

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

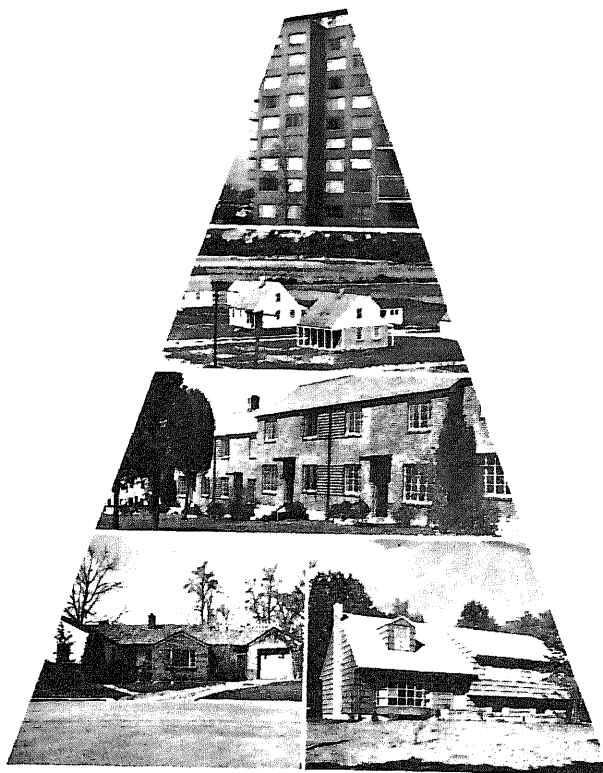
HC(S1)-98

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Albany, N.Y.

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
Y cold water..	451	76	37
Private bath..	126	14	1
Private toilet..	265	62	
Plumbed water..	330	25	
.....	1,332	108	
.....	476	46	
.....	181	8	
.....	312	37	
.....	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	165		
	32		

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

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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 Albany Housing Authority.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.





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## ALBANY, NEW YORK

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 Albany.

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.....	46,204	40,499	3,080
Owner occupied.....	17,288	16,747	541
Renter occupied.....	26,291	23,752	2,539
Vacant, available for rent...	1,665	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	960	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	4,906	3,872	1,034
Owner.....	604	520	84
Renter.....	4,302	3,352	950

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, 14 percent of those with white households and 37 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

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."

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,

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	0.6	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	12.2	12.2
\$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.....	604	520	84	4,302	3,352	950	259	249	10	941	869	72
ROOMS												
1 room.....	8	7	1	993	902	91	3	2	1	243	233	10
2 rooms.....	13	12	1	613	522	91	6	6	...	155	143	10
3 rooms.....	37	36	1	644	497	147	21	21	...	140	134	6
4 rooms.....	113	94	19	764	523	241	60	57	3	167	147	20
5 rooms.....	151	124	27	724	488	236	55	51	4	135	117	18
6 rooms.....	127	116	11	381	286	95	57	56	1	73	66	7
7 rooms.....	73	63	10	128	100	28	29	29	...	25	24	1
8 rooms or more.....	82	68	14	55	34	21	28	27	1	5	5	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	300	257	43	2,653	2,129	524	114	110	4	508	475	33
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	303	262	41	1,640	1,214	426	145	139	6	430	391	39
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	1	1	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	550	473	77	2,405	1,666	739	239	230	9	501	444	57
Flush toilet, shared.....	50	44	6	1,873	1,668	205	20	19	1	430	417	13
Other toilet facilities or none.....	4	3	1	24	18	6	...	...	...	10	8	2
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	273	226	47	1,191	770	421	108	101	7	183	160	23
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	69	60	9	1,892	1,708	184	29	27	2	427	416	11
No bathtub or shower.....	262	234	28	1,219	874	345	122	121	1	331	293	38
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	253	237	16	1,941	1,818	123	130	128	2	473	463	10
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	70	65	5	209	190	19	38	38	...	61	59	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	148	142	6	448	421	27	80	79	1	137	134	3
With piped water, no private toilet.....	35	30	5	1,276	1,199	77	12	11	1	273	268	5
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Deteriorating.....	153	132	21	1,266	892	374	55	53	2	310	280	30
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	48	42	6	251	165	86	17	16	1	51	43	8
With private toilet, no private bath.....	88	75	13	516	344	172	30	29	1	132	118	14
With piped water, no private toilet.....	17	15	2	499	383	116	8	8	...	127	119	8
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	198	151	47	1,095	642	453	74	68	6	158	126	32
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	131	105	26	626	347	279	43	41	2	55	43	12
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	67	46	21	469	295	174	31	27	4	103	83	20
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	176	164	12	2,184	1,831	303	116	111	5	653	615	38
2 persons.....	176	162	14	840	663	177	88	85	3	211	189	22
3 persons.....	102	84	18	383	264	119	37	36	1	53	45	8
4 persons.....	52	41	11	292	192	100	9	8	1	15	13	2
5 persons.....	32	28	4	218	138	80	8	8	...	5	3	2
6 persons.....	27	18	9	129	73	56	...	...	...	3	3	...
7 persons.....	14	10	4	99	61	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	8	6	2	69	38	31	1	1	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	17	7	10	88	42	46	...	...	...	1	1	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	491	438	53	2,324	1,845	479	246	237	9	663	607	56
0.76 to 1.00.....	68	55	13	1,477	1,215	262	11	10	1	268	252	16
1.01 to 1.50.....	29	20	9	292	167	125	1	1	...	3	3	...
1.51 or more.....	16	7	9	209	125	84	1	1	...	7	7	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	452	376	76	4,015	3,113	902	167	159	8	797	740	57
1.....	141	133	8	273	228	45	83	81	2	139	126	13
2 or more.....	11	11	...	14	11	3	9	9	...	5	3	2
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	540	472	68	4,066	3,204	862	235	227	8	886	828	58
1 or more.....	64	48	16	236	148	88	24	22	2	55	41	14

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	394	328	66	1,974	1,373	601	129	125	4	249	224	25
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	171	156	15	751	596	155	86	23	3	124	166	18
3 persons.....	86	71	15	356	247	109	22	27	1	45	40	5
4 persons.....	45	37	8	229	191	38	7	7	...	13	11	2
5 persons.....	31	26	5	206	131	75	7	7	...	4	4	...
6 persons.....	24	16	8	130	72	58	...	...	...	2	2	...
7 persons.....	14	10	4	93	61	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	23	12	11	149	75	74	1	1	...	1	1	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	212	195	17	747	605	142	110	109	1	211	192	19
1 minor.....	66	51	15	364	251	113	15	12	3	28	22	6
2 minors.....	39	33	6	277	176	101	2	2	...	4	4	...
3 minors.....	30	21	9	213	139	74	1	1	...	4	4	...
4 minors.....	19	14	5	136	77	59	1	1	...	2	2	...
5 minors.....	9	5	4	98	59	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	19	9	10	139	66	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	283	238	45	1,386	989	397	80	78	2	156	138	18
Other.....	40	35	5	132	96	36	14	14	...	24	23	1
Female.....	71	55	16	456	288	168	35	33	2	69	63	6
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	27	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	87	58	29	1,040	615	425	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	177	144	33	658	515	143	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	129	125	4	249	224	25	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	1,974	1,373	601	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,926	1,331	595	Rent paid: Number.....	1,926	1,331	595
No cash rent.....	48	42	6	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	11.1	11.7	9.6
Rent paid: Number.....	1,926	1,331	595	\$20 to \$24.....	13.8	16.3	7.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	19.5	19.4	20.0
Less than \$25.....	1.7	1.8	1.2	\$30 to \$34.....	11.7	10.8	14.0
\$25 to \$29.....	1.7	2.2	0.4	\$35 to \$39.....	10.0	6.8	18.4
\$30 to \$34.....	5.5	6.8	2.0	\$40 to \$44.....	7.7	7.4	8.4
\$35 to \$39.....	5.7	6.2	4.4	\$45 to \$49.....	5.3	5.2	5.6
\$40 to \$44.....	11.0	12.3	7.6	\$50 to \$59.....	10.0	10.8	8.0
\$45 to \$49.....	11.5	12.0	10.4	\$60 to \$74.....	6.6	8.3	2.0
\$50 to \$54.....	14.1	13.5	15.6	\$75 or more.....	1.2	1.8	...
\$55 to \$59.....	9.4	8.0	13.2	Not reported.....	3.0	1.5	6.8
\$60 to \$74.....	21.2	19.7	25.2	Median.....dollars..	31	30	33
\$75 or more.....	4.5	4.3	5.2				
Not reported.....	13.7	13.2	14.8				
Median.....dollars..	52	52	55				

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.....	33.0	33.8	30.8
Number.....	1,926	1,331	595	Less than \$1,000.....	0.4	...	1.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.9	0.9	2.8
Less than \$1,000.....	6.5	5.5	9.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.2	2.5	1.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.2	3.7	7.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.3	2.1	2.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6.7	7.1	5.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.1	3.4	2.4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	6.9	7.1	6.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.8	3.4	4.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.3	2.3	3.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	1.8	2.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.8	2.0	10.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.3	4.6	3.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.8	8.6	5.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.5	2.3	1.6
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	10.3	9.5	12.4	\$6,000 or more.....	6.1	7.7	2.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	10.3	11.7	6.2	Not reported.....	4.9	4.6	5.6
\$6,000 or more.....	14.6	16.6	9.2	5 persons or more.....	28.2	23.7	42.4
Not reported.....	15.0	13.9	18.0	Less than \$1,000.....	1.7	0.9	3.6
2 persons.....	28.2	42.5	26.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.5	0.9	3.2
Less than \$1,000.....	4.5	4.6	4.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.1	0.6	2.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.8	1.8	1.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.3	1.2	1.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.3	4.0	1.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.0	0.6	2.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.2	3.7	2.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.7	1.8	4.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.2	4.3	4.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.1	3.4	2.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.3	2.2	1.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.0	2.5	8.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.8	3.4	1.2	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.1	3.4	2.4
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.0	2.5	0.8	\$6,000 or more.....	6.0	5.9	6.4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.8	5.5	2.8	Not reported.....	3.3	2.5	5.6
\$6,000 or more.....	2.5	3.1	0.8	Median income:			
Not reported.....	6.8	6.2	6.8	All families.....dollars..	3,530	3,990	3,180
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,700	4,110	3,150

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.....	24.9	24.9	24.8
Number.....	1,926	1,331	595	Less than 12.5.....	1.4	1.9	0.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.9	8.9	5.2
Less than 12.5.....	21.9	25.9	11.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.1	7.4	10.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	18.1	18.2	18.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.1	3.1	6.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	13.3	13.2	13.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.0	0.9	1.2
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.7	5.8	8.2	32.5 or more.....	0.8	0.9	0.4
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.5	4.6	4.0	Not computed.....	1.6	1.9	0.8
32.5 or more.....	15.2	12.6	22.0	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	10.3	9.5	12.4
Not computed.....	20.3	19.7	22.0	Less than 12.5.....	1.4	1.2	2.0
Less than \$1,500.....	11.3	9.2	16.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.6	3.7	6.8
Less than 12.5.....	0.4	0.3	0.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.0	3.1	2.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.6	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	0.3	...	Not computed.....	0.7	0.9	...
32.5 or more.....	8.8	6.5	14.8	\$5,000 or more.....	24.9	28.3	16.0
Not computed.....	1.5	1.5	1.6	Less than 12.5.....	13.4	22.2	8.4
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	13.6	14.2	12.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.5	5.2	6.0
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	0.3	0.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.2	0.3	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.5	1.8	0.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.2	2.7	1.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.9	3.1	2.4	Not computed.....	0.6	0.6	1.2
32.5 or more.....	5.7	5.2	6.8	Income not reported.....	15.0	13.9	18.0
Not computed.....	0.8	0.9	0.4				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-99

Revised

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Buffalo, N.Y.

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



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

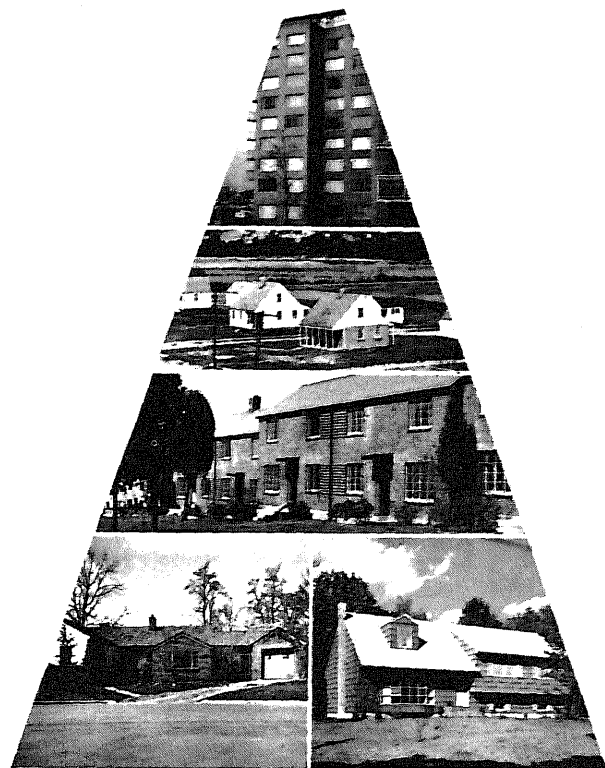
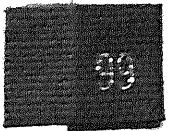
**Luther H. Hodges, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	97
y cold water..	451	76	3
private bath..	126	14	1
private toilet..	265	62	
pipled 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 Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.



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## BUFFALO, NEW YORK

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 Buffalo.

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.....	177,224	149,369	19,717
Owner occupied.....	74,845	69,835	5,010
Renter occupied.....	94,241	79,534	14,707
Vacant, available for rent...	4,618	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	3,520	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	15,023	12,405	2,618
Owner.....	2,010	1,782	228
Renter.....	13,013	10,623	2,390

As indicated in table A, approximately 9 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 13 percent of those with white households and 16 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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## 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	0.5	0.7	0.7
5 or 95.....	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
10 or 90.....	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
25 or 75.....	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
50.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

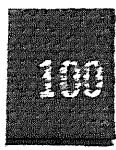


Table 1.--HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	2,010	1,782	228	13,013	10,623	2,390	780	759	21	2,780	2,634	146
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	42	39	3	4,847	4,379	468	16	16	...	1,302	1,264	38
2 rooms.....	93	90	3	1,320	1,111	209	58	57	1	364	346	18
3 rooms.....	171	162	9	1,489	1,180	309	90	88	2	365	343	22
4 rooms.....	425	398	27	2,616	2,131	485	190	189	1	465	439	26
5 rooms.....	406	361	45	1,321	906	415	157	154	3	154	127	27
6 rooms.....	465	382	83	954	614	340	140	130	10	83	76	7
7 rooms.....	210	182	28	324	213	111	68	65	3	34	28	6
8 rooms or more.....	198	168	30	142	89	53	61	60	1	13	11	2
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	1,621	1,408	213	11,261	9,042	2,219	582	563	19	2,208	2,082	126
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	386	371	15	1,741	1,573	168	198	196	2	570	551	19
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	3	3	...	10	7	3	...	...	...	2	1	1
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	1,600	1,408	192	6,142	4,564	1,578	593	576	17	1,042	953	89
Flush toilet, shared.....	394	361	33	6,762	6,006	756	182	178	4	1,711	1,660	51
Other toilet facilities or none.....	16	13	3	109	53	56	5	5	...	27	21	6
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	989	810	179	3,697	2,321	1,376	298	282	16	408	338	70
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	512	472	40	6,796	6,030	766	228	225	3	1,670	1,618	52
No bathtub or shower.....	509	500	9	2,520	2,272	248	254	252	2	702	678	24
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	808	778	30	6,087	5,759	328	393	391	2	1,508	1,482	26
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	74	69	5	128	115	13	38	38	...	35	34	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	435	429	6	1,538	1,489	49	214	214	...	384	378	6
With piped water, no private toilet.....	297	278	19	4,413	4,148	265	141	139	2	1,088	1,069	19
Lacking piped water in structure.....	2	2	...	8	7	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Deteriorating.....	284	262	22	2,298	1,889	409	124	122	2	632	592	40
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	37	33	4	61	47	14	16	16	...	21	19	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	159	155	4	648	571	77	71	71	...	187	179	8
With piped water, no private toilet.....	87	73	14	1,588	1,270	318	37	35	2	424	394	30
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	918	742	176	4,628	2,975	1,653	263	246	17	640	560	80
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	852	683	169	3,424	2,097	1,327	233	217	16	340	275	65
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	66	59	7	1,204	878	326	30	29	1	300	285	15
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	578	557	21	7,253	6,435	818	347	343	4	2,202	2,110	92
2 persons.....	560	525	35	2,219	1,744	475	278	274	4	460	429	31
3 persons.....	271	232	39	1,166	856	310	86	82	4	70	61	9
4 persons.....	210	174	36	937	691	246	30	27	3	24	15	9
5 persons.....	144	123	21	596	434	162	19	16	3	20	17	3
6 persons.....	101	80	21	365	233	132	8	6	2	3	2	1
7 persons.....	56	36	20	216	120	96	9	8	1	...	...	...
8 persons.....	38	22	16	130	59	71	2	2	...	1	...	1
9 persons or more.....	52	33	19	131	51	80	1	1	...	...	...	...
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	1,540	1,412	128	5,617	4,534	1,083	720	705	15	1,397	1,302	95
0.76 to 1.00.....	301	261	40	6,259	5,368	891	51	48	3	1,343	1,297	46
1.01 to 1.50.....	134	90	44	742	479	263	6	4	2	8	5	3
1.51 or more.....	35	19	16	395	242	153	3	2	1	32	30	2
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	1,618	1,417	201	12,407	10,089	2,318	522	512	10	2,487	2,353	134
1.....	362	337	25	583	516	67	239	230	9	282	270	12
2 or more.....	30	28	2	23	18	5	19	17	2	11	11	...
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	1,870	1,689	181	12,426	10,300	2,126	730	717	13	2,693	2,569	124
1 or more.....	140	93	47	587	323	264	50	42	8	87	65	22



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.....	1,375	1,180	195	5,358	3,938	1,420	406	391	15	503	467	36
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	566	522	44	1,962	1,548	414	273	269	4	406	383	23
3 persons.....	248	214	34	1,105	836	269	81	76	5	59	55	4
4 persons.....	193	164	29	894	675	219	23	21	2	17	13	4
5 persons.....	129	112	17	582	424	158	12	10	2	17	14	3
6 persons.....	100	82	18	355	229	126	7	5	2	3	2	1
7 persons.....	55	34	21	213	124	89	8	8	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	84	52	32	247	102	145	2	2	...	1	...	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	715	656	59	1,912	1,551	361	358	351	7	451	428	23
1 minor.....	193	167	26	1,122	853	269	33	28	5	30	24	6
2 minors.....	153	127	26	925	686	239	5	3	2	10	7	3
3 minors.....	125	109	16	592	412	180	7	7	...	8	5	3
4 minors.....	84	63	21	361	226	135	3	2	1	4	3	1
5 minors.....	42	23	19	213	120	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	63	35	28	233	90	143	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	987	838	149	3,986	3,092	894	245	233	12	337	315	22
Other.....	129	120	9	336	253	83	54	52	2	52	48	4
Female.....	259	222	37	1,036	593	443	107	106	1	114	104	10
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	2	1	1	63	38	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	365	277	88	3,131	2,114	1,017	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	602	511	91	1,661	1,319	342	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	406	391	15	503	467	36	...	...	...	...	...	...



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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	5,358	3,938	1,420	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	5,237	3,828	1,409	Rent paid: Number.....	5,237	3,828	1,409
No cash rent.....	121	110	11	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	15.2	19.7	3.0
Rent paid: Number.....	5,237	3,828	1,409	\$25 to \$29.....	9.9	11.7	5.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	11.0	14.0	3.0
Less than \$30.....	2.1	2.6	0.6	\$35 to \$39.....	11.6	12.9	7.8
\$30 to \$34.....	3.5	4.4	0.9	\$40 to \$44.....	8.9	8.0	11.5
\$35 to \$39.....	8.9	11.4	2.1	\$45 to \$49.....	6.5	6.0	7.8
\$40 to \$44.....	9.6	11.4	4.5	\$50 to \$54.....	9.2	7.8	13.0
\$45 to \$49.....	8.4	10.1	3.9	\$55 to \$59.....	4.9	3.1	10.0
\$50 to \$59.....	19.5	22.8	10.6	\$60 to \$74.....	17.0	11.9	30.7
\$60 to \$69.....	15.5	14.2	19.0	\$75 or more.....	4.8	3.9	7.2
\$70 to \$79.....	12.5	9.6	20.5	Not reported.....	1.0	1.0	0.9
\$80 to \$99.....	12.2	7.3	25.6	Median.....dollars..	41	36	54
\$100 or more.....	1.3	1.0	2.1				
Not reported.....	6.5	5.2	10.2				
Median.....dollars..	57	53	71				

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.....	34.8	35.5	32.8
Number.....	5,237	3,828	1,409	Less than \$1,000.....	2.4	2.1	3.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.1	1.8	3.0
Less than \$1,000.....	7.3	6.7	8.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.4	0.5	3.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.1	7.0	7.5	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.1	2.1	2.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.5	3.4	7.5	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.0	2.3	0.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.8	4.7	8.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.5	2.3	3.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.9	5.7	6.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.9	3.1	2.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.6	7.2	8.4	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.2	5.2	5.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.0	6.7	7.8	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.0	6.0	2.4
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	14.2	14.8	12.7	\$6,000 or more.....	7.1	8.8	2.4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	14.3	16.1	9.7	Not reported.....	2.1	1.3	4.2
\$6,000 or more.....	13.2	21.5	9.4	5 persons or more.....	27.2	23.3	38.0
Not reported.....	8.1	6.2	13.3	Less than \$1,000.....	1.8	1.6	2.4
2 persons.....	38.0	41.2	29.2	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.8	0.5	1.5
Less than \$1,000.....	3.1	3.1	3.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.9	0.5	1.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.2	4.7	3.0	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.7	0.8	4.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.2	2.3	1.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.8	1.0	3.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.0	1.8	2.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.0	1.8	2.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.1	2.3	1.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.3	0.5	3.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.1	3.1	3.0	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.8	3.4	5.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.8	3.1	1.8	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.0	5.4	3.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.2	6.2	2.4	\$6,000 or more.....	6.1	6.5	5.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.3	4.7	3.3	Not reported.....	2.0	1.3	3.9
\$6,000 or more.....	5.0	6.2	1.8	Median income:			
Not reported.....	4.0	3.6	5.1	All families.....dollars..	4,050	4,370	3,280
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,180	4,560	3,180

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	14.2	14.8	12.6
Number.....	5,237	3,828	1,409	Less than 12.5.....	4.3	5.7	0.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.8	4.2	2.7
Less than 12.5.....	27.1	33.5	10.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.3	2.6	5.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	17.2	19.2	11.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.6	1.3	2.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	11.3	10.1	14.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	...	1.2
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.7	6.2	8.1	32.5 or more.....	0.4	0.5	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.0	4.9	5.1	Not computed.....	0.5	0.5	0.3
32.5 or more.....	19.7	15.8	30.4	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	14.4	16.0	9.6
Not computed.....	13.0	10.3	20.2	Less than 12.5.....	6.5	8.0	2.4
Less than \$2,000.....	18.9	17.1	23.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.5	6.0	4.2
Less than 12.5.....	0.5	0.5	0.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.7	1.6	2.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.2	0.3	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	...	0.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	32.5 or more.....	0.1	...	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	0.5	0.6	Not computed.....	0.4	0.5	...
32.5 or more.....	0.8	1.0	...	\$6,000 or more.....	18.2	21.5	9.3
Not computed.....	14.1	12.7	18.1	Less than 12.5.....	14.6	17.9	5.7
\$2,000 to 2,999.....	2.5	1.8	4.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.6	2.6	2.7
Less than 12.5.....	11.6	10.4	15.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.3	0.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.5	0.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.6	1.8	0.9	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 27.4.....	2.3	2.9	0.9	Not computed.....	0.6	0.8	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.0	2.3	1.2	Income not reported.....	8.1	6.2	13.3
32.5 or more.....	4.7	2.6	10.3				
Not computed.....	0.5	0.3	1.2				
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	14.6	14.0	16.3				
Less than 12.5.....	1.1	1.3	0.6				
12.5 to 17.4.....	4.6	5.7	1.5				
17.5 to 22.4.....	4.0	3.6	5.1				
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.1	1.6	3.6				
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.9	1.6	2.7				
32.5 or more.....	0.5	...	1.8				
Not computed.....	0.4	0.3	0.9				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-100

Revised

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Freeport, N.Y.

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
Hot water..	451	76	3
Private bath..	126	14	1
Private toilet..	265	62	1
Hot piped water..	330	25	
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	
Hot water..	476	46	
Private bath..	181	8	
Private toilet..	312	37	
Hot water..	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	167		
	13		

100

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

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

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

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

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

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961



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## FREEPORT, NEW YORK

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 village of Freeport.

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.....	10,801	9,711	533
Owner occupied.....	7,152	6,947	205
Renter occupied.....	3,092	2,764	328
Vacant, available for rent...	166	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	391	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	451	327	124
Owner.....	57	49	8
Renter.....	394	278	116

As indicated in table A, approximately 4 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 35 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.....	57	49	8	394	278	116	20	20	...	89	80	9
ROOMS												
1 room.....	3	1	2	160	143	17	...	...	...	46	45	1
2 rooms.....	...	...	...	47	37	10	...	...	...	13	13	...
3 rooms.....	4	4	...	73	46	27	2	2	...	15	11	4
4 rooms.....	11	10	1	63	22	41	7	7	...	10	6	4
5 rooms.....	8	8	...	23	14	9	2	2	...	1	1	...
6 rooms.....	14	10	4	12	9	3	5	5	...	...	...	...
7 rooms.....	9	9	...	4	3	1	2	2	...	2	2	...
8 rooms or more.....	2	7	1	6	4	2	2	2	...	2	2	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	45	38	7	363	258	105	15	15	...	79	71	8
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	11	10	1	31	20	11	4	4	...	10	9	1
Piped water outside structure.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	44	40	4	179	91	88	15	15	...	31	23	8
Flush toilet, shared.....	11	7	4	214	186	28	4	4	...	52	57	1
Other toilet facilities or none.....	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bath tub or shower, exclusive use.....	39	35	4	160	74	86	10	10	...	23	15	8
Bath tub or shower, shared.....	11	7	4	223	195	28	4	4	...	61	60	1
No bath tub or shower.....	7	7	...	11	9	2	6	6	...	5	5	...
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	16	14	2	132	121	11	7	7	...	40	39	1
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	5	5	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	4	4	...	10	10	...	4	4	...	5	5	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	7	5	2	118	108	10	3	3	...	34	33	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	4	3	1	27	73	14	2	2	...	25	25	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	1	1	...	9	8	1	1	1	...	3	3	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	3	2	1	72	59	13	1	1	...	21	21	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	37	32	5	175	84	91	11	11	...	24	16	8
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	31	27	4	137	61	76	8	8	...	19	12	7
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	6	5	1	38	23	15	3	3	...	5	4	1
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	11	10	1	194	167	27	6	6	...	68	64	4
2 persons.....	19	18	1	77	51	26	11	11	...	14	11	3
3 persons.....	8	7	1	42	21	21	...	...	...	2	1	1
4 persons.....	4	4	...	30	13	17	2	2	...	2	2	...
5 persons.....	5	4	1	23	14	9	1	1	...	1	1	...
6 persons.....	4	2	2	11	4	7	...	...	...	1	1	...
7 persons.....	2	2	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
8 persons.....	1	...	1	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	3	2	1	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	42	41	1	122	75	47	20	20	...	37	30	7
0.76 to 1.00.....	7	3	4	199	162	37	...	...	...	49	48	1
1.01 to 1.50.....	5	3	2	35	19	16	...	...	...	1	...	1
1.51 or more.....	3	2	1	38	22	16	...	...	...	2	2	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	42	36	6	370	262	108	9	9	...	78	71	7
1.....	15	13	2	23	15	8	11	11	...	16	8	2
2 or more.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	50	45	5	369	269	100	19	19	...	84	77	7
1 or more.....	7	4	3	25	9	16	1	1	...	5	3	2

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	44	37	7	186	106	80	13	13	...	18	14	4
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	19	18	1	74	50	24	10	10	...	12	10	2
3 persons.....	8	6	2	36	19	17	...	...	...	2	1	1
4 persons.....	4	3	1	29	12	17	...	...	...	1	1	...
5 persons.....	5	4	1	20	13	7	...	...	...	1	1	...
6 persons.....	2	2	...	12	4	8	...	...	...	2	1	1
7 persons.....	2	2	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	4	2	2	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	22	20	2	71	45	26	11	11	...	12	11	1
1 minor.....	9	7	2	47	26	21	1	1	...	4	2	2
2 minors.....	3	3	...	27	15	12	1	1	...	2	1	1
3 minors.....	2	2	...	19	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 minors.....	3	2	1	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	2	1	1	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	3	2	1	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	30	26	4	131	83	48	9	9	...	13	11	2
Other.....	2	1	1	9	6	3	...	...	...	2	1	1
Female.....	12	10	2	46	17	29	4	4	...	3	2	1
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	10	8	2	93	54	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	21	16	5	71	36	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	13	13	...	18	14	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.....	186	106	80	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	183	103	80	Rent paid: Number.....	183	103	80
No cash rent.....	3	3	...	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$30.....	6.8	4.0	10.2
Rent paid: Number.....	183	103	80	\$30 to \$34.....	8.3	5.4	11.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$35 to \$39.....	4.5	2.7	6.8
Less than \$40.....	3.8	2.7	5.1	\$40 to \$44.....	3.8	2.7	5.1
\$40 to \$49.....	6.0	4.0	8.5	\$45 to \$49.....	5.3	4.1	6.8
\$50 to \$59.....	12.0	10.8	13.5	\$50 to \$59.....	9.0	8.1	10.2
\$60 to \$69.....	14.3	14.9	13.5	\$60 to \$69.....	15.0	17.6	11.9
\$70 to \$79.....	12.8	13.5	11.9	\$70 to \$79.....	9.0	12.2	5.1
\$80 to \$89.....	9.0	9.5	8.5	\$80 to \$89.....	15.0	23.0	5.1
\$90 to \$99.....	12.8	17.6	6.8	\$100 or more.....	13.5	13.5	13.5
\$100 or more.....	18.8	18.9	18.6	Not reported.....	9.8	6.8	13.5
Not reported.....	10.5	8.1	13.6	Median.....dollars..	65	73	51
Median.....dollars..	77	80	72				

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

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text. 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.....	38.3	32.4	45.8
Number.....	183	103	80	Less than \$1,000.....	2.3	...	5.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.7	4.1	3.4
Less than \$1,000.....	9.2	6.8	13.6	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.5	...	3.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.0	8.1	3.4	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.3	2.7	1.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.5	4.0	5.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.8	...	1.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.3	9.4	6.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.7	2.7	5.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8.3	9.4	6.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.7	4.1	3.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.8	6.8	6.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6.8	5.4	8.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.0	6.8	5.1	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.0	4.1	1.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	15.0	10.2	20.3	\$6,000 or more.....	4.5	6.8	1.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6.0	9.5	1.7	Not reported.....	6.0	2.7	10.2
\$6,000 or more.....	12.0	14.9	8.5	5 persons or more.....	27.1	24.3	30.5
Not reported.....	17.3	13.5	22.0	Less than \$1,000.....	4.5	1.4	8.5
2 persons.....	34.6	43.3	23.7	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	...	...	...
Less than \$1,000.....	3.0	5.4	...	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	...	...	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.3	4.1	...	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.3	2.7	1.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.0	4.1	1.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.3	1.4	3.4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.7	4.1	3.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.3	4.0	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.3	8.1	1.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.8	...	1.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.8	...	1.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6.0	4.0	8.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.5	2.7	...	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.5	2.7	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.3	1.4	3.4	\$6,000 or more.....	4.5	4.0	5.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.5	2.7	...	Not reported.....	3.0	4.0	1.7
\$6,000 or more.....	3.0	4.1	1.7	Median income:			
Not reported.....	8.3	6.8	10.2	All families.....dollars..	3,330	3,400	3,250
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,750	...	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	15.0	16.2	13.6
Number.....	183	103	80	Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	0.8	...	1.7
Less than 12.5.....	18.3	19.4	16.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.5	1.4	1.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	12.0	19.4	15.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	1.4	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	11.3	12.2	10.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.3	2.7	1.7
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.5	8.1	...	32.5 or more.....	8.3	9.4	6.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	8.3	9.5	6.8	Not computed.....	1.5	1.4	1.7
32.5 or more.....	30.1	28.4	32.2	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	21.1	17.6	25.4
Not computed.....	125.5	123.0	128.8	Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...
Less than \$1,500.....	15.8	14.9	16.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.8	4.0	10.2
Less than 12.5.....	12.2	11.4	13.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.5	4.0	5.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.5	2.7	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	3.8	4.0	3.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	3.0	1.4	5.1
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.8	1.4	...	Not computed.....	1.5	1.4	1.7
32.5 or more.....	8.3	6.8	10.2	\$5,000 or more.....	18.0	24.3	10.2
Not computed.....	14.5	15.4	13.4	Less than 12.5.....	6.0	8.1	3.4
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	12.8	13.5	11.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.5	5.4	3.4
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.3	6.8	3.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.5	2.7	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	1.4	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.5	1.4	1.7	Not computed.....	0.8	1.4	...
32.5 or more.....	10.5	10.8	10.2	Income not reported.....	17.3	13.5	22.0
Not computed.....	...	...	...				

<sup>1</sup> Revised.



# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-101

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Syracuse, N.Y.

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

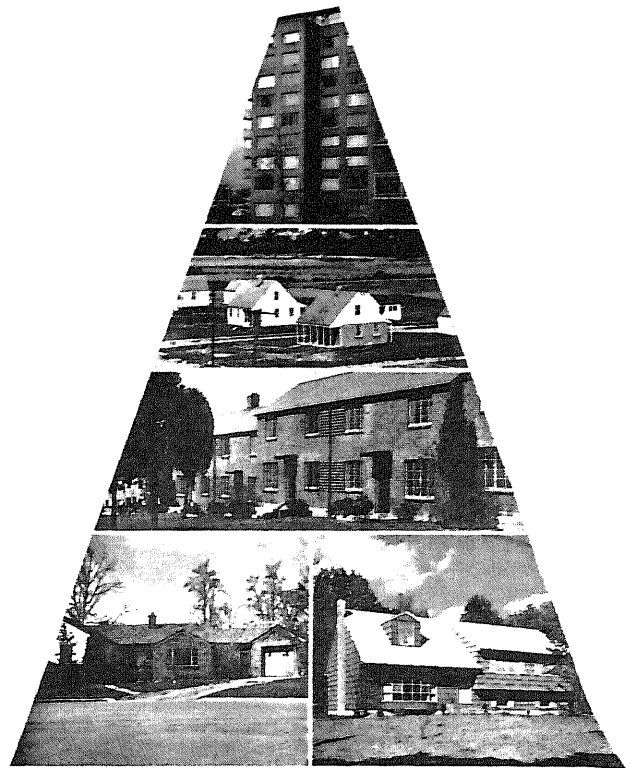
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	995
y cold water..	451	76	375
private bath..	126	14	112
private toilet..	265	62	203
pipled water..	330	25	305
ing.....	1,332	108	1,224
ld water..	476	46	430
te bath..	181	8	173
toilet..	312	37	275
water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	229		229
	168		168
	72		72





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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 Syracuse Housing Authority.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

POPULATION	
Volume	
I	Characteristics of the Population
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## SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

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 Syracuse.

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.....	70,447	64,774	3,056
Owner occupied.....	33,210	32,734	476
Renter occupied.....	34,620	32,040	2,580
Vacant, available for rent...	1,652	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	965	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	5,989	5,311	678
Owner.....	713	658	55
Renter.....	5,276	4,653	623

As indicated in table A, approximately 9 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 24 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 1.2 percent. This standard error of 1.2 percent is found in table C, on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for white families, and the column corresponding to a 1-percent characteristic for nonwhite families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	713	658	55	5,276	4,653	623	281	275	6	1,133	1,096	37
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	13	12	1	1,667	1,560	107	7	7	...	406	402	4
2 rooms.....	20	20	...	984	903	81	12	12	...	260	257	3
3 rooms.....	50	49	1	1,002	897	105	22	22	...	233	221	12
4 rooms.....	87	82	5	674	531	143	44	44	...	103	96	7
5 rooms.....	151	135	16	460	386	74	59	57	2	70	66	4
6 rooms.....	175	161	14	289	234	55	58	56	2	40	34	6
7 rooms.....	102	96	6	153	111	42	35	35	...	17	16	1
8 rooms or more.....	115	103	12	47	31	16	44	42	2	4	4	...
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	543	489	54	4,290	3,707	583	199	193	6	832	802	30
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	169	168	1	979	939	40	81	81	...	298	291	7
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	1	1	...	7	7	...	1	1	...	3	3	...
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	546	495	51	1,921	1,535	386	204	199	5	341	312	29
Flush toilet, shared.....	164	160	4	3,333	3,096	237	74	73	1	787	779	8
Other toilet facilities or none.....	3	3	...	22	22	...	3	3	...	5	5	...
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	387	338	49	1,371	1,013	358	122	118	4	181	155	26
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	202	197	5	3,422	3,182	240	91	90	1	797	789	8
No bathtub or shower.....	124	123	1	483	458	25	68	67	1	155	152	3
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	262	258	4	2,209	2,145	64	130	128	2	581	578	3
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	47	47	...	131	129	2	22	22	...	36	36	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	99	97	2	268	264	4	52	51	1	86	86	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	116	114	2	1,805	1,747	58	56	55	1	457	454	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Deteriorating.....	130	126	4	1,503	1,408	95	52	52	...	357	349	8
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	38	37	1	105	95	10	14	14	...	28	25	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	53	52	1	232	219	13	25	25	...	59	57	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	39	37	2	1,166	1,094	72	13	13	...	270	267	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	321	274	47	1,564	1,100	464	99	95	4	195	169	26
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	274	227	47	1,053	719	334	71	67	4	105	83	22
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	47	47	...	511	381	130	28	28	...	90	86	4
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	171	168	3	2,827	2,678	149	104	103	1	837	824	13
2 persons.....	200	193	7	1,064	923	141	105	104	1	221	207	14
3 persons.....	105	93	12	497	395	102	30	29	1	46	38	8
4 persons.....	82	74	8	324	258	66	19	17	2	15	14	1
5 persons.....	54	47	7	230	178	52	5	5	...	10	9	1
6 persons.....	41	35	6	142	103	39	7	7	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	23	21	2	87	56	31	8	7	1	3	3	...
8 persons.....	11	9	2	45	25	20	1	1	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	26	18	8	60	37	23	2	2	...	1	1	...
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	539	513	26	2,402	2,160	242	251	246	5	652	624	28
0.76 to 1.00.....	120	103	17	2,272	2,078	194	28	27	1	467	458	9
1.01 to 1.50.....	45	35	10	345	241	104	2	2	...	5	5	...
1.51 or more.....	9	7	2	257	174	83	...	...	...	9	9	...
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	545	497	48	4,966	4,366	600	178	176	2	980	950	30
1.....	148	142	6	288	268	20	91	88	3	142	135	7
2 or more.....	20	19	1	22	19	3	12	11	1	11	11	...
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	622	582	40	4,893	4,365	528	244	240	4	1,058	1,032	26
1 or more.....	91	76	15	383	288	95	37	35	2	75	64	11

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.....	503	456	47	2,187	1,761	426	156	152	4	234	218	16
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	194	184	10	910	780	130	94	93	1	179	168	11
3 persons.....	95	85	10	444	363	81	26	25	1	37	32	5
4 persons.....	75	70	5	305	242	63	16	15	1	7	7	...
5 persons.....	52	46	6	222	170	52	5	5	...	7	7	...
6 persons.....	38	32	6	128	93	35	10	9	1	...	...	...
7 persons.....	16	15	1	83	52	31	4	4	...	3	3	...
8 persons or more.....	33	24	9	95	61	34	1	1	...	1	1	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	236	224	12	876	777	119	126	123	3	204	191	13
1 minor.....	91	82	9	454	371	83	17	17	...	20	18	2
2 minors.....	61	55	6	327	297	70	6	5	1	7	6	1
3 minors.....	44	41	3	221	171	50	3	3	...	2	2	...
4 minors.....	31	24	7	136	103	33	2	2	...	1	1	...
5 minors.....	9	9	...	76	45	31	2	2	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	31	21	10	97	57	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	348	321	27	1,580	1,292	288	95	92	3	160	148	12
Other.....	43	39	4	138	111	27	18	18	...	18	18	...
Female.....	112	96	16	469	358	111	43	42	1	56	52	4
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	2	2	...	51	39	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	145	115	30	1,282	972	310	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	200	187	13	620	532	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	156	152	4	234	218	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.....	2,187	1,761	426	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	2,139	1,722	417	Rent paid: Number.....	2,139	1,722	417
No cash rent.....	48	39	9	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$30.....	7.5	8.4	2.7
Rent paid: Number.....	2,139	1,722	417	\$30 to \$34.....	4.8	5.5	1.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$35 to \$39.....	6.6	7.5	1.8
Less than \$40.....	3.5	4.1	0.9	\$40 to \$44.....	11.3	12.8	3.7
\$40 to \$44.....	5.8	6.4	2.7	\$45 to \$49.....	6.2	6.7	3.7
\$45 to \$49.....	4.8	5.2	2.7	\$50 to \$59.....	15.1	14.5	18.3
\$50 to \$54.....	8.1	9.0	3.7	\$60 to \$69.....	20.6	19.7	25.1
\$55 to \$59.....	5.3	5.5	4.1	\$70 to \$79.....	13.5	12.2	20.1
\$60 to \$69.....	20.8	22.3	13.2	\$80 to \$99.....	9.3	8.4	14.1
\$70 to \$79.....	18.2	17.4	22.4	\$100 or more.....	1.3	1.4	0.5
\$80 to \$89.....	11.7	10.7	16.9	Not reported.....	3.8	2.9	8.7
\$90 to \$99.....	3.9	3.2	7.8	Median.....dollars..	57	53	65
\$100 or more.....	4.4	4.1	5.9				
Not reported.....	13.4	12.2	19.6				
Median.....dollars..	67	66	75				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:							
Number.....	2,139	1,722	417	3 or 4 persons.....	37.6	38.0	35.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	2.2	2.0	3.2
Less than \$1,000.....	7.5	7.8	5.9	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.0	1.7	3.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.7	5.5	6.4	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.1	2.0	2.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6.4	6.7	5.0	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.7	1.5	3.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.1	4.6	7.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.3	1.5	0.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.2	5.5	3.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.5	3.8	1.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.9	9.0	8.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.5	2.3	3.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.6	5.2	7.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.1	4.3	2.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	13.7	13.9	12.3	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.2	5.8	2.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	11.2	11.9	7.8	\$6,000 or more.....	8.7	9.6	4.1
\$6,000 or more.....	15.9	17.4	8.2	Not reported.....	4.3	3.5	8.7
Not reported.....	14.9	12.4	27.4	5 persons or more.....	23.3	20.9	35.6
2 persons.....	39.1	41.1	28.8	Less than \$1,000.....	1.8	1.7	2.3
Less than \$1,000.....	3.5	4.1	0.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.8	0.9	0.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.9	2.9	2.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.6	0.6	0.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.7	4.0	1.8	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.0	0.9	1.4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.5	2.3	3.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.1	0.9	2.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.8	3.2	0.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.8	1.4	3.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.6	3.8	2.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.3	1.2	2.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.5	4.3	5.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.0	5.2	4.1	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.7	3.5	5.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.3	2.6	0.5	\$6,000 or more.....	2.9	2.9	2.7
\$6,000 or more.....	4.3	4.9	1.4	Not reported.....	3.7	2.6	9.6
Not reported.....	6.8	6.4	9.2	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	3,840	3,940	3,460
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,330	4,590	3,190

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:							
Number.....	2,139	1,722	417	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	14.4	14.2	15.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	0.7	0.9	...
Less than 12.5.....	17.0	19.2	6.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	0.7	0.6	1.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	12.3	13.3	7.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.3	4.6	2.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.8	14.8	14.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.7	3.5	4.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	7.4	7.2	8.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	3.4	3.5	3.2
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.4	7.8	5.0	32.5 or more.....	1.3	0.9	3.2
32.5 or more.....	19.4	17.7	28.3	Not computed.....	0.3	0.3	0.5
Not computed.....	21.7	20.0	30.6	\$4,000 to \$5,999.....	24.9	25.8	20.1
Less than \$1,500.....	13.2	13.3	12.3	Less than 12.5.....	4.7	5.2	1.8
Less than 12.5.....	0.8	0.9	0.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.8	8.7	2.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.3	7.8	11.0
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.6	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.9	1.7	2.7
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	0.6	0.5
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.5	32.5 or more.....	0.3	0.3	0.5
32.5 or more.....	8.3	7.8	10.5	Not computed.....	1.4	1.4	0.9
Not computed.....	3.2	3.7	0.9	\$6,000 or more.....	15.9	17.4	8.2
\$1,500 to \$2,999.....	16.7	16.8	16.5	Less than 12.5.....	10.8	12.2	3.7
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.9	4.1	3.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.3	0.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.2	1.4	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.8	2.0	0.9	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	3.1	3.5	0.9	Not computed.....	0.8	0.9	0.5
Not computed.....	9.7	8.7	14.2	Income not reported.....	14.9	12.5	27.4
	1.0	1.2	0.5				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-102

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Tuckahoe, N.Y.

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



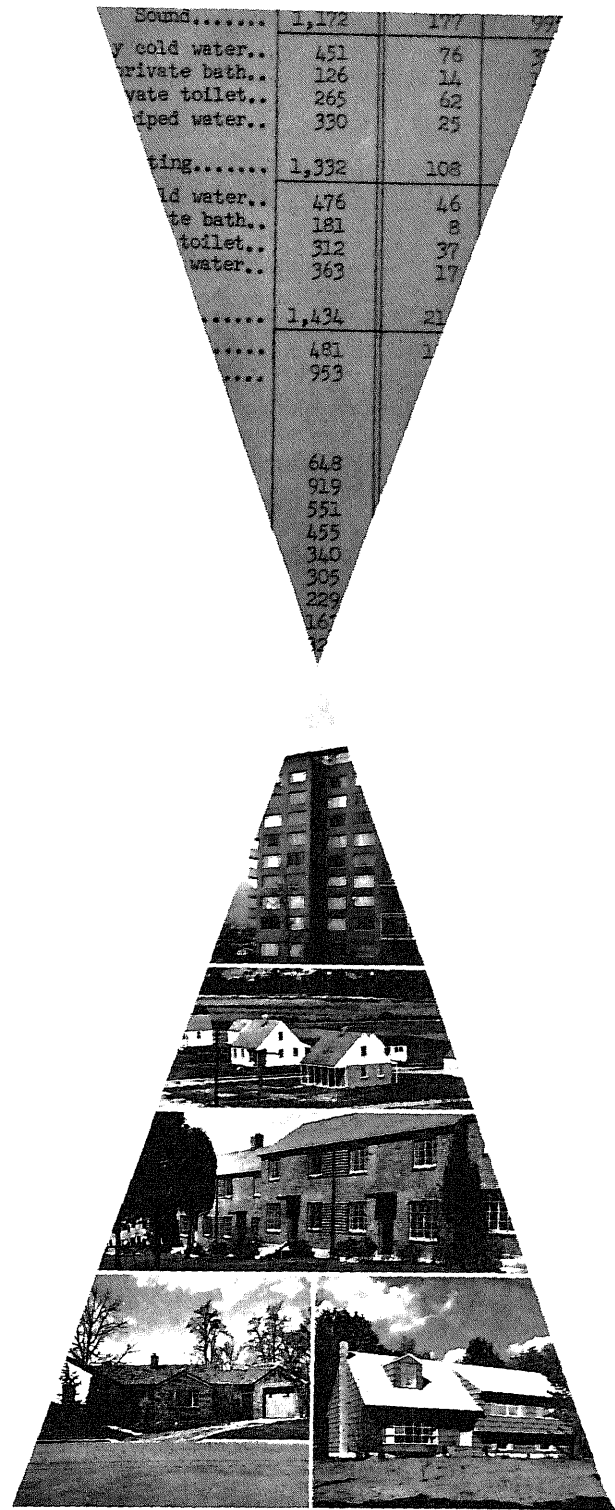
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## PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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June 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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II	Metropolitan Housing
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## TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK

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 village of Tuckahoe.

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.....	1,981	1,643	289
Owner occupied.....	853	812	41
Renter occupied.....	1,078	830	248
Vacant, available for rent...	15	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	35	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	239	119	120
Owner.....	12	11	1
Renter.....	227	108	119

As indicated in table A, approximately 12 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 13 percent of those with white households and 48 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### 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.....	12	11	1	227	108	119	6	6	...	45	32	13
ROOMS												
1 room.....	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
2 rooms.....	...	...	...	16	8	8	...	...	...	4	3	1
3 rooms.....	3	2	1	82	47	35	2	2	...	17	12	5
4 rooms.....	4	4	...	101	32	69	1	1	...	17	10	7
5 rooms.....	4	4	...	15	12	3	2	2	...	5	5	...
6 rooms.....	...	...	...	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 rooms.....	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	11	10	1	86	50	36	6	6	...	13	10	3
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	1	1	...	141	58	83	...	...	...	32	22	10
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	8	7	1	113	56	57	4	4	...	30	21	9
Flush toilet, shared.....	4	4	...	114	52	62	2	2	...	15	11	4
Other toilet facilities or none.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	5	5	...	51	26	25	2	2	...	10	8	2
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	4	3	1	60	34	26	2	2	...	12	10	2
No bathtub or shower.....	3	3	...	116	48	68	2	2	...	23	14	9
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	5	4	1	94	76	18	3	3	...	21	21	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	...	...	...	16	14	2	...	...	...	7	7	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	4	3	1	26	23	3	3	3	...	9	9	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	1	1	...	52	39	13	...	...	...	5	5	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	3	3	...	47	15	32	2	2	...	9	5	4
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	...	...	...	7	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	...	...	...	14	4	10	...	...	...	2	1	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	3	3	...	26	7	19	2	2	...	6	4	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	4	4	...	86	17	69	1	1	...	15	6	9
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	4	4	...	25	6	19	1	1	...	1	...	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	...	...	...	61	11	50	...	...	...	14	6	8
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	3	2	1	49	33	16	1	1	...	18	15	3
2 persons.....	5	5	...	68	31	37	5	5	...	19	15	4
3 persons.....	...	...	...	37	15	22	...	...	...	4	1	3
4 persons.....	2	2	...	31	19	12	...	...	...	3	1	2
5 persons.....	1	1	...	21	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	...	...	...	11	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	...	...	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
8 persons.....	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	8	7	1	131	66	65	6	6	...	38	29	9
0.76 to 1.00.....	3	3	...	45	24	21	...	...	...	5	3	2
1.01 to 1.50.....	...	...	...	37	15	22	...	...	...	1	...	1
1.51 or more.....	1	1	...	14	3	11	...	...	...	1	...	1
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	9	8	1	202	91	111	4	4	...	33	22	11
1.....	3	3	...	25	17	8	2	2	...	12	10	2
2 or more.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	12	11	1	215	106	109	6	6	...	45	32	13
1 or more.....	...	...	...	12	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	9	9	...	172	73	99	5	5	...	27	17	10
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	5	5	...	66	30	36	5	5	...	19	15	4
3 persons.....	...	...	...	34	14	20	...	...	...	4	1	3
4 persons.....	2	2	...	32	19	13	...	...	...	3	1	2
5 persons.....	1	1	...	20	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	...	...	...	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	1
7 persons.....	...	...	...	6	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...
8 persons or more.....	1	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	5	5	...	75	35	40	5	5	...	22	16	6
1 minor.....	...	...	...	39	15	24	...	...	...	2	1	1
2 minors.....	3	3	...	23	13	10	...	...	...	2	...	2
3 minors.....	...	...	...	16	5	11	...	...	...	1	...	1
4 minors.....	...	...	...	11	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	1	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	4	4	...	133	60	73	1	1	...	18	13	5
Other.....	2	2	...	11	5	6	1	1	...	2	...	2
Female.....	3	3	...	28	8	20	3	3	...	7	4	3
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	1	1	...	67	23	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	3	3	...	77	33	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	5	5	...	27	17	10	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	172	73	99	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	172	73	99	Rent paid: Number.....	172	73	99
No cash rent.....	...	...	...	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	1.9	1.6	2.1
Rent paid: Number.....	172	73	99	\$20 to \$24.....	5.7	4.8	6.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	19.0	6.5	27.1
Less than \$40.....	1.9	1.6	2.1	\$30 to \$34.....	13.9	21.0	9.4
\$40 to \$44.....	7.0	4.8	8.3	\$35 to \$39.....	15.2	21.0	11.5
\$45 to \$49.....	10.8	9.7	11.5	\$40 to \$44.....	8.2	6.5	9.4
\$50 to \$54.....	11.4	16.1	8.3	\$45 to \$49.....	5.7	3.2	7.3
\$55 to \$59.....	18.3	21.0	16.7	\$50 to \$59.....	10.1	12.9	8.3
\$60 to \$69.....	21.5	17.8	24.0	\$60 to \$74.....	5.1	3.2	6.2
\$70 to \$79.....	8.9	3.2	12.5	\$75 or more.....	3.8	6.5	2.1
\$80 or more.....	8.2	11.3	6.2	Not reported.....	11.4	12.9	10.4
Not reported.....	12.0	14.5	10.4	Median.....dollars..	36	37	35
Median.....dollars..	58	57	59				

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.....	37.3	43.5	33.3
Number.....	172	73	99	Less than \$1,500.....	3.8	1.6	5.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.3	...	2.1
Less than \$1,500.....	12.0	9.7	13.5	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.3	...	2.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.4	1.6	6.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.6	...	1.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.7	3.2	7.3	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.3	...	2.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.4	3.2	5.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	1.6	2.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.7	1.6	8.3	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	5.7	8.1	4.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.5	1.6	3.1	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.9	...	3.1
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	10.8	12.9	9.4	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6.3	12.9	2.1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	9.5	8.1	10.4	\$6,000 or more.....	9.5	12.9	7.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	15.2	21.0	11.5	Not reported.....	3.8	6.5	2.1
\$6,000 or more.....	20.9	27.4	16.7	5 persons or more.....	24.1	19.4	27.1
Not reported.....	8.9	9.7	8.3	Less than \$1,500.....	1.9	...	3.1
2 persons.....	38.6	37.1	39.6	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.6	...	1.0
Less than \$1,500.....	6.3	8.1	5.2	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	0.6	...	1.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.5	1.6	3.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.6	...	1.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.8	3.2	4.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.6	...	1.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.2	3.2	3.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	...	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.8	1.6	5.2	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.9	1.6	2.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.6	...	1.0	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	3.2	1.6	4.2
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.2	3.2	3.1	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.2	1.6	4.2
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.4	6.5	3.1	\$6,000 or more.....	8.2	11.3	6.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.7	6.5	5.2	Not reported.....	3.2	3.2	3.1
\$6,000 or more.....	3.2	3.2	3.1	Median income:			
Not reported.....	1.9	...	3.1	All families.....dollars..	4,500	5,150	4,111
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,750	...	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	22.8	22.5	22.9
Number.....	172	73	99	Less than 12.5.....	5.1	4.8	5.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	10.7	12.9	9.4
Less than 12.5.....	28.5	32.3	26.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.4	3.2	5.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	22.1	32.3	15.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.3	...	2.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	10.8	3.2	15.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.4	1.6	6.3	32.5 or more.....	1.3	1.6	1.1
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.1	4.8	5.2	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	17.1	11.3	20.8	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	15.2	21.0	11.5
Not computed.....	12.0	14.5	10.4	Less than 12.5.....	5.7	6.5	5.2
Less than \$1,500.....	12.0	9.7	13.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.0	12.9	3.1
Less than 12.5.....	1.3	...	2.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.9	...	3.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...	Not computed.....	0.6	1.6	...
32.5 or more.....	8.9	8.1	9.4	\$6,000 or more.....	20.9	27.4	16.7
Not computed.....	1.9	1.6	2.1	Less than 12.5.....	16.5	21.0	13.5
Less than \$1,500.....	12.0	9.7	13.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.8	4.8	3.1
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	1.6	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	4.4	...	7.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.2	1.6	4.2	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.1	4.8	5.2	Not computed.....	0.6	1.6	...
32.5 or more.....	7.0	1.6	10.4	Income not reported.....	8.9	9.7	8.3
Not computed.....	...	...	...				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-103

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Durham, N.C.

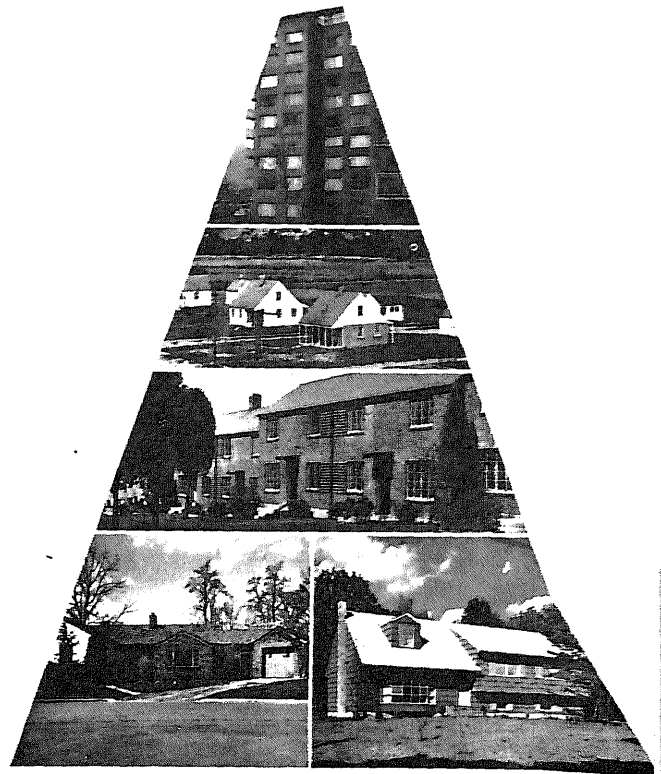
*Prepared under the supervision of*  
**WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY, Chief**  
Housing Division



**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.....	1,372	177
Hot water..	451	76
Private bath..	126	14
Private toilet..	265	62
Hot water..	330	25
Hot water..	1,332	108
Hot water..	476	46
Private bath..	181	8
Private toilet..	312	27
Hot water..	363	17
Hot water..	1,434	21
Hot water..	481	2
Hot water..	953	
Hot water..	648	
Hot water..	919	
Hot water..	551	
Hot water..	455	
Hot water..	340	
Hot water..	305	
Hot water..	229	
Hot water..	16	
Hot water..	3	





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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 Durham.

## 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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## DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

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 Durham.

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.....	23,250	14,684	7,437
Owner occupied.....	9,626	7,486	2,140
Renter occupied.....	12,495	7,198	5,297
Vacant, available for rent...	674	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	455	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,595	904	1,691
Owner.....	509	228	281
Renter.....	2,086	676	1,410

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, 9 percent of those with white households and 27 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	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.9
5 or 95.....	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.9
10 or 90.....	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.9
25 or 75.....	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0
50.....	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.0

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



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

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

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

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

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

Family income class interval (a)	Percentage (b)	Prorated percentage (c)	Cumulative percentage (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	12.2	12.2
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.3	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.2	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.....	509	228	281	2,086	676	1,410	189	101	88	364	176	188
ROOMS												
1 room.....	4	4	...	167	93	74	1	1	...	4	29	5
2 rooms.....	18	15	3	309	149	160	8	6	2	79	56	23
3 rooms.....	66	36	30	897	180	717	29	21	8	145	44	100
4 rooms.....	161	60	101	454	132	322	99	40	59	69	24	45
5 rooms.....	124	55	69	137	73	64	43	18	25	23	15	8
6 rooms.....	84	32	52	81	31	50	29	15	14	11	5	6
7 rooms.....	29	17	12	20	9	11	11	6	5	2	2	...
8 rooms or more.....	23	9	14	21	9	12	11	4	7	2	1	1
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	201	117	84	1,131	459	672	89	63	26	201	117	84
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	231	104	127	813	197	616	83	46	37	145	54	91
Piped water outside structure.....	7	...	7	25	6	19	2	...	2	4	3	1
No piped water.....	70	7	63	117	14	103	15	2	13	14	2	12
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	300	121	179	1,393	308	1,085	108	45	63	213	58	155
Flush toilet, shared.....	93	84	9	489	331	158	55	51	4	125	110	15
Other toilet facilities or none.....	116	23	93	204	37	167	26	9	17	26	8	18
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	219	87	132	1,283	269	1,014	72	29	43	189	47	142
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	90	82	8	479	343	136	54	49	5	131	117	14
No bathtub or shower.....	200	59	141	324	64	260	63	23	40	44	12	32
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	245	118	127	569	276	293	93	54	39	125	91	34
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	66	30	36	196	51	145	22	9	13	38	15	23
With private toilet, no private bath.....	37	16	21	39	15	24	17	8	9	7	4	3
With piped water, no private toilet.....	89	68	21	273	203	70	41	16	5	74	71	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	53	4	49	61	7	54	13	1	12	6	1	5
Deteriorating.....	131	74	57	486	207	279	57	38	19	98	53	45
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	39	23	16	192	57	135	13	8	5	30	12	18
With private toilet, no private bath.....	41	21	20	61	23	38	19	11	8	15	6	9
With piped water, no private toilet.....	36	28	8	178	119	59	22	18	4	42	32	10
Lacking piped water in structure.....	15	2	13	55	8	47	3	1	2	11	3	8
Dilapidated.....	133	36	97	1,031	193	838	39	9	30	141	32	109
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	84	25	59	690	144	546	24	8	16	88	17	71
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	49	11	38	341	49	292	15	1	14	53	15	38
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	105	66	39	567	259	308	57	40	17	184	112	72
2 persons.....	138	74	64	499	171	328	72	42	30	84	38	46
3 persons.....	93	36	57	302	95	207	43	10	23	46	15	31
4 persons.....	64	24	40	205	54	151	16	6	10	21	4	17
5 persons.....	36	15	21	165	44	121	7	2	5	14	4	10
6 persons.....	20	5	15	119	28	91	...	...	...	7	2	5
7 persons.....	16	3	13	78	11	67	1	1	...	1	...	1
8 persons.....	14	3	11	59	6	53	1	...	1	2	1	1
9 persons or more.....	23	2	21	92	8	84	2	...	2	5	...	5
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	348	174	174	960	360	600	163	92	71	253	132	121
0.76 to 1.00.....	76	37	39	500	213	287	18	7	11	75	38	37
1.01 to 1.50.....	52	12	40	252	64	188	6	2	4	16	5	11
1.51 or more.....	33	5	28	374	39	335	2	...	2	20	1	19
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	385	164	221	1,930	605	1,325	117	62	55	300	141	159
1.....	113	56	57	147	67	80	69	38	31	61	33	28
2 or more.....	11	8	3	9	4	5	3	1	2	3	2	1
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	463	209	254	1,825	638	1,187	170	93	77	331	168	163
1 or more.....	46	19	27	261	38	223	19	8	11	33	8	25

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.....	383	152	231	1,388	400	988	119	54	65	167	62	105
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	142	73	69	456	167	289	71	39	32	93	42	51
3 persons.....	84	32	52	269	89	180	26	8	18	32	11	21
4 persons.....	55	26	29	191	53	138	12	4	8	17	3	14
5 persons.....	31	14	17	147	43	104	6	2	4	11	4	7
6 persons.....	19	6	13	109	25	84	...	...	...	6	1	5
7 persons.....	16	3	13	76	11	65	1	1	...	1	...	1
8 persons or more.....	36	4	32	140	12	128	3	...	3	7	1	6
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	179	97	82	451	176	275	90	51	39	112	50	62
1 minor.....	72	18	54	251	79	172	17	1	16	24	3	16
2 minors.....	47	16	31	214	55	159	7	...	7	15	3	12
3 minors.....	30	13	17	165	51	114	1	...	...	6	...	6
4 minors.....	14	3	11	99	18	81	2	...	1	5	...	5
5 minors.....	15	3	12	34	13	21	1	...	1	2	...	1
6 minors or more.....	26	2	24	124	8	116	1	...	1	3	...	3
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	270	107	163	836	294	542	72	33	39	87	40	47
Other.....	23	13	10	67	22	45	12	6	6	11	5	6
Female.....	90	32	58	485	84	401	35	15	20	69	17	52
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	24	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	74	30	44	754	200	554	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	189	67	122	443	143	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	119	54	65	167	62	105	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	1,388	400	988	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,363	385	978	Rent paid: Number.....	1,363	385	978
No cash rent.....	25	15	10	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	3.0	2.7	3.0
Rent paid: Number.....	1,363	385	978	\$20 to \$24.....	7.1	7.1	7.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	13.9	12.1	14.5
Less than \$25.....	0.8	1.3	0.7	\$30 to \$34.....	33.0	16.1	38.5
\$25 to \$29.....	1.2	0.9	1.4	\$35 to \$39.....	16.0	18.3	15.2
\$30 to \$34.....	4.5	2.7	5.1	\$40 to \$44.....	14.0	17.4	12.9
\$35 to \$39.....	6.4	2.2	7.8	\$45 to \$49.....	5.3	8.1	4.4
\$40 to \$44.....	14.6	3.5	16.5	\$50 to \$59.....	5.4	11.6	3.4
\$45 to \$49.....	16.1	12.5	17.2	\$60 to \$74.....	1.5	4.9	0.3
\$50 to \$54.....	16.5	16.5	16.5	\$75 or more.....	0.6	0.4	0.7
\$55 to \$59.....	10.2	9.4	10.5	Not reported.....	0.3	1.3	...
\$60 to \$69.....	15.2	24.6	12.2	Median.....dollars..	33	38	33
\$70 to \$79.....	3.4	7.6	2.0				
\$80 or more.....	3.1	7.6	1.7				
Not reported.....	7.9	6.3	8.4				
Median.....dollars..	50	56	49				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	30.8	36.2	29.1
Number.....	1,363	385	978	Less than \$1,000.....	3.8	3.1	4.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.6	2.2	4.1
Less than \$1,000.....	13.3	7.6	15.2	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.5	4.0	3.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	13.3	7.6	15.2	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.6	4.5	3.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	11.8	10.7	12.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.0	4.0	4.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	13.4	12.1	13.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.7	4.5	4.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.3	12.9	8.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.3	3.1	2.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	13.2	10.3	14.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.9	4.5	2.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.8	9.8	5.7	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.4	3.6	0.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.0	11.6	6.8	\$6,000 or more.....	0.3	1.3	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.2	5.8	2.4	Not reported.....	0.6	1.3	0.3
\$6,000 or more.....	2.5	8.0	0.7	5 persons or more.....	39.1	26.3	43.2
Not reported.....	5.2	3.6	5.7	Less than \$1,000.....	4.6	0.9	5.7
2 persons.....	30.1	37.5	27.7	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.2	0.4	5.4
Less than \$1,000.....	5.0	3.6	5.4	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.8	1.8	5.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.5	4.9	5.7	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.6	3.1	6.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.5	4.9	3.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.4	4.5	3.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.2	4.5	4.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.7	3.6	6.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.9	4.5	1.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.2	2.7	2.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.8	2.2	3.0	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.1	3.1	3.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.3	4.0	1.7	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.7	1.8	1.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.0	4.0	1.4	\$6,000 or more.....	1.4	3.6	0.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.1	0.4	...	Not reported.....	2.5	0.9	3.0
\$6,000 or more.....	0.8	3.1	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	2.1	1.3	2.4	All families.....dollars..	2,330	2,910	2,140
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,570	2,960	2,440

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.....	22.7	25.0	22.0
Number.....	1,363	385	978	Less than 12.5.....	0.1	0.4	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.0	0.9	1.0
Less than 12.5.....	8.3	13.0	6.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.2	2.7	6.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	12.4	14.3	11.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	8.3	9.8	7.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.9	12.9	15.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	3.3	5.4	2.7
22.5 to 27.4.....	12.7	16.5	11.5	32.5 or more.....	3.7	5.8	3.0
27.5 to 32.4.....	9.5	9.8	9.5	Not computed.....	1.0	...	1.4
32.5 or more.....	29.7	25.5	31.1	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	19.9	20.1	19.9
Not computed.....	12.5	8.0	13.8	Less than 12.5.....	0.6	1.3	0.3
Less than \$1,000.....	13.3	7.6	15.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.2	2.2	7.4
Less than 12.5.....	0.5	...	0.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	7.6	7.1	7.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.1	0.4	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.6	5.4	3.0
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	...	0.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	2.2	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	0.5	0.9	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	...	0.7	Not computed.....	1.0	0.9	1.0
32.5 or more.....	9.1	4.9	10.5	\$4,000 or more.....	13.7	25.4	9.8
Not computed.....	2.9	2.2	3.0	Less than 12.5.....	7.1	11.2	5.7
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	25.1	18.3	27.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.5	10.3	2.7
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.3	3.1	0.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	0.4	0.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	...	0.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	1.4	0.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.2	2.2	6.1	Not computed.....	0.8	0.9	0.7
32.5 or more.....	16.4	13.9	17.2	Income not reported.....	5.2	3.6	5.7
Not computed.....	1.6	0.4	2.0				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-104

Revised

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Wilmington, N.C.

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

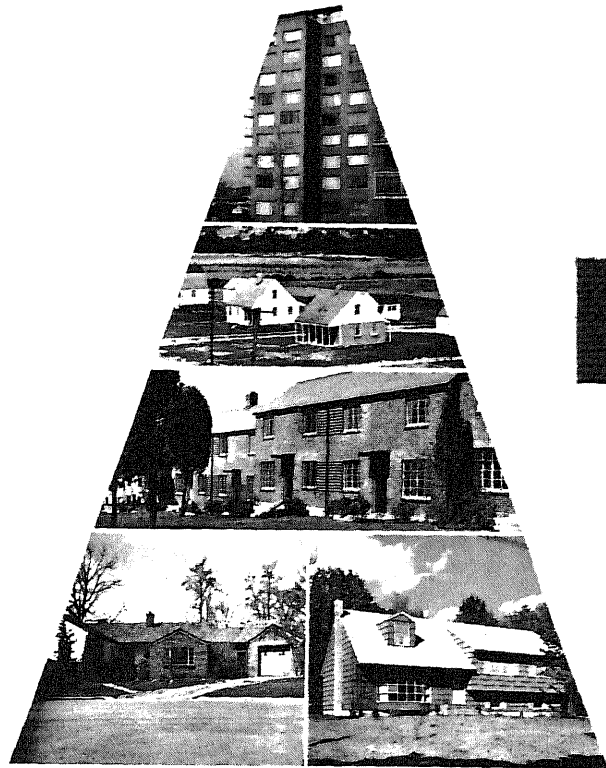
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	995
y cold water..	451	76	375
rivate bath..	126	14	112
vate 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





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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 Wilmington, North Carolina.

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

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

ALABAMA	GEORGIA--Con.	MICHIGAN	OHIO
1. Bessemer	39. Dublin	70. Mount Clemens	107. Cincinnati
2. Birmingham	40. East Point	71. Muskegon Heights	108. Lorain and vicinity
3. Decatur and vicinity	41. Lawrenceville	72. Saginaw	109. Steubenville area
4. Eufaula	42. Manchester		
5. Florence	43. Marietta		
6. Gadsden area	44. Muscogee County (part)		
7. Guntersville	45. Newnan		
8. Huntsville	46. Rome		
9. Montgomery	47. Savannah		
10. Sylacauga and vicinity	48. Valdosta and vicinity		
11. Tuscaloosa and vicinity			
			PENNSYLVANIA
			110. Meadville
			RHODE ISLAND
			111. Newport
			112. Woonsocket and vicinity
			TENNESSEE
			113. Dyersburg
			114. Gallatin
			115. Knoxville
			116. Lebanon
			117. Memphis
			118. Morristown
			119. Nashville and vicinity
			120. Newbern
			TEXAS
			121. Austin
			122. Borger
			123. Corpus Christi
			124. Dallas
			125. Denison
			126. El Paso
			127. Fort Worth
			128. Galveston
			129. Gladewater and vicinity
			130. Harlingen
			131. Houston
			132. Orange and vicinity
			133. San Antonio
			134. Wichita Falls
			VIRGINIA
			135. Newport News
			136. Richmond
			WASHINGTON
			137. Seattle
			WEST VIRGINIA
			138. Wheeling
			WISCONSIN
			139. Milwaukee



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# WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA

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 Wilmington.

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.....	14,158	8,651	4,460
Owner occupied.....	6,622	4,782	1,840
Renter occupied.....	6,489	3,869	2,620
Vacant, available for rent...	619	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	428	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,487	674	1,813
Owner.....	708	183	525
Renter.....	1,779	491	1,288

As indicated in table A, approximately 19 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 13 percent of those with white households and 49 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

Information on which to base tables 2, 3, and 4 was available only for occupants of those substandard housing units which were sample units in the 1960 Census. 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	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.9
5 or 95.....	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.9
10 or 90.....	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.9
25 or 75.....	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0
50.....	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

Family income class interval (a)	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.....	708	183	525	1,779	491	1,288	228	77	151	231	83	148
ROOMS												
1 room.....	8	1	7	143	95	48	3	1	2	30	23	7
2 rooms.....	8	5	3	159	74	85	5	3	2	23	15	8
3 rooms.....	66	12	54	362	85	277	24	6	18	44	15	29
4 rooms.....	168	35	133	482	74	408	52	10	42	58	6	52
5 rooms.....	224	64	160	401	101	300	66	28	38	44	16	28
6 rooms.....	146	38	108	193	45	148	49	14	35	23	6	17
7 rooms.....	43	11	32	37	9	28	11	4	7	7	2	5
8 rooms or more.....	45	17	28	22	8	14	18	11	7	2	...	2
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	163	73	90	384	268	116	45	28	17	47	38	9
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	543	109	434	1,387	218	1,169	183	49	134	180	43	137
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	2	1	1	8	5	3	...	...	...	4	2	2
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	671	159	512	1,417	282	1,135	211	64	147	176	47	129
Flush toilet, shared.....	34	23	11	344	204	140	16	13	3	50	34	16
Other toilet facilities or none.....	3	1	2	18	5	13	1	...	1	5	2	3
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	569	152	417	1,261	259	1,002	179	62	117	153	38	115
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	32	21	11	314	199	115	15	12	3	46	33	13
No bathtub or shower.....	107	10	97	204	33	171	34	3	31	32	12	20
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	122	46	76	275	159	116	40	21	19	39	25	14
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	91	31	60	144	55	89	26	11	15	21	10	11
With private toilet, no private bath.....	15	2	13	20	10	10	4	1	3	4	4	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	15	12	3	110	93	17	10	9	1	14	11	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	298	66	232	845	189	656	107	35	72	108	35	73
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	239	55	184	571	80	491	88	31	57	65	15	50
With private toilet, no private bath.....	48	2	46	85	8	77	14	...	14	13	1	12
With piped water, no private toilet.....	10	9	1	186	99	87	5	4	1	30	19	11
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	288	71	217	659	143	516	81	21	60	84	23	61
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	135	52	83	123	85	98	33	16	17	16	10	6
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	153	19	134	476	58	418	48	5	43	68	13	55
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	139	32	107	425	171	254	58	20	38	99	46	53
2 persons.....	198	57	141	403	96	307	91	34	57	68	22	46
3 persons.....	119	37	82	285	75	210	41	13	28	25	5	23
4 persons.....	87	21	66	191	50	141	23	4	19	14	4	10
5 persons.....	59	17	42	151	39	112	7	3	4	12	3	9
6 persons.....	34	11	23	121	29	92	3	1	2	2	1	1
7 persons.....	30	6	24	80	16	64	3	1	2	1	1	...
8 persons.....	17	1	16	53	8	45	...	...	...	1	...	1
9 persons or more.....	25	1	24	70	7	63	2	1	1	9	1	8
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	482	135	347	906	216	690	197	71	126	157	45	112
0.76 to 1.00.....	122	29	93	423	177	246	24	3	21	52	35	17
1.01 to 1.50.....	68	17	51	245	72	173	6	3	3	14	3	11
1.51 or more.....	36	2	34	205	26	179	1	...	1	8	...	8
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	587	129	458	1,655	461	1,194	157	39	118	187	65	122
1.....	112	48	64	117	29	88	65	33	32	43	18	25
2 or more.....	9	6	3	7	1	6	6	5	1	1	...	1
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	622	170	452	1,528	466	1,062	195	73	122	199	80	119
1 or more.....	86	13	73	251	25	226	33	4	29	32	3	29

Table 1.--HCJSING 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.....	525	145	380	1,239	309	930	147	53	94	116	36	80
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	195	56	139	367	88	279	83	30	53	65	22	43
3 persons.....	94	34	60	245	74	171	32	13	19	17	5	12
4 persons.....	78	20	58	178	51	127	19	4	15	12	4	8
5 persons.....	57	16	41	145	40	105	6	3	3	9	2	7
6 persons.....	33	12	21	113	29	84	2	1	1	2	1	1
7 persons.....	26	5	21	77	16	61	3	1	2	1	1	...
8 persons or more.....	42	2	40	114	11	103	2	1	1	10	1	9
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	209	78	131	362	93	269	100	44	56	73	25	48
1 minor.....	117	23	94	243	72	171	27	3	24	13	5	8
2 minors.....	71	20	51	196	55	141	15	4	11	13	4	9
3 minors.....	45	11	34	127	36	91	2	1	1	6	2	5
4 minors.....	28	9	19	118	29	89	1	...	1	2	...	2
5 minors.....	22	4	18	79	14	65	1	1	...	1	...	1
6 minors or more.....	33	...	33	114	10	104	1	...	1	8	1	7
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	323	104	219	754	232	522	78	33	45	61	26	35
Other.....	27	4	23	60	17	43	8	1	7	8	...	8
Female.....	175	37	138	425	60	365	61	19	42	47	10	27
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	3	2	1	20	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	133	24	109	681	160	521	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	242	66	176	422	104	318	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	147	53	94	116	36	80	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	1,239	309	930	CONTRACT RENT <sup>1</sup>			
Rent paid.....	1,208	298	910	Rent paid: Number.....	1,208	298	910
No cash rent.....	31	11	20	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT <sup>1</sup>				Less than \$20.....	7.6	4.2	8.7
Rent paid: Number.....	1,208	298	910	\$20 to \$24.....	15.9	14.4	16.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	21.0	16.5	22.5
Less than \$25.....	1.5	1.1	1.7	\$30 to \$34.....	20.6	17.0	21.8
\$25 to \$29.....	2.8	2.1	3.0	\$35 to \$39.....	19.0	20.7	18.5
\$30 to \$34.....	6.8	6.9	6.7	\$40 to \$44.....	9.9	14.4	8.4
\$35 to \$39.....	14.3	8.0	16.5	\$45 to \$49.....	2.6	3.2	2.4
\$40 to \$44.....	13.7	10.6	14.8	\$50 to \$59.....	2.6	8.5	0.7
\$45 to \$49.....	13.1	13.3	13.1	\$60 to \$74.....	0.3	...	0.3
\$50 to \$54.....	13.1	18.1	11.4	\$75 or more.....	...	...	...
\$55 to \$59.....	11.4	14.4	10.4	Not reported.....	0.5	1.1	0.3
\$60 to \$74.....	13.1	20.2	10.7	Median.....dollars..	31	34	30
\$75 or more.....	2.6	4.2	2.0				
Not reported.....	7.6	1.1	9.7				
Median.....dollars..	47	52	45				

<sup>1</sup> Class intervals 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)

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.....	31.5	37.2	29.5
Number.....	1,208	298	910	Less than \$1,000.....	4.0	1.1	5.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.5	4.8	3.0
Less than \$1,000.....	18.0	9.6	20.8	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.5	5.9	4.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14.4	14.4	14.4	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.0	3.7	4.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	12.5	10.6	13.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.7	6.9	2.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	12.5	11.7	12.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.4	3.7	3.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.5	11.7	10.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.2	1.6	1.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.1	10.1	8.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.7	5.9	3.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.2	5.2	3.7	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.9	1.6	0.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7.5	14.9	5.0	\$6,000 or more.....	1.5	2.1	1.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.5	6.9	2.4	Not reported.....	1.0	...	1.3
\$6,000 or more.....	2.9	2.7	3.0	5 persons or more.....	32.3	32.4	40.5
Not reported.....	4.9	1.6	6.0	Less than \$1,000.....	5.3	1.1	8.7
2 persons.....	30.2	30.3	30.2	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.1	4.3	6.7
Less than \$1,000.....	8.7	7.4	9.1	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.2	2.1	5.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.8	5.3	4.7	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	4.3	5.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.2	2.7	3.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.1	3.2	4.4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.2	3.7	3.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.9	2.7	1.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.7	1.6	3.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.4	2.7	2.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.7	3.7	3.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.1	7.4	1.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.6	1.6	0.3	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.9	3.7	1.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.6	1.6	0.3	\$6,000 or more.....	1.1	0.5	1.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.6	1.6	0.3	Not reported.....	2.2	0.5	2.7
\$6,000 or more.....	0.3	...	0.3	Median income:			
Not reported.....	1.8	1.1	2.0	All families.....dollars..	2,110	2,610	1,900
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,400	2,750	2,140

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.....	25.0	22.3	25.8
Number.....	1,208	298	910	Less than 12.5.....	0.1	0.5	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	0.8	...	1.5
Less than 12.5.....	9.7	11.7	9.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.8	2.1	4.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	11.4	16.5	9.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	6.5	9.1	5.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.4	20.2	12.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	3.5	3.7	3.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	12.7	15.4	11.2	32.5 or more.....	9.2	6.9	10.1
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.0	6.9	5.7	Not computed.....	1.0	...	1.3
32.5 or more.....	35.2	26.1	38.3	\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	25.8	27.6	22.5
Not computed.....	10.6	3.2	13.0	Less than 12.5.....	1.2	1.0	1.3
Less than \$1,000.....	18.0	9.6	20.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.0	6.9	7.1
Less than 12.5.....	1.3	1.1	1.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.5	12.8	7.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.2	4.8	4.0
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.2	1.6	1.0
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	...	1.0	32.5 or more.....	0.4	0.5	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...	Not computed.....	1.3	...	1.7
32.5 or more.....	13.5	6.9	15.8	\$4,000 or more.....	13.9	24.5	10.4
Not computed.....	2.4	1.6	2.6	Less than 12.5.....	7.0	9.1	6.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14.4	14.4	14.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.7	9.6	1.7
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.1	5.3	1.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.4	0.5	0.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	1.1	0.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.4	1.6	1.3	Not computed.....	0.8	...	1.0
32.5 or more.....	12.0	11.7	12.1	Income not reported.....	4.9	1.5	6.1
Not computed.....	0.3	...	0.3				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-105

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Wilson, N.C.

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
.....	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
.....	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

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

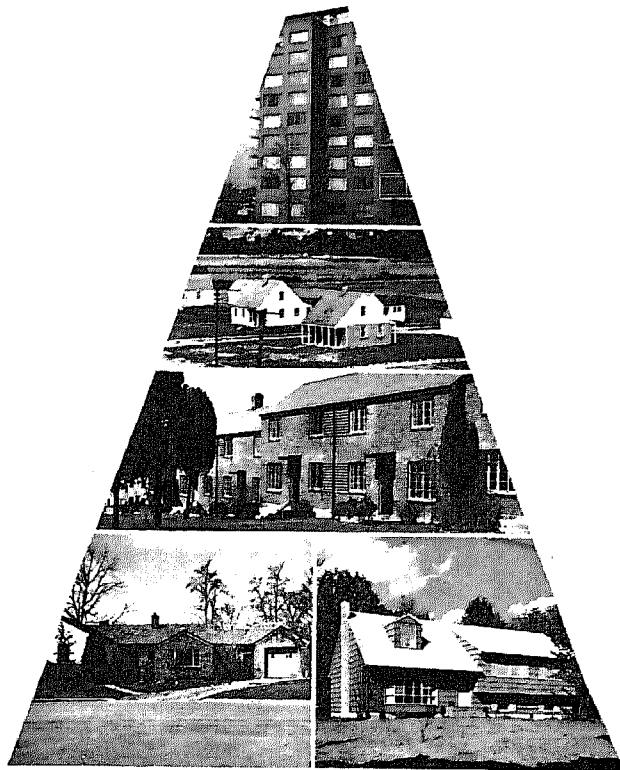
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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





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## PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

HOUSING	
Volume	
I	States and Small Areas
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## WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA

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 Wilson.

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.....	8,395	5,169	2,809
Owner occupied.....	3,623	2,974	649
Renter occupied.....	4,355	2,195	2,160
Vacant, available for rent...	248	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	169	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,394	468	1,926
Owner.....	334	93	241
Renter.....	2,060	375	1,685

As indicated in table A, approximately 30 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 17 percent of those with white households and 78 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	334	93	241	2,060	375	1,685	129	44	85	320	86	234
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	2	...	2	44	25	19	...	...	...	18	13	5
2 rooms.....	18	12	6	118	37	81	13	10	3	42	11	31
3 rooms.....	53	12	41	1,131	118	1,013	19	7	12	149	32	117
4 rooms.....	85	24	61	480	90	390	37	10	27	70	10	60
5 rooms.....	93	26	67	182	67	115	29	9	20	24	9	15
6 rooms.....	49	12	37	82	31	51	21	6	15	12	8	4
7 rooms.....	13	5	8	12	4	8	5	2	3	2	1	1
8 rooms or more.....	21	2	19	11	3	8	5	...	5	3	2	1
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	44	26	18	101	67	34	16	11	5	22	16	6
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	288	66	222	1,935	307	1,628	111	32	79	292	70	222
Piped water outside structure.....	1	...	1	18	...	18	1	...	1	4	...	4
No piped water.....	1	1	...	6	1	5	1	1	...	2	...	2
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	294	67	227	1,851	278	1,573	110	30	80	256	50	206
Flush toilet, shared.....	35	23	12	171	92	79	16	12	4	56	34	22
Other toilet facilities or none.....	5	3	2	38	5	33	3	2	1	8	2	6
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	121	47	74	542	199	343	45	18	27	64	38	26
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	29	21	8	108	84	24	14	12	2	34	30	4
No bathtub or shower.....	184	25	159	1,410	92	1,318	70	14	56	222	18	204
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	175	51	124	652	128	524	62	21	41	92	34	58
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	65	24	41	270	71	199	21	8	13	23	13	10
With private toilet, no private bath.....	90	12	78	331	21	310	33	6	27	52	6	46
With piped water, no private toilet.....	19	14	5	45	35	10	7	6	1	16	15	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	6	1	5	1	1	...	1	...	1
Deteriorating.....	133	37	96	1,079	187	892	57	20	37	171	43	128
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	43	16	27	234	102	132	20	7	13	34	22	12
With private toilet, no private bath.....	72	10	62	729	38	691	26	6	20	103	4	99
With piped water, no private toilet.....	17	11	6	102	47	55	10	7	3	31	17	14
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	...	1	14	...	14	1	...	1	3	...	3
Dilapidated.....	26	5	21	329	60	269	10	3	7	57	9	48
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	6	4	2	13	11	2	2	2	...	1	...	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	20	1	19	316	49	267	8	1	7	56	9	47
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	74	37	37	342	81	261	43	23	20	108	39	69
2 persons.....	95	25	70	465	82	383	45	14	31	99	24	75
3 persons.....	56	12	44	333	64	269	19	3	16	46	9	37
4 persons.....	36	11	25	255	44	211	7	3	4	28	5	23
5 persons.....	29	3	26	195	46	149	8	...	8	13	5	8
6 persons.....	17	3	14	170	26	144	3	...	2	7	1	6
7 persons.....	9	1	8	111	16	95	...	...	...	7	3	4
8 persons.....	5	...	5	83	8	75	1	...	...	6	...	6
9 persons or more.....	13	1	12	106	8	98	3	...	3	6	...	6
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	226	78	148	874	173	701	106	42	64	200	53	147
0.76 to 1.00.....	60	10	50	422	107	315	14	1	13	74	28	46
1.01 to 1.50.....	31	4	27	302	60	242	5	1	4	24	4	20
1.51 or more.....	17	1	16	462	35	427	4	...	4	22	1	21
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	257	76	181	1,862	333	1,529	88	35	53	253	68	185
1.....	70	15	55	194	40	154	40	9	31	64	16	48
2 or more.....	7	2	5	4	2	2	1	...	1	3	2	1
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	298	87	211	1,856	354	1,502	112	39	73	291	80	211
1 or more.....	36	6	30	204	21	183	17	5	12	29	6	23

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.....	241	53	188	1,628	284	1,344	74	19	55	198	43	155
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	88	24	64	439	80	359	39	13	26	99	24	75
3 persons.....	49	11	38	307	59	248	15	3	12	40	7	33
4 persons.....	34	11	23	238	43	195	7	3	4	21	3	18
5 persons.....	30	3	27	191	45	146	7	...	7	12	5	7
6 persons.....	14	2	12	162	27	135	2	...	2	7	1	6
7 persons.....	8	1	7	110	14	96	...	...	...	8	3	5
8 persons or more.....	18	1	17	181	16	165	4	...	4	11	...	11
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	101	31	70	437	91	346	46	17	29	108	27	81
1 minor.....	49	9	40	327	54	273	11	1	10	43	8	35
2 minors.....	37	7	30	222	51	171	9	1	8	15	3	12
3 minors.....	20	3	17	191	35	156	3	...	3	9	2	7
4 minors.....	13	1	12	168	26	142	2	...	2	12	2	10
5 minors.....	9	1	8	106	14	92	...	...	...	5	1	4
6 minors or more.....	12	1	11	177	13	164	3	...	3	6	...	6
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	163	37	126	990	221	769	40	11	29	99	25	74
Other.....	11	3	8	102	14	88	4	1	3	20	3	17
Female.....	67	13	54	536	49	487	30	7	23	79	15	64
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	11	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	48	14	34	831	153	678	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	119	20	99	588	85	503	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	74	19	55	198	43	155	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....				CONTRACT RENT			
	1,628	284	1,344	Rent paid: Number.....	1,586	280	1,306
Rent paid.....	1,586	280	1,306	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cash rent.....	42	4	38	Less than \$15.....	1.7	2.4	1.6
GROSS RENT				\$15 to \$19.....	5.5	4.4	5.8
Rent paid: Number.....	1,586	280	1,306	\$20 to \$24.....	18.1	10.3	19.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	24.8	19.0	25.9
Less than \$25.....	0.7	1.0	0.6	\$30 to \$34.....	27.7	23.4	28.4
\$25 to \$29.....	5.8	2.4	6.4	\$35 to \$39.....	9.4	15.6	8.3
\$30 to \$34.....	8.3	4.4	8.9	\$40 to \$44.....	7.8	15.6	6.4
\$35 to \$39.....	8.7	7.3	8.9	\$45 to \$49.....	0.6	3.9	...
\$40 to \$44.....	17.4	16.6	17.6	\$50 to \$59.....	0.5	3.4	...
\$45 to \$49.....	17.3	17.6	17.3	\$60 or more.....	0.3	...	0.3
\$50 to \$54.....	15.0	16.6	14.7	Not reported.....	3.5	2.0	3.8
\$55 to \$59.....	10.8	14.1	10.2	Median.....dollars..	29	32	29
\$60 to \$69.....	8.1	10.7	7.7				
\$70 or more.....	2.9	6.8	2.2				
Not reported.....	5.0	2.4	5.4				
Median.....dollars..	46	49	46				

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
<b>Primary families in rent-paid units:</b>							
Number.....	1,586	280	1,306	3 or 4 persons.....	34.7	37.6	34.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	6.6	1.0	7.7
Less than \$1,000.....	20.9	5.8	23.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.0	2.4	5.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14.1	10.7	14.7	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.5	2.0	2.6
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	6.3	5.8	6.4	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.6	1.5	1.6
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	5.9	2.9	6.4	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.6	1.0	2.9
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	6.4	4.4	6.7	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.0	1.0	2.2
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	5.9	4.9	6.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.6	4.4	3.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.7	11.2	11.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.9	8.8	4.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.9	13.2	9.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.7	3.9	1.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.0	9.8	4.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.0	5.8	1.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.1	13.7	3.5	\$5,000 or more.....	1.6	5.3	1.0
\$5,000 or more.....	3.9	13.2	2.2	Not reported.....	0.6	0.5	0.6
Not reported.....	5.0	4.4	5.1	5 persons or more.....	39.3	33.6	40.2
2 persons.....	26.0	28.8	25.6	Less than \$1,000.....	6.3	0.5	7.3
Less than \$1,000.....	8.0	4.4	8.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.7	0.5	5.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.4	7.8	3.8	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.5	1.0	1.6
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.3	2.9	2.2	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.7	...	3.2
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.6	1.5	1.6	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.5	2.4	2.6
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.2	1.0	1.3	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.5	2.4	2.6
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.3	1.5	1.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.4	3.4	5.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.7	3.4	2.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.8	3.4	3.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.2	1.0	1.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.4	3.4	2.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.9	2.4	0.6	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.7	7.3	1.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.3	0.5	0.3	\$5,000 or more.....	2.0	7.8	1.0
\$5,000 or more.....	0.3	...	0.3	Not reported.....	2.7	1.5	2.9
Not reported.....	1.7	2.4	1.6	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	2,010	3,070	1,860
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,130	3,310	1,930

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
<b>Primary families in rent-paid units:</b>							
Number.....	1,586	280	1,306	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	24.0	20.5	24.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	0.7	1.0	0.6
Less than 12.5.....	10.8	17.1	9.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.8	2.4	2.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	12.4	21.0	10.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.4	4.9	6.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	13.0	18.0	12.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	8.4	6.8	8.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	15.1	10.2	16.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	3.7	2.9	3.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	8.1	7.3	8.3	32.5 or more.....	1.7	2.4	1.6
32.5 or more.....	32.9	22.0	34.8	Not computed.....	0.3	...	0.3
Not computed.....	7.7	4.4	8.3	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	14.9	22.9	13.4
Less than \$1,000.....	20.9	5.9	23.6	Less than 12.5.....	2.4	1.5	2.6
Less than 12.5.....	3.1	0.5	3.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.3	9.7	4.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	...	0.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.5	8.3	3.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.7	1.0	0.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.7	1.9	1.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	...	1.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	1.5	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	15.0	4.4	16.9	Not computed.....	0.8	...	1.0
Not computed.....	0.8	...	0.9	\$4,000 or more.....	8.9	26.8	5.8
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	26.3	19.5	27.5	Less than 12.5.....	4.6	14.1	2.9
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.5	8.8	2.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	...	0.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	3.4	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.9	0.5	1.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.5	0.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.0	1.0	4.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.3	2.9	4.5	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	16.1	15.1	16.3	Not computed.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	0.8	...	1.0	Income not reported.....	5.0	4.4	5.1

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-106

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Winston-Salem, N.C.

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



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

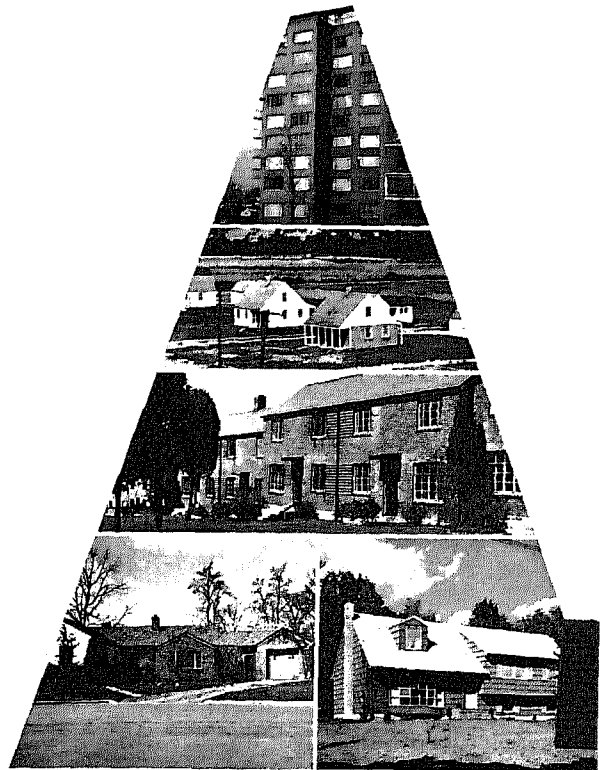
**Luther H. Hodges, Secretary**

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
y cold water..	451	76	3
private bath..	126	14	1
private toilet..	265	62	
plumbed water..	330	25	
ing.....	1,332	108	
id 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		
	72		





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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 Winston-Salem.

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

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# WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

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 Winston-Salem.

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.....	34,033	20,882	11,331
Owner occupied.....	16,668	13,299	3,369
Renter occupied.....	15,545	7,583	7,962
Vacant, available for rent...	807	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	1,013	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	5,740	1,549	4,191
Owner.....	773	441	332
Renter.....	4,967	1,108	3,859

As indicated in table A, approximately 18 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 15 percent of those with white households and 48 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	773	441	332	4,967	1,108	3,859	242	146	96	732	183	549
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	6	3	3	311	169	142	4	2	2	46	33	13
2 rooms.....	14	12	2	373	208	165	6	5	1	77	48	29
3 rooms.....	106	59	47	2,322	223	2,099	39	25	14	341	34	307
4 rooms.....	265	134	131	1,123	220	903	69	38	31	153	26	127
5 rooms.....	191	113	78	479	175	304	59	36	23	63	20	43
6 rooms.....	121	75	46	256	66	190	42	26	16	36	12	24
7 rooms.....	36	23	13	53	26	27	9	4	5	10	7	3
8 rooms or more.....	34	22	12	50	21	29	14	10	4	6	3	3
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	240	168	72	971	583	388	77	54	23	119	73	46
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	493	246	247	3,944	508	3,436	156	86	70	600	101	499
Piped water outside structure.....	3	1	2	13	1	12	...	...	...	2	1	1
No piped water.....	37	26	11	39	16	23	9	6	3	11	8	3
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	581	299	282	4,042	569	3,473	176	95	81	567	78	489
Flush toilet, shared.....	119	91	28	785	506	279	49	40	9	137	95	42
Other toilet facilities or none.....	73	51	22	140	33	107	17	11	6	28	10	18
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	413	231	182	2,052	425	1,627	103	63	40	278	56	222
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	121	95	26	659	503	156	51	41	10	109	84	25
No bathtub or shower.....	239	115	124	2,256	180	2,076	88	42	46	345	43	302
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	359	226	133	1,347	506	841	118	87	31	222	89	133
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	180	103	77	542	108	434	47	31	16	92	20	72
With private toilet, no private bath.....	76	43	33	404	65	339	32	23	9	61	9	52
With piped water, no private toilet.....	94	73	21	387	329	58	39	33	6	67	39	28
Lacking piped water in structure.....	9	7	2	14	4	10	...	...	...	2	1	1
Deteriorating.....	241	119	122	1,837	324	1,513	76	39	37	275	63	212
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	107	50	57	680	109	571	36	20	16	94	15	79
With private toilet, no private bath.....	71	23	48	838	64	774	26	8	18	115	13	102
With piped water, no private toilet.....	44	33	11	307	147	160	11	8	3	63	33	30
Lacking piped water in structure.....	19	13	6	12	4	8	3	3	...	3	2	1
Dilapidated.....	173	96	77	1,783	278	1,505	48	20	28	235	31	204
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	92	61	31	395	125	270	15	10	5	38	6	32
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	81	35	46	1,388	153	1,235	33	10	23	197	25	172
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	161	102	59	1,302	352	950	79	59	20	350	114	236
2 persons.....	249	142	107	1,179	265	914	95	56	39	217	36	181
3 persons.....	122	74	48	750	171	579	27	15	12	68	15	53
4 persons.....	97	58	39	537	124	413	19	7	12	39	8	31
5 persons.....	46	30	16	402	74	328	5	3	2	30	4	26
6 persons.....	43	14	29	291	52	239	6	2	4	9	2	7
7 persons.....	18	9	9	187	28	159	5	3	2	5	1	4
8 persons.....	12	4	8	137	22	115	4	1	3	4	1	3
9 persons or more.....	25	8	17	182	20	162	2	...	2	10	2	8
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	537	322	215	2,477	508	1,969	196	127	69	563	129	434
0.76 to 1.00.....	142	80	62	1,097	373	724	32	12	20	112	47	65
1.01 to 1.50.....	55	29	26	639	144	495	10	7	3	35	4	31
1.51 or more.....	39	10	29	754	83	671	4	...	4	22	3	19
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	623	349	274	4,590	1,006	3,584	154	92	62	608	150	458
1.....	138	85	53	359	96	263	81	49	32	115	30	85
2 or more.....	12	7	5	18	6	12	7	5	2	9	3	6
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	707	409	298	4,415	1,024	3,391	221	135	86	645	171	474
1 or more.....	66	32	34	552	84	468	21	11	10	87	12	75



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.....	591	329	262	3,376	724	2,652	154	83	71	325	63	262
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	258	148	110	1,092	269	823	96	59	37	195	37	158
3 persons.....	108	62	46	674	158	516	23	9	14	56	10	46
4 persons.....	89	58	31	471	110	361	16	8	8	27	7	20
5 persons.....	44	27	17	377	70	307	5	2	3	23	4	19
6 persons.....	39	15	24	276	50	226	4	2	2	6	1	5
7 persons.....	16	7	9	185	27	159	4	2	2	6	1	5
8 persons or more.....	37	12	25	300	40	260	6	1	5	12	3	9
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	291	169	122	1,088	279	809	111	66	45	215	49	166
1 minor.....	112	68	44	654	157	497	19	10	9	59	6	53
2 minors.....	78	47	31	513	121	392	8	2	6	15	1	14
3 minors.....	41	21	20	366	70	296	9	4	5	15	4	11
4 minors.....	29	10	19	291	47	244	4	1	3	12	3	9
5 minors.....	10	4	6	203	26	177	1	...	1	3	...	3
6 minors or more.....	30	10	20	261	24	237	2	...	2	6	...	6
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	398	239	159	2,004	540	1,464	95	55	40	167	40	127
Other.....	41	12	29	215	32	183	5	1	4	31	6	25
Female.....	152	78	74	1,197	152	1,005	54	27	27	127	17	110
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	2	1	1	62	25	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	140	85	55	1,703	386	1,317	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	295	160	135	1,286	250	1,036	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	154	83	71	325	63	262	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	3,376	724	2,652	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	3,345	693	2,652	Rent paid: Number.....	3,345	693	2,652
No cash rent.....	31	31	...	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	3.7	2.3	4.0
Rent paid: Number.....	3,345	693	2,652	\$20 to \$24.....	10.3	4.9	11.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	18.7	7.2	21.2
Less than \$30.....	3.1	2.3	3.3	\$30 to \$34.....	20.0	13.1	21.6
\$30 to \$34.....	4.1	2.6	4.5	\$35 to \$39.....	17.2	17.0	17.2
\$35 to \$39.....	5.8	4.6	6.1	\$40 to \$44.....	12.2	17.4	11.1
\$40 to \$44.....	11.4	5.6	12.7	\$45 to \$49.....	4.4	10.5	3.1
\$45 to \$49.....	14.3	8.9	15.5	\$50 to \$59.....	7.6	17.4	5.4
\$50 to \$54.....	14.1	10.8	14.8	\$60 to \$74.....	4.7	8.9	3.8
\$55 to \$59.....	10.9	14.4	10.1	\$75 or more.....	0.6	1.0	0.5
\$60 to \$69.....	14.3	24.3	12.0	Not reported.....	0.6	0.3	0.7
\$70 to \$79.....	8.5	13.8	7.3	Median.....dollars..	34	41	32
\$80 to \$99.....	5.5	6.9	5.2				
\$100 or more.....	3.4	2.6	3.5				
Not reported.....	4.6	3.3	4.9				
Median.....dollars..	53	59	51				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	34.2	37.7	33.4
Number.....	3,345	693	2,652	Less than \$1,000.....	5.3	1.0	6.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.7	1.6	5.4
Less than \$1,000.....	17.5	4.6	20.5	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.3	3.3	3.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	11.0	7.5	11.8	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.6	5.2	4.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	10.2	9.5	10.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.9	3.0	1.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	12.0	13.1	11.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.0	3.3	1.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.2	6.9	7.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.0	3.9	2.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11.3	11.2	11.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.0	5.9	2.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.2	9.2	8.0	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.5	4.3	2.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7.9	12.5	6.8	\$6,000 or more.....	3.1	5.2	2.6
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5.4	8.5	4.7	Not reported.....	0.8	1.0	0.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6.8	13.1	5.4	5 persons or more.....	33.6	26.2	35.3
\$6,000 or more.....	2.5	3.9	2.1	Less than \$1,000.....	5.5	0.7	6.6
Not reported.....				\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.2	0.7	2.6
2 persons.....	32.2	36.1	31.3	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.6	3.9	3.5
Less than \$1,000.....	6.7	3.0	7.5	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.2	2.6	3.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.0	5.2	3.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.5	1.0	2.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.3	2.3	3.5	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.7	3.6	4.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.2	5.2	4.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.3	2.3	3.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.8	3.0	2.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.0	2.6	3.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.6	4.3	4.7	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.0	2.6	1.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	3.0	1.7	\$6,000 or more.....	2.7	5.2	2.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.9	3.9	1.4	Not reported.....	0.9	1.0	0.9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	0.9	1.6	0.7	Median income:			
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.1	2.6	0.7	All families.....dollars..	2,420	3,290	2,260
\$6,000 or more.....	0.8	2.0	0.5	3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,370	3,630	2,130
Not reported.....							

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	19.2	20.0	19.1
Number.....	3,345	693	2,652	Less than 12.5.....	0.3	0.3	0.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.3	0.7	1.4
Less than 12.5.....	11.4	18.0	9.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.4	1.6	3.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	13.3	16.1	12.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.2	5.3	5.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.9	17.4	14.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	3.6	3.3	3.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	10.1	10.2	10.1	32.5 or more.....	4.7	6.5	4.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.9	8.2	7.8	Not computed.....	0.8	0.3	0.9
32.5 or more.....	32.4	23.9	34.4	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	19.5	20.3	19.3
Not computed.....	10.0	6.3	10.8	Less than 12.5.....	1.8	1.6	1.9
Less than \$1,000.....	17.5	4.6	20.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.3	3.9	5.6
Less than 12.5.....	1.2	0.3	1.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.8	8.9	6.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.4	...	0.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.8	3.0	2.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.8	...	0.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.3	1.6	1.2
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.1	0.3	...	32.5 or more.....	0.8	1.0	0.7
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	...	0.5	Not computed.....	0.6	0.3	0.7
32.5 or more.....	9.9	2.6	11.5	\$4,000 or more.....	20.1	24.1	16.9
Not computed.....	4.8	1.3	5.7	Less than 12.5.....	8.1	15.7	6.4
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	21.2	17.1	22.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.3	11.2	5.2
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.3	6.2	2.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.1	0.3	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	0.3	1.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.7	0.7	0.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.2
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	1.3	0.9	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.3	1.0	2.6	Not computed.....	1.2	0.3	1.4
32.5 or more.....	17.1	13.8	17.9	Income not reported.....	2.5	3.9	2.1
Not computed.....	...	...	...				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-107

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Cincinnati, Ohio

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



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

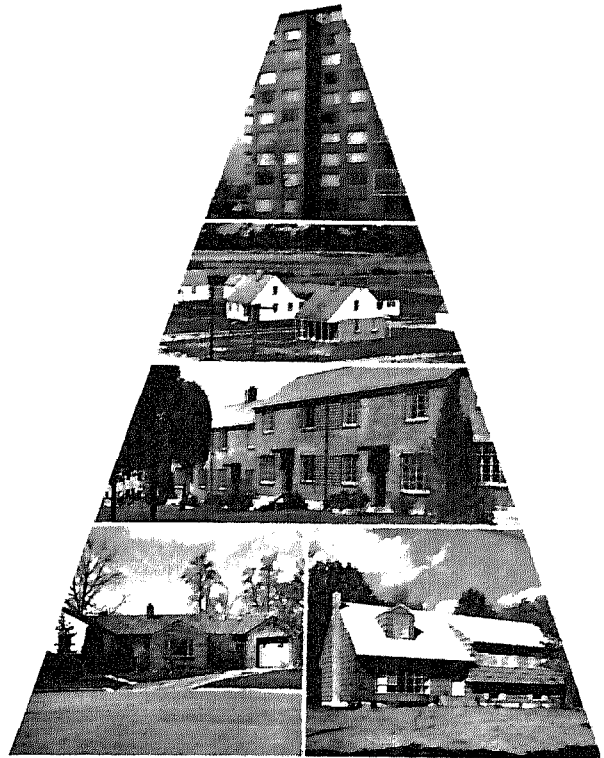
**Luther H. Hodges, Secretary**

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
By cold water..	451	76	30
Private bath..	128	14	3
Private toilet..	265	62	11
Hardiped water..	330	25	1
.....	1,332	108	1
By cold water..	476	46	1
Private bath..	181	8	1
Private toilet..	312	37	1
Hardiped water..	363	17	1
.....	1,434	21	1
.....	481	1	1
.....	993	1	1
.....	648		
.....	919		
.....	551		
.....	455		
.....	340		
.....	305		
.....	229		
.....	167		
.....	13		





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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 Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.



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## CINCINNATI, OHIO

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 Cincinnati.

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.....	171,679	129,269	32,558
Owner occupied.....	65,355	58,399	6,956
Renter occupied.....	96,472	70,870	25,602
Vacant, available for rent...	6,480	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	3,372	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	31,636	19,149	12,487
Owner.....	2,570	1,882	688
Renter.....	29,066	17,267	11,799

As indicated in table A, approximately 19 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 24 percent of those with white households and 46 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

## 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	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
5 or 95.....	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4
10 or 90.....	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5
25 or 75.....	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6
50.....	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	2,570	1,882	688	29,066	17,267	11,799	864	714	150	5,928	4,278	1,650
ROOMS												
1 room.....	46	35	11	5,349	3,811	1,538	16	11	5	1,423	1,181	242
2 rooms.....	187	150	37	11,190	6,802	4,388	83	76	7	2,717	1,997	720
3 rooms.....	696	521	175	8,051	4,361	3,690	268	230	38	1,251	813	438
4 rooms.....	612	449	163	3,277	1,694	1,583	208	166	42	398	210	188
5 rooms.....	460	326	134	819	417	402	134	108	26	88	47	41
6 rooms.....	335	237	98	265	125	140	90	72	18	35	18	17
7 rooms.....	108	86	22	56	27	29	25	20	5	5	3	2
8 rooms or more.....	126	78	48	59	30	29	40	31	9	11	4	7
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	1,567	1,147	420	12,761	8,790	3,971	469	393	76	2,390	1,955	435
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	932	694	238	16,233	8,438	7,795	379	312	67	3,519	2,313	1,206
Piped water outside structure.....	4	1	3	8	4	4	2	1	1	3	2	1
No piped water.....	67	40	27	64	35	29	14	8	6	16	8	8
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	1,528	1,138	388	16,432	9,396	7,036	549	454	95	3,123	2,185	938
Flush toilet, shared.....	861	602	259	12,317	7,701	4,616	263	218	45	2,731	2,049	682
Other toilet facilities or none.....	183	142	41	317	170	147	52	42	10	74	44	30
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	757	555	202	3,200	1,864	1,336	224	177	47	468	304	164
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	977	684	273	9,871	6,800	3,071	286	239	47	1,976	1,601	375
No bathtub or shower.....	856	643	213	15,995	8,603	7,392	354	298	56	3,484	2,373	1,111
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	1,339	1,036	303	12,425	8,937	3,488	486	429	57	2,942	2,526	416
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	193	156	37	527	351	176	75	63	12	107	87	20
With private toilet, no private bath.....	483	404	79	5,432	3,847	1,585	217	198	19	1,305	1,114	191
With piped water, no private toilet.....	653	472	181	6,433	4,712	1,721	190	167	23	1,523	1,320	203
Lacking piped water in structure.....	10	4	6	33	27	6	4	1	3	7	5	2
Deteriorating.....	699	488	211	11,021	5,884	5,137	246	188	58	2,094	1,350	744
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	86	58	28	582	261	321	38	28	10	108	56	52
With private toilet, no private bath.....	289	199	90	5,374	2,976	2,398	104	82	22	980	631	349
With piped water, no private toilet.....	276	198	78	4,851	2,641	2,210	97	73	24	1,003	661	342
Lacking piped water in structure.....	48	33	15	14	6	8	7	5	2	3	2	1
Dilapidated.....	532	358	174	5,620	2,446	3,174	132	97	35	892	402	490
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	361	250	111	1,639	1,006	633	82	62	20	185	117	68
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	171	108	63	3,981	1,440	2,541	50	35	15	707	285	422
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	656	520	136	11,442	7,373	4,069	365	317	48	4,034	3,095	939
2 persons.....	771	592	179	6,857	3,704	3,153	326	275	51	1,445	959	486
3 persons.....	371	268	103	3,352	1,911	1,441	106	76	30	259	138	121
4 persons.....	243	172	71	2,679	1,630	1,049	43	33	10	82	39	43
5 persons.....	174	120	54	1,822	1,092	730	9	5	4	49	22	27
6 persons.....	115	72	43	1,176	652	524	8	6	2	22	9	13
7 persons.....	90	58	32	685	382	303	3	1	2	13	5	8
8 persons.....	62	33	29	458	246	212	2	1	2	11	5	6
9 persons or more.....	88	47	41	595	277	318	2	1	1	13	6	7
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	1,697	1,298	399	10,667	5,921	4,746	763	644	119	3,520	2,473	1,047
0.76 to 1.00.....	441	315	126	9,791	6,290	3,501	84	63	21	2,104	1,635	469
1.01 to 1.50.....	247	162	85	3,291	1,964	1,327	14	6	8	122	56	66
1.51 or more.....	185	107	78	5,317	3,092	2,225	3	1	2	182	114	68
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	2,077	1,486	591	27,430	16,258	11,172	564	462	102	5,028	3,650	1,378
1.....	454	372	82	1,576	978	598	280	237	43	879	614	265
2 or more.....	39	24	15	60	31	29	20	15	5	21	14	7
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	2,417	1,810	607	27,769	16,754	11,015	821	686	135	5,712	4,188	1,524
1 or more.....	153	72	81	1,297	513	784	43	28	15	216	90	126

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.....	1,851	1,330	521	16,856	9,619	7,237	475	381	94	1,729	1,114	615
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	763	589	174	6,471	3,575	2,896	322	273	49	1,344	911	433
3 persons.....	353	250	103	3,180	1,855	1,325	97	67	30	220	125	95
4 persons.....	233	169	64	2,577	1,595	982	37	30	7	72	36	36
5 persons.....	168	120	48	1,763	1,065	698	6	3	3	35	18	17
6 persons.....	104	68	36	1,162	642	520	8	7	1	23	9	14
7 persons.....	87	57	30	670	377	293	1	...	1	12	5	7
8 persons or more.....	143	77	66	1,033	510	523	4	1	3	23	10	13
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	935	711	224	6,312	3,484	2,828	415	341	74	1,460	986	474
1 minor.....	268	187	81	3,275	1,955	1,320	35	22	13	159	78	81
2 minors.....	200	139	61	2,587	1,578	1,009	16	13	3	48	20	28
3 minors.....	164	120	44	1,823	1,120	703	2	1	1	26	15	11
4 minors.....	87	51	36	1,184	635	549	3	3	...	11	6	5
5 minors.....	87	57	30	707	375	332	2	1	1	15	6	9
6 minors or more.....	110	65	45	968	472	496	2	...	2	10	3	7
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	1,392	1,004	388	12,682	7,707	4,975	309	245	64	1,145	748	397
Other.....	131	108	23	851	478	373	46	42	4	157	88	69
Female.....	328	218	110	3,323	1,434	1,889	120	94	26	427	278	149
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	8	7	1	449	336	113	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	554	382	172	9,463	5,444	4,019	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	814	560	254	5,215	2,725	2,490	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	475	381	94	1,729	1,114	615	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	16,856	9,619	7,237	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	16,587	9,406	7,181	Rent paid: Number.....	16,587	9,406	7,181
No cash rent.....	269	213	56	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	3.5	5.2	1.3
Rent paid: Number.....	16,587	9,406	7,181	\$20 to \$24.....	7.2	8.9	4.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	13.2	11.9	15.1
Less than \$25.....	0.9	0.7	1.0	\$30 to \$34.....	13.2	12.3	14.3
\$25 to \$29.....	2.9	3.7	1.8	\$35 to \$39.....	13.8	9.6	19.5
\$30 to \$34.....	6.3	7.2	5.1	\$40 to \$44.....	12.0	11.6	12.6
\$35 to \$39.....	8.6	7.4	10.3	\$45 to \$49.....	8.4	6.4	11.0
\$40 to \$44.....	13.0	16.3	8.5	\$50 to \$54.....	14.9	16.8	12.3
\$45 to \$49.....	10.8	8.9	13.3	\$55 to \$59.....	11.2	15.1	5.9
\$50 to \$54.....	10.6	10.6	10.5	\$60 to \$74.....	2.2	2.0	2.6
\$55 to \$59.....	8.0	6.9	9.5	\$75 or more.....	0.4	0.2	0.5
\$60 to \$74.....	19.6	19.3	20.0	Not reported.....	0.4	0.2	0.5
\$75 or more.....	5.8	5.9	5.6	Median.....dollars..	39	40	38
Not reported.....	13.6	13.1	14.4				
Median.....dollars..	50	49	51				



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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	16,587	9,406	7,181	3 or 4 persons.....	35.3	36.3	35.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	3.1	2.2	4.1
Less than \$1,000.....	7.8	6.4	9.7	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.3	1.5	3.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.7	6.2	7.4	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.3	2.0	2.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6.6	5.2	8.5	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.0	1.7	2.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	6.2	4.7	8.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.6	3.0	2.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8.1	8.1	8.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.2	3.0	3.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.6	7.7	10.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.3	2.7	1.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.7	7.7	7.7	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.8	3.0	2.6
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	9.4	9.6	9.2	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.1	2.2	2.1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6.0	6.2	5.9	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.3	3.2	1.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	8.9	9.9	5.4	\$6,000 or more.....	4.7	6.4	3.3
\$6,000 or more.....	9.6	11.1	7.4	Not reported.....	5.5	5.4	5.6
Not reported.....	15.3	17.3	12.6	5 persons or more.....	27.8	25.7	30.8
2 persons.....	36.9	38.0	35.4	Less than \$1,000.....	1.3	0.8	2.1
Less than \$1,000.....	3.4	3.5	3.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.4	1.7	1.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.0	3.0	3.1	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.8	1.0	2.9
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.5	2.2	2.8	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.3	0.5	2.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.9	2.5	3.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.7	3.2	2.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.8	2.0	3.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.9	1.5	2.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.5	3.2	3.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.5	2.2	2.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.9	2.7	3.1	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.0	2.7	3.3
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.7	3.9	3.3	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.6	1.7	1.1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.3	2.2	2.3	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.5	3.7	3.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.1	3.0	1.0	\$6,000 or more.....	2.7	2.5	3.1
\$6,000 or more.....	2.1	2.2	2.1	Not reported.....	4.0	4.2	3.9
Not reported.....	5.7	7.6	3.1	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	3,410	3,700	3,100
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,400	3,890	2,910

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.....	16,587	9,406	7,181	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	16.7	15.8	17.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	0.9	1.0	0.8
Less than 12.5.....	22.6	25.7	18.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.8	4.4	5.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	17.5	18.3	16.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.5	4.0	5.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	11.5	9.6	14.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.9	3.2	4.9
22.5 to 27.4.....	7.4	6.9	7.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.5	2.2	0.9
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.5	4.9	3.8	32.5 or more.....	0.5	0.5	0.5
32.5 or more.....	15.5	12.6	19.5	Not computed.....	0.5	0.5	0.5
Not computed.....	21.0	22.0	19.8	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	23.2	23.4	22.8
Less than \$1,500.....	14.5	12.6	17.2	Less than 12.5.....	8.6	10.1	6.4
Less than 12.5.....	0.7	0.5	1.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.0	7.6	8.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.1	...	0.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.0	2.5	6.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.1	0.3	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.2	1.7	0.5
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	0.7	0.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	0.5	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	0.7	0.5	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	9.6	8.2	11.6	Not computed.....	1.1	1.0	1.5
Not computed.....	2.7	2.2	3.3	\$5,000 or more.....	17.6	21.0	12.8
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	12.8	9.9	16.7	Less than 12.5.....	12.4	14.1	10.0
Less than 12.5.....	0.1	...	0.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.1	5.7	2.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.4	0.5	0.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.7	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.4	2.2	2.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.6	1.2	2.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.1	1.5	2.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	5.4	4.0	7.4	Not computed.....	0.6	0.5	0.8
Not computed.....	0.9	0.5	1.3	Income not reported.....	15.3	17.3	12.6