent...	2,108	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	1,498	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	10,870	10,336	534
Owner.....	1,954	1,878	76
Renter.....	8,916	8,458	458

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, 22 percent of those with white households and 32 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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.....	1,954	1,878	76	8,916	8,458	458	695	680	15	2,438	2,372	66
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	45	43	2	3,297	3,218	79	23	22	1	1,164	1,154	10
2 rooms.....	88	87	1	2,098	1,986	112	51	50	1	613	593	20
3 rooms.....	259	246	9	1,715	1,592	123	121	118	3	370	352	18
4 rooms.....	524	502	22	1,113	1,021	92	205	202	3	182	169	13
5 rooms.....	484	466	18	472	437	35	148	148	...	76	72	4
6 rooms.....	276	268	8	151	139	12	75	72	3	23	22	1
7 rooms.....	154	142	12	45	41	4	33	30	3	5	5	...
8 rooms or more.....	128	124	4	25	24	1	39	38	1	5	5	...
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	1,381	1,316	65	7,944	7,545	399	420	408	12	2,069	2,022	47
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	514	506	8	923	867	56	252	249	3	354	335	19
Piped water outside structure.....	4	4	...	6	6	...	2	2	...	2	2	...
No piped water.....	55	52	3	43	40	3	21	21	...	13	13	...
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	1,226	1,186	40	1,987	1,831	156	403	394	9	435	414	21
Flush toilet, shared.....	585	552	33	6,774	6,479	295	231	225	6	1,946	1,901	45
Other toilet facilities or none.....	143	140	3	155	148	7	61	61	...	57	57	...
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	854	823	31	1,227	1,106	121	241	236	5	238	227	11
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	696	657	39	7,086	6,787	299	274	266	8	2,006	1,961	45
No bathtub or shower.....	404	398	6	603	565	38	180	178	2	194	184	10
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
<b>Sound</b>												
Sound.....	863	838	25	5,085	4,937	148	379	372	7	1,428	1,406	22
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	143	141	2	117	114	3	77	76	1	40	40	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	233	228	5	450	436	14	107	105	2	109	106	3
With piped water, no private toilet.....	469	452	17	4,504	4,373	131	188	184	4	1,276	1,257	19
Lacking piped water in structure.....	18	17	1	14	14	...	7	7	...	3	3	...
<b>Deteriorating</b>												
Deteriorating.....	378	365	13	2,078	1,924	154	153	151	2	587	562	25
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	95	95	...	89	81	8	46	46	...	28	25	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	119	118	1	250	234	16	44	44	...	74	70	4
With piped water, no private toilet.....	145	133	12	1,727	1,597	130	57	55	2	482	464	18
Lacking piped water in structure.....	19	19	...	12	12	...	6	6	...	3	3	...
<b>Dilapidated</b>												
Dilapidated.....	713	675	38	1,753	1,597	156	163	157	6	423	404	19
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	541	513	28	919	820	99	97	93	4	138	134	4
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	172	162	10	834	777	57	66	64	2	285	270	15
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	529	512	17	5,335	5,129	206	321	313	8	1,970	1,925	45
2 persons.....	546	533	13	1,762	1,649	113	265	264	1	375	358	17
3 persons.....	238	228	10	717	670	47	67	63	4	59	57	2
4 persons.....	198	188	10	470	440	30	24	22	2	19	18	1
5 persons.....	166	155	11	284	259	25	12	12	...	9	9	...
6 persons.....	91	85	6	162	153	9	2	2	...	2	2	...
7 persons.....	76	72	4	87	78	9	4	4	...	2	1	1
8 persons.....	52	49	3	48	39	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	58	56	2	51	41	10	...	...	...	2	2	...
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	1,362	1,319	43	3,649	3,419	230	634	621	13	1,141	1,094	47
0.76 to 1.00.....	334	316	18	4,299	4,155	144	49	47	2	1,238	1,220	18
1.01 to 1.50.....	175	163	12	560	519	41	6	6	...	10	10	...
1.51 or more.....	83	80	3	408	365	43	6	6	...	49	48	1
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	1,589	1,528	61	8,475	8,030	445	453	444	9	2,156	2,098	58
1.....	345	333	12	428	416	12	232	228	4	274	266	8
2 or more.....	20	17	3	13	12	1	10	8	2	8	8	...
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	1,839	1,777	62	8,549	8,124	425	654	641	13	2,386	2,323	63
1 or more.....	115	101	14	367	334	33	41	39	2	52	49	3

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	1,371	1,320	51	3,300	3,071	229	345	340	5	426	407	19
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	535	524	11	1,554	1,458	96	251	250	1	345	330	15
3 persons.....	218	210	8	674	629	45	62	58	4	51	48	3
4 persons.....	194	187	7	467	437	30	19	19	...	17	17	...
5 persons.....	155	143	12	262	240	22	7	7	...	7	7	...
6 persons.....	89	84	5	161	153	8	2	2	...	2	2	...
7 persons.....	75	71	4	88	78	10	4	4	...	4	3	1
8 persons or more.....	105	101	4	94	76	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	621	604	17	1,464	1,374	90	313	308	5	392	375	17
1 minor.....	188	185	3	713	679	34	21	21	...	19	18	1
2 minors.....	175	165	10	488	447	41	5	5	...	8	8	...
3 minors.....	143	134	9	287	259	28	5	5	...	1	1	...
4 minors.....	83	81	2	177	167	10	1	1	...	4	4	...
5 minors.....	64	58	6	75	69	6	...	...	...	2	1	1
6 minors or more.....	97	93	4	96	76	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	1,086	1,045	41	2,508	2,349	159	237	234	3	292	280	12
Other.....	87	86	1	192	179	13	34	33	1	37	36	1
Female.....	198	189	9	600	543	57	74	73	1	97	91	6
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	3	3	...	141	133	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	428	402	26	1,850	1,693	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	595	575	20	883	838	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	345	340	5	426	407	19	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	3,300	3,071	229	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	3,182	2,959	223	Rent paid: Number.....	3,182	2,959	223
No cash rent.....	118	112	6	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	4.6	4.3	10.9
Rent paid: Number.....	3,182	2,959	223	\$25 to \$29.....	5.0	5.1	4.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	6.7	6.9	2.2
Less than \$30.....	1.3	1.3	0.7	\$35 to \$39.....	6.4	6.6	1.5
\$30 to \$34.....	3.8	4.0	0.7	\$40 to \$44.....	11.5	11.7	7.3
\$35 to \$39.....	3.1	3.2	0.7	\$45 to \$49.....	11.7	11.7	10.9
\$40 to \$44.....	8.0	8.2	2.9	\$50 to \$59.....	22.8	22.9	21.2
\$45 to \$49.....	8.4	8.5	6.6	\$60 to \$69.....	20.4	19.9	28.5
\$50 to \$59.....	20.7	21.0	15.4	\$70 to \$79.....	8.1	8.0	10.2
\$60 to \$69.....	22.4	22.4	24.1	\$80 or more.....	2.9	2.9	2.9
\$70 to \$79.....	12.7	12.8	12.4	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$80 to \$99.....	6.6	6.1	16.8	Median.....dollars..	51	51	55
\$100 or more.....	1.9	1.9	2.2				
Not reported.....	11.0	10.6	17.5				
Median.....dollars..	59	59	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. Median not shown where base is less than 50)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	35.2	35.4	32.1
Number.....	3,182	2,959	223	Less than \$1,000.....	0.6	0.5	2.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.5	0.3	4.4
Less than \$1,000.....	5.3	5.0	10.2	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.5	1.3	5.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.1	4.0	6.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.2	2.1	2.9
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.9	4.8	8.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.2	2.1	3.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	6.6	6.4	10.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.9	2.9	1.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.4	6.4	5.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.1	2.1	1.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.6	9.6	10.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.9	5.0	1.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.1	6.1	5.8	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.5	5.6	3.6
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	12.7	13.0	7.3	\$6,000 or more.....	8.1	8.5	0.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	12.3	12.5	8.8	Not reported.....	4.8	4.3	5.1
\$6,000 or more.....	20.5	21.3	5.8	5 persons or more.....	16.2	15.7	25.6
Not reported.....	11.4	10.9	21.2	Less than \$1,000.....	0.8	0.8	...
2 persons.....	48.6	48.9	42.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.3	0.3	...
Less than \$1,000.....	3.9	3.7	8.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.5	0.5	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.4	3.5	2.2	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.4	1.3	2.9
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.9	2.9	2.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.4	3.3	2.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.0	2.9	4.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.7	1.6	4.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.8	4.0	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.4	1.3	2.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.0	5.0	4.4	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.4	2.4	2.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.6	2.7	1.5	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.7	2.7	2.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.5	5.6	2.9	\$6,000 or more.....	3.4	3.5	2.9
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.2	4.3	2.2	Not reported.....	1.2	1.1	4.4
\$6,000 or more.....	9.0	9.3	2.2	Median income:			
Not reported.....	5.4	5.1	11.7	All families.....dollars.....	4,100	4,180	2,710
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars.....	4,660	4,720	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	15.7	15.7	16.1
Number.....	3,182	2,959	223	Less than 12.5.....	0.5	0.5	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.0	3.2	...
Less than 12.5.....	23.2	23.9	8.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.8	5.9	4.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	19.0	19.7	5.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.8	3.7	5.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.0	12.0	11.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.5	1.3	3.7
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.1	9.0	10.9	32.5 or more.....	0.6	0.5	2.2
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.4	5.3	6.6	Not computed.....	0.5	0.5	0.7
32.5 or more.....	14.9	14.1	31.4	\$4,000 to \$5,999.....	25.0	25.5	16.1
Not computed.....	15.4	16.0	26.2	Less than 12.5.....	7.1	7.4	1.5
Less than \$2,000.....	14.4	13.8	24.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	10.9	11.2	5.1
Less than 12.5.....	0.6	0.5	1.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.6	3.4	6.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	0.3	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.1	1.1	2.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.5	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	0.3	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	0.8	0.7	32.5 or more.....	0.3	0.3	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.3	1.3	...	Not computed.....	1.8	1.9	...
32.5 or more.....	10.0	9.6	18.3	\$6,000 or more.....	20.5	21.3	5.8
Not computed.....	0.9	0.8	4.3	Less than 12.5.....	14.9	15.4	5.1
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	12.9	12.8	16.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.8	4.0	...
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.0	1.1	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.3	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	1.9	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.1	3.2	2.2	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.4	2.4	2.9	Not computed.....	1.3	1.3	...
32.5 or more.....	4.1	3.7	11.0	Income not reported.....	11.4	10.9	21.1
Not computed.....	0.5	0.5	...				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

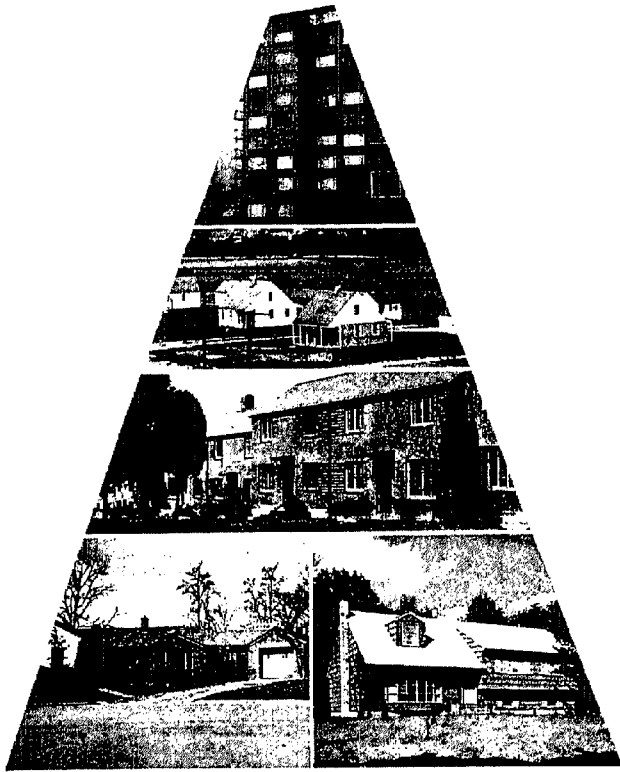
(S1)-76

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR  
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

## Gulfport, Miss., and Vicinity

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

Cold water	1,051	75
Hot water	1,226	111
Water closets	1,265	68
Bed rooms	1,330	23
Living	1,332	104
Bed water	1,475	16
Hot water	1,481	8
Water closets	1,512	21
Bed rooms	1,523	23
Living	1,527	23
Bed water	1,551	11
Hot water	1,551	11
Water closets	1,551	11
Bed rooms	1,551	11
Living	1,551	11



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 Mississippi Regional Housing Authority No. VIII.

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

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## GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI, AND VICINITY

This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The report covers Beat 2 of Harrison County.

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.....	15,894	11,404	2,872
Owner occupied.....	9,190	7,645	1,545
Renter occupied.....	5,086	3,759	1,327
Vacant, available for rent...	642	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	976	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,819	1,010	1,809
Owner.....	1,387	603	784
Renter.....	1,432	407	1,025

As indicated in table A, approximately 20 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 11 percent of those with white households and 77 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,387	603	784	1,432	407	1,025	329	158	171	160	78	82
ROOMS												
1 room.....	31	24	7	164	83	81	8	7	1	28	18	10
2 rooms.....	118	72	46	288	81	207	31	22	9	42	22	20
3 rooms.....	246	91	155	511	88	423	60	23	37	45	17	28
4 rooms.....	434	202	232	293	85	208	97	43	54	30	16	14
5 rooms.....	309	131	178	109	46	63	71	36	35	9	3	6
6 rooms.....	198	70	128	56	17	39	49	25	24	4	1	3
7 rooms.....	39	9	30	7	4	3	9	1	8	1	...	1
8 rooms or more.....	12	4	8	4	3	1	4	1	3	1	1	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	310	187	123	300	224	76	74	56	18	38	34	4
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	669	317	352	678	142	536	158	74	84	77	37	40
Piped water outside structure.....	288	40	248	364	28	336	64	13	51	30	4	26
No piped water.....	120	59	61	90	13	77	33	15	18	15	3	12
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	589	342	247	494	193	301	145	90	55	55	36	19
Flush toilet, shared.....	37	24	13	249	116	133	15	13	2	31	22	9
Other toilet facilities or none.....	761	237	524	689	98	591	169	55	114	74	20	54
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	493	306	187	289	172	117	113	76	37	37	28	9
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	36	26	10	163	115	48	15	14	1	28	22	6
No bathtub or shower.....	858	271	587	980	120	860	201	68	133	95	28	67
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	413	166	247	303	91	212	94	39	55	44	26	18
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	124	72	52	48	17	31	34	19	15	11	7	4
With private toilet, no private bath.....	40	20	20	48	4	44	13	7	6	5	2	3
With piped water, no private toilet.....	136	51	85	111	63	48	26	9	17	18	16	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	113	23	90	96	7	89	21	4	17	10	1	9
Deteriorating.....	373	178	195	393	118	275	101	53	48	45	24	21
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	105	64	41	67	31	36	25	16	9	11	7	4
With private toilet, no private bath.....	45	17	28	82	9	73	16	6	10	10	5	5
With piped water, no private toilet.....	118	62	56	158	64	94	32	20	12	16	11	5
Lacking piped water in structure.....	105	35	70	86	14	72	28	11	17	8	1	7
Dilapidated.....	601	259	342	736	198	538	134	66	68	71	28	43
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	193	129	64	134	107	27	41	31	10	13	12	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	408	130	278	602	91	511	93	35	58	58	16	42
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	243	113	130	360	131	229	133	67	66	82	46	36
2 persons.....	299	137	162	307	80	227	96	47	49	47	20	27
3 persons.....	206	83	123	187	43	144	42	20	22	13	4	9
4 persons.....	152	73	79	142	43	99	17	7	10	8	4	4
5 persons.....	152	70	82	127	33	94	15	5	10	...	...	...
6 persons.....	106	55	51	110	26	84	8	5	3	5	1	4
7 persons.....	81	27	54	81	16	65	5	1	4	4	2	2
8 persons.....	59	21	38	44	14	30	5	2	3	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	89	24	65	74	21	53	8	4	4	1	1	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	672	286	386	518	137	381	253	119	134	97	45	52
0.76 to 1.00.....	251	115	136	370	139	231	30	19	11	49	27	22
1.01 to 1.50.....	235	114	121	177	50	127	29	11	18	6	3	3
1.51 or more.....	229	88	141	367	81	286	17	9	8	8	3	5
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,232	527	705	1,361	378	983	254	119	135	133	64	69
1.....	149	73	76	68	29	39	72	37	35	27	14	13
2 or more.....	6	3	3	3	...	3	3	2	1	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,312	580	732	1,342	398	944	310	150	160	156	77	79
1 or more.....	75	23	52	90	9	81	19	8	11	4	1	3

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	1,123	486	637	1,028	271	757	189	89	100	76	32	44
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	305	141	164	289	77	212	97	48	49	46	21	25
3 persons.....	200	82	118	179	42	137	38	18	20	14	4	10
4 persons.....	148	71	77	135	43	92	16	7	9	6	3	3
5 persons.....	143	68	75	120	33	87	13	4	9	...	...	...
6 persons.....	104	54	50	111	26	85	9	5	4	5	1	4
7 persons.....	79	26	53	79	15	64	4	1	3	4	2	2
8 persons or more.....	144	44	100	115	35	80	12	6	6	1	1	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	318	158	160	265	79	186	111	59	52	50	24	26
1 minor.....	208	75	133	186	43	143	34	13	21	12	1	11
2 minors.....	154	78	76	140	46	94	13	4	9	3	3	...
3 minors.....	144	70	74	133	34	99	16	6	10	7	2	5
4 minors.....	99	45	54	119	23	96	6	3	3	3	1	2
5 minors.....	80	28	52	71	16	55	2	...	2	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	120	32	88	114	30	84	7	4	3	1	1	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	863	400	463	756	237	519	123	60	63	49	22	27
Other.....	44	19	25	36	7	29	10	2	8	9	3	6
Female.....	216	67	149	236	27	209	56	27	29	18	7	11
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	8	4	4	29	6	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	455	191	264	661	152	509	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	471	202	269	262	81	181	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	189	89	100	76	32	44	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	1,028	271	757	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	873	204	669	Rent paid: Number.....	873	204	669
No cash rent.....	155	67	88	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	4.7	7.9	4.1
Rent paid: Number.....	873	204	669	\$15 to \$19.....	8.9	4.4	9.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	28.5	13.2	31.5
Less than \$25.....	8.1	5.3	8.6	\$25 to \$29.....	19.5	6.1	22.1
\$25 to \$29.....	9.0	8.8	9.0	\$30 to \$34.....	18.3	14.0	19.1
\$30 to \$34.....	18.5	11.4	19.8	\$35 to \$39.....	3.1	5.3	2.6
\$35 to \$39.....	16.2	7.0	18.0	\$40 to \$44.....	3.6	8.8	2.6
\$40 to \$44.....	17.0	14.0	17.6	\$45 to \$49.....	1.2	3.5	0.7
\$45 to \$49.....	8.1	3.5	9.0	\$50 to \$59.....	3.9	20.1	0.8
\$50 to \$54.....	5.3	9.7	4.5	\$60 or more.....	2.5	13.2	0.4
\$55 to \$59.....	2.4	5.3	1.9	Not reported.....	5.9	3.5	6.4
\$60 to \$74.....	4.6	14.9	2.6	Median.....dollars..	26	37	25
\$75 or more.....	1.7	10.5	...				
Not reported.....	9.1	9.6	9.0				
Median.....dollars..	38	44	37				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	34.9	33.3	35.2
Number.....	873	204	669	Less than \$1,000.....	8.9	4.4	9.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.1	2.6	6.7
Less than \$1,000.....	19.4	14.9	20.2	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.2	1.8	1.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	19.0	14.9	19.9	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.7	0.9	1.9
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	6.2	5.3	6.4	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.9	2.6	3.0
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.2	4.4	3.0	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.1	3.5	1.9
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	9.8	6.1	10.5	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.6	2.6	3.8
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	6.4	4.4	6.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.5	3.5	2.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.4	9.6	9.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.8	3.5	2.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10.1	7.9	10.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.2	5.2	0.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.1	8.8	5.6	\$5,000 or more.....	0.5	0.9	0.4
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.0	11.4	3.7	Not reported.....	1.6	1.8	1.5
\$5,000 or more.....	1.9	7.9	0.7	5 persons or more.....	42.9	42.1	43.1
Not reported.....	3.5	4.4	3.4	Less than \$1,000.....	6.0	7.9	5.6
2 persons.....	22.2	24.6	21.7	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.3	2.6	8.2
Less than \$1,000.....	4.5	2.6	4.9	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.1	3.5	3.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.6	9.6	4.9	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	0.7	2.6	0.4
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.9	...	2.3	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.4	1.8	4.9
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	0.8	0.9	0.7	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.3	0.9	3.8
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.5	1.8	2.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.0	3.5	4.1
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	0.9	...	1.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.5	0.9	6.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.8	3.5	1.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.7	5.3	2.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.1	3.5	1.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.4	5.3	3.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.6	...	0.7	\$5,000 or more.....	1.3	6.1	0.4
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.5	0.9	0.4	Not reported.....	1.2	1.8	1.1
\$5,000 or more.....	0.1	0.9	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	0.8	0.9	0.7	All families.....dollars..	2,010	2,380	1,910
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,830	...	1,580

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	25.6	20.2	26.6
Number.....	873	204	669	Less than 12.5.....	1.2	1.8	1.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.8	4.4	4.9
Less than 12.5.....	11.1	10.6	11.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.8	7.0	6.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	18.8	19.3	18.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.2	2.6	4.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	13.9	15.8	13.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	4.4	...	5.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.7	14.9	7.5	32.5 or more.....	3.0	4.4	2.6
27.5 to 32.4.....	10.7	6.1	11.6	Not computed.....	1.2	...	1.5
32.5 or more.....	25.7	21.1	26.6	\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	25.6	26.3	25.5
Not computed.....	11.1	12.2	10.8	Less than 12.5.....	4.5	...	5.2
Less than \$1,000.....	19.4	14.9	20.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	11.6	7.9	12.4
Less than 12.5.....	1.2	...	1.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.8	4.4	6.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.1	0.9	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.8	9.6	0.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.9	0.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	2.6	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.9	...	1.1	32.5 or more.....	0.1	0.9	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.3	...	1.5	Not computed.....	1.4	0.9	1.5
32.5 or more.....	12.2	9.6	12.7	\$4,000 or more.....	6.9	19.3	4.5
Not computed.....	3.1	3.5	3.0	Less than 12.5.....	3.9	7.9	3.0
Less than \$1,000.....	19.0	14.9	19.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.9	6.1	1.1
Less than 12.5.....	0.5	0.9	0.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	3.5	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	...	0.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	...	0.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.7	2.6	1.5	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.6	3.5	4.9	Not computed.....	0.6	1.8	0.4
32.5 or more.....	10.4	6.1	11.2	Income not reported.....	3.5	4.4	3.4
Not computed.....	1.2	1.8	1.1				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-77

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Meridian, Miss.

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

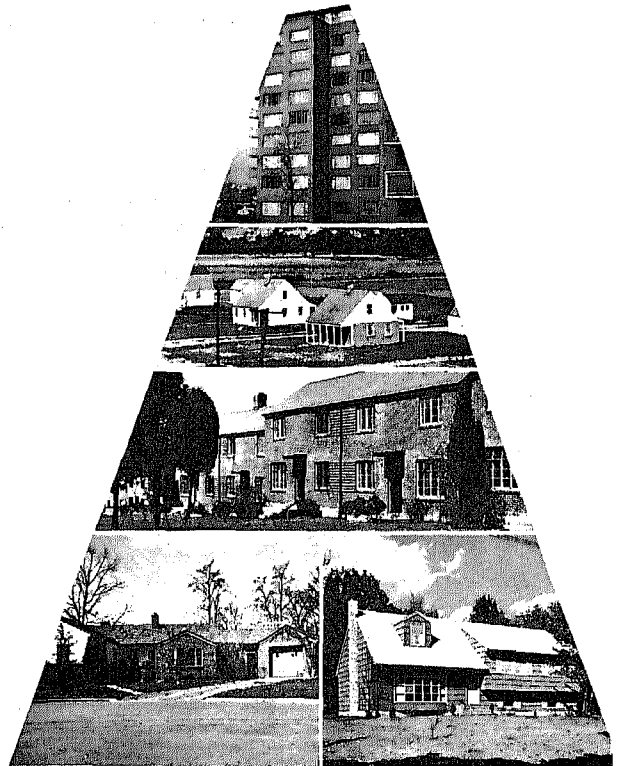
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

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
y cold water...	451	76	37
private bath...	126	14	1
private toilet..	265	62	
iped water..	330	25	
ting.....	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		
	167		
	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 Housing Authority of the City of Meridian.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

# 1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

## HOUSING

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

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

## POPULATION

- Volume
- I Characteristics of the Population
  - II Subject Reports
  - III Selected Area Reports
  - IV Summary and Analytical Report

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

<p style="text-align: center;">ALABAMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bessemer</li> <li>2. Birmingham</li> <li>3. Decatur and vicinity</li> <li>4. Eufaula</li> <li>5. Florence</li> <li>6. Gadsden area</li> <li>7. Guntersville</li> <li>8. Huntsville</li> <li>9. Montgomery</li> <li>10. Sylacauga and vicinity</li> <li>11. Tuscaloosa and vicinity</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">ARKANSAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Little Rock</li> <li>13. Texarkana</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">CALIFORNIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. Bakersfield</li> <li>15. Fresno and vicinity</li> <li>16. Los Angeles</li> <li>17. Pasadena</li> <li>18. San Francisco</li> <li>19. Stockton area</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">COLORADO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20. Denver</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">CONNECTICUT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21. Bridgeport</li> <li>22. New Haven</li> <li>23. Stamford</li> <li>24. Stratford</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">FLORIDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25. Daytona Beach</li> <li>26. Fort Lauderdale and vicinity</li> <li>27. Miami and vicinity</li> <li>28. Orlando</li> <li>29. St. Petersburg</li> <li>30. Tampa</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">GEORGIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>31. Americus and vicinity</li> <li>32. Athens area</li> <li>33. Atlanta</li> <li>34. Augusta</li> <li>35. Bainbridge area</li> <li>36. Brunswick and vicinity</li> <li>37. Cedartown and vicinity</li> <li>38. Columbus</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">GEORGIA--Con.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>39. Dublin</li> <li>40. East Point</li> <li>41. Lawrenceville</li> <li>42. Manchester</li> <li>43. Marietta</li> <li>44. Muscogee County (part)</li> <li>45. Newnan</li> <li>46. Rome</li> <li>47. Savannah</li> <li>48. Valdosta and vicinity</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">HAWAII</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>49. Honolulu</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">ILLINOIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50. Decatur</li> <li>51. Joliet and vicinity</li> <li>52. Rock Island</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">INDIANA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>53. Hammond</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">KANSAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>54. Kansas City</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">KENTUCKY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>55. Glasgow</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">LOUISIANA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>56. Abbeville</li> <li>57. Baton Rouge area</li> <li>58. Church Point</li> <li>59. Crowley</li> <li>60. Lake Arthur</li> <li>61. Lake Charles and vicinity</li> <li>62. New Orleans</li> <li>63. Opelousas and vicinity</li> <li>64. Ville Platte</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">MAINE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>65. Portland</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">MARYLAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>66. Baltimore</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">MASSACHUSETTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>67. Boston</li> <li>68. New Bedford</li> <li>69. Revere</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">MICHIGAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70. Mount Clemens</li> <li>71. Muskegon Heights</li> <li>72. Saginaw</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">MINNESOTA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>73. Duluth</li> <li>74. Mimeoapolis</li> <li>75. St. Paul</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">MISSISSIPPI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>76. Gulfport and vicinity</li> <li>77. Meridian</li> <li>78. Moss Point</li> <li>79. Pascagoula and vicinity</li> <li>80. Vicksburg</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">MISSOURI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>81. Columbia</li> <li>82. Kansas City</li> <li>83. Mexico</li> <li>84. Moberly</li> <li>85. St. Louis</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">NEVADA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>86. Reno and vicinity</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">NEW JERSEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>87. Atlantic City</li> <li>88. Bayonne</li> <li>89. Camden</li> <li>90. Edison Township</li> <li>91. Hoboken</li> <li>92. Jersey City</li> <li>93. Morristown</li> <li>94. Newark</li> <li>95. Princeton</li> <li>96. Trenton</li> <li>97. Union City</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">NEW YORK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>98. Albany</li> <li>99. Buffalo</li> <li>100. Freeport</li> <li>101. Syracuse</li> <li>102. Tuckahoe</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">NORTH CAROLINA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>103. Durham</li> <li>104. Wilmington</li> <li>105. Wilson</li> <li>106. Winston-Salem</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">OHIO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>107. Cincinnati</li> <li>108. Lorain and vicinity</li> <li>109. Steubenville area</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">PENNSYLVANIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>110. Meadville</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">RHODE ISLAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>111. Newport</li> <li>112. Woonsocket and vicinity</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">TENNESSEE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>113. Dyersburg</li> <li>114. Gallatin</li> <li>115. Knoxville</li> <li>116. Lebanon</li> <li>117. Memphis</li> <li>118. Morristown</li> <li>119. Nashville and vicinity</li> <li>120. Newbern</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">TEXAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>121. Austin</li> <li>122. Borger</li> <li>123. Corpus Christi</li> <li>124. Dallas</li> <li>125. Denison</li> <li>126. El Paso</li> <li>127. Fort Worth</li> <li>128. Galveston</li> <li>129. Gladewater and vicinity</li> <li>130. Harlingen</li> <li>131. Houston</li> <li>132. Orange and vicinity</li> <li>133. San Antonio</li> <li>134. Wichita Falls</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">VIRGINIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>135. Newport News</li> <li>136. Richmond</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">WASHINGTON</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>137. Seattle</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">WEST VIRGINIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>138. Wheeling</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">WISCONSIN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>139. Milwaukee</li> </ul>
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## MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

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 Meridian.

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.....	15,733	10,061	4,711
Owner occupied.....	8,270	6,436	1,834
Renter occupied.....	6,502	3,625	2,877
Vacant, available for rent...	418	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	543	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	4,051	816	3,235
Owner.....	1,288	317	971
Renter.....	2,763	499	2,264

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, 14 percent of those with white households and 79 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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



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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Family income class interval (a)	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.....	1,288	317	971	2,763	499	2,264	427	122	305	509	128	381
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	8	4	4	115	89	26	3	1	2	28	23	5
2 rooms.....	33	12	21	784	110	674	10	4	6	169	39	130
3 rooms.....	193	53	140	938	128	810	64	23	41	161	28	133
4 rooms.....	470	112	358	647	101	546	141	39	102	106	24	82
5 rooms.....	303	73	230	174	48	126	100	29	71	30	7	23
6 rooms.....	209	41	168	80	17	63	80	16	64	13	6	7
7 rooms.....	45	13	32	16	4	12	17	6	11	1	1	...
8 rooms or more.....	27	9	18	9	2	7	12	4	8	1	...	1
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	352	180	172	416	309	107	117	66	51	91	77	14
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	726	112	614	1,745	167	1,578	239	46	193	305	45	260
Piped water outside structure.....	84	6	78	381	6	375	29	3	26	67	1	66
No piped water.....	126	19	107	221	17	204	42	7	35	46	5	41
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	830	205	625	1,060	205	855	260	66	194	171	46	125
Flush toilet, shared.....	101	72	29	872	250	622	49	37	12	168	72	96
Other toilet facilities or none.....	357	40	317	831	44	787	118	19	99	170	10	160
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bath tub or shower, exclusive use.....	514	183	331	442	160	282	158	58	100	70	32	38
Bath tub or shower, shared.....	86	71	15	369	243	126	44	38	6	86	68	18
No bath tub or shower.....	688	63	625	1,952	96	1,856	225	26	199	353	28	325
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	275	85	190	369	151	218	91	37	54	65	41	24
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	87	29	58	57	16	41	25	10	15	9	5	4
With private toilet, no private bath.....	81	4	77	79	11	68	26	3	23	13	5	8
With piped water, no private toilet.....	74	47	27	204	120	84	31	23	8	40	30	10
Lacking piped water in structure.....	33	5	28	29	4	25	9	1	8	3	1	2
Deteriorating.....	407	58	349	858	158	700	127	26	101	150	37	113
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	121	23	98	141	27	114	38	9	29	15	4	11
With private toilet, no private bath.....	111	6	105	220	14	206	30	1	29	31	...	31
With piped water, no private toilet.....	104	25	79	354	115	239	37	15	22	78	32	46
Lacking piped water in structure.....	71	4	67	143	2	141	22	1	21	26	1	25
Dilapidated.....	606	174	432	1,536	190	1,346	209	59	150	294	50	244
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	219	108	111	137	91	46	61	29	32	19	15	4
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	387	66	321	1,399	99	1,300	148	30	118	275	35	240
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	268	69	199	725	168	557	135	43	92	260	73	187
2 persons.....	330	100	230	675	143	532	147	52	95	159	41	118
3 persons.....	209	51	158	394	70	324	64	16	48	45	6	39
4 persons.....	140	33	107	274	39	235	29	5	24	16	2	14
5 persons.....	98	28	70	208	31	177	20	3	17	10	2	8
6 persons.....	92	22	70	150	17	133	12	2	10	9	...	9
7 persons.....	53	6	47	119	14	105	10	...	10	5	1	4
8 persons.....	39	4	35	76	7	69	6	...	6	3	2	1
9 persons or more.....	59	4	55	142	10	132	4	1	3	2	1	1
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	811	218	593	1,237	219	1,018	354	110	244	385	89	296
0.76 to 1.00.....	189	51	138	605	177	428	36	7	29	82	31	51
1.01 to 1.50.....	171	34	137	349	44	305	25	5	20	20	3	17
1.51 or more.....	117	14	103	572	59	513	12	...	12	22	5	17
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	1,051	240	811	2,545	450	2,095	292	78	214	412	100	312
1.....	222	73	149	210	46	164	129	43	86	92	26	66
2 or more.....	15	4	11	8	3	5	6	1	5	5	2	3
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	1,197	303	894	2,551	476	2,075	387	115	272	473	123	350
1 or more.....	91	14	77	212	23	189	40	7	33	36	5	31

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.....	986	243	743	1,934	314	1,620	274	76	198	224	51	173
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	339	104	235	635	133	502	144	54	90	147	38	109
3 persons.....	189	45	144	355	64	291	62	13	49	34	5	29
4 persons.....	125	30	95	265	38	227	21	3	18	14	2	12
5 persons.....	97	30	67	211	31	180	16	3	13	11	2	9
6 persons.....	88	20	68	144	18	126	11	2	9	8	...	8
7 persons.....	54	7	47	115	13	102	11	...	11	5	1	4
8 persons or more.....	94	7	87	209	17	192	9	1	8	5	3	2
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	404	127	277	609	137	472	194	65	129	146	42	104
1 minor.....	163	38	125	374	58	316	27	6	21	42	3	39
2 minors.....	123	28	95	284	47	237	17	1	16	18	3	15
3 minors.....	86	26	60	205	31	174	18	3	15	7	...	7
4 minors.....	94	15	79	147	16	131	9	...	9	8	2	6
5 minors.....	49	6	43	121	15	106	6	...	6	2	...	2
6 minors or more.....	67	3	64	194	10	184	3	1	2	1	1	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	676	189	487	1,291	248	1,043	162	53	109	130	33	97
Other.....	55	11	44	76	18	58	19	3	16	21	7	14
Female.....	255	43	212	567	48	519	93	20	73	73	11	62
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	2	2	...	54	16	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	263	73	190	1,037	152	885	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	447	92	355	619	95	524	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	274	76	198	224	51	173	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	1,934	314	1,620	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,874	296	1,578	Rent paid: Number.....	1,874	296	1,578
No cash rent.....	60	18	42	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	35.9	14.8	38.7
Rent paid: Number.....	1,874	296	1,578	\$15 to \$19.....	27.9	10.0	30.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	17.6	18.3	17.4
Less than \$15.....	6.9	...	7.8	\$25 to \$29.....	8.7	15.4	7.8
\$15 to \$19.....	13.1	4.7	14.2	\$30 to \$34.....	4.4	9.5	3.8
\$20 to \$24.....	17.4	8.3	18.6	\$35 to \$39.....	2.3	10.7	1.2
\$25 to \$29.....	17.7	8.3	18.9	\$40 to \$44.....	1.0	8.3	...
\$30 to \$34.....	10.9	10.1	11.0	\$45 to \$49.....	0.7	5.9	...
\$35 to \$39.....	12.6	13.6	12.5	\$50 to \$59.....	0.9	5.3	0.3
\$40 to \$44.....	5.7	11.2	4.9	\$60 or more.....	0.7	1.8	0.6
\$45 to \$49.....	5.1	12.4	4.1	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$50 to \$59.....	3.8	13.0	2.6	Median.....dollars..	17	27	16
\$60 or more.....	1.9	10.1	0.9				
Not reported.....	4.8	8.3	4.4				
Median.....dollars..	27	40	26				

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	1,874	296	1,578	3 or 4 persons.....	31.5	30.2	31.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	7.2	2.4	7.8
Less than \$1,000.....	24.2	11.8	25.9	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.7	3.0	3.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	13.4	9.5	13.9	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	4.2	0.6	4.6
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	7.2	4.1	7.6	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.2	1.2	2.3
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.8	3.6	7.3	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.6	2.4	2.6
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	8.9	5.9	9.3	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.7	1.2	2.5
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	7.8	7.1	7.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.8	5.9	3.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.8	13.0	11.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.3	4.1	0.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.2	11.2	5.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.0	4.1	0.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.2	9.5	2.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.0	2.4	0.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.5	10.1	3.8	\$5,000 or more.....	0.5	2.4	0.3
\$5,000 or more.....	2.6	11.2	1.5	Not reported.....	1.4	0.6	1.5
Not reported.....	3.4	3.0	3.5	5 persons or more.....	40.9	31.3	42.1
2 persons.....	27.6	38.5	26.2	Less than \$1,000.....	7.9	1.8	8.7
Less than \$1,000.....	9.1	7.7	9.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.7	0.6	6.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.0	5.9	3.8	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	0.8	0.6	0.9
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.1	3.0	2.0	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.2	1.2	2.3
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.5	1.2	2.6	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	5.8	1.2	6.4
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	0.5	2.4	0.3	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.8	1.8	4.1
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.3	4.1	0.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.5	3.5	4.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.5	3.5	3.5	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.8	4.1	2.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.1	3.0	2.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.6	3.0	1.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.5	2.4	0.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.9	4.7	2.6
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.6	3.0	0.3	\$5,000 or more.....	1.9	7.1	1.2
\$5,000 or more.....	0.2	1.8	...	Not reported.....	1.0	1.8	0.9
Not reported.....	1.1	0.6	1.2	Median income: All families.....dollars..	1,880	2,710	1,780
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,750	2,840	1,690

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	1,874	296	1,578	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	28.5	26.0	28.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	9.2	4.1	9.9
Less than 12.5.....	23.6	21.3	23.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.7	6.5	9.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	19.0	24.3	18.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.5	7.1	6.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	16.0	11.8	16.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.6	3.0	1.5
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.4	10.0	9.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	1.8	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.7	5.3	5.8	32.5 or more.....	0.2	1.8	...
32.5 or more.....	17.7	17.2	17.7	Not computed.....	1.8	1.8	1.7
Not computed.....	8.6	10.1	8.5	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	9.4	20.7	7.8
Less than \$1,000.....	24.2	11.8	25.9	Less than 12.5.....	5.0	5.3	4.9
Less than 12.5.....	1.8	...	2.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.9	9.5	2.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.8	...	0.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.9	3.0	0.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.3	...	1.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	1.2	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.9	1.2	2.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	...	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.5	...	1.8	32.5 or more.....	0.1	0.6	...
32.5 or more.....	14.5	9.5	15.1	Not computed.....	0.1	1.2	...
Not computed.....	2.4	1.2	2.6	\$4,000 or more.....	7.1	21.3	5.2
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	27.4	17.2	28.8	Less than 12.5.....	5.2	11.2	4.3
Less than 12.5.....	2.4	0.6	2.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.7	8.3	0.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	4.9	...	5.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.1	0.6	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	7.3	1.2	8.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	5.7	4.7	5.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.5	3.6	3.5	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	2.9	5.3	2.6	Not computed.....	0.2	1.2	...
Not computed.....	0.7	1.8	0.6	Income not reported.....	3.4	3.0	3.5

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-78

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Moss Point, Miss.

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

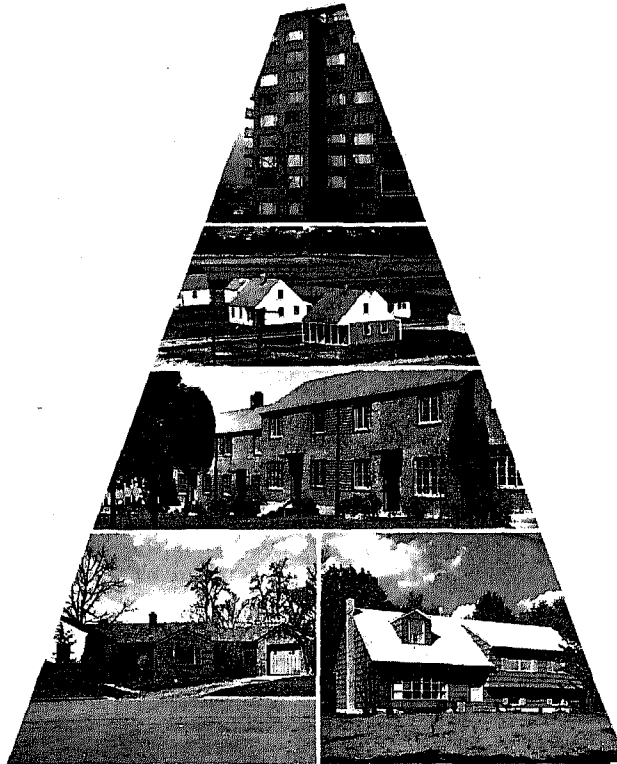
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	995
Hot water.....	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Hot water.....	330	25	305
Hot water.....	1,332	108	1,224
Hot water.....	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Hot water.....	363	17	346
Hot water.....	1,434	21	1,413
Hot water.....	481	1	480
Hot water.....	953	1	952
Hot water.....	628	1	627
Hot water.....	919	1	918
Hot water.....	931	1	930
Hot water.....	455	1	454
Hot water.....	340	1	339
Hot water.....	305	1	304





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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 Mississippi Regional Housing Authority No. VIII.

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June 1961.



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## MOSS POINT, MISSISSIPPI

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 Moss Point.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	1,858	1,245	505
Owner occupied.....	1,150	859	291
Renter occupied.....	600	386	214
Vacant, available for rent...	29	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	79	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	307	80	227
Owner.....	135	34	101
Renter.....	172	46	126

As indicated in table A, approximately 17 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 12 percent of those with white households and 59 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### 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.....	135	34	101	172	46	126	41	10	31	16	8	8
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	4	3	1	10	5	5	2	2	...	...	...	...
2 rooms.....	6	1	5	37	10	27	2	...	2	3	2	1
3 rooms.....	18	2	16	61	10	51	4	...	4	9	3	6
4 rooms.....	46	14	32	48	15	33	10	3	7	2	2	...
5 rooms.....	27	6	21	12	5	7	10	2	8	1	1	...
6 rooms.....	26	6	20	3	1	2	9	1	8	1	...	1
7 rooms.....	6	1	5	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	23	6	17	31	14	17	7	2	5	1	1	...
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	95	26	69	122	29	93	31	7	24	13	6	7
Piped water outside structure.....	13	2	11	14	3	11	3	1	2	2	1	1
No piped water.....	4	...	4	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	103	28	75	94	25	69	33	7	26	11	5	6
Flush toilet, shared.....	4	2	2	41	10	31	3	2	1	1	1	...
Other toilet facilities or none.....	28	4	24	37	11	26	5	1	4	4	2	2
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	67	17	50	38	13	25	21	2	19	1	1	...
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	4	2	2	33	10	23	3	2	1	1	1	...
No bathtub or shower.....	64	15	49	101	23	78	17	6	11	14	6	8
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	40	12	28	51	21	30	7	1	6	1	1	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	26	8	18	14	5	9	6	1	5	...	...	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	8	1	7	12	6	6	1	...	1	1	1	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	3	2	1	23	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	3	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	51	18	33	54	15	39	19	9	10	6	3	3
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	19	6	13	9	3	6	8	1	7	...	...	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	20	9	11	19	2	17	7	5	2	4	1	3
With piped water, no private toilet.....	7	2	5	20	8	12	3	2	1	2	2	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	5	1	4	6	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	44	4	40	67	10	57	15	...	15	9	4	5
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	16	3	13	9	2	7	3	...	3	...	...	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	28	1	27	58	8	50	12	...	12	9	4	5
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	31	5	26	23	7	16	15	4	11	4	2	2
2 persons.....	31	11	20	37	12	25	13	6	7	7	3	4
3 persons.....	16	2	14	37	12	25	3	...	3	3	3	...
4 persons.....	21	10	11	29	6	23	5	...	5	1	...	1
5 persons.....	12	2	10	8	3	5	1	...	1	...	...	...
6 persons.....	8	1	7	11	3	8	1	...	1	...	...	...
7 persons.....	6	2	4	9	2	7	1	...	1	...	...	...
8 persons.....	4	1	3	10	1	9	1	...	1	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	6	...	6	8	...	8	1	...	1	1	...	1
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	79	16	63	51	17	34	31	8	23	11	6	5
0.76 to 1.00.....	28	13	15	52	16	36	6	2	4	3	2	1
1.01 to 1.50.....	12	4	8	24	6	18	3	...	3	1	...	1
1.51 or more.....	16	1	15	45	7	38	1	...	1	1	...	1
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	121	30	91	161	42	119	31	7	24	11	4	7
1.....	14	4	10	11	4	7	10	3	7	5	4	1
2 or more.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	125	32	93	159	43	116	35	9	26	15	7	8
1 or more.....	10	2	8	13	3	10	6	1	5	1	1	...

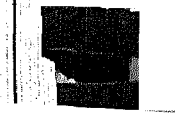
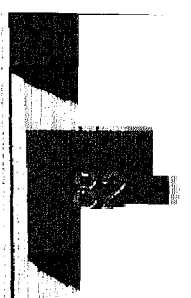
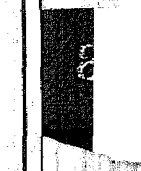
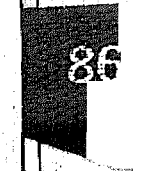
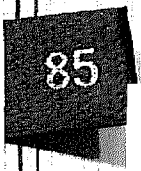


Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960--Con.  
(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text)

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.....	99	28	71	142	38	104	23	5	18	12	6	6
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	30	10	20	34	12	22	12	5	7	8	4	4
3 persons.....	14	2	12	35	11	24	3	...	3	2	2	...
4 persons.....	20	10	10	27	6	21	3	...	3	1	...	1
5 persons.....	11	2	9	10	4	6	1	...	1	...	...	...
6 persons.....	9	2	7	9	2	7	1	...	1	...	...	...
7 persons.....	6	1	5	10	2	8	2	...	2	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	9	1	8	17	1	16	1	...	1	1	...	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	35	12	23	36	13	23	15	5	10	9	5	4
1 minor.....	16	2	14	34	9	25	4	...	4	1	...	1
2 minors.....	12	7	5	25	7	18	1	...	1	1	1	...
3 minors.....	14	3	11	12	4	8	1	...	1	...	...	...
4 minors.....	10	2	8	13	3	10	1	...	1	...	...	...
5 minors.....	4	1	3	6	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	1
6 minors or more.....	8	1	7	16	1	15	...	...	...	1	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	72	25	47	111	36	75	12	4	8	6	4	2
Other.....	5	...	5	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...
Female.....	22	3	19	27	2	25	10	1	9	6	2	4
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	3	...	3	10	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	29	8	21	96	25	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	44	15	29	24	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	23	5	18	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.--GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT, FOR RENTER SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY PRIMARY FAMILIES: 1960  
(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text. 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.....	142	38	104	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	126	29	97	Rent paid: Number.....	126	29	97
No cash rent.....	16	9	7	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	8.0	5.6	8.6
Rent paid: Number.....	126	29	97	\$15 to \$19.....	3.4	...	4.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	26.1	11.1	30.0
Less than \$20.....	1.1	...	1.4	\$25 to \$29.....	21.6	11.1	24.3
\$20 to \$24.....	3.4	...	4.3	\$30 to \$34.....	17.1	11.1	18.5
\$25 to \$29.....	6.8	...	8.6	\$35 to \$39.....	5.7	11.1	4.3
\$30 to \$34.....	13.6	...	17.1	\$40 to \$44.....	...	...	...
\$35 to \$39.....	14.8	5.6	17.1	\$45 to \$49.....	3.4	16.7	...
\$40 to \$44.....	17.1	16.7	17.1	\$50 to \$59.....	1.1	5.6	...
\$45 to \$49.....	12.5	5.6	14.3	\$60 or more.....	3.4	16.7	...
\$50 to \$54.....	3.4	5.6	2.9	Not reported.....	10.2	11.1	10.0
\$55 to \$59.....	2.3	5.6	1.4	Median.....dollars..	26	...	25
\$60 or more.....	5.7	27.8	...				
Not reported.....	19.3	33.3	15.7				
Median.....dollars..	40	...	38				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	43.2	66.7	37.1
Number.....	126	29	97	Less than \$1,000.....	8.0	5.6	8.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.3	...	2.9
Less than \$1,000.....	22.8	27.8	21.4	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	6.8	5.6	7.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10.2	...	12.8	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	...	...	...
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	8.0	5.6	8.6	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.3	5.6	1.4
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	4.5	...	5.7	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.4	...	4.3
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.5	5.6	4.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.3	5.6	1.4
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	6.8	...	8.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.5	5.6	4.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.4	5.6	2.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.5	5.6	4.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.1	11.1	8.6	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.4	16.7	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	10.2	5.6	11.4	\$5,000 or more.....	4.5	11.1	2.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.0	16.7	5.7	Not reported.....	1.1	5.6	...
\$5,000 or more.....	8.0	11.1	7.1	5 persons or more.....	30.7	16.7	34.3
Not reported.....	4.5	11.1	2.9	Less than \$1,000.....	3.4	5.6	2.9
2 persons.....	26.1	16.7	28.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.4	...	4.3
Less than \$1,000.....	11.4	16.7	10.0	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	...	...	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.5	...	5.7	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.3	...	2.9
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.1	...	1.4	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.3	...	2.9
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.3	...	2.9	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.3	...	2.9
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.1	...	1.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.1	...	1.4
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.1	...	1.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.5	5.6	4.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	...	...	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.4	...	4.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	...	...	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.5	...	5.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.3	...	2.9	\$5,000 or more.....	2.3	...	2.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	...	...	...	Not reported.....	1.1	5.6	...
\$5,000 or more.....	1.1	...	1.4	Median income:			
Not reported.....	2.3	...	2.9	All families.....dollars..	2,130	...	2,000
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	...	...	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	14.8	11.1	15.7
Number.....	126	29	97	Less than 12.5.....	1.1	...	1.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.6	5.6	4.3
Less than 12.5.....	14.8	11.1	15.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.4	...	4.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	22.7	22.2	22.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.4	...	4.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	11.4	16.7	10.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.1	5.6	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.0	...	10.0	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.4	5.6	2.8	Not computed.....	1.1	...	1.4
32.5 or more.....	20.4	11.1	22.9	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	19.3	16.7	20.0
Not computed.....	19.3	33.3	15.7	Less than 12.5.....	3.4	...	4.3
Less than \$1,000.....	22.7	27.8	21.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	13.7	11.1	14.3
Less than 12.5.....	1.1	...	1.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.1	5.6	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	2.3	...	2.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.1	...	1.4	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...	Not computed.....	1.1	...	1.4
32.5 or more.....	12.5	5.6	14.3	\$4,000 or more.....	15.9	27.8	12.8
Not computed.....	5.7	22.2	1.4	Less than 12.5.....	7.9	11.1	7.1
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	22.7	5.6	27.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.3	5.6	1.4
Less than 12.5.....	1.1	...	1.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.3	11.1	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	4.5	...	5.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.4	...	4.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.3	...	2.9	Not computed.....	3.4	...	4.3
32.5 or more.....	8.0	5.6	8.6	Income not reported.....	4.6	11.1	2.9
Not computed.....	3.4	...	4.3				

**U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960**

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**SPECIAL REPORTS FOR  
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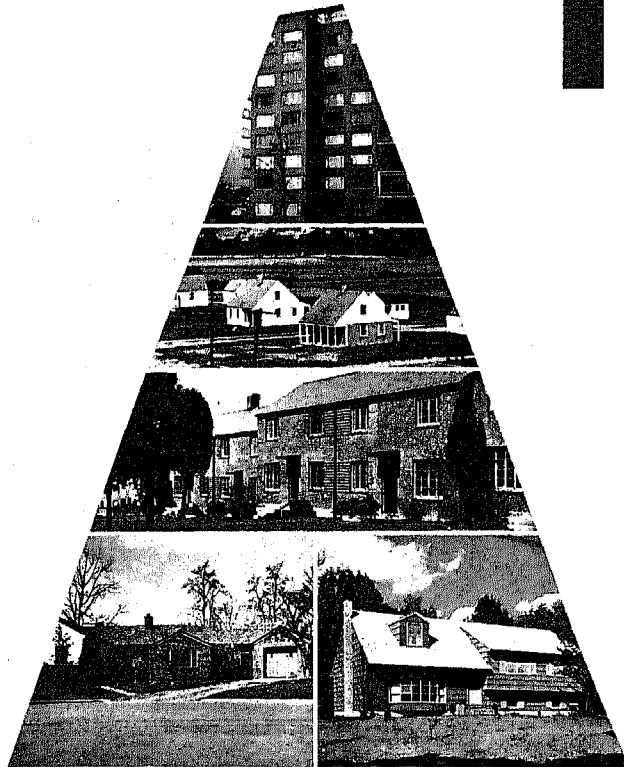
**Pascagoula, Miss.,  
and Vicinity**

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

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
y cold water..	451	76	2
private bath..	126	14	1
ivate toilet..	265	62	1
iped water..	330	25	1
ting.....	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		
	289		
	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 Mississippi Regional Housing Authority No. VIII.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961

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30. Tampa			
<b>GEORGIA</b>			
31. Americus and vicinity			
32. Athens area			
33. Atlanta			
34. Augusta			
35. Bainbridge area			
36. Brunswick and vicinity			
37. Cedartown and vicinity			
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<b>GEORGIA--Con.</b>			
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56. Abbeville			
57. Baton Rouge area			
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63. Opelousas and vicinity			
64. Ville Platte			
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<b>MARYLAND</b>			
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67. Boston			
68. New Bedford			
69. Revere			
<b>MICHIGAN</b>			
70. Mount Clemens			
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72. Saginaw			
<b>MINNESOTA</b>			
73. Duluth			
74. Minneapolis			
75. St. Paul			
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			
76. Gulfport and vicinity			
77. Meridian			
78. Moss Point			
79. Pascagoula and vicinity			
80. Vicksburg			
<b>MISSOURI</b>			
81. Columbia			
82. Kansas City			
83. Mexico			
84. Moberly			
85. St. Louis			
<b>NEVADA</b>			
86. Reno and vicinity			
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89. Camden			
90. Edison Township			
91. Hoboken			
92. Jersey City			
93. Morristown			
94. Newark			
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96. Trenton			
97. Union City			
<b>NEW YORK</b>			
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99. Buffalo			
100. Freeport			
101. Syracuse			
102. Tuckahoe			
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>			
103. Durham			
104. Wilmington			
105. Wilson			
106. Winston-Salem			
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109. Steubenville area			
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110. Meadville			
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			
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112. Woonsocket and vicinity			
<b>TENNESSEE</b>			
113. Dyersburg			
114. Gallatin			
115. Knoxville			
116. Lebanon			
117. Memphis			
118. Morristown			
119. Nashville and vicinity			
120. Newbern			
<b>TEXAS</b>			
121. Austin			
122. Borger			
123. Corpus Christi			
124. Dallas			
125. Denison			
126. El Paso			
127. Fort Worth			
128. Galveston			
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130. Harlingen			
131. Houston			
132. Orange and vicinity			
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# PASCAGOULA, MISSISSIPPI, AND VICINITY

This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The report covers beat 3 of Jackson County.

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.....	6,485	5,071	938
Owner occupied.....	4,042	3,665	377
Renter occupied.....	1,967	1,406	561
Vacant, available for rent...	191	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	285	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	987	627	360
Owner.....	511	370	141
Renter.....	476	257	219

As indicated in table A, approximately 16 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 18 percent of those with white households and 39 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 doorsteps.

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 doorsteps; 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.....	511	370	141	476	257	219	118	85	33	38	25	13
ROOMS												
1 room.....	22	20	2	106	54	52	8	7	1	8	4	4
2 rooms.....	48	37	11	143	59	84	9	6	3	13	8	5
3 rooms.....	75	55	20	89	47	42	24	16	8	8	7	1
4 rooms.....	166	114	52	82	58	24	27	19	8	3	2	1
5 rooms.....	110	80	30	36	26	10	25	19	6	5	3	2
6 rooms.....	65	47	18	14	9	5	18	13	5	...	...	...
7 rooms.....	14	8	6	3	3	...	4	2	2	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	11	9	2	3	1	2	3	3	...	1	1	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	198	161	37	182	146	36	45	38	7	12	12	...
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	223	146	77	192	81	111	53	33	20	14	9	5
Piped water outside structure.....	57	34	23	72	13	59	8	3	5	8	1	7
No piped water.....	33	29	4	30	17	13	12	11	1	4	3	1
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	275	199	76	189	134	55	68	49	19	12	9	3
Flush toilet, shared.....	42	18	24	137	55	82	12	7	5	6	4	2
Other toilet facilities or none.....	194	153	41	150	68	82	38	29	9	20	12	8
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	231	186	45	148	129	19	51	39	12	10	10	...
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	37	17	20	110	55	55	11	8	3	5	4	1
No bathtub or shower.....	243	167	76	218	73	145	56	38	18	23	11	12
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	133	89	44	85	34	51	30	17	13	4	4	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	39	29	10	10	4	6	13	7	6	1	1	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	17	10	7	7	...	7	5	3	2	...	...	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	45	32	13	64	29	35	11	7	4	3	3	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	32	18	14	4	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	122	80	42	106	36	70	24	16	8	8	6	2
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	27	15	12	11	6	5	5	3	2	1	1	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	26	8	18	9	2	7	6	2	4	...	...	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	49	38	11	50	19	31	6	5	1	4	3	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	20	19	1	36	9	27	7	6	1	3	2	1
Dilapidated.....	256	201	55	285	187	98	64	52	12	26	15	11
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	133	119	14	116	111	5	32	29	3	7	7	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	123	82	41	169	76	93	32	23	9	19	8	11
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	72	51	21	137	75	62	32	24	8	21	13	8
2 persons.....	121	93	28	101	64	37	54	44	10	12	10	2
3 persons.....	74	50	24	80	39	41	16	9	7	1	1	...
4 persons.....	77	63	14	43	22	21	9	5	4	1	...	1
5 persons.....	49	34	15	38	23	15	2	1	1	1	1	...
6 persons.....	50	36	14	30	13	17	2	1	1	2	...	2
7 persons.....	27	19	8	13	6	7	1	...	1	...	...	...
8 persons.....	12	8	4	12	5	7	1	...	1	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	29	16	13	22	10	12	1	1	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	235	167	68	122	85	37	95	71	24	22	16	6
0.76 to 1.00.....	114	88	26	166	90	76	14	10	4	12	8	4
1.01 to 1.50.....	85	58	27	76	38	38	6	1	5	1	...	1
1.51 or more.....	77	57	20	112	44	68	3	3	...	3	1	2
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	431	308	123	454	240	214	70	45	25	28	17	11
1.....	76	59	17	22	17	5	47	40	7	10	8	2
2 or more.....	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	482	361	121	438	238	200	108	81	27	35	23	12
1 or more.....	29	9	20	38	19	19	10	4	6	3	2	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.....	425	313	112	319	170	149	81	58	23	15	11	4
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	120	92	28	92	56	36	54	43	11	10	9	1
3 persons.....	72	47	25	74	36	38	14	7	7	1	1	...
4 persons.....	70	61	9	43	23	20	7	5	2	2	1	...
5 persons.....	47	34	13	35	21	14	1	1	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	49	36	13	29	13	16	2	1	1	2	...	...
7 persons.....	26	19	7	15	8	7	1	...	1	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	41	24	17	31	13	18	2	1	1	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	124	92	32	96	55	41	60	45	15	10	9	1
1 minor.....	79	57	22	69	38	31	13	8	5	2	2	...
2 minors.....	76	62	14	48	26	22	5	4	1	2	...	...
3 minors.....	44	32	12	33	19	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 minors.....	46	34	12	29	13	16	...	...	...	1	...	...
5 minors.....	17	13	4	14	7	7	1	...	1	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	39	23	16	30	12	18	2	1	1	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	344	270	74	269	146	123	56	48	8	10	8	2
Other.....	17	11	6	14	7	7	9	4	5	1	...	1
Female.....	64	32	32	36	17	19	16	6	10	4	3	1
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	8	8	...	16	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	173	134	39	206	92	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	163	113	50	82	58	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	81	58	23	15	11	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)

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	319	170	149	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	274	147	127	Rent paid: Number.....	274	147	127
No cash rent.....	45	23	22	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	4.9	5.6	4.1
Rent paid: Number.....	274	147	127	\$20 to \$24.....	6.8	2.8	11.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	11.2	11.1	11.3
Less than \$25.....	2.4	1.9	3.1	\$30 to \$34.....	17.5	8.3	27.9
\$25 to \$29.....	3.9	3.7	4.1	\$35 to \$39.....	11.7	9.2	14.4
\$30 to \$34.....	5.4	4.6	6.2	\$40 to \$44.....	15.1	11.1	19.6
\$35 to \$39.....	13.6	8.3	19.6	\$45 to \$49.....	4.9	6.5	3.1
\$40 to \$44.....	19.0	7.4	31.9	\$50 to \$59.....	9.8	16.7	2.1
\$45 to \$49.....	4.4	2.8	6.2	\$60 to \$74.....	12.2	22.2	1.0
\$50 to \$54.....	8.8	11.1	6.2	\$75 or more.....	1.0	1.9	...
\$55 to \$59.....	9.8	12.0	7.2	Not reported.....	4.9	4.6	5.2
\$60 to \$74.....	13.1	20.4	5.2	Median.....dollars..	38	44	33
\$75 or more.....	9.8	17.6	1.0				
Not reported.....	9.8	10.2	9.3				
Median.....dollars..	45	57	41				



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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	274	147	127	3 or 4 persons.....	43.4	41.7	45.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	3.9	2.8	5.2
Less than \$1,000.....	10.2	10.2	10.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.0	0.9	1.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.4	1.9	7.2	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.9	4.6	5.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8.8	6.5	11.3	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.9	3.7	6.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10.2	4.6	16.5	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.8	6.5	7.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.7	10.2	11.3	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.4	1.9	7.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11.2	11.1	11.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.4	4.6	4.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.3	9.3	7.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.4	4.6	4.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	12.2	12.0	12.4	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.9	3.7	2.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	8.3	10.2	6.2	\$6,000 or more.....	4.4	7.4	1.0
\$6,000 or more.....	10.7	19.4	1.0	Not reported.....	1.5	0.9	2.1
Not reported.....	4.9	4.6	5.2	5 persons or more.....	36.6	35.2	38.1
2 persons.....	20.0	23.1	16.5	Less than \$1,000.....	2.9	3.7	2.1
Less than \$1,000.....	3.4	3.7	3.1	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.9	0.9	5.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.5	...	1.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.9	1.9	4.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.0	...	2.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.9	0.9	5.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.4	...	5.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.4	1.9	3.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.5	1.9	1.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.9	3.7	2.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.9	5.6	2.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.9	2.8	3.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.0	1.9	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6.4	5.6	7.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.5	1.9	1.0	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.9	1.9	4.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.4	4.6	...	\$6,000 or more.....	5.9	11.1	...
\$6,000 or more.....	0.5	0.9	...	Not reported.....	1.5	0.9	2.1
Not reported.....	1.9	2.8	1.0	Median income: All families.....dollars..	3,140	3,680	2,580
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,940	...	...

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.....	274	147	127	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	22.0	21.3	22.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	3.4	4.6	2.1
Less than 12.5.....	122.4	128.7	15.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.3	3.7	9.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	21.0	21.3	20.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.3	5.6	7.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	18.5	16.7	20.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.4	2.8	2.1
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.3	3.7	13.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.0	1.9	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.9	5.5	6.2	32.5 or more.....	0.5	0.9	...
32.5 or more.....	12.2	11.1	13.4	Not computed.....	2.0	1.9	2.1
Not computed.....	11.7	13.0	10.3	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	20.5	21.3	19.6
Less than \$1,500.....	14.6	12.0	17.5	Less than 12.5.....	5.9	4.6	7.2
Less than 12.5.....	1.0	1.9	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.8	7.4	8.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.9	8.3	3.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	...	1.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	0.9	1.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.5	1.9	1.0	32.5 or more.....	0.5	0.9	...
32.5 or more.....	8.3	3.7	13.4	Not computed.....	0.5	...	1.0
Not computed.....	12.4	13.7	1.0	\$5,000 or more.....	19.0	29.6	7.2
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	19.0	11.2	27.8	Less than 12.5.....	12.2	17.6	6.2
Less than 12.5.....	1.5	0.9	2.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.4	9.2	1.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	4.9	0.9	9.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.0	1.9	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	4.9	...	10.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.4	1.9	5.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.9	5.6	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	1.5	1.9	1.0	Not computed.....	0.5	0.9	...
Not computed.....	1.5	1.9	1.0	Income not reported.....	4.9	4.6	5.2

<sup>1</sup> Revised.

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

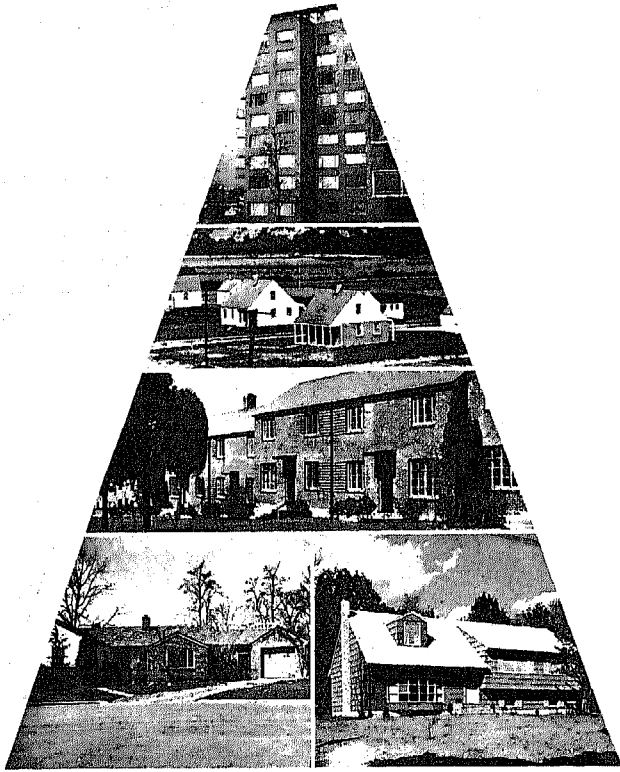
HC(S1)-80

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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

# Vicksburg, Miss.

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



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

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
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## PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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

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## VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI

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 Vicksburg.

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.....	9,595	4,831	4,091
Owner occupied.....	4,494	2,846	1,648
Renter occupied.....	4,428	1,985	2,443
Vacant, available for rent...	344	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	329	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	3,356	289	3,067
Owner.....	936	91	845
Renter.....	2,420	198	2,222

As indicated in table A, approximately 38 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 10 percent of those with white households and 91 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.

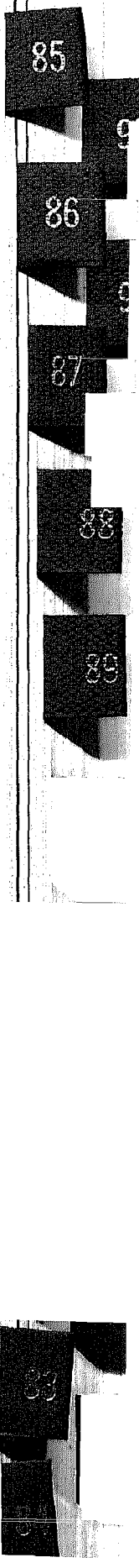
In table 4, the "not computed" category for a particular income level consists of primary families whose gross rent was not reported; for the lowest income level it also includes families with no income or a net loss. The "not computed" category for all income levels combined is made up of these families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

The data for the white families in tables 2, 3, and 4 are based on all housing units in the area which were included in the census. For nonwhite families, however, tables 2, 3, and 4 were prepared from sample data. Consequently, the percentage distributions for nonwhite families 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 for occupants of only the substandard housing units which were sample units in the 1960 Census. These units were sufficient in number to provide reliable estimates for nonwhite renter primary families. For the white renter primary families it was necessary to include all substandard housing units in the 1960 Census. A field enumeration was made several months after the 1960 Census to obtain income and rent data for all the white renter primary families living in substandard housing units not included in the census sample.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	936	91	845	2,420	198	2,222	363	33	330	527	50	477
ROOMS												
1 room.....	29	16	13	125	52	73	10	5	5	45	24	21
2 rooms.....	41	5	36	672	32	640	14	2	12	151	5	146
3 rooms.....	268	14	254	1,207	55	1,152	114	6	108	249	11	238
4 rooms.....	291	19	272	281	30	251	108	3	105	55	7	48
5 rooms.....	169	17	152	81	13	68	63	6	57	16	2	14
6 rooms.....	93	7	86	38	12	26	38	3	35	10	1	9
7 rooms.....	24	6	18	8	1	7	7	4	3	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	21	7	14	8	3	5	9	4	5	1	...	1
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	115	29	86	211	115	96	45	10	35	40	28	12
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	674	38	636	1,809	80	1,729	253	15	238	384	19	365
Piped water outside structure.....	83	3	80	342	...	342	36	3	33	79	...	79
No piped water.....	64	21	43	58	3	55	29	5	24	24	3	21
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	652	48	604	1,250	90	1,160	234	15	219	256	14	242
Flush toilet, shared.....	41	10	31	608	87	521	22	8	14	131	28	103
Other toilet facilities or none.....	243	33	210	562	21	541	107	10	97	140	8	132
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	351	45	306	283	66	217	124	14	110	49	10	39
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	29	10	19	209	86	123	16	8	8	44	28	16
No bathtub or shower.....	556	36	520	1,928	46	1,882	223	11	212	434	12	422
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	259	29	230	429	80	349	89	17	72	87	23	64
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	100	9	91	77	10	67	31	4	27	11	2	9
With private toilet, no private bath.....	98	2	96	175	8	167	31	1	30	33	1	32
With piped water, no private toilet.....	37	12	25	141	60	81	17	8	9	31	18	13
Lacking piped water in structure.....	24	6	18	36	2	34	10	4	6	12	2	10
Deteriorating.....	387	28	359	948	59	889	153	10	143	203	16	187
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	123	12	111	93	15	78	48	6	42	21	3	18
With private toilet, no private bath.....	141	2	139	396	10	386	53	...	53	83	1	82
With piped water, no private toilet.....	64	6	58	352	34	318	29	2	27	69	12	57
Lacking piped water in structure.....	59	8	51	107	...	107	23	2	21	30	...	30
Dilapidated.....	290	34	256	1,043	59	984	121	6	115	237	11	226
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	66	17	49	48	28	20	19	1	18	4	3	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	224	17	207	995	31	964	102	5	97	233	8	225
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	251	27	224	692	74	618	131	11	120	262	31	231
2 persons.....	256	26	230	600	39	561	121	11	110	168	10	158
3 persons.....	132	14	118	302	27	275	50	5	45	54	5	49
4 persons.....	85	8	77	225	17	208	25	3	22	22	2	20
5 persons.....	65	4	61	182	18	164	14	...	14	5	2	3
6 persons.....	44	2	42	159	10	149	10	...	10	3	...	3
7 persons.....	25	3	22	94	4	90	5	1	4	2	...	2
8 persons.....	28	4	24	61	2	59	2	1	1	4	...	4
9 persons or more.....	50	3	47	105	7	98	5	1	4	7	...	7
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	588	51	537	1,045	55	990	284	21	263	363	18	345
0.76 to 1.00.....	144	22	122	533	94	439	51	9	42	121	28	93
1.01 to 1.50.....	91	6	85	294	28	266	16	1	15	22	2	20
1.51 or more.....	113	12	101	548	21	527	12	2	10	21	2	19
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	741	70	671	2,187	177	2,010	242	19	223	411	38	373
1.....	179	17	162	222	20	202	109	10	99	110	12	98
2 or more.....	16	4	12	11	1	10	12	4	8	6	...	6
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	877	90	787	2,257	189	2,068	336	32	304	492	48	444
1 or more.....	59	1	58	163	9	154	27	1	26	35	2	33

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.....	654	63	591	1,640	120	1,520	215	21	194	242	19	223
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	242	25	217	564	38	526	111	10	101	158	12	146
3 persons.....	128	14	114	273	25	248	48	5	43	44	3	41
4 persons.....	77	8	69	217	18	199	23	3	20	20	2	18
5 persons.....	62	4	58	176	17	159	12	...	12	4	2	2
6 persons.....	43	2	41	155	9	146	10	...	10	3	...	3
7 persons.....	25	3	22	92	4	88	4	1	3	3	...	3
8 persons or more.....	77	7	70	163	9	154	7	2	5	10	...	10
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	282	30	252	544	41	503	141	14	127	169	15	154
1 minor.....	116	14	102	289	27	262	33	4	29	38	3	35
2 minors.....	74	5	69	213	19	194	17	1	16	16	...	16
3 minors.....	55	3	52	179	12	167	10	...	10	5	1	4
4 minors.....	40	5	35	151	10	141	7	1	6	3	...	3
5 minors.....	26	2	24	108	3	105	4	1	3	3	...	3
6 minors or more.....	61	4	57	156	8	148	3	...	3	8	...	8
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	446	48	398	1,073	102	971	130	12	118	137	13	124
Other.....	28	1	27	75	4	71	14	1	13	12	1	11
Female.....	180	14	166	492	14	478	71	8	63	93	5	88
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	33	2	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	139	12	127	787	58	729	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	300	30	270	578	41	537	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	215	21	194	242	19	223	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	1,640	120	1,520	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,599	113	1,486	Rent paid: Number.....	1,599	113	1,486
No cash rent.....	41	7	34	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	28.1	2.7	29.4
Rent paid: Number.....	1,599	113	1,486	\$15 to \$19.....	39.7	6.7	41.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	15.4	13.3	15.5
Less than \$20.....	12.5	1.3	13.1	\$25 to \$29.....	6.5	24.0	5.5
\$20 to \$24.....	19.8	1.3	20.7	\$30 to \$34.....	1.6	10.7	1.2
\$25 to \$29.....	21.5	8.0	22.1	\$35 to \$39.....	0.9	13.3	0.3
\$30 to \$34.....	17.4	9.3	17.8	\$40 to \$44.....	0.3	5.3	...
\$35 to \$39.....	9.8	18.7	9.3	\$45 to \$49.....	0.2	4.0	...
\$40 to \$44.....	4.8	13.4	4.4	\$50 to \$59.....	0.6	12.0	...
\$45 to \$49.....	3.8	9.3	3.5	\$60 or more.....	1.4	6.7	1.2
\$50 to \$54.....	1.6	16.0	0.9	Not reported.....	5.3	1.3	5.5
\$55 to \$59.....	0.4	2.7	0.3	Median.....dollars..	17	31	17
\$60 or more.....	2.0	18.7	1.2				
Not reported.....	6.4	1.3	6.7				
Median.....dollars..	28	44	27				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	1,599	113	1,486	3 or 4 persons.....	26.8	37.3	26.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	7.1	2.7	7.3
Less than \$1,000.....	28.0	12.0	28.9	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.3	...	3.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	13.0	5.3	13.4	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.1	2.7	2.0
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	5.4	2.7	5.5	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.6	4.0	1.5
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	5.6	6.7	5.5	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.7	...	1.7
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	7.7	4.0	7.9	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.0	1.3	2.0
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	8.5	2.7	8.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.9	5.3	3.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	13.0	10.7	13.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.0	6.7	1.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.4	16.0	7.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.9	6.7	0.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.4	13.3	2.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.4	2.7	0.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.1	9.3	1.8	\$5,000 or more.....	1.1	5.3	0.9
\$5,000 or more.....	3.1	17.3	2.3	Not reported.....	0.8	...	0.9
Not reported.....	2.8	...	2.9	5 persons or more.....	33.7	25.4	34.1
2 persons.....	39.5	37.3	39.7	Less than \$1,000.....	7.9	2.7	8.1
Less than \$1,000.....	13.1	6.6	13.4	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.1	1.3	3.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.6	4.0	6.7	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.9	...	2.0
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.4	...	1.5	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.1	...	1.2
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.9	2.7	2.9	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.1	1.3	3.2
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.9	2.7	2.9	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.6	...	3.8
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.8	1.3	2.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.2	1.3	4.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.9	4.0	5.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.5	2.7	3.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.0	6.6	1.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.1	4.0	2.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.4	2.7	0.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.5	4.0	0.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.2	2.7	1.2	\$5,000 or more.....	1.5	8.0	1.2
\$5,000 or more.....	0.5	4.0	0.3	Not reported.....	1.1	...	1.2
Not reported.....	0.8	...	0.9	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	1,850	3,110	1,790
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,840	...	1,740

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	1,599	113	1,486	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	29.1	17.3	29.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	9.2	...	9.6
Less than 12.5.....	25.2	22.7	25.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.8	4.0	9.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	13.3	21.3	12.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.0	5.3	8.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	16.0	21.3	15.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	4.0	0.9
22.5 to 27.4.....	7.1	9.3	7.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.1	2.7	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.1	9.3	7.0	32.5 or more.....	0.6	1.3	0.6
32.5 or more.....	22.6	14.7	23.0	Not computed.....	1.4	...	1.4
Not computed.....	8.7	1.3	9.0	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.9	29.3	9.9
Less than \$1,000.....	28.0	12.0	28.9	Less than 12.5.....dollars..	8.1	6.7	8.2
Less than 12.5.....	1.4	...	1.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.4	6.7	1.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	1.3	0.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.9	13.3	0.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	1.3	0.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.7	...	1.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.5	...	2.6	32.5 or more.....	0.1	1.3	...
32.5 or more.....	18.2	9.3	18.7	Not computed.....	0.3	1.3	0.3
Not computed.....	3.3	...	3.5	\$4,000 or more.....	5.2	26.7	4.1
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	24.0	14.7	24.5	Less than 12.5.....	4.7	16.0	4.1
Less than 12.5.....	1.9	...	2.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	0.4	9.3	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	2.2	...	2.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	6.5	1.3	6.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.1	1.3	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.4	4.0	4.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.5	6.7	4.4	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	3.7	2.7	3.8	Not computed.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	0.8	...	0.9	Income not reported.....	2.8	...	2.9



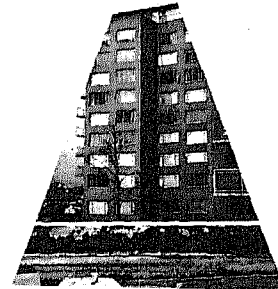
# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-81

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Columbia, Mo.

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



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 Housing Authority of the City of Columbia, Missouri.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.



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## COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

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 Columbia.

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.....	10,660	9,274	807
Owner occupied.....	5,355	5,025	330
Renter occupied.....	4,726	4,249	477
Vacant, available for rent...	318	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	261	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,227	828	399
Owner.....	292	188	104
Renter.....	935	640	295

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, 15 percent of those with white households and 62 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 1.0 percent. This standard error of 1.0 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

Family income class interval (a)	Percentage (b)	Prorated percentage (c)	Cumulative percentage (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	18.8	18.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.7	15.6	100.0
Not reported.....	22.3	...	100.0

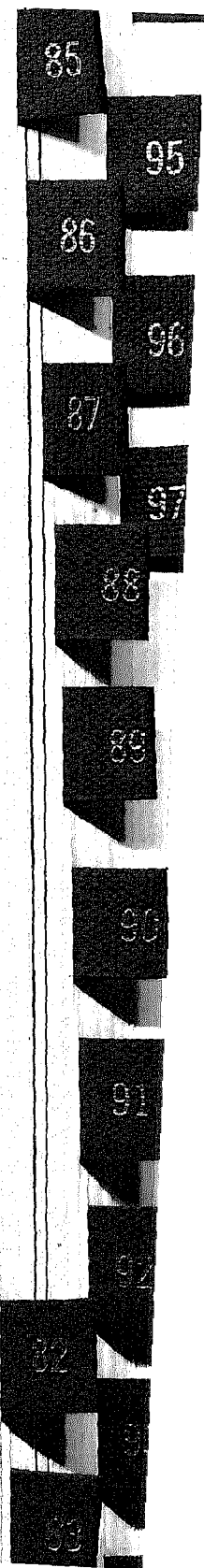


Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

(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.....	292	188	104	935	640	295	141	96	45	162	112	50
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	6	6	...	189	168	21	4	4	...	11	10	1
2 rooms.....	10	6	4	298	224	74	6	3	3	68	50	18
3 rooms.....	45	30	15	253	134	119	24	18	6	42	25	17
4 rooms.....	111	57	54	138	76	62	52	27	25	30	17	13
5 rooms.....	64	45	19	36	22	14	33	25	8	6	5	1
6 rooms.....	38	28	10	17	12	5	14	12	2	3	3	...
7 rooms.....	14	12	2	1	1	...	8	7	1	1	1	...
8 rooms or more.....	4	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	171	137	34	606	549	57	81	68	13	83	80	3
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	113	46	67	258	69	189	56	25	31	61	27	34
Piped water outside structure.....	3	1	2	52	14	38	2	1	1	16	4	12
No piped water.....	5	4	1	19	8	11	2	2	...	2	1	1
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	204	119	85	342	179	163	96	59	37	71	41	30
Flush toilet, shared.....	67	60	7	486	426	60	36	32	4	66	63	3
Other toilet facilities or none.....	21	9	12	107	35	72	9	5	4	25	8	17
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	150	91	59	187	132	55	68	43	25	35	27	8
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	73	69	4	478	436	42	40	38	2	64	62	2
No bathtub or shower.....	69	28	41	270	72	198	33	15	18	63	23	40
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	88	68	20	373	323	50	40	32	8	52	45	7
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	27	12	15	17	6	11	8	2	6	6	3	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	19	17	2	35	21	14	11	10	1	9	6	3
With piped water, no private toilet.....	42	39	3	320	295	25	21	20	1	37	36	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	62	38	24	218	136	82	38	23	15	37	28	9
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	23	12	11	21	6	15	15	9	6	5	2	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	19	10	9	52	16	36	10	5	5	7	3	4
With piped water, no private toilet.....	20	16	4	136	110	26	13	9	4	23	22	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	9	4	5	...	...	...	2	1	1
Dilapidated.....	142	82	60	344	181	163	63	41	22	73	39	34
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	86	58	28	125	107	18	36	25	11	17	16	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	56	24	32	219	74	145	27	16	11	56	23	33
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	84	60	24	332	258	74	56	42	14	91	67	24
2 persons.....	91	58	33	286	221	65	54	35	19	54	38	16
3 persons.....	48	32	16	111	72	39	21	13	8	7	4	3
4 persons.....	20	14	6	81	46	35	5	4	1	5	2	3
5 persons.....	21	13	8	45	18	27	3	2	1	2	...	2
6 persons.....	11	7	4	26	10	16	...	...	...	2	...	2
7 persons.....	8	1	7	20	6	14	...	...	...	1	1	...
8 persons.....	3	1	2	12	5	7	1	...	1	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	6	2	4	22	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	217	147	70	361	253	108	124	85	39	126	91	35
0.76 to 1.00.....	40	29	11	331	253	78	12	10	2	28	18	10
1.01 to 1.50.....	20	7	13	86	53	33	3	1	2	4	1	3
1.51 or more.....	15	5	10	197	81	76	2	...	2	4	2	2
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	218	144	74	875	602	273	91	64	27	128	86	42
1.....	73	43	30	34	37	17	49	31	18	33	25	8
2 or more.....	1	1	...	6	1	5	1	1	...	1	1	...
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	257	169	88	788	539	249	125	86	39	153	105	48
1 or more.....	35	19	16	147	101	46	16	10	6	9	7	2

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	193	121	72	483	289	194	76	49	27	64	40	24
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	95	64	31	199	145	54	55	37	18	48	34	14
3 persons.....	35	24	11	95	62	33	14	9	5	7	4	3
4 persons.....	19	13	6	69	41	28	4	3	1	4	1	3
5 persons.....	17	10	7	43	17	26	1	...	1	2	...	2
6 persons.....	11	6	5	24	10	14	...	...	...	3	1	2
7 persons.....	8	1	7	20	5	15	1	...	1	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	8	3	5	33	9	24	1	...	1	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	110	75	35	193	139	54	67	45	22	51	36	15
1 minor.....	23	14	9	98	64	34	4	2	2	5	3	2
2 minors.....	22	15	7	67	42	25	3	2	1	4	...	4
3 minors.....	16	7	9	40	17	23	...	...	...	4	1	3
4 minors.....	10	6	4	35	14	21	1	...	1	...	...	...
5 minors.....	5	1	4	16	6	10	1	...	1	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	7	3	4	34	7	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	143	93	50	340	236	104	51	35	16	45	31	14
Other.....	17	6	11	24	14	10	8	1	7	2	...	2
Female.....	33	22	11	119	39	80	17	13	4	17	9	8
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	32	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	42	27	15	273	159	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	75	45	30	114	60	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	76	49	27	64	40	24	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	483	289	194	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	473	281	192	Rent paid: Number.....	473	281	192
No cash rent.....	10	8	2	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	12.3	3.6	25.5
Rent paid: Number.....	473	281	192	\$20 to \$24.....	10.5	4.1	20.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	11.2	7.7	16.5
Less than \$30.....	4.7	2.4	8.3	\$30 to \$34.....	6.6	3.6	11.3
\$30 to \$34.....	6.5	3.0	12.0	\$35 to \$39.....	5.7	5.9	5.3
\$35 to \$39.....	8.6	5.9	12.8	\$40 to \$44.....	8.2	10.1	5.3
\$40 to \$44.....	10.1	8.9	12.0	\$45 to \$49.....	5.2	7.1	2.2
\$45 to \$49.....	9.9	7.1	14.3	\$50 to \$54.....	12.7	19.5	2.3
\$50 to \$54.....	9.2	8.3	10.5	\$55 to \$59.....	5.3	8.3	0.8
\$55 to \$59.....	8.8	10.6	6.0	\$60 to \$69.....	3.9	6.5	...
\$60 to \$69.....	13.6	16.6	9.0	\$70 or more.....	5.0	8.3	...
\$70 to \$79.....	6.7	10.0	1.5	Not reported.....	13.5	15.4	10.5
\$80 or more.....	5.7	8.9	0.8	Median.....dollars..	37	50	24
Not reported.....	16.1	18.3	12.8				
Median.....dollars..	51	57	44				

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	42.0	29.3
Number.....	473	281	192	Less than \$1,500.....	4.3	4.1	4.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.8	1.2	5.3
Less than \$1,500.....	14.1	10.1	20.3	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.9	2.4	3.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8.6	5.9	12.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.5	4.7	1.5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	8.7	6.5	12.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.0	1.8	2.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.5	11.2	6.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.0	3.0	3.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.9	8.3	9.8	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.1	3.0	0.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.9	7.1	9.0	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.0	1.2	0.8
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	6.5	8.3	3.8	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.3	8.3	0.8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.3	4.7	3.8	\$6,000 or more.....	5.1	5.9	3.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	8.2	10.7	4.5	Not reported.....	5.1	6.5	3.0
\$6,000 or more.....	9.1	10.1	7.5	5 persons or more.....	25.5	13.6	43.6
Not reported.....	14.2	17.2	9.8	Less than \$1,500.....	3.3	0.6	7.5
2 persons.....	37.5	44.4	27.1	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.8	0.6	3.7
Less than \$1,500.....	6.5	5.3	8.3	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.4	0.6	5.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.0	4.1	3.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.3	1.8	3.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.3	3.6	3.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.1	...	5.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.8	4.7	2.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.2	1.8	5.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.8	6.5	2.2	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.6	1.2	2.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.7	2.4	0.8	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.0	1.8	2.3
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.8	4.1	0.8	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.2	...	3.0
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.4	1.8	0.8	\$6,000 or more.....	2.6	1.8	3.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.7	2.4	0.8	Not reported.....	3.0	3.5	2.3
\$6,000 or more.....	1.4	2.4	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	6.1	7.1	4.5	All families.....dollars..	3,110	3,460	2,500
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,580	4,100	2,450

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.....	18.4	19.5	16.6
Number.....	473	281	192	Less than 12.5.....	1.4	1.8	0.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.7	2.4	8.3
Less than 12.5.....	16.4	15.4	18.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.1	5.9	3.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	16.1	14.8	18.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.1	5.9	3.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	15.2	17.8	11.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.8	2.9	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	12.0	12.4	11.3	32.5 or more.....	0.4	0.6	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.0	5.9	6.0	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	16.4	12.4	22.6	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	18.7	20.1	16.6
Not computed.....	17.9	21.3	12.8	Less than 12.5.....	4.5	3.5	6.0
Less than \$1,500.....	14.1	10.1	20.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.7	5.9	5.3
Less than 12.5.....	1.4	1.8	0.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.8	6.5	2.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.7	2.4	0.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	0.6	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	...	1.5	32.5 or more.....	0.4	0.6	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.9	0.6	1.5	Not computed.....	1.2	0.6	2.3
32.5 or more.....	10.8	7.1	16.6	\$5,000 or more.....	17.3	20.7	12.0
Not computed.....	0.4	0.6	...	Less than 12.5.....	8.9	8.3	9.8
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	17.3	12.4	24.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.8	4.7	2.2
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	...	0.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.1	3.5	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	2.0	1.8	2.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.7	1.2	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	3.1	1.8	5.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.9	2.9	5.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.8	1.8	4.5	Not computed.....	1.8	3.0	...
32.5 or more.....	4.9	4.1	6.0	Income not reported.....	14.2	17.2	9.7
Not computed.....	0.3	...	0.7				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-82

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

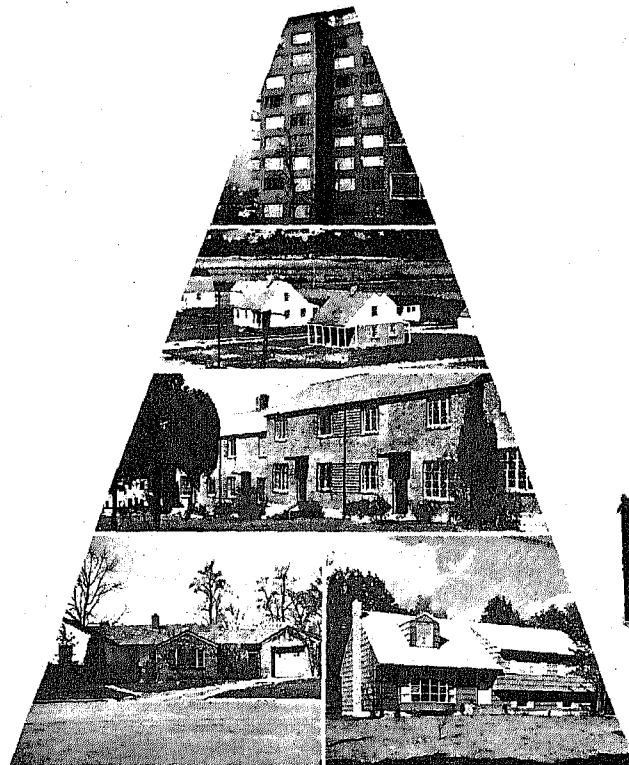
# Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 1, 1961)  
Robert W. Burgess, Director (To March 3, 1961)

Sound.....	1,172	177	995
Hot water..	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Hot piped water..	390	25	365
Hot water..	1,332	108	1,224
Private bath..	476	46	430
Private toilet..	181	8	173
Hot piped water..	312	37	275
Hot water..	363	17	346
Hot water..	1,434	21	1,413
Hot water..	481	1	480
Hot water..	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	229		229
	167		167



85

86

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## PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of Kansas City, Missouri.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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August 1961.

## 1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

HOUSING
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9. Montgomery	47. Savannah		111. Newport
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## KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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 Kansas City, Missouri.

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.....	178,350	140,048	25,719
Owner occupied.....	89,199	77,555	11,644
Renter occupied.....	76,568	62,493	14,075
Vacant, available for rent...	8,395	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	4,188	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	21,770	15,625	6,145
Owner.....	3,678	2,644	1,034
Renter.....	18,092	12,981	5,111

As indicated in table A, approximately 13 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 21 percent of those with white households and 36 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	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9
5 or 95.....	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
10 or 90.....	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
25 or 75.....	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
50.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 1.0 percent. This standard error of 1.0 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	3,678	2,644	1,034	18,092	12,981	5,111	1,214	954	260	4,013	3,123	890
ROOMS												
1 room.....	62	52	10	5,752	4,847	905	24	22	2	1,671	1,502	169
2 rooms.....	238	194	44	5,488	3,849	1,639	99	91	8	1,295	995	300
3 rooms.....	592	475	117	3,986	2,509	1,477	247	208	39	641	387	254
4 rooms.....	954	763	191	1,849	1,125	724	311	257	54	280	166	114
5 rooms.....	860	579	281	658	421	237	260	184	76	76	38	38
6 rooms.....	467	294	173	232	143	89	127	85	42	32	23	9
7 rooms.....	239	141	98	69	43	26	58	47	11	9	4	5
8 rooms or more.....	266	146	120	58	44	14	88	60	28	9	8	1
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	2,638	1,888	750	15,748	11,468	4,280	852	684	168	3,279	2,603	676
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	870	603	267	2,125	1,368	757	316	233	83	672	468	204
Piped water outside structure.....	26	24	2	28	25	3	11	10	1	12	11	1
No piped water.....	144	129	15	191	120	71	35	27	8	50	41	9
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	2,047	1,456	591	3,117	1,838	1,279	610	470	140	594	342	252
Flush toilet, shared.....	1,152	778	374	14,358	10,637	3,721	458	369	89	3,254	2,636	618
Other toilet facilities or none.....	479	410	69	617	506	111	146	115	31	165	145	20
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	1,646	1,150	496	2,051	1,242	809	427	320	107	301	176	125
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	1,275	888	387	14,756	10,968	3,788	515	423	92	3,304	2,705	599
No bathtub or shower.....	757	606	151	1,285	771	514	272	211	61	408	242	166
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	1,324	1,010	314	9,967	7,751	2,216	519	435	84	2,262	1,871	391
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	191	146	45	153	110	43	56	47	9	36	25	11
With private toilet, no private bath.....	216	176	40	522	361	161	93	81	12	133	98	35
With piped water, no private toilet.....	880	652	228	9,189	7,246	1,943	359	296	63	2,075	1,738	337
Lacking piped water in structure.....	37	36	1	103	34	69	11	11	1	18	10	8
Deteriorating.....	766	533	233	5,206	3,503	1,703	272	213	59	1,201	898	303
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	137	86	51	115	63	52	53	33	20	27	10	17
With private toilet, no private bath.....	158	125	33	468	212	256	65	54	11	119	50	69
With piped water, no private toilet.....	435	291	144	4,564	3,171	1,393	148	121	27	1,034	817	217
Lacking piped water in structure.....	36	31	5	59	37	22	6	5	1	21	21	...
Dilapidated.....	1,588	1,101	487	2,919	1,727	1,192	423	306	117	550	354	196
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	1,145	807	338	1,563	942	621	274	205	69	185	107	78
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	443	294	149	1,356	785	571	149	101	48	365	247	118
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	919	681	238	10,012	7,559	2,453	533	431	102	3,182	2,561	621
2 persons.....	1,052	790	262	3,760	2,637	1,123	448	355	93	656	447	209
3 persons.....	467	338	129	1,581	1,084	497	118	90	28	104	66	38
4 persons.....	345	263	82	1,093	704	389	55	46	9	38	27	11
5 persons.....	285	208	77	659	417	242	18	9	9	18	11	7
6 persons.....	215	142	73	417	255	162	14	6	8	5	4	1
7 persons.....	152	88	64	242	148	94	8	5	3	4	3	1
8 persons.....	90	56	34	155	82	73	8	4	4	2	1	1
9 persons or more.....	153	78	75	173	95	78	12	8	4	4	3	1
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	2,424	1,765	659	7,154	4,690	2,464	1,072	844	228	2,018	1,398	620
0.76 to 1.00.....	581	411	170	7,779	6,229	1,550	102	83	19	1,826	1,593	233
1.01 to 1.50.....	407	287	120	1,392	913	479	26	17	9	43	28	15
1.51 or more.....	266	181	85	1,767	1,149	618	14	10	4	126	104	22
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	3,043	2,156	887	17,330	12,442	4,888	810	630	180	3,598	2,826	772
1.....	576	443	133	727	514	213	370	297	73	396	283	113
2 or more.....	59	45	14	35	25	10	34	27	7	19	14	5
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	3,374	2,456	918	17,310	12,495	4,815	1,093	870	223	3,889	3,051	838
1 or more.....	304	188	116	782	486	296	121	84	37	124	72	52

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.....	2,619	1,874	745	7,532	5,072	2,460	622	479	143	738	512	226
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	1,037	778	259	3,407	2,388	1,019	440	350	90	604	421	183
3 persons.....	408	301	107	1,488	1,040	448	91	69	22	77	51	26
4 persons.....	318	243	75	1,046	678	368	43	34	9	33	24	9
5 persons.....	268	200	68	635	407	228	13	6	7	13	8	5
6 persons.....	207	138	69	394	241	153	12	7	5	2	2	...
7 persons.....	150	88	62	240	144	96	9	6	3	4	2	2
8 persons or more.....	231	126	105	322	174	148	14	7	7	5	4	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	1,157	868	289	3,159	2,249	910	514	410	104	647	458	189
1 minor.....	364	261	103	1,609	1,127	482	53	36	17	58	29	29
2 minors.....	307	235	72	1,100	743	357	19	16	3	17	15	2
3 minors.....	254	187	67	679	405	274	14	7	7	10	6	4
4 minors.....	200	140	60	403	233	170	9	4	5	1	...	1
5 minors.....	140	80	60	243	144	99	5	3	2	1	1	...
6 minors or more.....	197	103	94	339	171	168	8	3	5	4	3	1
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	2,078	1,530	548	5,560	3,988	1,572	443	340	103	499	344	155
Other.....	129	92	37	429	294	135	54	42	12	72	54	18
Female.....	412	252	160	1,543	790	753	125	97	28	167	114	53
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	11	8	3	431	324	107	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	916	631	285	4,431	2,893	1,538	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	1,070	756	314	1,932	1,343	589	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	622	479	143	738	512	226	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	7,532	5,072	2,460	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	7,205	4,830	2,375	Rent paid: Number.....	7,205	4,830	2,375
No cash rent.....	327	242	85	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	2.7	2.6	2.8
Rent paid: Number.....	7,205	4,830	2,375	\$25 to \$29.....	3.5	2.6	5.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	8.1	7.7	8.8
Less than \$30.....	1.8	2.0	1.1	\$35 to \$39.....	8.5	7.7	10.2
\$30 to \$34.....	5.0	5.1	4.8	\$40 to \$44.....	16.3	17.5	13.9
\$35 to \$39.....	5.3	4.6	6.8	\$45 to \$49.....	10.1	8.5	13.6
\$40 to \$44.....	12.2	13.9	8.8	\$50 to \$54.....	22.6	22.9	22.2
\$45 to \$49.....	8.0	7.7	8.5	\$55 to \$59.....	6.8	5.4	9.7
\$50 to \$54.....	16.2	17.0	14.5	\$60 to \$69.....	16.4	19.8	9.4
\$55 to \$59.....	7.0	5.4	10.2	\$70 or more.....	4.2	4.4	3.7
\$60 to \$69.....	16.3	18.8	11.4	Not reported.....	0.8	1.0	0.3
\$70 to \$79.....	4.7	4.9	4.3	Median.....dollars..	50	50	48
\$80 or more.....	3.6	4.4	2.0				
Not reported.....	19.9	16.2	27.6				
Median.....dollars..	52	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)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	34.3	34.2	34.4
Number.....	7,205	4,830	2,375	Less than \$1,000.....	3.0	2.8	3.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.1	2.3	4.8
Less than \$1,000.....	9.3	8.2	11.6	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.4	1.5	1.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.0	5.9	9.4	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.7	1.5	2.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6.7	6.4	7.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.4	1.0	2.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	7.4	7.5	7.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.5	2.1	3.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.0	2.3	1.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.0	6.2	8.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.7	6.4	4.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.2	6.4	5.7	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.8	3.4	1.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	13.2	14.7	10.2	\$6,000 or more.....	4.0	5.2	1.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	8.5	9.8	5.7	Not reported.....	6.6	5.7	8.5
\$6,000 or more.....	9.4	12.1	3.7	5 persons or more.....	21.6	18.8	27.5
Not reported.....	20.2	17.7	25.3	Less than \$1,000.....	2.1	2.1	2.3
2 persons.....	44.1	47.0	38.1	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.9	0.5	1.7
Less than \$1,000.....	4.2	3.3	6.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.0	1.8	2.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.0	3.1	2.8	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.7	1.0	3.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.3	3.1	3.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.7	0.5	1.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.9	4.9	2.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.0	1.3	3.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.0	3.6	1.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.2	1.0	1.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.6	2.8	2.0	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.4	2.3	2.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.0	3.1	2.8	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.2	2.1	2.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.2	5.9	3.7	\$6,000 or more.....	2.2	2.8	0.9
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.4	4.4	1.4	Not reported.....	4.2	3.4	6.0
\$6,000 or more.....	3.1	4.1	1.1	Median income:			
Not reported.....	9.4	8.7	10.8	All families.....dollars..	3,320	3,650	2,690
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,700	4,130	2,870

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.....	18.3	17.7	19.6
Number.....	7,205	4,830	2,375	Less than 12.5.....	1.8	2.1	1.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.4	4.1	8.0
Less than 12.5.....	17.0	20.3	9.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.9	5.4	4.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	15.4	15.4	15.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.6	3.1	1.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	9.7	10.8	7.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.2	1.0	1.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.4	7.2	4.8	32.5 or more.....	0.1	...	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.7	5.1	6.8	Not computed.....	2.3	2.1	2.8
32.5 or more.....	15.1	13.1	19.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	13.2	14.7	10.2
Not computed.....	30.7	28.1	36.4	Less than 12.5.....	3.6	4.6	1.4
Less than \$1,500.....	16.4	14.1	21.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.7	5.9	5.4
Less than 12.5.....	1.1	1.0	1.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.4	2.8	1.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.1	...	0.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.2	0.3	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	0.3	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.7	0.8	0.6	Not computed.....	1.1	0.8	1.7
32.5 or more.....	10.2	8.2	14.2	\$5,000 or more.....	17.8	21.9	9.4
Not computed.....	3.9	3.6	4.5	Less than 12.5.....	10.4	12.6	6.0
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	14.1	13.9	14.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.0	5.2	1.7
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.1	1.3	0.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.2	0.3	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.1	1.0	1.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.3	3.6	2.6	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.6	3.1	4.8	Not computed.....	2.3	2.8	1.1
32.5 or more.....	4.9	4.9	4.8	Income not reported.....	20.2	17.7	25.3
Not computed.....	1.0	1.0	0.9				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-83

Revised

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Mexico, Mo.

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



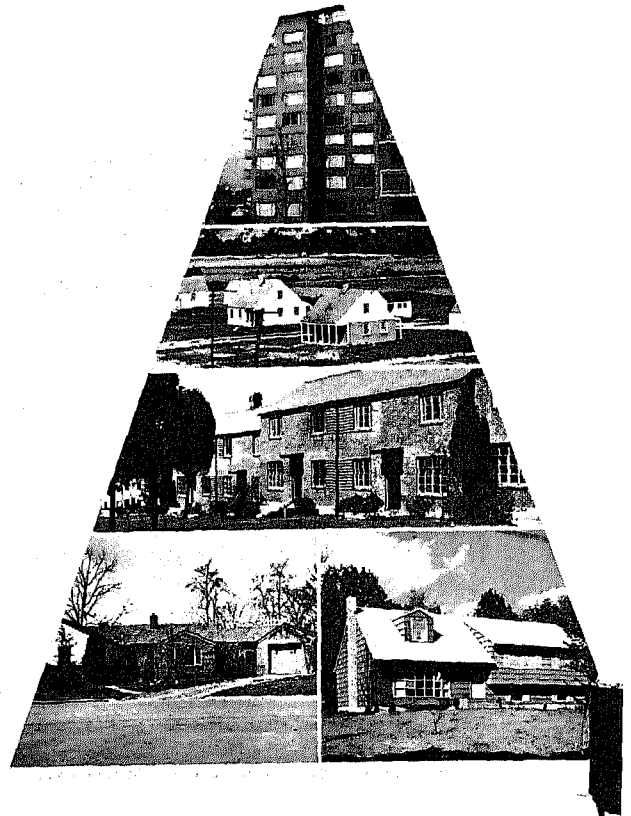
**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
y cold water..	451	76	375
private bath..	126	14	112
ivate toilet..	265	62	203
elped water..	330	25	305
ting.....	1,332	108	1,224
ld water..	476	46	430
te bath..	181	8	173
toilet..	312	37	275
water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	229		229
	167		167
	18		18





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## PREFACE

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

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

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

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

## 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, Garrrie Losee, Irving Sivin, and Floyd E. O'Quinn, of the Statistical Methods Division.

June 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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III	City Blocks
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## MEXICO, MISSOURI

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 Mexico.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	4,555	3,861	376
Owner occupied.....	2,569	2,389	180
Renter occupied.....	1,668	1,472	196
Vacant, available for rent...	208	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	110	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	632	432	200
Owner.....	192	142	50
Renter.....	440	290	150

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, 20 percent of those with white households and 77 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.

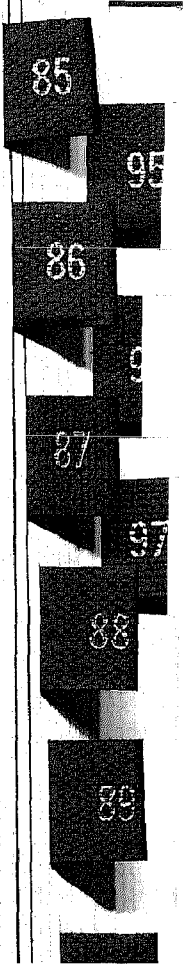
Tables 3 and 4 also are restricted to primary families in substandard units for which cash rent is paid.

### 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	142	50	440	290	150	90	65	25	118	87	31
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	1	1	...	87	75	12	1	1	...	23	23	...
2 rooms.....	10	10	...	109	65	44	6	6	...	39	26	13
3 rooms.....	38	30	8	108	66	42	21	17	4	31	24	7
4 rooms.....	77	58	19	85	49	36	35	26	9	18	9	9
5 rooms.....	39	24	15	32	22	10	18	9	9	5	4	1
6 rooms.....	15	12	3	16	12	4	5	4	1	1	1	...
7 rooms.....	9	6	3	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	90	73	17	212	177	35	38	28	10	55	49	6
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	97	65	32	205	108	97	49	34	15	59	38	21
Piped water outside structure.....	1	...	1	10	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	2
No piped water.....	4	4	...	13	5	8	3	3	...	2	...	2
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	141	98	43	216	105	111	69	45	24	54	29	25
Flush toilet, shared.....	39	37	2	197	176	21	17	17	...	60	58	2
Other toilet facilities or none.....	12	7	5	27	9	18	4	3	1	4	...	4
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	94	68	26	107	63	44	42	26	16	23	15	8
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	38	37	1	200	183	17	19	18	1	61	59	2
No bathtub or shower.....	60	37	23	133	44	89	29	21	8	34	13	21
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	60	51	9	151	115	36	30	27	3	55	45	10
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	19	16	3	25	14	11	12	11	1	11	7	4
With private toilet, no private bath.....	13	9	4	31	16	15	8	6	2	12	7	5
With piped water, no private toilet.....	28	26	2	92	85	7	10	10	...	32	31	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	41	28	13	126	101	25	24	15	9	38	31	7
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	13	7	6	18	9	9	7	2	5	7	5	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	17	10	7	24	10	14	10	6	4	8	3	5
With piped water, no private toilet.....	11	11	...	82	80	2	7	7	...	23	23	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	91	63	28	163	74	89	36	23	13	25	11	14
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	44	30	14	47	32	15	17	8	9	3	1	2
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	47	33	14	116	42	74	19	15	4	22	10	12
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	56	42	14	184	145	39	44	35	9	81	66	15
2 persons.....	62	50	12	95	60	35	35	27	8	27	18	9
3 persons.....	23	14	9	42	26	16	6	2	4	5	3	2
4 persons.....	13	8	5	40	19	21	2	...	2	1	...	1
5 persons.....	17	14	3	26	15	11	1	...	1	2	...	2
6 persons.....	9	5	4	21	10	11	2	1	1	1	...	1
7 persons.....	4	4	...	11	6	5	...	...	...	1	...	1
8 persons.....	2	2	...	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	6	3	3	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	142	105	37	190	136	54	83	62	21	81	59	22
0.76 to 1.00.....	17	12	5	139	98	41	4	2	2	29	25	4
1.01 to 1.50.....	20	16	4	46	27	19	3	1	2	3	...	3
1.51 or more.....	13	9	4	65	29	36	...	...	...	5	3	2
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	146	113	33	410	271	139	58	44	14	101	76	25
1.....	42	28	14	29	19	10	28	20	8	17	11	6
2 or more.....	4	1	3	1	...	1	4	1	3	...	...	...
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	181	135	46	416	281	135	86	63	23	114	86	28
1 or more.....	11	7	4	24	9	15	4	2	2	4	1	3

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	129	96	33	239	138	101	42	28	14	33	20	13
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	59	48	11	81	53	28	31	25	6	23	17	6
3 persons.....	20	13	7	42	26	16	6	2	4	5	3	2
4 persons.....	13	8	5	38	19	19	2	...	2	1	...	1
5 persons.....	16	13	3	25	15	10	1	...	1	2	...	2
6 persons.....	9	5	4	22	11	11	2	1	1	1	...	1
7 persons.....	4	4	...	10	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	1
8 persons or more.....	8	5	3	21	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	62	46	16	74	48	26	36	26	10	23	18	5
1 minor.....	22	18	4	47	31	16	2	1	1	7	2	5
2 minors.....	11	8	3	39	22	17	2	1	1	1	...	1
3 minors.....	17	12	5	29	14	15	2	...	2	...	...	...
4 minors.....	4	3	1	13	6	7	...	...	...	1	...	1
5 minors.....	7	6	1	18	8	10	...	...	...	1	...	1
6 minors or more.....	6	3	3	19	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	104	79	25	175	114	61	30	18	12	22	15	7
Other.....	4	2	2	12	6	6	2	1	1	5	3	2
Female.....	21	15	6	52	18	34	10	9	1	6	2	4
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	10	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	29	24	5	118	70	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	58	44	14	78	42	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	42	28	14	33	20	13	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	239	138	101	CONTRACT RENT <sup>1</sup>			
Rent paid.....	225	130	95	Rent paid: Number.....	225	130	95
No cash rent.....	14	8	6	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	2.2	3.1	1.2
Rent paid: Number.....	225	130	95	\$15 to \$19.....	8.3	3.1	14.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	13.3	11.5	15.5
Less than \$25.....	3.3	6.3	...	\$25 to \$29.....	21.1	9.4	34.5
\$25 to \$29.....	2.8	2.1	3.6	\$30 to \$34.....	15.0	15.6	14.3
\$30 to \$34.....	3.9	3.1	4.8	\$35 to \$39.....	10.0	14.6	4.8
\$35 to \$39.....	11.7	7.3	16.7	\$40 to \$44.....	6.7	10.4	2.4
\$40 to \$44.....	14.4	13.5	15.5	\$45 to \$49.....	4.5	6.3	2.4
\$45 to \$49.....	14.4	8.3	21.4	\$50 to \$59.....	10.6	17.7	2.4
\$50 to \$54.....	12.2	12.5	11.9	\$60 or more.....	1.1	2.1	...
\$55 to \$59.....	8.3	9.4	7.1	Not reported.....	7.2	6.2	8.3
\$60 to \$74.....	13.9	19.8	7.1	Median.....dollars..	30	36	27
\$75 or more.....	5.6	8.3	2.4				
Not reported.....	9.5	9.4	9.5				
Median.....dollars..	48	51	46				

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

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	33.3	32.3	34.5
Number.....	225	130	95	Less than \$1,000.....	3.9	3.1	4.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.9	3.1	4.8
Less than \$1,000.....	12.8	11.5	14.3	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.2	1.0	3.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10.0	8.3	11.9	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	6.1	4.2	8.3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8.9	7.3	10.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.8	1.0	4.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.7	8.3	15.5	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.7	1.0	2.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.4	7.3	11.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.2	4.2	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.2	9.4	4.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.8	4.2	1.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.6	7.3	3.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.4	7.3	1.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	12.2	18.7	4.8	\$6,000 or more.....	0.6	1.0	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.8	9.4	5.9	Not reported.....	2.8	2.1	3.6
\$6,000 or more.....	5.0	4.2	5.9	5 persons or more.....	33.9	35.4	32.2
Not reported.....	9.4	8.3	10.7	Less than \$1,000.....	3.3	4.2	2.4
2 persons.....	32.8	32.3	33.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.2	3.1	1.2
Less than \$1,000.....	5.6	4.2	7.1	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.2	2.1	2.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.9	2.1	5.9	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.7	...	3.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.4	4.2	4.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.5	3.1	5.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.9	4.2	3.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.9	5.2	2.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.2	3.1	1.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.2	2.1	2.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.7	3.1	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.5	7.3	1.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.2	1.0	3.6
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.0	7.3	2.4	\$6,000 or more.....	3.9	3.1	4.8
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	Not reported.....	3.3	4.2	2.4
\$6,000 or more.....	0.6	...	1.2	Median income:			
Not reported.....	3.3	2.1	4.8	All families.....dollars..	2,630	3,170	2,270
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,380	...	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	22.2	24.0	20.2
Number.....	225	130	95	Less than 12.5.....	1.1	1.0	1.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.7	7.3	5.9
Less than 12.5.....	15.6	13.5	17.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.7	8.3	4.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	15.0	20.8	8.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	6.1	6.3	5.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	16.1	18.8	13.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.1	...	2.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	13.3	9.4	17.9	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.2	7.3	7.1	Not computed.....	0.6	1.0	...
32.5 or more.....	21.1	19.8	22.6	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	12.2	18.8	4.8
Not computed.....	11.7	10.4	13.1	Less than 12.5.....	6.1	8.3	3.6
Less than \$1,500.....	22.8	19.8	26.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.2	4.2	...
Less than 12.5.....	1.1	...	2.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.8	4.2	1.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	1.0	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.1	2.1	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	1.0	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	18.3	16.7	20.2	\$5,000 or more.....	12.8	13.5	11.9
Not computed.....	1.1	...	2.4	Less than 12.5.....	6.7	3.1	10.7
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	20.6	15.6	26.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.4	7.3	1.2
Less than 12.5.....	0.6	1.0	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.7	3.1	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	4.4	2.1	7.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.1	1.0	11.9	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.0	6.3	3.6	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	2.8	3.1	2.4	Income not reported.....	9.4	8.3	10.7
Not computed.....	0.6	1.0	...				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-84

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Moberly, Mo.

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

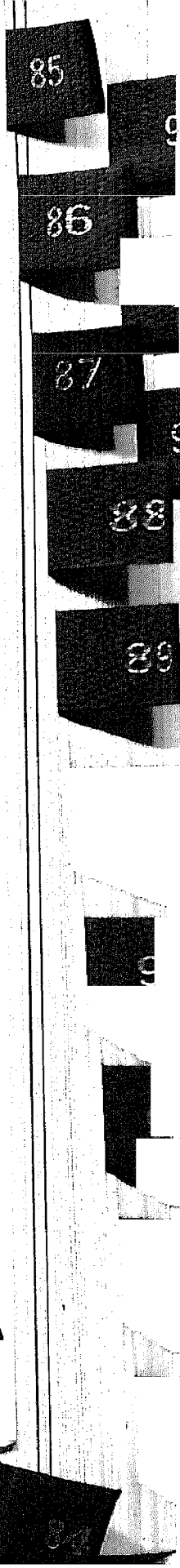
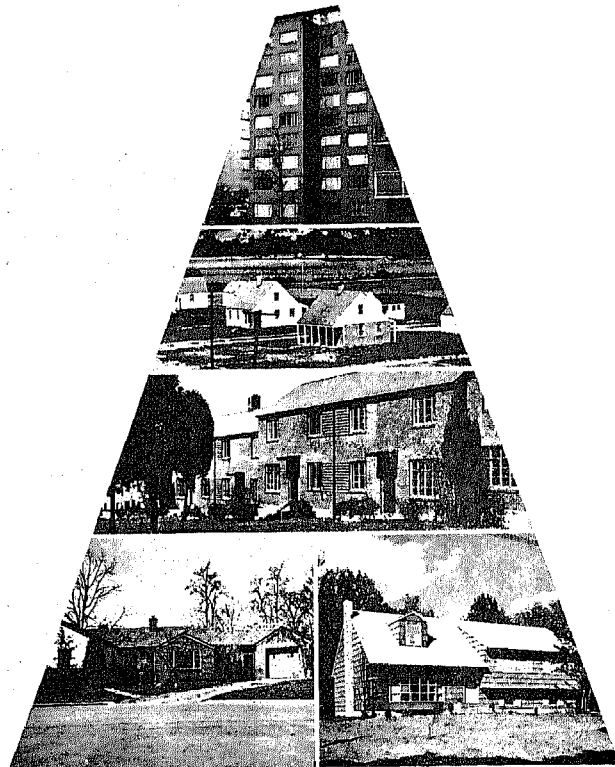
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

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
Hot water..	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Plumbed water..	330	25	305
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	1,224
Hot water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Plumbed water..	363	17	346
Plumbing.....	1,434	21	1,413
Plumbing.....	481	1	480
Plumbing.....	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	229		229
	167		167
	10		10



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## PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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



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## MOBERLY, MISSOURI

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 Moberly.

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.....	5,187	4,626	278
Owner occupied.....	3,151	3,035	116
Renter occupied.....	1,753	1,591	162
Vacant, available for rent...	109	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	174	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	817	632	185
Owner.....	317	263	54
Renter.....	500	369	131

As indicated in table A, approximately 17 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 23 percent of those with white households and 81 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.

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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.....	317	263	54	500	369	131	173	150	23	193	154	39
ROOMS												
1 room.....	9	8	1	95	89	6	7	6	1	36	36	...
2 rooms.....	13	11	2	95	70	25	7	6	1	46	40	6
3 rooms.....	41	35	6	125	79	46	19	14	5	41	26	15
4 rooms.....	144	123	19	140	99	41	71	66	5	58	44	14
5 rooms.....	61	50	11	26	19	7	44	39	5	8	5	3
6 rooms.....	34	22	12	15	10	5	17	12	5	4	3	1
7 rooms.....	9	6	3	2	1	1	5	4	1	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	6	6	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	80	75	5	246	231	15	41	38	3	90	86	4
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	187	148	39	150	106	44	110	94	16	63	54	9
Piped water outside structure.....	15	6	9	33	9	44	6	3	3	21	4	17
No piped water.....	35	34	1	51	23	28	16	15	1	19	10	9
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	137	121	16	100	88	12	82	73	9	36	33	3
Flush toilet, shared.....	42	41	1	212	190	22	26	25	1	82	79	3
Other toilet facilities or none.....	138	101	37	188	91	97	65	52	13	75	42	33
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	111	100	11	75	69	6	66	61	5	25	24	1
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	40	39	1	216	194	22	24	23	1	81	78	3
No bathtub or shower.....	166	124	42	209	106	103	83	66	17	87	52	35
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	144	132	12	195	174	21	88	83	5	77	71	6
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	49	46	3	12	11	1	32	31	1	7	6	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	21	20	1	17	15	2	12	11	1	8	7	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	65	60	5	157	143	14	39	37	2	60	57	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	9	6	3	9	5	4	5	4	1	2	1	1
Deteriorating.....	105	83	22	188	130	58	57	49	8	85	69	16
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	24	20	4	19	16	3	15	14	1	8	8	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	12	10	2	11	8	3	9	8	1	5	4	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	42	30	12	118	90	28	20	15	5	52	47	5
Lacking piped water in structure.....	27	23	4	40	16	24	13	12	1	20	10	10
Dilapidated.....	68	48	20	117	65	52	28	18	10	31	14	17
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	20	18	2	36	35	1	7	6	1	7	7	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	48	30	18	81	30	51	21	12	9	24	7	17
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	117	103	14	227	193	34	94	85	9	133	113	20
2 persons.....	108	91	17	122	77	45	64	54	10	48	34	14
3 persons.....	33	26	7	48	35	13	9	8	1	7	5	2
4 persons.....	23	16	7	41	31	10	4	1	3	1	1	...
5 persons.....	14	12	2	21	13	8	1	1	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	8	7	1	21	9	12	1	1	...	...	...	3
7 persons.....	6	2	4	8	5	3	...	...	...	1	1	...
8 persons.....	3	3	...	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	5	3	2	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	244	206	38	255	189	66	160	140	20	145	113	32
0.76 to 1.00.....	42	34	8	160	128	32	12	10	2	41	37	4
1.01 to 1.50.....	20	13	5	41	26	15	1	...	1	2	...	2
1.51 or more.....	11	8	3	44	26	18	...	...	...	5	4	1
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	249	203	46	464	341	123	126	109	17	164	131	33
1.....	63	56	7	32	25	7	43	37	6	26	21	5
2 or more.....	5	4	1	4	3	1	4	4	...	3	2	1
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	304	257	47	480	360	120	166	147	19	188	152	36
1 or more.....	13	6	7	20	9	11	7	3	4	5	2	3



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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	193	158	35	259	169	90	73	63	10	55	39	16
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	103	90	13	111	72	39	58	52	6	44	33	11
3 persons.....	33	27	6	48	35	13	10	9	1	7	5	2
4 persons.....	23	16	7	39	29	10	4	1	3	...	...	...
5 persons.....	13	11	2	21	14	7	1	1	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	7	6	1	20	8	12	...	...	...	3	...	3
7 persons.....	7	2	5	8	5	3	...	...	...	1	1	...
8 persons or more.....	7	6	1	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	120	103	17	106	71	35	69	61	8	50	37	13
1 minor.....	20	15	5	50	40	10	2	1	1	1	1	...
2 minors.....	18	13	5	42	29	17	2	1	1	2	1	1
3 minors.....	15	13	2	23	14	9	...	...	...	2	...	2
4 minors.....	8	5	3	16	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	7	5	2	10	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	5	4	1	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	135	111	24	166	122	44	50	41	9	32	25	7
Other.....	21	17	4	18	11	7	6	6	...	6	4	2
Female.....	37	30	7	75	36	39	17	16	1	17	10	7
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	12	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	41	36	5	127	78	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	79	59	20	65	42	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	73	63	10	55	39	16	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	259	169	90	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	242	156	86	Rent paid: Number.....	242	156	86
No cash rent.....	17	13	4	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	23.7	8.0	49.3
Rent paid: Number.....	242	156	86	\$15 to \$19.....	13.3	8.9	20.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	12.7	15.2	8.7
Less than \$25.....	7.2	2.7	14.5	\$25 to \$29.....	11.6	12.5	10.2
\$25 to \$29.....	6.6	1.8	14.5	\$30 to \$34.....	6.1	8.9	1.4
\$30 to \$34.....	9.9	6.3	16.0	\$35 to \$39.....	9.9	16.1	...
\$35 to \$39.....	12.7	9.8	17.4	\$40 to \$44.....	2.2	3.6	...
\$40 to \$44.....	11.6	15.2	5.8	\$45 to \$49.....	2.8	4.5	...
\$45 to \$49.....	15.5	18.7	10.2	\$50 to \$59.....	...	...	...
\$50 to \$54.....	8.3	11.6	2.9	\$60 or more.....	2.8	4.5	...
\$55 to \$59.....	3.3	3.6	2.9	Not reported.....	14.9	17.9	10.1
\$60 to \$74.....	7.7	10.7	2.9	Median.....dollars..	27	33	19
\$75 or more.....	0.6	0.9	...				
Not reported.....	16.6	18.7	13.0				
Median.....dollars..	42	46	34				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	29.3	29.5	29.0
Number.....	242	156	86	Less than \$1,000.....	2.8	1.8	4.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.8	1.8	4.4
Less than \$1,000.....	13.3	9.8	18.8	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.3	2.7	4.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10.5	9.8	11.6	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.1	1.8	...
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	12.7	13.4	11.6	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.2	1.8	2.9
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.9	2.7	5.8	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.2	2.7	1.4
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	7.2	8.9	4.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.2	2.7	1.4
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	7.2	6.3	8.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.3	2.7	4.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.4	10.7	7.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.1	0.9	1.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.6	4.5	10.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.2	2.7	1.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.3	3.6	2.9	\$5,000 or more.....	2.8	4.4	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6.1	5.4	7.2	Not reported.....	3.3	3.5	2.9
\$5,000 or more.....	7.2	10.7	1.4	5 persons or more.....	27.1	21.4	36.2
Not reported.....	12.7	14.3	10.2	Less than \$1,000.....	1.7	...	4.4
2 persons.....	43.6	49.1	34.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	...	...	...
Less than \$1,000.....	8.8	8.0	10.2	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.2	1.8	2.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.7	8.0	7.2	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.7	...	4.4
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	7.2	8.9	4.4	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.8	3.6	1.4
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.1	0.9	1.4	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.9	1.8	7.2
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.2	3.6	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.2	2.7	1.4
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.1	1.8	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.2	1.8	2.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.0	5.4	4.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.1	0.9	1.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.1	...	2.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.1	...	2.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.1	1.8	...	\$5,000 or more.....	3.3	4.4	1.4
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.8	2.7	2.9	Not reported.....	5.0	4.4	5.8
\$5,000 or more.....	1.1	1.8	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	4.4	6.3	1.4	All families.....dollars..	2,120	2,200	1,880
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,340	...	...

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:				\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	23.8	25.9	20.3
Number.....	242	156	86	Less than 12.5.....	0.6	...	1.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.0	3.6	7.2
Less than 12.5.....	11.6	9.8	14.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.8	11.6	4.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	13.8	14.3	13.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.4	4.5	4.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	13.8	15.2	11.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	0.9	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.4	7.1	13.0	32.5 or more.....	2.2	3.6	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.7	8.0	7.3	Not computed.....	2.2	1.8	2.9
32.5 or more.....	25.4	25.9	24.6	\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	16.0	13.4	20.3
Not computed.....	18.3	19.7	15.9	Less than 12.5.....	5.5	1.8	11.6
Less than \$1,000.....	13.2	9.8	18.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.6	8.0	4.4
Less than 12.5.....	0.6	0.9	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.7	1.8	1.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.1	0.9	1.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...	Not computed.....	1.1	0.9	1.4
32.5 or more.....	12.1	8.9	17.4	\$5,000 or more.....	7.2	10.7	1.4
Not computed.....	0.6	...	1.4	Less than 12.5.....	5.0	7.1	1.4
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	27.1	25.9	29.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.7	2.7	...
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	...	1.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	3.3	1.8	5.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.9	1.8	7.2	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.2	7.1	7.2	Not computed.....	0.6	0.9	...
32.5 or more.....	11.0	13.4	7.2	Income not reported.....	12.7	14.3	10.2
Not computed.....	1.1	1.8	...				