

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-108

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Lorain, Ohio, and Vicinity

Prepared under the supervision of
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Housing Division



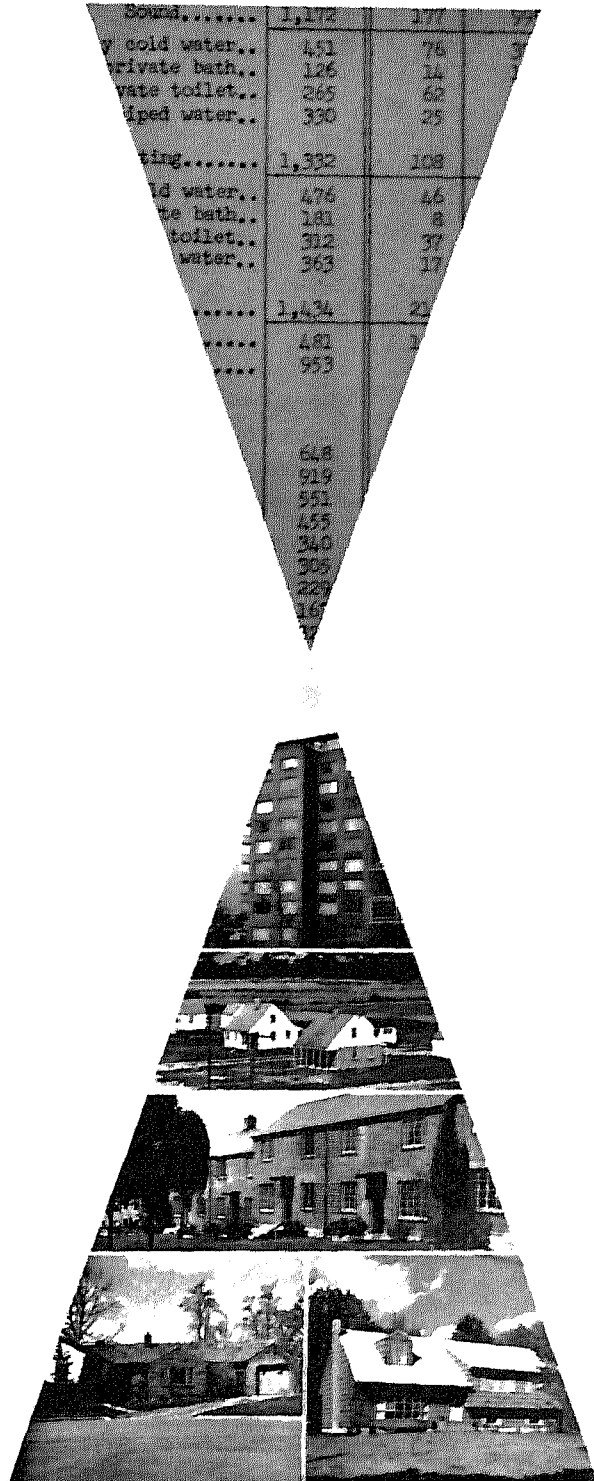
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PREFACE

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 Lorain 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.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

HOUSING

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

POPULATION

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

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

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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

This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The report covers Amherst, Avon, Avon Lake, Black River, Brownhelm, and Sheffield townships in Lorain County.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	32,565	30,044	1,347
Owner occupied.....	23,222	22,635	588
Renter occupied.....	8,168	7,409	759
Vacant, available for rent...	299	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	876	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,563	2,187	376
Owner.....	907	818	89
Renter.....	1,656	1,369	287

As indicated in table A, approximately 8 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 18 percent of those with white households and 38 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	0.4	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.....	907	818	89	1,656	1,369	287	227	209	18	144	126	18
ROOMS												
1 room.....	17	17	...	262	230	32	5	5	...	34	31	3
2 rooms.....	51	51	...	273	233	40	16	16	...	28	25	3
3 rooms.....	108	101	7	387	315	72	26	25	1	29	26	3
4 rooms.....	225	192	33	430	332	98	46	40	6	29	23	6
5 rooms.....	196	176	20	165	136	29	38	36	2	11	9	2
6 rooms.....	142	127	15	82	73	9	37	32	5	4	4	...
7 rooms.....	72	66	6	32	26	6	23	21	2	6	5	1
8 rooms or more.....	96	88	8	25	24	1	36	34	2	3	3	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	415	380	35	1,106	902	204	116	112	4	93	84	9
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	253	223	30	341	269	72	65	58	7	34	28	6
Piped water outside structure.....	26	22	4	27	25	2	5	4	1	...	...	...
No piped water.....	213	193	20	182	173	9	41	35	6	17	14	3
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	295	263	32	458	362	96	91	83	8	48	44	4
Flush toilet, shared.....	111	95	16	852	682	170	31	30	1	71	62	9
Other toilet facilities or none.....	501	460	41	346	325	21	105	96	9	25	20	5
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	288	267	21	275	238	37	67	63	4	24	24	...
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	133	115	18	865	708	157	40	38	2	67	60	7
No bathtub or shower.....	486	436	50	516	423	93	120	108	12	53	42	11
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound												
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	39	36	3	19	18	1	6	6	...	4	4	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	78	73	5	114	93	21	35	33	2	17	14	3
With piped water, no private toilet.....	228	210	18	487	412	75	57	56	1	42	37	5
Lacking piped water in structure.....	91	86	5	53	51	2	16	15	1	4	3	1
Deteriorating												
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	28	25	3	17	9	8	11	9	2	1	1	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	20	14	6	90	54	36	7	5	2	8	7	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	106	95	11	403	330	73	24	22	2	30	26	4
Lacking piped water in structure.....	78	67	11	94	90	4	15	13	2	4	3	1
Dilapidated												
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	120	107	13	188	168	20	28	26	2	16	16	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	119	105	14	191	144	47	28	24	4	18	15	3
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	185	172	13	426	362	64	98	95	3	93	84	9
2 persons.....	186	165	21	285	227	58	77	73	4	31	24	7
3 persons.....	132	114	18	252	208	44	27	21	6	13	12	1
4 persons.....	129	120	9	208	175	33	11	10	1	5	4	1
5 persons.....	104	97	7	190	155	35	9	8	1	...	...	...
6 persons.....	61	57	4	123	100	23	1	...	1	1	1	...
7 persons.....	45	40	5	74	66	8	2	1	1	...	...	...
8 persons.....	21	17	4	50	40	10	...	...	...	1	1	...
9 persons or more.....	44	36	8	48	36	12	2	1	1	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	529	475	54	532	419	113	205	191	14	100	87	13
0.76 to 1.00.....	161	150	11	531	465	66	16	15	1	39	34	5
1.01 to 1.50.....	127	110	17	321	266	55	5	2	3	2	2	...
1.51 or more.....	90	83	7	272	219	53	1	1	...	3	3	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	783	707	76	1,599	1,319	280	155	143	12	117	102	15
1.....	114	102	12	54	47	7	67	62	5	26	23	3
2 or more.....	10	9	1	3	3	...	5	4	1	1	1	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	848	776	72	1,553	1,295	258	212	198	14	136	119	17
1 or more.....	59	42	17	103	74	29	15	11	4	8	7	1

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	696	630	66	1,179	971	208	118	107	11	46	38	8
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	182	163	19	259	209	50	73	71	2	29	23	6
3 persons.....	125	113	12	250	208	42	26	21	5	12	11	1
4 persons.....	123	114	9	204	169	35	5	5	...	3	2	1
5 persons.....	102	95	7	182	152	30	9	8	1	...	...	...
6 persons.....	54	52	2	120	98	22	1	...	1	1	1	...
7 persons.....	47	41	6	70	63	7	2	1	1	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	63	52	11	94	72	22	2	1	1	1	1	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	232	206	26	266	213	53	99	92	7	36	29	7
1 minor.....	104	97	7	247	213	34	11	10	1	8	8	...
2 minors.....	119	108	11	215	179	36	3	2	1	2	1	1
3 minors.....	85	82	3	175	143	32	1	1	...	...	...	...
4 minors.....	58	53	5	126	105	21	2	1	1	...	...	...
5 minors.....	43	38	5	73	62	11	2	1	1	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	55	46	9	77	56	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	579	530	49	1,030	870	160	79	71	8	30	25	5
Other.....	44	39	5	45	36	9	15	14	1	6	4	2
Female.....	73	61	12	104	65	39	24	22	2	10	9	1
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	3	3	...	22	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	310	288	22	862	722	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	265	232	33	249	192	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	118	107	11	46	38	8	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	1,179	971	208	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,126	922	204	Rent paid: Number.....	1,126	922	204
No cash rent.....	53	49	4	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	11.0	12.2	5.6
Rent paid: Number.....	1,126	922	204	\$25 to \$29.....	6.4	7.2	2.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	5.8	6.5	2.8
Less than \$30.....	1.7	2.0	...	\$35 to \$39.....	4.2	4.1	4.5
\$30 to \$34.....	1.5	1.7	0.6	\$40 to \$44.....	12.5	13.9	6.1
\$35 to \$39.....	3.1	3.4	1.7	\$45 to \$49.....	7.0	6.5	9.5
\$40 to \$44.....	6.2	7.2	2.2	\$50 to \$59.....	21.5	19.7	29.6
\$45 to \$49.....	5.2	5.4	3.9	\$60 to \$69.....	20.6	17.7	34.1
\$50 to \$59.....	17.3	18.7	11.2	\$70 to \$79.....	6.5	7.1	3.3
\$60 to \$69.....	24.7	23.5	30.2	\$80 or more.....	4.5	5.1	1.7
\$70 to \$79.....	13.4	11.6	21.8	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$80 to \$99.....	13.6	12.6	18.4	Median.....dollars..	51	49	54
\$100 or more.....	2.2	2.0	2.8				
Not reported.....	11.1	11.9	7.2				
Median.....dollars..	64	62	68				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	39.2	40.1	34.6
Number.....	1,126	922	204	Less than \$1,500.....	5.2	5.1	5.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.1	3.1	3.4
Less than \$1,500.....	12.1	11.6	14.5	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.8	2.7	3.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5.9	5.8	6.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.9	2.0	1.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	8.2	7.8	10.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.6	3.7	3.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.9	5.1	3.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.4	3.1	2.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.6	9.9	8.4	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4.9	5.4	2.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.9	7.8	8.4	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.1	1.0	1.7
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	10.4	10.6	9.5	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.4	5.8	3.9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.6	4.4	5.6	\$6,000 or more.....	3.7	3.8	3.4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	13.2	13.9	10.1	Not reported.....	4.0	4.4	2.2
\$6,000 or more.....	12.8	12.9	12.3	5 persons or more.....	40.0	38.8	45.8
Not reported.....	10.4	10.2	11.2	Less than \$1,500.....	3.1	2.7	5.0
2 persons.....	20.8	21.1	19.6	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.9	1.7	2.2
Less than \$1,500.....	3.8	3.8	3.9	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.2	4.1	4.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.8	1.0	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.8	1.7	2.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.2	1.0	2.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.0	4.1	3.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.2	1.4	0.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.6	2.7	2.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.0	2.0	1.7	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.9	3.7	4.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	2.0	1.1	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	3.2	3.1	3.9
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.6	1.4	2.8	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6.3	6.5	5.6
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	0.3	0.3	...	\$6,000 or more.....	6.3	6.1	7.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.5	1.7	0.6	Not reported.....	2.7	2.4	3.9
\$6,000 or more.....	2.8	3.1	1.7	Median income:			
Not reported.....	3.7	3.4	5.0	All families.....dollars..	3,760	3,800	3,590
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,640	3,690	3,500

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	17.5	17.7	16.7
Number.....	1,126	922	204	Less than 12.5.....	1.1	1.4	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.8	4.4	1.1
Less than 12.5.....	16.3	17.4	11.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.4	4.1	5.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	16.5	17.4	12.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.4	3.1	5.0
17.5 to 22.4.....	16.0	15.3	19.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.5	1.4	2.2
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.3	7.8	10.6	32.5 or more.....	2.1	2.0	2.2
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.3	6.8	3.9	Not computed.....	1.2	1.4	0.6
32.5 or more.....	19.3	17.4	27.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	15.0	15.0	15.1
Not computed.....	17.3	18.0	14.0	Less than 12.5.....	1.8	2.0	0.6
Less than \$2,000.....	17.9	17.3	20.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.2	4.4	3.4
Less than 12.5.....	0.9	0.7	1.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.3	5.8	8.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.5	1.4	2.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.7	0.7	1.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.1	...	0.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	0.7	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	0.7	0.6	Not computed.....	1.1	1.4	...
32.5 or more.....	12.6	11.9	15.6	\$5,000 or more.....	26.1	26.9	22.3
Not computed.....	2.5	2.7	1.7	Less than 12.5.....	12.6	13.3	9.5
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	13.1	12.9	14.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.2	8.2	8.3
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.9	4.1	3.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	0.3	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.7	0.7	0.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	0.7	0.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.2	2.0	2.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.0	4.8	0.6	Not computed.....	0.7	0.7	0.6
32.5 or more.....	4.6	3.4	10.0	Income not reported.....	10.4	10.2	11.2
Not computed.....	1.4	1.7	...				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-109

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Steubenville, Ohio, Area

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

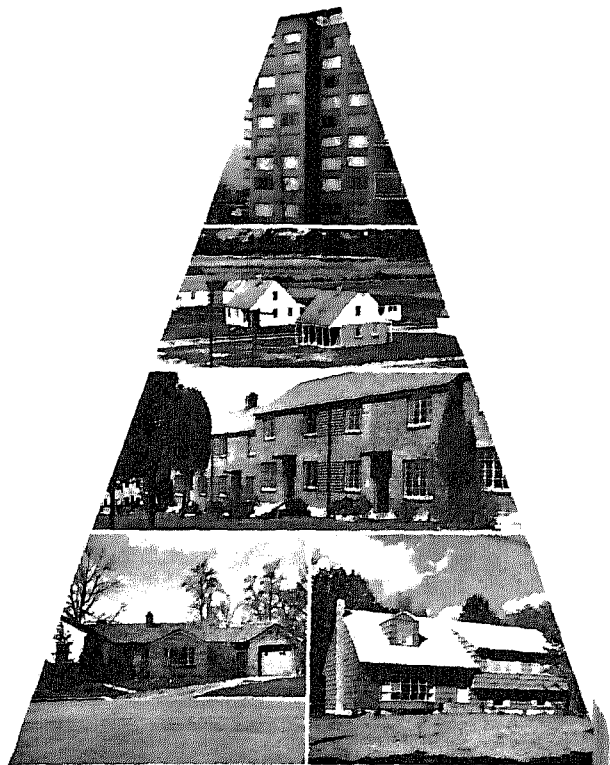
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
Hot water..	451	76	3
Private bath..	126	14	1
Private toilet..	265	62	1
Filtered water..	330	25	1
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	1
Hot water..	476	46	1
Private bath..	181	8	1
Private toilet..	312	37	1
Filtered water..	363	17	1
Plumbing.....	1,434	21	1
Hot water..	481	1	1
Private bath..	953	1	1
Private toilet..	648	1	1
Filtered water..	919	1	1
Plumbing.....	551	1	1
Hot water..	455	1	1
Private bath..	340	1	1
Private toilet..	305	1	1
Filtered water..	229	1	1
Plumbing.....	165	1	1





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PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Steubenville Metropolitan Housing Authority.

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August 1961.

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STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, AREA

This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The report covers Cross Creek, Island Creek, Knox, Steubenville, Warren, and Wells townships in Jefferson County.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	24,452	22,039	1,201
Owner occupied.....	15,326	14,871	455
Renter occupied.....	7,914	7,168	746
Vacant, available for rent...	469	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	743	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	3,026	2,659	367
Owner.....	1,284	1,206	78
Renter.....	1,742	1,453	289

As indicated in table A, approximately 13 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 20 percent of those with white households and 39 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,284	1,206	78	1,742	1,452	289	329	304	25	366	330	36
ROOMS												
1 room.....	25	24	1	350	330	20	8	8	...	114	110	4
2 rooms.....	52	48	4	271	228	43	19	18	1	80	73	7
3 rooms.....	178	164	14	350	273	77	46	39	7	63	54	9
4 rooms.....	396	384	12	386	304	82	73	69	4	56	46	10
5 rooms.....	292	272	20	215	174	41	81	75	6	34	29	5
6 rooms.....	210	193	17	112	93	19	51	47	4	15	14	1
7 rooms.....	66	62	4	31	26	5	20	19	1	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	65	59	6	27	25	2	31	29	2	4	4	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	542	506	36	1,042	892	150	129	115	14	214	201	13
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	308	292	16	376	255	121	81	77	4	76	57	19
Piped water outside structure.....	47	46	1	23	23	...	11	11	...	6	6	...
No piped water.....	387	362	25	301	279	22	108	101	7	70	66	4
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	336	302	34	509	345	164	85	73	12	78	65	13
Flush toilet, shared.....	107	97	10	665	596	69	42	39	3	164	152	9
Other toilet facilities or none.....	841	807	34	568	512	56	202	192	10	124	110	14
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	271	242	29	287	222	65	50	42	8	39	37	2
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	106	96	10	669	602	66	39	36	3	159	150	9
No bathtub or shower.....	907	862	45	736	628	108	240	226	14	168	143	25
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	559	550	9	571	542	29	148	145	3	111	109	2
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	31	31	...	14	14	...	7	7	...	1	1	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	76	74	2	66	51	15	28	27	1	12	12	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	286	281	5	427	413	14	64	62	2	83	81	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	166	164	2	64	64	...	49	49	...	15	15	...
Deteriorating.....	383	361	22	642	516	126	100	95	5	154	133	21
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	20	18	2	23	18	5	5	5	...	4	3	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	46	43	3	118	68	50	10	9	1	20	13	7
With piped water, no private toilet.....	169	158	11	285	318	67	44	42	2	103	90	13
Lacking piped water in structure.....	148	142	6	116	112	4	41	39	2	27	27	...
Dilapidated.....	342	295	47	529	395	134	81	64	17	101	88	13
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	136	118	18	206	152	54	30	22	8	25	24	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	206	177	29	323	243	80	51	42	9	76	64	12
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	199	187	12	643	567	76	107	103	4	250	231	19
2 persons.....	327	304	23	320	251	69	136	126	10	72	61	11
3 persons.....	198	188	10	223	188	35	40	35	5	20	17	3
4 persons.....	185	177	8	162	133	29	23	21	2	13	12	1
5 persons.....	162	154	8	149	127	22	8	7	1	3	3	...
6 persons.....	98	93	5	94	76	18	6	5	1	5	3	2
7 persons.....	40	39	1	60	49	11	4	4	...	2	2	...
8 persons.....	38	34	4	38	32	6	2	1	1	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	37	30	7	53	30	23	3	2	1	1	1	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	719	675	44	730	565	165	281	261	20	210	185	25
0.76 to 1.00.....	279	264	15	655	585	70	32	31	1	139	130	9
1.01 to 1.50.....	186	174	12	215	178	37	14	10	4	7	5	2
1.51 or more.....	100	93	7	172	125	47	2	2	...	10	10	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,073	1,014	59	1,627	1,361	266	197	183	14	304	275	29
1.....	200	182	18	110	87	23	129	119	10	59	52	7
2 or more.....	11	10	1	5	5	...	3	2	1	3	3	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,227	1,159	68	1,649	1,391	258	311	291	20	344	312	32
1 or more.....	57	47	10	93	62	31	18	13	5	22	18	4

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	1,067	1,005	62	1,049	856	193	217	197	20	100	87	13
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	330	308	22	299	242	57	140	129	11	65	56	9
3 persons.....	189	179	10	206	174	32	39	34	5	15	14	1
4 persons.....	180	174	6	160	131	29	17	17	...	11	10	1
5 persons.....	158	151	7	146	127	19	6	5	1	3	3	...
6 persons.....	99	93	6	90	74	16	8	6	2	3	1	2
7 persons.....	41	39	2	60	49	11	3	3	...	2	2	...
8 persons or more.....	70	61	9	88	59	29	4	3	1	1	1	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	379	356	23	327	263	64	172	161	11	79	70	9
1 minor.....	191	178	13	190	161	29	23	18	5	9	7	2
2 minors.....	190	184	6	163	137	26	11	10	1	6	5	1
3 minors.....	139	132	7	141	121	20	6	4	2	2	2	...
4 minors.....	76	74	2	98	82	16	2	2	...	4	3	1
5 minors.....	37	36	1	53	40	13	1	1	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	55	45	10	77	52	25	2	1	1	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	877	828	49	863	726	137	146	134	12	73	65	8
Other.....	65	60	5	47	38	9	29	24	5	6	6	...
Female.....	125	117	8	139	92	47	42	39	3	21	16	5
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	4	4	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	392	376	16	606	505	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	454	428	26	324	245	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	217	197	20	100	87	13	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	1,049	856	193	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	915	728	187	Rent paid: Number.....	915	728	187
No cash rent.....	134	128	6	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	11.4	11.9	9.5
Rent paid: Number.....	915	728	187	\$20 to \$24.....	13.0	14.2	8.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	13.8	13.4	15.7
Less than \$25.....	1.5	1.9	...	\$30 to \$34.....	14.2	13.8	15.7
\$25 to \$29.....	4.6	5.0	2.7	\$35 to \$39.....	11.1	10.0	15.7
\$30 to \$34.....	6.2	6.5	4.7	\$40 to \$44.....	8.6	8.0	10.9
\$35 to \$39.....	9.1	10.3	4.1	\$45 to \$49.....	4.9	4.6	6.1
\$40 to \$44.....	7.3	7.3	7.5	\$50 to \$59.....	10.1	9.6	12.2
\$45 to \$49.....	10.1	9.2	13.6	\$60 to \$74.....	6.7	7.7	2.7
\$50 to \$54.....	12.0	11.5	14.3	\$75 or more.....	2.5	3.1	...
\$55 to \$59.....	11.1	11.1	10.9	Not reported.....	3.7	3.8	3.4
\$60 to \$74.....	22.1	21.1	26.5	Median.....dollars..	33	33	34
\$75 or more.....	9.2	8.8	10.9				
Not reported.....	6.8	7.3	4.8				
Median.....dollars..	53	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: Number.....	915	728	187	3 or 4 persons.....	31.3	31.4	30.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	3.0	2.7	4.1
Less than \$1,000.....	7.7	5.8	15.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.8	2.3	4.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.1	6.1	10.9	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.1	1.9	2.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5.5	4.2	10.9	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.3	3.1	4.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	7.7	7.3	9.5	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.6	4.2	1.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8.2	8.4	7.5	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.3	2.7	0.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.0	8.0	2.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.9	1.5	2.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.0	7.7	9.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.6	3.8	4.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	15.0	16.1	10.2	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.0	3.1	2.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	14.6	15.7	10.2	\$6,000 or more.....	5.1	5.3	4.1
\$6,000 or more.....	15.5	16.5	11.6	Not reported.....	0.6	0.8	...
Not reported.....	3.7	4.2	1.4	5 persons or more.....	40.6	41.4	37.4
2 persons.....	28.1	27.2	32.0	Less than \$1,000.....	1.7	1.1	4.1
Less than \$1,000.....	3.0	1.9	7.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.1	2.3	1.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.2	1.5	4.8	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.9	1.2	4.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.6	1.2	3.4	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.2	2.3	2.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.2	1.9	3.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.6	2.3	4.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.9	1.9	2.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.7	3.1	1.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.0	2.3	0.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.6	3.4	4.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.8	2.7	3.4	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7.9	8.8	4.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.2	3.5	2.0	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.7	8.1	6.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.0	4.6	1.4	\$6,000 or more.....	6.4	6.9	4.1
\$6,000 or more.....	4.0	4.2	3.4	Not reported.....	1.8	1.9	1.4
Not reported.....	1.2	1.5	...	Median income: All families.....dollars..	3,810	4,020	2,660
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,120	3,200	2,450

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	915	728	187	\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	23.3	24.1	19.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	2.5	3.1	...
Less than 12.5.....	28.1	29.1	23.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.4	8.1	4.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	23.3	25.6	13.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.1	6.1	6.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.6	12.6	12.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.4	3.1	4.8
22.5 to 27.4.....	7.8	7.7	8.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.8	1.5	2.7
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.1	3.1	8.2	32.5 or more.....	1.2	1.1	1.4
32.5 or more.....	15.1	12.3	27.2	Not computed.....	0.9	1.1	...
Not computed.....	9.0	9.6	6.8	\$4,000 to \$5,999.....	29.6	31.8	20.4
Less than \$1,500.....	14.7	11.9	26.5	Less than 12.5.....	12.5	13.0	10.2
Less than 12.5.....	1.9	1.1	4.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	12.4	13.8	6.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.4	0.4	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.2	3.4	2.0
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	0.8	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.4	0.4	0.7
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.4	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.1	...	0.7
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	0.4	5.7	32.5 or more.....	0.3	0.4	...
32.5 or more.....	9.1	7.3	17.0	Not computed.....	0.6	0.8	...
Not computed.....	2.0	1.5	4.1	\$6,000 or more.....	15.5	16.5	11.6
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	13.2	11.5	20.4	Less than 12.5.....	11.3	11.9	8.8
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.0	3.5	1.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.1	...	0.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	...	1.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.4	2.3	2.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.6	3.8	2.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.7	1.1	4.1	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	4.5	3.5	8.8	Not computed.....	0.9	1.1	...
Not computed.....	0.9	0.8	1.4	Income not reported.....	3.7	4.2	1.4

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-110

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Meadville, Pa.

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	15
Hot water.....	451	76	3
Private bath...	126	14	
Private toilet..	265	62	
Hot water...	330	25	
Living.....	1,332	108	
Hot water...	476	46	
Private bath..	181	8	
Private toilet..	312	27	
Hot water...	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
	618		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	16		





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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

June 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

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

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

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

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 Meadville.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	5,950	5,280	193
Owner occupied.....	2,681	2,584	97
Renter occupied.....	2,792	2,696	96
Vacant, available for rent...	305	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	172	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	321	285	36
Owner.....	47	38	9
Renter.....	274	247	27

As indicated in table A, approximately 6 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 9 percent of those with white households and 28 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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.....	47	38	9	274	247	27	25	21	4	90	86	4
ROOMS												
1 room.....	1	1	...	94	90	4	1	1	...	39	39	...
2 rooms.....	2	2	...	56	56	...	1	1	...	27	27	...
3 rooms.....	7	7	...	62	58	4	3	3	...	16	14	2
4 rooms.....	5	4	1	22	16	6	2	1	1	4	2	2
5 rooms.....	11	10	1	20	15	5	7	7	...	3	3	...
6 rooms.....	12	9	3	15	10	5	7	5	2	1	1	...
7 rooms.....	5	3	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	4	2	2	4	1	3	3	2	1	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	42	34	8	237	212	25	22	18	4	70	67	3
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	5	4	1	36	34	2	3	3	...	19	18	1
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	28	21	7	76	55	21	16	12	4	17	13	4
Flush toilet, shared.....	19	17	2	196	191	5	9	9	...	72	72	...
Other toilet facilities or none.....	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	21	15	6	65	46	19	13	9	4	12	8	4
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	23	20	3	200	193	7	10	10	...	73	73	...
No bathtub or shower.....	3	3	...	9	8	1	2	2	...	5	5	...
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	23	23	...	135	134	1	12	12	...	57	57	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	2	2	...	4	3	1	1	1	...	1	1	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	6	6	...	14	14	...	3	3	...	6	6	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	15	15	...	117	117	...	8	8	...	50	50	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	5	2	3	78	70	8	1	1	...	22	21	1
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	4	2	2	75	69	6	1	1	...	21	21	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	19	13	6	61	43	18	12	8	4	11	8	3
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	19	13	6	52	35	17	12	8	4	8	5	3
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	...	...	...	9	8	1	...	...	...	3	3	...
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	18	15	3	181	171	10	12	11	1	82	78	4
2 persons.....	19	16	3	44	42	2	11	8	3	7	7	...
3 persons.....	2	2	...	17	13	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
4 persons.....	1	1	...	17	14	3	...	...	...	1	1	...
5 persons.....	2	2	...	7	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	3	1	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	40	33	7	136	122	14	23	19	4	50	46	4
0.76 to 1.00.....	3	2	1	126	116	10	1	1	...	38	38	...
1.01 to 1.50.....	4	3	1	8	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
1.51 or more.....	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	31	26	5	263	236	27	14	13	1	84	80	4
1.....	16	12	4	11	11	...	11	8	3	6	6	...
2 or more.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	42	34	8	242	238	4	23	19	4	89	85	4
1 or more.....	5	4	1	12	9	3	2	2	...	1	1	...

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	27	21	6	83	68	15	13	10	3	7	7	...
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	18	15	3	36	35	1	12	9	3	6	6	...
3 persons.....	3	2	1	15	12	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
4 persons.....	1	1	...	17	14	3	...	...	...	1	1	...
5 persons.....	1	1	...	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	2	1	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	2	1	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	19	16	3	27	27	...	12	9	3	7	7	...
1 minor.....	2	1	1	23	19	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
2 minors.....	1	1	...	14	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 minors.....	1	1	...	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 minors.....	1	1	...	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	2	1	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	20	16	4	51	44	7	10	7	3	5	5	...
Other.....	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female.....	6	4	2	29	21	8	3	3	...	2	2	...
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	7	5	2	50	39	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	7	6	1	20	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	13	10	3	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	83	68	15	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	77	63	14	Rent paid: Number.....	77	63	14
No cash rent.....	6	5	1	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	1.9	2.3	...
Rent paid: Number.....	77	63	14	\$20 to \$24.....	11.1	11.4	10.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	11.1	9.1	20.0
Less than \$25.....	...	...	...	\$30 to \$34.....	9.2	9.1	10.0
\$25 to \$29.....	5.5	6.8	...	\$35 to \$39.....	12.5	11.4	50.0
\$30 to \$34.....	1.9	2.3	...	\$40 to \$44.....	20.4	25.0	...
\$35 to \$39.....	1.9	2.3	...	\$45 to \$49.....	5.6	6.8	...
\$40 to \$44.....	22.2	27.3	...	\$50 to \$59.....	14.8	18.2	...
\$45 to \$49.....	7.4	6.8	10.0	\$60 to \$74.....	3.7	4.5	...
\$50 to \$54.....	14.8	13.6	20.0	\$75 or more.....	...	...	...
\$55 to \$59.....	13.0	15.9	...	Not reported.....	3.7	2.3	10.0
\$60 to \$74.....	20.4	13.6	50.0	Median.....dollars..	39	...	...
\$75 or more.....	3.7	2.3	10.0				
Not reported.....	9.2	9.1	10.0				
Median.....dollars..	52	...	...		

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	35.2	40.9	10.0
Number.....	77	63	14	Less than \$1,000.....	1.9	2.3	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.9	...	10.0
Less than \$1,000.....	13.0	13.6	10.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.7	4.5	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14.8	9.1	40.0	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.5	6.8	...
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	14.8	13.6	20.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	...	...	...
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9.2	11.4	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.9	2.3	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	...	...	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.7	4.5	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.4	6.8	10.0	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.6	6.8	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.4	9.1	...	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.9	2.3	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	13.0	13.6	10.0	\$6,000 or more.....	5.6	6.8	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.9	2.3	...	Not reported.....	3.7	4.5	...
\$6,000 or more.....	14.8	15.9	10.0	5 persons or more.....	18.5	9.1	60.0
Not reported.....	3.7	4.5	...	Less than \$1,000.....	3.7	2.3	10.0
2 persons.....	46.3	50.0	30.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.9	...	10.0
Less than \$1,000.....	7.4	9.1	...	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.7	2.3	10.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	11.1	9.1	20.0	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	...	...	...
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.4	6.8	10.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.9	...	10.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.7	4.5	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	...	...	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	...	...	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.7	2.3	10.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.7	4.5	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	...	...	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.7	4.5	...	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.7	2.3	10.0
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.7	4.5	...	\$6,000 or more.....	...	...	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	...	...	...	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$6,000 or more.....	5.6	6.8	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	...	...	...	All families.....dollars..	2,150	...	...
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	...	...	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$4,999.....	27.8	29.6	20.0
Number.....	77	63	14	Less than 12.5.....	3.7	4.5	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	14.8	15.9	10.0
Less than 12.5.....	20.4	22.7	10.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	7.4	6.8	10.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	18.5	18.2	20.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	11.1	11.4	10.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.7	4.5	...	32.5 or more.....	1.9	2.3	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	11.1	11.4	10.0	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	25.9	22.7	40.0	\$5,000 or more.....	16.7	18.2	10.0
Not computed.....	9.3	9.1	10.0	Less than 12.5.....	13.0	15.9	...
Less than \$1,500.....	27.8	22.7	50.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.7	2.3	10.0
Less than 12.5.....	3.7	2.3	10.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
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.....	1.9	2.3	...	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	18.5	15.9	30.0	Income not reported.....	3.7	4.5	...
Not computed.....	3.7	2.3	10.0				
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	24.0	25.0	20.0				
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	
17.5 to 22.4.....	3.7	4.5	...				
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.7	4.5	...				
27.5 to 32.4.....	9.2	9.1	10.0				
32.5 or more.....	7.4	6.8	10.0				
Not computed.....	...	...	...	

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-111

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Newport, R.I.

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

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

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	995
Hot water..	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Plumbed water..	330	25	305
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	1,224
Hot water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Plumbed water..	363	17	346
Plumbing.....	1,434	211	1,223
Hot water..	481	1	480
Private bath..	993	1	992
Private toilet..	608		608
Plumbed water..	919		919
Plumbing.....	533		533
Hot water..	455		455
Private bath..	340		340
Private toilet..	305		305
Plumbed water..	222		222
Plumbing.....	176		176





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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 Newport, Rhode Island.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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

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 Newport.

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.....	11,354	9,459	747
Owner occupied.....	4,117	3,928	189
Renter occupied.....	6,089	5,531	558
Vacant, available for rent...	527	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	621	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	920	691	229
Owner.....	142	108	34
Renter.....	778	583	195

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, 11 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.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic is--	Then the standard error of the percentage of total renter primary families having the characteristic is--
1 or 99.....	0.4
5 or 95.....	0.8
10 or 90.....	1.1
25 or 75.....	1.5
50.....	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 for 5.0 percent of total families and for about 10 percent of the white families. The standard error is 1.1 percent, as found in table C on the line corresponding to a 10-percent characteristic for the white families. There are about 68 chances out of 100 that the percentage for total families would be within one standard error on either side of the estimated 5.0 percent figure if based on complete enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

Family income class interval (a)	Percentage (b)	Prorated percentage (c)	Cumulative percentage (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	18.8	18.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.9	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.....	142	108	34	778	583	195	47	39	8	130	102	28
ROOMS												
1 room.....	1	1	...	122	112	10	...	...	...	37	36	1
2 rooms.....	...	...	...	144	133	11	...	...	...	20	19	1
3 rooms.....	13	12	1	112	86	26	7	7	...	12	8	4
4 rooms.....	25	19	6	172	106	66	11	9	2	31	18	13
5 rooms.....	28	22	6	130	85	45	9	8	1	18	14	4
6 rooms.....	25	22	3	60	37	23	6	6	...	9	5	4
7 rooms.....	19	15	4	26	15	11	5	4	1	2	1	1
8 rooms or more.....	31	17	14	12	9	3	9	5	4	1	1	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	95	75	20	530	433	97	29	24	5	68	61	7
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	47	33	14	247	149	98	18	15	3	61	40	21
Piped water outside structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	120	88	32	448	276	172	39	31	8	69	42	27
Flush toilet, shared.....	21	19	2	327	304	23	8	8	...	60	59	1
Other toilet facilities or none.....	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	99	78	21	346	225	121	27	23	4	37	27	10
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	22	18	4	328	304	24	10	9	1	56	55	1
No bathtub or shower.....	21	12	9	104	54	50	10	7	3	37	20	17
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	32	30	2	257	239	18	13	13	...	50	46	4
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	11	10	1	21	17	4	4	4	...	5	4	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	5	4	1	24	19	5	2	2	...	6	4	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	16	16	...	212	203	9	7	7	...	39	38	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	18	13	5	190	135	55	8	6	2	33	28	5
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	8	7	1	66	46	20	3	3	...	12	11	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	8	5	3	49	23	26	5	3	2	11	7	4
With piped water, no private toilet.....	2	1	1	75	66	9	...	...	...	10	10	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	92	65	27	331	209	122	26	20	6	47	28	19
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	68	51	17	199	128	71	17	13	4	11	6	5
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	24	14	10	132	81	51	9	7	2	36	22	14
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	40	30	10	281	227	54	18	14	4	90	72	18
2 persons.....	34	34	...	198	160	38	17	17	...	30	22	8
3 persons.....	20	17	3	92	65	27	6	4	2	3	2	1
4 persons.....	15	12	3	77	53	24	3	3	...	4	4	...
5 persons.....	10	4	6	50	36	14	1	...	1	2	1	1
6 persons.....	10	4	6	32	15	17	2	1	1	...	...	...
7 persons.....	8	6	2	21	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	1	...	1	13	7	6	...	...	...	1	1	...
9 persons or more.....	4	1	3	14	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	113	89	24	379	270	109	45	37	8	84	58	26
0.76 to 1.00.....	17	13	4	280	231	49	2	2	...	42	40	2
1.01 to 1.50.....	9	6	3	78	57	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.51 or more.....	3	...	3	41	25	16	...	...	...	4	4	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	111	84	27	741	557	184	29	23	6	109	85	24
1.....	28	23	5	35	25	10	15	15	...	20	16	4
2 or more.....	3	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	131	100	31	737	561	176	42	35	7	123	96	27
1 or more.....	11	8	3	41	22	19	5	4	1	7	6	1

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	94	70	24	473	342	131	25	21	4	34	24	10
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	29	29	...	190	155	35	15	15	...	25	17	8
3 persons.....	18	14	4	82	59	23	4	2	2	3	2	1
4 persons.....	16	12	4	75	50	25	4	5	1	4	3	1
5 persons.....	8	4	4	42	37	11	...	...	...	1	1	...
6 persons.....	10	4	6	32	15	17	2	1	1	...	...	...
7 persons.....	9	6	3	21	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	4	1	3	25	14	11	...	...	...	1	1	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	35	33	2	164	123	31	18	17	1	29	21	8
1 minor.....	12	14	4	100	76	24	3	1	2	2	1	1
2 minors.....	16	9	7	68	47	21	3	3	...	1	1	...
3 minors.....	9	5	4	56	42	14	1	...	1	1	...	1
4 minors.....	7	5	2	37	18	19	...	...	...	1	1	...
5 minors.....	4	3	1	22	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	5	1	4	26	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	73	57	16	317	240	77	18	16	2	20	15	5
Other.....	5	3	2	17	13	4	3	2	1	2	2	...
Female.....	16	10	6	139	89	50	4	3	1	12	7	5
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	51	48	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	30	20	10	294	202	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	39	29	10	94	68	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	25	21	4	34	24	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.....				CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	473	342	131	Rent paid: Number.....	464	337	127
No cash rent.....	9	5	4	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	2.9	1.5	6.2
Rent paid: Number.....	464	337	127	\$20 to \$24.....	9.5	8.8	11.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	10.5	9.3	13.5
Less than \$35.....	0.6	...	2.1	\$30 to \$34.....	13.0	10.3	19.8
\$35 to \$39.....	2.1	2.6	1.0	\$35 to \$39.....	10.9	7.7	18.8
\$40 to \$44.....	7.3	6.7	10.4	\$40 to \$44.....	10.9	9.8	13.5
\$45 to \$49.....	12.0	11.9	12.5	\$45 to \$49.....	6.6	7.2	5.2
\$50 to \$54.....	12.9	11.3	16.7	\$50 to \$54.....	9.7	11.9	4.2
\$55 to \$59.....	14.1	13.9	14.6	\$55 to \$59.....	6.1	7.7	2.1
\$60 to \$69.....	21.0	20.6	21.9	\$60 to \$69.....	10.2	13.4	2.1
\$70 to \$79.....	12.8	15.5	6.2	\$70 or more.....	5.4	7.2	1.0
\$80 or more.....	9.8	10.2	7.3	Not reported.....	4.3	5.2	2.1
Not reported.....	6.9	6.7	7.3	Median.....dollars..	40	45	34
Median.....dollars..	58	60	56				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	35.7	35.1	37.5
Number.....	464	337	127	Less than \$1,000.....	3.3	2.6	5.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.5	3.6	3.1
Less than \$1,000.....	9.6	7.2	15.6	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.4	2.1	3.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10.9	10.3	12.5	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.5	0.5	4.3
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	5.7	6.7	3.1	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.5	3.6	3.1
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.7	5.7	9.4	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.4	2.1	3.1
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	9.0	9.5	8.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.5	5.1	3.1
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	4.8	4.7	5.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.1	3.1	3.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.2	11.3	7.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.7	1.6	2.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.9	9.5	11.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.2	4.6	3.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.5	4.6	4.2	\$5,000 or more.....	3.9	4.6	2.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	10.5	11.3	8.5	Not reported.....	1.7	1.6	2.1
\$5,000 or more.....	12.2	12.9	10.4	5 persons or more.....	26.2	23.7	32.3
Not reported.....	6.0	6.7	4.2	Less than \$1,000.....	1.3	1.0	2.1
2 persons.....	38.1	41.2	30.2	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.6	...	2.1
Less than \$1,000.....	5.0	3.6	8.4	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	...	...	4.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.9	6.7	7.3	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.9	1.0	...
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.3	4.6	...	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.4	2.1	3.1
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.2	4.1	1.0	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.3	1.0	2.1
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.2	3.6	2.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.9	3.6	1.8
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.1	1.6	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.9	2.6	7.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.7	2.6	3.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.8	2.1	1.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.9	3.6	1.0	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.2	3.6	2.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	\$5,000 or more.....	5.8	5.2	7.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.1	3.1	3.1	Not reported.....	1.1	1.5	...
\$5,000 or more.....	2.5	3.1	1.0	Median income:			
Not reported.....	3.2	3.6	2.1	All families.....dollars..	2,510	2,630	2,220
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,540	2,720	2,160

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.....	20.0	20.6	18.8
Number.....	464	337	127	Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.5	3.1	1.0
Less than 12.5.....	7.5	7.2	8.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.5	5.7	5.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	12.1	11.9	12.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.6	6.2	4.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	15.2	17.5	9.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	3.3	2.6	5.2
22.5 to 27.4.....	10.1	10.3	9.4	32.5 or more.....	2.5	3.1	1.0
27.5 to 32.4.....	9.8	10.8	7.3	Not computed.....	0.6	...	2.1
32.5 or more.....	34.7	32.0	41.6	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	15.0	16.0	12.5
Not computed.....	10.6	10.3	11.5	Less than 12.5.....	1.6	1.0	3.1
Less than \$1,500.....	20.6	17.5	28.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.8	4.6	5.2
Less than 12.5.....	0.7	0.5	1.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.8	8.3	3.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.4	0.5	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.4	1.6	1.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.7	0.5	1.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...	Not computed.....	0.4	0.5	...
32.5 or more.....	15.4	12.9	21.9	\$5,000 or more.....	12.2	12.9	10.4
Not computed.....	3.4	3.1	4.2	Less than 12.5.....	5.2	5.7	4.2
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	26.2	26.3	26.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.1	3.6	5.2
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.2	3.1	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	...	1.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.4	0.5	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.7	2.1	4.2	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.5	8.2	2.1	Not computed.....	0.3	...	1.0
32.5 or more.....	16.8	16.0	18.7	Income not reported.....	6.0	6.7	4.2
Not computed.....	...	...	...	

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-112

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Woonsocket, R.I., and Vicinity

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



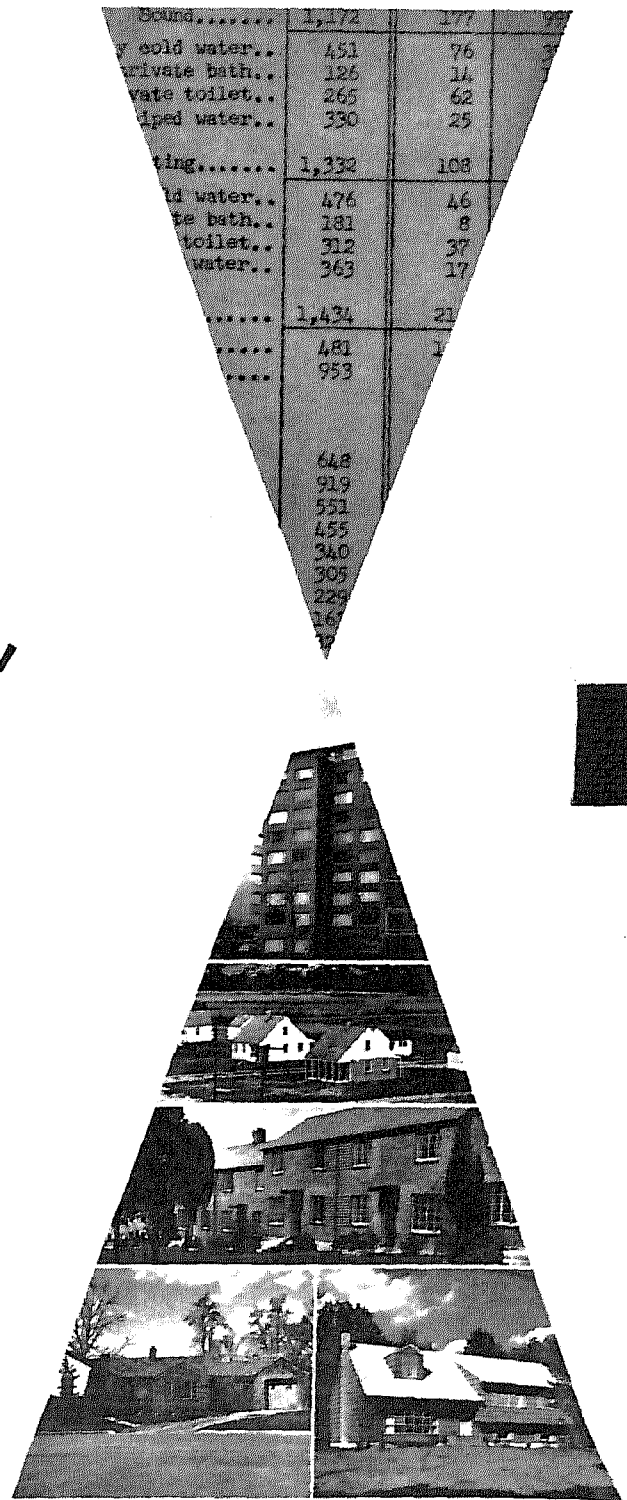
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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





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PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

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

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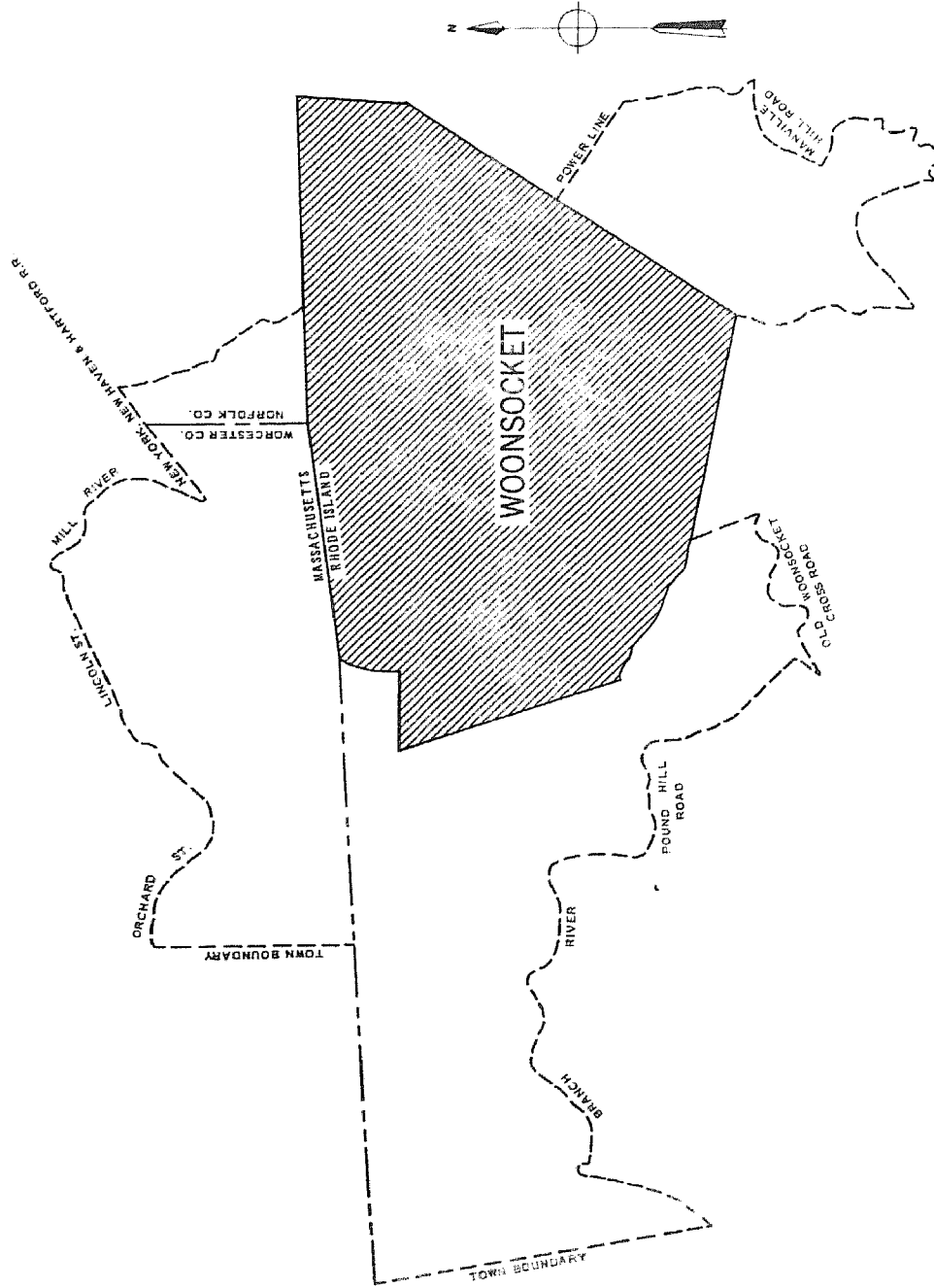
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SPECIAL REPORT FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITY
 WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND AND VICINITY
 APRIL 1960



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

WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND, AND VICINITY

This report is based on a special tabulation of data from the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. The information in this report is restricted to housing units defined as substandard by the Public Housing Administration and to the renter families living in these units. The map on the opposite page shows the area covered.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	21,085	19,822	88
Owner occupied.....	8,029	8,022	7
Renter occupied.....	11,881	11,800	81
Vacant, available for rent...	720	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	455	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	3,948	3,914	34
Owner.....	607	606	1
Renter.....	3,341	3,308	33

As indicated in table A, approximately 20 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 28 percent of those with white households and 41 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

The data for nonwhite families in tables 2, 3, and 4 are based on all housing units in the area which were included in the census. For the white families, however, tables 2, 3, and 4 were prepared from sample data. Consequently, the percentage distributions for the white families in these tables are subject to sampling variability. The reliability of these estimated percentages is discussed below.

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

A trained staff of interviewers visited these families to obtain data on income for the previous year and current rent. Interviews were not completed in cases where the unit was found not to be occupied by a 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 the white renter families may differ from those that would have been obtained from all instead of from a sample of units. The absolute numbers appearing at the head of each table are based on all units rather than a sample and as such are not subject to sampling variability.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A useful method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine a range or interval, within which there is a high degree of confidence that the true median lies. The upper and lower points of the interval, the confidence limits, are obtained by adding to and subtracting from the estimated median a factor times the standard error of the median. For most situations the two-standard-error confidence limits, constructed by using two as the factor, yield a sufficiently high degree of confidence. There are about 98 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	8.2	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.....	15.7	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.....	607	606	1	3,341	3,308	33	227	226	1	978	975	3
ROOMS												
1 room.....	5	5	...	269	266	3	2	2	...	87	85	2
2 rooms.....	17	17	...	164	162	2	7	7	...	60	60	...
3 rooms.....	56	56	...	354	353	1	21	21	...	147	147	...
4 rooms.....	162	161	1	1,273	1,261	12	70	69	1	380	379	1
5 rooms.....	163	163	...	838	827	11	57	57	...	193	193	...
6 rooms.....	91	91	...	352	349	3	29	29	...	89	89	...
7 rooms.....	52	52	...	51	51	...	17	17	...	15	15	...
8 rooms or more.....	61	61	...	40	39	1	24	24	...	7	7	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	136	136	...	723	707	16	36	36	...	175	173	2
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	446	446	...	2,606	2,589	17	179	179	...	798	797	1
Piped water outside structure.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
No piped water.....	23	22	1	12	12	...	11	10	1	5	5	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	524	524	...	2,920	2,893	27	189	189	...	840	839	1
Flush toilet, shared.....	21	21	...	388	382	6	5	5	...	125	123	2
Other toilet facilities or none.....	62	61	1	33	33	...	33	32	1	13	13	...
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	385	385	...	1,855	1,836	19	136	136	...	488	488	...
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	27	27	...	390	387	3	8	8	...	127	125	2
No bathtub or shower.....	195	194	1	1,096	1,085	11	83	82	1	363	362	1
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound												
Sound.....	352	352	...	2,090	2,087	3	133	133	...	667	667	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	222	222	...	1,186	1,185	1	84	84	...	349	349	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	95	95	...	642	642	...	30	30	...	221	221	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	29	29	...	256	254	2	16	16	...	95	95	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	6	6	...	6	6	...	3	3	...	2	2	...
Deteriorating												
Deteriorating.....	129	128	1	798	787	11	50	49	1	206	204	2
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	68	68	...	376	373	3	23	23	...	88	88	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	32	32	...	320	314	6	16	16	...	91	91	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	19	19	...	99	97	2	7	7	...	27	25	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	10	9	1	3	3	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
Dilapidated												
Dilapidated.....	126	126	...	453	434	19	44	44	...	105	104	1
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	64	64	...	160	152	8	18	18	...	18	18	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	62	62	...	293	282	11	26	26	...	87	86	1
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	144	143	1	1,231	1,224	7	86	85	1	539	536	3
2 persons.....	196	196	...	973	967	6	104	104	...	340	340	...
3 persons.....	89	89	...	453	443	10	26	26	...	76	76	...
4 persons.....	65	65	...	308	306	2	8	8	...	14	14	...
5 persons.....	46	46	...	167	164	3	2	2	...	4	4	...
6 persons.....	28	28	...	93	91	2	...	...	...	4	4	...
7 persons.....	18	18	...	54	53	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	7	7	...	31	30	1	1	1	...	1	1	...
9 persons or more.....	14	14	...	31	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	446	445	1	2,422	2,404	18	217	216	1	867	866	1
0.76 to 1.00.....	101	101	...	696	688	8	8	8	...	107	105	2
1.01 to 1.50.....	42	42	...	160	154	6	...	...	...	1	1	...
1.51 or more.....	18	18	...	63	62	1	2	2	...	3	3	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	466	465	1	2,904	2,872	32	133	132	1	703	700	3
1.....	134	134	...	426	425	1	91	91	...	268	268	...
2 or more.....	7	7	...	11	11	...	3	3	...	7	7	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	594	593	1	3,279	3,249	30	226	225	1	959	956	3
1 or more.....	13	13	...	62	59	3	1	1	...	19	19	...

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.....	459	459	...	2,073	2,048	25	140	140	...	426	426	...
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	195	195	...	951	944	7	103	103	...	334	334	...
3 persons.....	91	91	...	442	434	8	26	26	...	69	69	...
4 persons.....	64	64	...	307	305	2	8	8	...	14	14	...
5 persons.....	43	43	...	166	163	3	2	2	...	4	4	...
6 persons.....	27	27	...	90	88	2	...	...	...	4	4	...
7 persons.....	18	18	...	55	54	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	21	21	...	62	60	2	1	1	...	1	1	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	243	243	...	1,040	1,033	7	134	134	...	400	400	...
1 minor.....	64	64	...	395	388	7	5	5	...	20	20	...
2 minors.....	52	52	...	291	288	3	...	...	...	5	5	...
3 minors.....	42	42	...	155	152	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 minors.....	25	25	...	83	81	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	14	14	...	51	50	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	19	19	...	58	56	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	371	371	...	1,619	1,602	17	95	95	...	289	289	...
Other.....	20	20	...	102	100	2	8	8	...	31	31	...
Female.....	68	68	...	352	346	6	37	37	...	106	106	...
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	20	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	128	128	...	789	768	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	190	190	...	838	835	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	140	140	...	426	426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	2,073	2,048	25	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	2,048	2,023	25	Rent paid: Number.....	2,048	2,023	25
No cash rent.....	25	25	...	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	11.4	11.5	...
Rent paid: Number.....	2,048	2,023	25	\$20 to \$24.....	26.6	26.9	4.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	24.7	24.4	57.1
Less than \$25.....	0.6	0.6	...	\$30 to \$34.....	20.1	20.2	14.3
\$25 to \$29.....	2.8	2.8	...	\$35 to \$39.....	7.8	7.8	4.8
\$30 to \$34.....	8.0	8.1	...	\$40 to \$44.....	4.9	4.8	14.3
\$35 to \$39.....	10.2	10.4	...	\$45 to \$49.....	0.3	0.3	...
\$40 to \$44.....	18.6	18.8	4.8	\$50 to \$59.....	1.4	1.4	...
\$45 to \$49.....	18.8	18.8	23.8	\$60 to \$74.....	0.1	...	4.8
\$50 to \$54.....	14.9	14.8	23.8	\$75 or more.....	0.3	0.3	...
\$55 to \$59.....	7.7	7.6	19.0	Not reported.....	2.5	2.5	...
\$60 to \$74.....	10.8	10.6	23.8	Median.....dollars..	27	27	...
\$75 or more.....	1.7	1.7	4.8				
Not reported.....	5.8	5.9	...				
Median.....dollars..	46	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. Median not shown where base is less than 50)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	35.4	35.3	42.9
Number.....	2,048	2,023	25	Less than \$1,500.....	1.8	1.7	14.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.4	1.4	4.8
Less than \$1,500.....	8.5	8.4	14.3	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.7	1.7	4.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	10.0	10.1	4.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.0	2.0	4.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	5.3	9.5	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.5	2.5	4.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8.4	8.4	4.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.3	2.2	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.2	9.2	4.8	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.3	3.3	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.5	6.4	14.3	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.7	1.7	...
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	8.1	8.1	9.5	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.8	4.8	9.5
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6.2	6.2	9.5	\$6,000 or more.....	11.1	11.2	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	13.7	13.7	9.5	Not reported.....	2.8	2.8	...
\$6,000 or more.....	19.3	19.3	19.0	5 persons or more.....	15.9	15.7	33.3
Not reported.....	4.7	4.8	...	Less than \$1,500.....	0.6	0.6	...
2 persons.....	48.7	49.0	23.8	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.6	0.6	...
Less than \$1,500.....	6.1	6.1	...	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	0.6	0.6	...
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8.0	8.0	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.1	1.1	...
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.1	3.0	4.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.9	0.8	4.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.3	5.3	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.9	0.8	9.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.8	5.9	...	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	0.6	0.6	4.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.3	3.4	...	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.4	1.4	...
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4.2	4.2	4.8	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.8	2.8	...
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	3.2	3.1	9.5	\$6,000 or more.....	5.1	5.0	14.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6.1	6.2	...	Not reported.....	1.4	1.4	...
\$6,000 or more.....	3.1	3.1	4.8	Median income:			
Not reported.....	0.6	0.6	...	All families.....dollars..	3,980	3,980	...
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	4,880	4,920	...

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	17.5	17.6	9.5
Number.....	2,048	2,023	25	Less than 12.5.....	1.1	1.1	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.6	6.7	...
Less than 12.5.....	36.1	36.1	28.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.5	5.6	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	23.6	23.5	28.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.3	3.4	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	10.9	10.9	4.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.7	0.6	9.5
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.5	9.5	4.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.5	4.5	9.5	Not computed.....	0.3	0.3	...
32.5 or more.....	7.7	7.6	19.0	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	20.9	20.7	33.3
Not computed.....	7.8	7.8	4.8	Less than 12.5.....	5.0	5.0	4.8
Less than \$1,500.....	8.5	8.4	14.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	13.3	13.2	23.8
Less than 12.5.....	0.6	0.6	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.0	2.0	4.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	0.6	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.1	1.1	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.8	0.8	...	Not computed.....	0.6	0.6	...
32.5 or more.....	4.5	4.5	9.5	\$5,000 or more.....	33.0	33.1	23.8
Not computed.....	0.9	0.8	4.8	Less than 12.5.....	29.4	29.5	23.8
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	15.4	15.4	14.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.5	2.5	4.8
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	0.6	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	3.3	3.4	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	5.0	5.0	4.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.0	3.1	...	Not computed.....	1.1	1.1	...
32.5 or more.....	3.2	3.1	9.5	Income not reported.....	4.7	4.8	...
Not computed.....	0.3	0.3	...				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-113

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Dyersburg, Tenn.

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

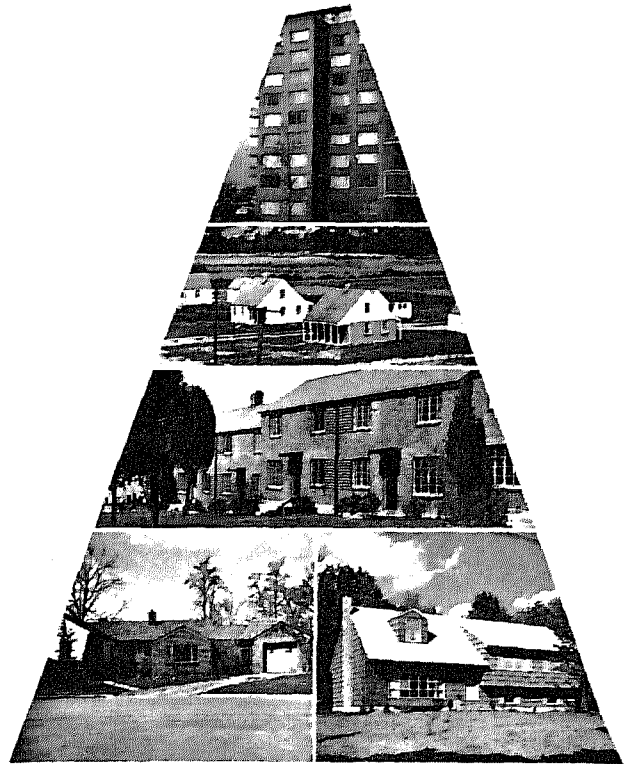
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	97
y cold water..	451	76	3
private bath..	126	14	1
ate toilet..	265	62	1
ipped water..	330	25	1
ting.....	1,332	108	1
ld water..	476	46	1
te bath..	181	8	1
toilet..	312	37	1
water..	363	17	1
.....	1,434	21	1
.....	481	1	1
.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	167		
	12		





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PREFACE

This report presents statistics on characteristics of housing units defined as 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 Dyersburg Housing Authority.

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August 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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II Metropolitan Housing	II Subject Reports
III City Blocks	III Selected Area Reports
IV Components of Inventory Change	IV Summary and Analytical Report
V Residential Finance	
VI Rural Housing	
Series HC(S1) Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities	
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2. Birmingham	40. East Point	71. Muskegon Heights	108. Lorain and vicinity
3. Decatur and vicinity	41. Lawrenceville	72. Saginaw	109. Steubenville area
4. Eufaula	42. Manchester		
5. Florence	43. Marietta		
6. Gadsden area	44. Muscogee County (part)	MINNESOTA	PENNSYLVANIA
7. Guntersville	45. Newnan	73. Duluth	110. Meadville
8. Huntsville	46. Rome	74. Minneapolis	
9. Montgomery	47. Savannah	75. St. Paul	RHODE ISLAND
10. Sylacauga and vicinity	48. Valdosta and vicinity		111. Newport
11. Tuscaloosa and vicinity			112. Woonsocket and vicinity
	HAWAII		
ARKANSAS	49. Honolulu		TENNESSEE
12. Little Rock		MISSISSIPPI	113. Dyersburg
13. Texarkana		76. Gulfport and vicinity	114. Gallatin
	ILLINOIS	77. Meridian	115. Knoxville
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14. Bakersfield	51. Joliet and vicinity	79. Pascagoula and vicinity	117. Memphis
15. Fresno and vicinity	52. Rock Island	80. Vicksburg	118. Morristown
16. Los Angeles			119. Nashville and vicinity
17. Pasadena	INDIANA		120. Newbern
18. San Francisco	53. Hammond	MISSOURI	
19. Stockton area		81. Columbia	TEXAS
	KANSAS	82. Kansas City	121. Austin
COLORADO	54. Kansas City	83. Mexico	122. Borger
20. Denver		84. Moberly	123. Corpus Christi
	KENTUCKY	85. St. Louis	124. Dallas
CONNECTICUT	55. Glasgow		125. Denison
21. Bridgeport		NEW JERSEY	126. El Paso
22. New Haven	LOUISIANA	87. Atlantic City	127. Fort Worth
23. Stamford	56. Abbeville	88. Bayonne	128. Galveston
24. Stratford	57. Baton Rouge area	89. Camden	129. Gladewater and vicinity
	58. Church Point	90. Edison Township	
FLORIDA	59. Crowley	91. Hoboken	130. Harlingen
25. Daytona Beach	60. Lake Arthur	92. Jersey City	131. Houston
26. Fort Lauderdale and vicinity	61. Lake Charles and vicinity	93. Morristown	132. Orange and vicinity
27. Miami and vicinity	62. New Orleans	94. Newark	133. San Antonio
28. Orlando	63. Opelousas and vicinity	95. Princeton	134. Wichita Falls
29. St. Petersburg	64. Ville Platte	96. Trenton	
30. Tampa		97. Union City	VIRGINIA
	MAINE		135. Newport News
GEORGIA	65. Portland		136. Richmond
31. Americus and vicinity		NEW YORK	
32. Athens area	MARYLAND	98. Albany	WASHINGTON
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DYERSBURG, TENNESSEE

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 Dyersburg.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	4,299	3,166	855
Owner occupied.....	2,361	2,066	295
Renter occupied.....	1,660	1,100	560
Vacant, available for rent...	125	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	153	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,276	608	668
Owner.....	352	202	150
Renter.....	924	406	518

As indicated in table A, approximately 32 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 37 percent of those with white households and 92 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	352	202	150	924	406	518	190	82	68	233	115	118
ROOMS												
1 room.....	3	3	...	30	25	5	1	1	...	10	10	...
2 rooms.....	14	12	2	167	57	110	7	6	1	53	22	31
3 rooms.....	54	38	16	321	141	180	22	14	8	69	31	38
4 rooms.....	149	89	60	286	117	169	68	39	29	73	36	37
5 rooms.....	76	43	33	77	36	41	30	13	17	18	9	9
6 rooms.....	47	13	34	33	21	12	17	5	12	10	7	3
7 rooms.....	7	3	4	6	5	1	4	3	1	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	2	1	1	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	75	50	25	163	149	14	28	21	7	46	42	4
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	242	131	111	649	238	411	112	58	54	163	71	92
Piped water outside structure.....	24	13	11	86	13	73	8	2	6	19	1	18
No piped water.....	11	8	3	26	6	20	2	1	1	5	1	4
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	269	145	124	483	229	254	118	63	55	118	69	49
Flush toilet, shared.....	35	26	9	313	146	167	19	14	5	87	41	46
Other toilet facilities or none.....	48	31	17	128	31	97	13	5	8	28	5	23
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	149	93	56	158	127	31	55	34	21	36	31	5
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	28	24	4	131	114	17	15	13	2	38	31	7
No bathtub or shower.....	175	85	90	635	165	470	80	35	45	159	53	106
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	108	74	34	112	79	39	39	24	15	29	21	8
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	43	31	12	17	13	4	14	10	4	4	4	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	38	19	19	44	18	26	18	8	10	13	7	6
With piped water, no private toilet.....	22	20	2	51	47	4	7	6	1	10	9	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	5	4	1	6	1	5	...	...	...	2	1	1
Deteriorating.....	135	71	64	402	166	236	39	24	15	29	21	8
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	48	25	23	37	28	9	20	9	11	7	5	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	55	25	30	131	63	118	28	14	14	47	22	25
With piped water, no private toilet.....	14	10	4	116	65	51	7	6	1	35	19	16
Lacking piped water in structure.....	18	11	7	62	10	53	6	2	4	13	...	13
Dilapidated.....	109	57	52	404	161	243	50	27	23	102	48	54
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	39	23	16	56	48	8	12	9	3	14	12	2
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	70	34	36	348	113	235	38	13	20	88	36	52
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	85	57	28	251	103	148	56	39	17	99	49	50
2 persons.....	122	71	51	256	125	131	63	34	29	89	48	41
3 persons.....	47	23	24	139	58	81	15	5	10	24	7	17
4 persons.....	40	22	18	94	51	43	8	3	5	12	5	7
5 persons.....	13	7	6	54	18	36	2	...	2	4	2	2
6 persons.....	15	8	7	52	26	26	2	1	1	4	3	1
7 persons.....	15	5	10	30	15	15	1	...	1	...	...	...
8 persons.....	6	5	1	21	5	16	1	...	1	1	1	...
9 persons or more.....	9	4	5	27	5	22	2	...	2	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	245	140	105	520	220	300	131	76	55	188	88	100
0.76 to 1.00.....	61	36	25	169	97	72	13	5	8	30	17	13
1.01 to 1.50.....	24	14	10	114	52	62	4	...	4	9	4	5
1.51 or more.....	22	12	10	121	37	84	2	1	1	6	6	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	268	157	111	796	339	457	95	54	41	158	74	84
1.....	76	43	33	125	65	60	50	27	23	73	39	34
2 or more.....	8	2	6	3	2	1	5	1	4	2	2	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	335	197	138	822	394	428	144	81	63	214	111	103
1 or more.....	17	5	12	62	12	50	6	1	5	19	4	15

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.....	257	141	116	644	299	345	88	41	47	125	65	60
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	118	69	49	248	125	123	60	33	27	87	48	39
3 persons.....	46	23	23	126	58	68	13	4	9	21	8	13
4 persons.....	36	20	16	92	49	43	7	3	4	10	4	6
5 persons.....	13	7	6	53	17	36	2	...	2	3	1	2
6 persons.....	15	8	7	52	27	25	2	1	1	3	3	...
7 persons.....	14	5	9	26	13	13	1	...	1	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	15	9	6	47	10	37	3	...	3	1	1	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	132	73	59	256	126	130	68	35	33	92	50	42
1 minor.....	42	23	19	121	63	58	12	6	6	18	8	10
2 minors.....	36	22	14	93	46	47	4	...	4	10	4	6
3 minors.....	9	4	5	53	25	28	...	...	...	3	1	2
4 minors.....	13	6	7	48	21	27	2	...	2	1	1	...
5 minors.....	13	7	6	31	8	23	...	...	...	1	1	...
6 minors or more.....	12	6	6	42	10	32	2	...	2	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	184	109	75	452	234	218	56	28	28	82	48	34
Other.....	18	9	9	40	11	29	9	3	6	16	4	12
Female.....	55	23	32	152	54	98	23	10	13	27	13	14
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	4	3	1	10	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	58	36	22	284	138	146	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	107	61	46	225	89	136	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	88	41	47	125	65	60	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	644	299	345	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	628	291	337	Rent paid: Number.....	628	291	337
No cash rent.....	16	8	8	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	26.7	11.8	40.9
Rent paid: Number.....	628	291	337	\$15 to \$19.....	24.0	19.3	28.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	21.7	24.1	19.5
Less than \$20.....	9.3	3.8	14.4	\$25 to \$29.....	13.3	21.7	5.6
\$20 to \$24.....	11.7	5.2	17.7	\$30 to \$34.....	4.3	8.0	0.9
\$25 to \$29.....	15.7	9.4	21.4	\$35 to \$39.....	2.9	6.1	...
\$30 to \$34.....	19.1	21.7	16.7	\$40 to \$44.....	2.0	3.8	0.5
\$35 to \$39.....	15.3	18.4	12.6	\$45 to \$49.....	...	...	...
\$40 to \$44.....	9.5	12.7	6.5	\$50 to \$59.....	0.7	1.4	...
\$45 to \$49.....	8.2	9.9	2.8	\$60 or more.....	0.7	1.4	...
\$50 to \$54.....	3.0	5.7	0.5	Not reported.....	3.6	2.4	4.7
\$55 to \$59.....	2.8	3.8	1.9	Median.....dollars..	19	23	16
\$60 or more.....	2.3	4.2	0.5				
Not reported.....	5.1	5.2	5.1				
Median.....dollars..	32	36	28				

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.....	628	291	337	3 or 4 persons.....	34.6	36.8	32.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	6.1	4.7	7.4
Less than \$1,000.....	24.2	16.5	31.2	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.0	3.3	6.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	18.3	17.5	19.1	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.6	1.4	3.7
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	5.5	2.8	7.9	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.4	1.9	2.8
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.1	4.7	7.4	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.8	3.8	1.9
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	7.2	8.0	6.5	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.4	1.4	1.4
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	5.4	4.7	6.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.7	5.7	1.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.4	15.1	4.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.8	4.2	1.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.0	10.8	4.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.4	1.9	0.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.3	2.4	2.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.1	2.8	1.4
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.9	7.1	2.8	\$5,000 or more.....	2.1	3.3	0.9
\$5,000 or more.....	4.5	8.0	1.4	Not reported.....	2.3	2.4	2.3
Not reported.....	4.5	2.4	6.5	5 persons or more.....	26.1	23.6	22.4
2 persons.....	39.3	39.6	39.1	Less than \$1,000.....	4.8	2.4	7.0
Less than \$1,000.....	13.2	9.4	16.7	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.5	2.8	4.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9.8	11.3	8.4	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.9	0.5	3.3
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	0.9	0.9	0.9	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.2	...	2.3
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.6	2.8	2.3	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.9	0.5	3.3
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.5	2.8	1.4	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.1	1.4	2.8
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.4	5.7	1.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.3	3.8	0.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.8	3.8	1.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.1	2.8	1.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.7	0.5	0.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.2	...	0.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.8	3.3	0.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.9	0.9	0.9	\$5,000 or more.....	1.4	2.8	...
\$5,000 or more.....	1.1	1.9	0.5	Not reported.....	0.5	...	0.5
Not reported.....	1.7	...	3.3	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	1,740	2,230	1,416
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,010	2,580	1,582

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.....	628	291	337	\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	24.3	20.3	27.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	1.9	0.5	3.2
Less than 12.5.....	17.5	18.3	15.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.2	3.2	7.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	17.2	20.3	14.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.8	5.7	7.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.4	13.2	11.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.7	5.7	5.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	13.7	11.8	15.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.9	1.9	1.9
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.0	6.6	7.4	32.5 or more.....	2.3	2.8	1.9
32.5 or more.....	24.5	21.7	27.0	Not computed.....	0.5	0.5	0.4
Not computed.....	7.7	7.1	8.4	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	17.0	26.0	8.8
Less than \$1,000.....	24.1	16.5	31.2	Less than 12.5.....	4.7	5.2	4.2
Less than 12.5.....	2.3	2.8	1.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.8	12.2	3.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.0	...	1.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.2	5.7	0.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.9	1.9	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.2	0.5	3.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	0.5	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.9	0.9	2.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	15.1	16.4	19.6	Not computed.....	0.2	0.5	...
Not computed.....	1.6	1.9	1.4	\$3,500 or more.....	11.8	17.4	6.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	18.3	17.4	19.1	Less than 12.5.....	8.1	10.9	5.6
Less than 12.5.....	0.5	...	0.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.5	4.2	0.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.7	0.5	0.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.9	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	0.9	2.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	5.0	3.7	6.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.0	3.3	2.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	7.0	8.5	5.6	Not computed.....	0.7	1.4	...
Not computed.....	0.2	0.5	...	Income not reported.....	4.5	2.4	6.5

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

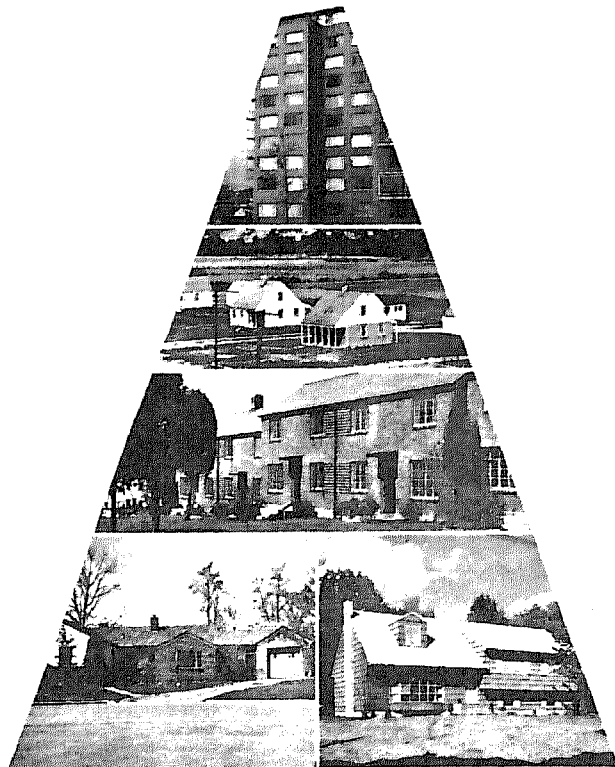
HC(S1)-114

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Gallatin, Tenn.

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	
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		

Prepared under the supervision of
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

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PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Gallatin 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

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

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

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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

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 Gallatin.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	2,626	2,071	365
Owner occupied.....	1,394	1,258	136
Renter occupied.....	1,042	813	229
Vacant, available for rent...	88	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	102	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	352	141	211
Owner.....	94	36	58
Renter.....	258	105	153

As indicated in table A, approximately 14 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 13 percent of those with white households and 67 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

Description of tables.---Table 1 presents structural and occupancy characteristics of owner-occupied and renter-occupied substandard units, separately for white and nonwhite households. Separate 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.....	94	36	58	258	105	153	42	19	23	43	21	22
ROOMS												
1 room.....	2	1	1	6	3	3	1	...	1	3	2	1
2 rooms.....	5	4	1	13	6	7	3	2	1	5	3	2
3 rooms.....	9	5	4	99	34	65	3	2	1	16	9	7
4 rooms.....	26	13	23	101	50	51	14	7	7	13	6	7
5 rooms.....	18	5	13	28	10	18	9	3	6	4	1	3
6 rooms.....	14	5	9	6	1	5	10	5	5	1	...	1
7 rooms.....	6	2	4	3	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
8 rooms or more.....	4	1	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	18	13	5	36	29	7	8	6	2	9	7	2
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	49	18	27	67	36	31	21	10	11	11	9	2
Piped water outside structure.....	16	3	13	73	24	49	4	2	2	12	4	8
No piped water.....	19	2	13	82	16	66	9	1	8	11	1	10
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	34	16	18	42	23	19	16	9	7	8	6	2
Flush toilet, shared.....	8	8	...	26	26	...	4	4	...	9	9	...
Other toilet facilities or none.....	52	12	40	190	56	134	22	6	16	26	6	20
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	17	12	5	23	17	6	9	7	2	7	5	2
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	7	7	...	27	27	...	3	3	...	10	10	...
No bathtub or shower.....	70	17	53	208	61	147	30	9	21	26	6	20
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....												
Sound.....	50	19	31	115	60	55	24	11	13	21	14	7
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....												
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	7	6	1	12	10	2	3	3	...	4	4	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	11	3	8	7	3	4	6	2	4	1	1	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	20	8	12	36	23	11	10	4	6	9	7	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	12	2	10	60	22	38	5	2	3	7	2	5
Deteriorating.....												
Deteriorating.....	28	11	17	93	32	61	10	5	5	8	3	5
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....												
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	4	2	2	6	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	6	2	4	11	3	8	2	1	1	...	...	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	8	6	2	21	13	8	3	3	...	1	1	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	10	1	9	55	11	44	3	...	3	6	1	5
Dilapidated.....												
Dilapidated.....	16	6	10	50	13	37	8	3	5	14	4	10
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....												
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	5	3	2	5	2	3	3	2	1	2	...	2
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	11	3	8	45	11	34	5	1	4	12	4	8
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	28	15	13	53	26	27	16	10	6	15	10	5
2 persons.....	30	11	19	69	32	37	12	4	8	18	10	8
3 persons.....	14	6	8	45	15	30	8	5	3	6	...	6
4 persons.....	11	2	9	40	15	25	3	...	3	...	...	...
5 persons.....	4	1	3	18	6	12	1	...	1	2	...	2
6 persons.....	4	...	4	9	2	7	2	...	2	1	...	1
7 persons.....	1	...	1	9	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	1	1	...	9	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	1	...	1	6	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	76	33	43	139	65	74	36	19	17	33	18	15
0.76 to 1.00.....	8	1	7	60	20	40	3	...	3	9	2	7
1.01 to 1.50.....	7	...	7	27	9	18	3	...	3	...	...	...
1.51 or more.....	3	2	1	32	11	21	...	...	...	1	1	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	73	27	46	233	92	141	30	12	18	27	14	13
1.....	18	8	10	25	13	12	10	6	4	16	7	9
2 or more.....	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	86	35	51	244	98	146	38	19	19	39	19	20
1 or more.....	8	1	7	14	7	7	4	...	4	4	2	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.....	61	20	41	200	78	122	24	9	15	25	10	15
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	29	10	19	71	35	36	13	4	9	15	9	6
3 persons.....	12	6	6	40	13	27	7	5	2	6	...	6
4 persons.....	9	2	7	39	14	25	1	...	1	...	...	...
5 persons.....	4	1	3	17	5	12	1	...	1	2	...	2
6 persons.....	4	...	4	9	2	7	2	...	2	1	...	1
7 persons.....	1	...	1	9	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	2	1	1	15	6	9	...	...	...	1	1	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	33	14	19	76	31	45	16	8	8	19	9	10
1 minor.....	9	3	6	41	19	22	3	1	2	2	...	2
2 minors.....	10	1	9	30	9	21	3	...	3	2	...	2
3 minors.....	4	1	3	21	8	13	1	...	1	1	...	1
4 minors.....	4	1	3	12	5	7	1	...	1	...	...	...
5 minors.....	...	...	...	10	2	8	...	...	...	1	1	...
6 minors or more.....	1	...	1	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	39	16	23	144	62	82	13	7	6	17	8	9
Other.....	4	2	2	12	5	7	2	...	2	2	1	1
Female.....	18	2	16	44	11	33	9	2	7	6	1	5
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	8	4	4	95	35	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	29	7	22	75	30	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	24	9	15	25	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	200	78	122	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	189	77	112	Rent paid: Number.....	189	77	112
No cash rent.....	11	1	10	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	9.5	3.5	13.3
Rent paid: Number.....	189	77	112	\$15 to \$19.....	10.1	6.9	12.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	31.1	22.4	36.7
Less than \$20.....	1.4	...	2.2	\$25 to \$29.....	30.4	44.8	21.1
\$20 to \$24.....	4.0	3.4	4.4	\$30 to \$34.....	10.1	15.5	6.7
\$25 to \$29.....	12.2	5.2	16.7	\$35 to \$39.....	2.0	...	3.3
\$30 to \$34.....	21.6	17.2	24.5	\$40 to \$44.....	...	...	...
\$35 to \$39.....	21.6	25.9	18.9	\$45 to \$49.....	...	...	...
\$40 to \$44.....	16.9	25.9	11.1	\$50 to \$59.....	...	...	...
\$45 to \$49.....	7.4	12.1	4.5	\$60 or more.....	6.8	6.9	6.7
\$50 to \$54.....	2.0	...	3.3	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$55 to \$59.....	1.4	...	2.2	Median.....dollars..	24	26	22
\$60 or more.....	2.7	1.7	3.3				
Not reported.....	8.8	8.6	8.9				
Median.....dollars..	36	38	34				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	42.6	41.4	43.3
Number.....	189	77	112	Less than \$1,000.....	6.1	5.2	6.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.0	1.7	5.6
Less than \$1,000.....	15.5	17.3	14.5	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	4.0	5.2	3.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14.2	10.3	16.7	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.4	3.4	...
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	6.7	8.6	5.6	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.0	5.2	3.3
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.4	5.2	2.2	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.4	1.7	1.1
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	8.8	10.3	7.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.1	5.2	13.3
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.9	4.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.4	5.2	2.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	16.9	12.1	20.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.7	3.4	2.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.8	10.3	7.8	\$4,000 or more.....	1.4	1.7	1.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.1	5.2	3.3	Not reported.....	4.0	3.4	4.4
\$4,000 or more.....	8.1	8.6	7.8	5 persons or more.....	29.7	22.4	34.5
Not reported.....	8.1	5.2	10.0	Less than \$1,000.....	4.7	3.5	5.6
2 persons.....	27.7	36.2	22.2	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.7	1.7	6.7
Less than \$1,000.....	4.7	8.6	2.2	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.0	1.7	2.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.4	6.9	4.5	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.4	...	2.2
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	0.7	1.7	...	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.0	3.5	1.1
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	0.7	1.7	...	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.0	3.5	1.1
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.7	1.7	3.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.0	1.7	2.2
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.0	1.7	2.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.7	5.2	4.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.7	5.2	4.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	...	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.7	...	1.1	\$4,000 or more.....	4.7	1.7	6.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.4	1.7	1.1	Not reported.....	1.4	...	2.2
\$4,000 or more.....	2.0	5.2	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	2.7	1.7	3.3	All families.....dollars..	2,170	2,150	2,200
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,230	...	...

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.....	31.1	29.3	32.2
Number.....	189	77	112	Less than 12.5.....	2.7	1.7	3.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	16.2	8.6	21.1
Less than 12.5.....	11.5	13.8	10.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.1	13.8	4.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	25.0	19.0	28.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.4	3.5	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	13.5	19.0	10.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.4	...	2.2
22.5 to 27.4.....	10.1	10.3	10.0	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.4	8.6	6.7	Not computed.....	1.4	1.7	1.1
32.5 or more.....	20.3	19.0	21.1	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	12.8	15.5	11.1
Not computed.....	12.2	10.3	13.3	Less than 12.5.....	1.4	1.7	1.1
Less than \$1,000.....	15.6	17.3	14.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.1	10.4	6.7
Less than 12.5.....	0.7	1.7	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	...	1.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.4	1.7	1.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.4	1.7	1.1	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...	Not computed.....	1.4	1.7	1.1
32.5 or more.....	12.2	12.1	12.2	\$4,000 or more.....	8.1	8.6	7.8
Not computed.....	1.3	1.7	1.1	Less than 12.5.....	6.7	8.6	5.6
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	24.3	24.1	24.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	0.7	...	1.1
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.7	...	1.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	4.0	5.2	3.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.1	3.4	7.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.1	8.6	4.5	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	8.1	6.9	8.9	Income not reported.....	8.1	5.2	10.0
Not computed.....	...	...	...	

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-115

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Knoxville, Tenn.

Sound.....	1,172	177	957
Hot cold water..	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Filtered water..	330	25	305
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	1,224
Hot cold water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Filtered water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	167		
	17		

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

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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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 Knoxville Housing Authority, Inc.

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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KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

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 Knoxville.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non- white
Total housing units.....	36,759	28,725	5,753
Owner occupied.....	18,323	15,801	2,522
Renter occupied.....	16,155	12,924	3,231
Vacant, available for rent...	1,205	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	1,076	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	6,383	4,502	1,881
Owner.....	1,666	1,159	507
Renter.....	4,717	3,343	1,374

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, 26 percent of those with white households and 43 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,666	1,159	507	4,717	3,343	1,374	548	376	172	787	561	226
ROOMS												
1 room.....	19	14	5	1,013	882	131	9	8	1	185	165	20
2 rooms.....	75	65	10	709	565	144	23	21	2	143	107	36
3 rooms.....	307	224	83	1,255	785	470	108	76	32	211	129	82
4 rooms.....	635	448	187	1,103	740	363	191	135	56	167	110	57
5 rooms.....	377	241	136	403	246	157	134	83	51	53	36	17
6 rooms.....	145	95	50	151	77	74	45	28	17	16	9	7
7 rooms.....	47	31	16	40	25	15	15	8	7	5	3	2
8 rooms or more.....	61	41	20	43	23	20	23	17	6	7	2	5
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	775	632	143	2,269	1,929	340	243	194	49	326	286	40
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	854	510	344	2,385	1,375	1,010	291	177	114	446	265	181
Piped water outside structure.....	16	9	7	22	13	9	6	2	4	6	5	1
No piped water.....	21	8	13	41	26	15	8	3	5	9	5	4
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	1,177	763	414	2,542	1,551	991	383	247	136	404	247	157
Flush toilet, shared.....	213	192	21	1,866	1,579	287	88	81	7	333	280	53
Other toilet facilities or none.....	276	204	72	309	213	96	77	48	29	50	34	16
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	612	396	216	1,145	701	444	185	116	69	136	82	54
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	198	182	10	1,732	1,554	178	81	77	4	299	274	25
No bathtub or shower.....	856	575	281	1,840	1,088	752	282	183	99	352	205	147
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	466	367	99	1,061	877	184	153	125	28	152	127	25
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	101	68	33	95	45	50	33	27	6	9	5	4
With private toilet, no private bath.....	184	138	46	218	148	70	63	47	16	40	30	10
With piped water, no private toilet.....	174	157	17	738	677	61	54	49	5	100	90	10
Lacking piped water in structure.....	7	4	3	10	7	3	3	2	1	3	2	1
Deteriorating.....	616	406	210	1,856	1,355	501	219	140	79	339	254	85
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	126	56	70	274	138	136	46	19	27	44	22	22
With private toilet, no private bath.....	275	178	97	625	395	230	98	63	35	112	71	41
With piped water, no private toilet.....	197	162	35	933	804	129	70	56	14	178	157	21
Lacking piped water in structure.....	18	10	8	24	18	6	5	2	3	5	4	1
Dilapidated.....	584	386	198	1,800	1,111	689	176	111	65	296	180	116
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	293	214	79	523	390	133	81	53	28	44	30	14
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	291	172	119	1,277	721	556	95	58	37	252	150	102
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	356	248	108	1,422	1,090	332	191	141	50	414	310	104
2 persons.....	474	325	149	1,131	766	365	193	133	60	231	158	73
3 persons.....	250	180	70	678	456	222	88	61	27	79	52	27
4 persons.....	188	132	56	476	345	131	37	21	16	31	20	11
5 persons.....	135	97	38	350	254	96	11	3	8	15	12	3
6 persons.....	102	70	32	235	154	81	8	5	3	9	5	4
7 persons.....	68	43	25	166	111	55	9	7	2	2	1	1
8 persons.....	42	32	10	109	76	33	5	2	3	3	...	3
9 persons or more.....	51	32	19	150	91	59	6	3	3	3	3	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	1,038	708	330	1,690	1,028	662	453	317	136	478	310	168
0.76 to 1.00.....	287	210	77	1,595	1,274	321	58	37	21	259	218	41
1.01 to 1.50.....	190	136	54	588	428	160	21	11	10	21	14	7
1.51 or more.....	151	105	46	844	613	231	16	11	5	29	19	10
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,363	946	417	4,373	3,101	1,272	370	253	117	637	451	186
1.....	284	200	84	322	226	96	166	116	50	141	102	39
2 or more.....	19	13	6	22	16	6	12	7	5	9	8	1
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,542	1,100	442	4,297	3,126	1,171	508	360	148	722	536	186
1 or more.....	118	59	59	420	217	203	40	16	24	65	25	40

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.....	1,265	897	368	3,040	2,100	940	338	230	108	335	240	95
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	470	325	145	1,013	657	356	196	135	61	219	156	63
3 persons.....	242	184	58	605	433	172	74	52	16	65	48	17
4 persons.....	174	124	50	449	338	111	30	18	12	23	19	4
5 persons.....	126	93	33	344	252	92	11	2	9	13	9	4
6 persons.....	100	69	31	217	147	70	9	6	3	8	4	4
7 persons.....	63	40	23	159	111	48	7	6	1	1	1	...
8 persons or more.....	90	62	28	253	162	91	11	5	6	6	3	3
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	564	392	172	1,035	684	351	259	183	76	248	179	69
1 minor.....	227	166	61	599	426	173	38	24	14	53	41	12
2 minors.....	154	119	35	473	348	125	15	8	7	18	11	7
3 minors.....	115	85	30	321	253	68	12	7	5	7	5	2
4 minors.....	85	56	29	229	149	80	6	4	2	6	2	4
5 minors.....	58	39	19	149	98	51	2	1	1	1	...	1
6 minors or more.....	62	40	22	234	142	92	6	3	3	2	2	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	907	673	234	2,165	1,608	557	203	145	52	196	146	50
Other.....	66	36	30	134	82	52	23	13	10	22	16	6
Female.....	292	188	104	741	410	331	112	72	40	117	72	39
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	6	4	2	81	69	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	314	236	78	1,575	1,106	469	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	607	427	180	1,049	685	364	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	338	230	108	335	240	95	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	3,040	2,100	940	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	2,887	1,986	901	Rent paid: Number.....	2,887	1,986	901
No cash rent.....	153	114	39	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	5.3	5.5	4.6
Rent paid: Number.....	2,887	1,986	901	\$15 to \$19.....	8.7	8.8	8.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	19.7	20.7	17.3
Less than \$20.....	1.1	1.3	0.7	\$25 to \$29.....	19.4	18.6	21.2
\$20 to \$24.....	4.3	5.0	2.5	\$30 to \$34.....	15.1	14.1	17.7
\$25 to \$29.....	7.0	6.8	7.4	\$35 to \$39.....	9.7	9.1	11.3
\$30 to \$34.....	12.2	12.1	11.0	\$40 to \$44.....	10.1	10.1	10.2
\$35 to \$39.....	11.8	12.1	11.0	\$45 to \$49.....	3.9	5.3	0.4
\$40 to \$44.....	17.4	18.9	13.2	\$50 to \$59.....	5.7	6.0	4.9
\$45 to \$49.....	12.0	11.8	12.4	\$60 or more.....	1.0	1.0	1.1
\$50 to \$54.....	8.3	7.3	10.6	Not reported.....	1.4	0.2	2.2
\$55 to \$59.....	4.4	4.3	4.6	Median.....dollars..	29	28	29
\$60 or more.....	7.0	6.0	9.5				
Not reported.....	14.6	14.4	15.2				
Median.....dollars..	41	41	43				

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.....	2,887	1,986	901	3 or 4 persons.....	31.6	32.7	28.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	5.5	5.3	6.0
Less than \$1,000.....	18.7	17.1	22.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.6	3.5	3.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	13.0	11.6	16.6	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.3	2.3	2.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8.3	7.6	10.2	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.9	3.5	4.5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.0	9.8	13.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.0	4.3	3.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.2	12.6	7.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.4	2.8	1.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.0	7.8	4.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.6	1.5	1.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.8	5.5	2.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.8	3.0	2.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7.8	8.8	5.3	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.0	1.2	0.4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.7	4.5	1.8	\$6,000 or more.....	1.2	1.5	0.4
\$6,000 or more.....	3.0	4.0	0.4	Not reported.....	3.3	3.8	2.1
Not reported.....	11.5	10.6	13.8	5 persons or more.....	38.0	37.8	38.5
2 persons.....	30.4	29.5	32.9	Less than \$1,000.....	5.3	5.1	6.0
Less than \$1,000.....	7.9	6.8	10.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.6	3.5	7.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.8	4.5	5.3	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.6	3.0	4.9
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.4	2.3	2.8	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.8	3.3	4.5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.3	3.0	3.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.6	5.8	1.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.6	2.5	2.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.8	3.0	2.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.8	2.0	1.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.1	2.5	1.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.1	1.5	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.0	3.6	1.8
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.0	2.3	1.5	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.1	2.5	1.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.6	0.8	0.4	\$6,000 or more.....	1.4	2.0	...
\$6,000 or more.....	0.4	0.5	...	Not reported.....	4.6	3.5	7.4
Not reported.....	3.6	3.3	4.2	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	2,190	2,400	1,660
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,350	2,480	2,077

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.....	2,887	1,986	901	\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	19.3	17.4	24.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	0.4	0.5	...
Less than 12.5.....	13.3	15.8	6.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.3	2.0	2.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	14.0	16.1	8.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.6	5.0	3.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	11.7	13.4	7.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.7	4.1	6.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.5	8.6	11.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.7	1.5	2.1
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.7	4.0	6.4	32.5 or more.....	3.4	2.0	6.7
32.5 or more.....	24.7	20.7	34.6	Not computed.....	2.3	2.3	2.5
Not computed.....	22.1	21.4	24.0	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	18.2	20.4	12.7
Less than \$1,000.....	18.7	17.1	22.6	Less than 12.5.....	1.9	2.3	1.1
Less than 12.5.....	0.8	0.5	1.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.5	6.8	2.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.4	0.5	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.7	6.8	3.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.2	0.2	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.8	2.8	2.8
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	...	0.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.7	0.5	1.1
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	...	1.4	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	12.8	11.6	15.9	Not computed.....	1.6	1.2	2.4
Not computed.....	3.9	4.3	3.2	\$3,500 or more.....	19.3	22.9	10.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	13.0	11.6	16.6	Less than 12.5.....	10.1	12.6	4.3
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.8	6.5	3.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.2	0.3	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.9	1.0	0.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	0.3	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.6	1.5	1.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.9	2.0	1.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	8.5	7.0	12.0	Not computed.....	2.2	2.5	1.4
Not computed.....	0.6	0.5	0.7	Income not reported.....	11.5	10.6	13.8

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-116

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

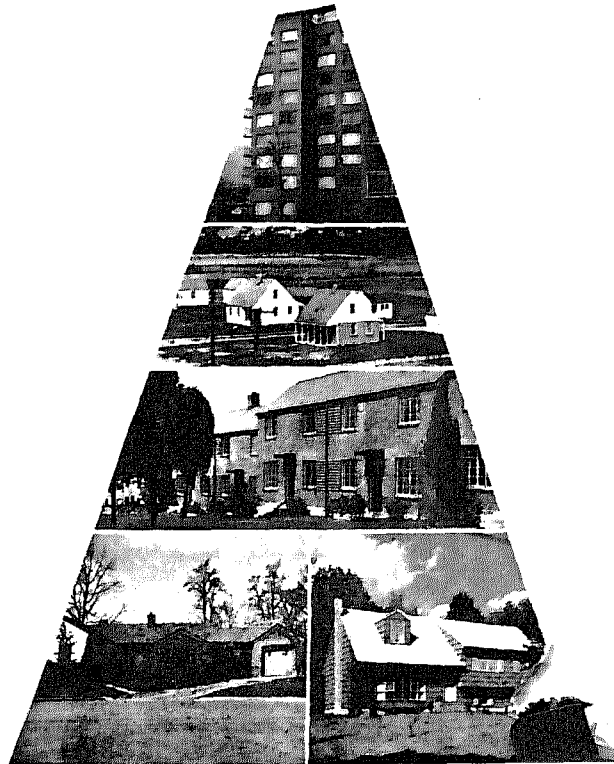
Lebanon, Tenn.

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

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
By cold water..	451	76	35
Private bath..	126	14	1
Private toilet..	265	62	1
Plumbed water..	330	25	
.....	1,332	108	
By cold water..	476	46	
Private bath..	181	8	
Private toilet..	312	37	
Plumbed water..	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	16		





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PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Lebanon 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.

P4

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

HOUSING

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

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

POPULATION

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

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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

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 Lebanon.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	3,403	2,737	481
Owner occupied.....	1,813	1,631	182
Renter occupied.....	1,405	1,106	299
Vacant, available for rent...	91	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	94	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	653	377	276
Owner.....	200	122	78
Renter.....	453	255	198

As indicated in table A, approximately 20 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 23 percent of those with white households and 66 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.....	200	122	78	453	255	198	74	40	34	101	61	40
ROOMS												
1 room.....	1	1	...	24	22	2	...	...	...	4	4	...
2 rooms.....	6	5	1	53	26	27	3	2	1	18	14	4
3 rooms.....	16	14	2	124	66	58	8	6	2	24	14	10
4 rooms.....	66	42	24	156	80	76	20	11	9	36	17	19
5 rooms.....	55	29	26	56	38	18	17	8	9	10	8	2
6 rooms.....	43	27	16	26	15	11	21	12	9	4	2	2
7 rooms.....	9	2	7	7	4	3	2	...	2	2	1	1
8 rooms or more.....	4	2	2	7	4	3	3	1	2	3	1	2
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	66	56	10	117	104	13	22	17	5	26	25	1
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	58	39	19	69	50	19	21	13	8	16	13	3
Piped water outside structure.....	49	17	32	115	50	65	18	6	12	29	12	17
No piped water.....	27	10	17	152	51	101	13	4	9	30	11	19
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	69	51	18	87	72	15	24	16	8	21	17	4
Flush toilet, shared.....	18	18	...	60	58	2	9	9	...	16	16	...
Other toilet facilities or none.....	113	53	60	306	125	181	41	15	26	64	28	36
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bath tub or shower, exclusive use.....	53	38	15	65	52	13	17	11	6	15	11	4
Bath tub or shower, shared.....	20	20	...	60	58	2	10	10	...	16	16	...
No bath tub or shower.....	127	64	63	328	145	183	47	19	28	70	34	36
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	67	44	23	89	66	23	22	13	9	19	16	3
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	10	6	4	11	6	5	3	2	1	3	2	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	7	6	1	8	8	...	3	2	1	3	3	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	30	26	4	54	47	7	10	8	2	10	10	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	20	6	14	16	5	11	6	1	5	3	1	2
Deteriorating.....	60	30	30	123	73	50	20	12	8	24	14	10
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	12	6	6	8	7	1	3	2	1	1	...	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	7	5	2	11	10	1	2	1	1	1	1	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	14	10	4	31	23	8	7	5	2	7	7	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	27	9	18	73	33	40	8	4	4	15	6	9
Dilapidated.....	73	48	25	241	116	125	32	15	17	58	31	27
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	27	23	4	38	35	3	9	6	3	10	9	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	46	25	21	203	81	122	23	9	14	48	22	26
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	38	22	16	96	50	46	22	12	10	31	20	11
2 persons.....	59	37	22	117	66	51	28	15	13	43	24	19
3 persons.....	40	25	15	66	43	23	14	8	6	13	9	4
4 persons.....	23	15	8	57	35	22	3	1	2	9	6	3
5 persons.....	11	7	4	40	23	17	1	...	1	2	2	...
6 persons.....	15	10	5	31	14	17	4	3	1	...	...	...
7 persons.....	5	2	3	14	9	5	2	1	1	...	...	...
8 persons.....	5	2	3	15	7	8	...	...	...	3	...	3
9 persons or more.....	4	2	2	17	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	142	84	58	225	119	106	67	36	31	74	41	33
0.76 to 1.00.....	29	21	8	113	76	37	2	...	2	20	17	3
1.01 to 1.50.....	19	12	7	62	32	30	3	3	...	4	1	3
1.51 or more.....	10	5	5	53	28	25	2	1	1	3	2	1
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	165	100	65	400	227	173	49	27	22	75	44	31
1.....	33	22	11	51	28	23	24	13	11	26	17	9
2 or more.....	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	189	118	71	425	242	183	67	36	31	92	58	34
1 or more.....	11	4	7	28	13	15	7	4	3	9	3	6

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.....	155	97	58	343	201	142	46	25	21	62	38	24
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	58	37	21	108	64	44	26	15	11	35	21	14
3 persons.....	36	22	14	67	44	23	11	5	6	14	9	5
4 persons.....	22	15	7	53	33	20	3	1	2	8	6	2
5 persons.....	10	7	3	41	24	17	...	...	...	2	2	...
6 persons.....	15	10	5	28	12	16	4	3	1	...	...	...
7 persons.....	5	2	3	14	9	5	2	1	1	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	9	4	5	32	15	17	...	...	...	3	...	3
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	73	45	28	112	67	45	40	21	19	41	27	14
1 minor.....	29	16	13	69	43	26	4	2	2	11	6	5
2 minors.....	20	16	4	56	35	21	...	...	...	7	5	2
3 minors.....	15	11	4	38	24	14	2	2	...	1	...	1
4 minors.....	9	5	4	26	10	16	...	...	...	2	...	2
5 minors.....	2	...	2	16	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	7	4	3	26	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	113	78	35	246	157	89	29	17	12	37	24	13
Other.....	8	2	6	21	12	9	2	...	2	5	5	...
Female.....	34	17	17	76	32	44	15	8	7	20	9	11
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	11	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	29	21	8	177	104	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	80	51	29	93	52	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	46	25	21	62	38	24	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	343	201	142	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	324	186	138	Rent paid: Number.....	324	186	138
No cash rent.....	19	15	4	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	14.9	9.5	24.7
Rent paid: Number.....	324	186	138	\$15 to \$19.....	9.2	5.4	16.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	25.0	25.8	23.5
Less than \$20.....	7.5	6.8	8.6	\$25 to \$29.....	23.2	27.9	14.8
\$20 to \$24.....	7.5	4.1	13.6	\$30 to \$34.....	6.1	7.5	3.7
\$25 to \$29.....	12.3	9.5	17.3	\$35 to \$39.....	5.3	7.5	1.2
\$30 to \$34.....	14.0	12.9	16.1	\$40 to \$44.....	3.1	4.8	...
\$35 to \$39.....	18.0	21.1	12.3	\$45 to \$49.....	2.2	3.4	...
\$40 to \$44.....	11.4	12.3	9.9	\$50 to \$54.....	1.8	2.7	...
\$45 to \$49.....	5.7	8.8	...	\$55 to \$59.....	1.8	0.7	3.7
\$50 to \$54.....	5.3	6.8	2.5	\$60 or more.....	7.4	4.8	12.3
\$55 to \$59.....	2.6	3.4	1.2	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$60 or more.....	7.5	9.5	3.7	Median.....dollars..	24	26	20
Not reported.....	8.2	4.8	14.8				
Median.....dollars..	36	38	30				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	43.0	48.3	33.3
Number.....	324	186	138	Less than \$1,000.....	3.9	4.7	2.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.4	6.8	...
Less than \$1,000.....	14.5	15.7	12.4	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.3	1.4	1.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	11.0	9.5	13.6	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	4.4	4.1	4.9
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	4.8	5.4	3.7	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	6.6	6.1	7.4
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	7.4	5.4	11.1	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.6	2.7	2.5
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	11.0	8.8	14.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.7	6.1	4.9
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	5.3	4.8	6.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.1	4.7	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.4	10.2	13.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.8	0.7	3.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.8	12.3	2.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.5	4.1	2.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.6	7.5	4.9	\$5,000 or more.....	4.8	5.4	3.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7.4	8.8	4.9	Not reported.....	0.9	1.4	...
\$5,000 or more.....	6.1	7.5	3.7	5 persons or more.....	31.1	27.2	38.5
Not reported.....	5.7	4.1	8.6	Less than \$1,000.....	1.7	2.0	1.2
2 persons.....	25.9	24.5	28.4	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.1	0.7	7.4
Less than \$1,000.....	8.8	8.8	8.7	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.7	2.0	1.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.5	2.0	6.2	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	0.9	0.7	1.2
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.8	2.0	1.2	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	5.1	1.4	8.2
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.2	0.7	4.9	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.2	1.4	3.7
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.3	1.4	1.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.1	1.4	6.2
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	0.4	0.7	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.8	6.1	2.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.6	2.7	2.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.1	4.1	1.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.9	1.4	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.5	4.1	2.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.8	2.7	...	\$5,000 or more.....	1.3	2.0	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.4	0.7	...	Not reported.....	2.6	1.4	5.0
\$5,000 or more.....	...	...	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	2.2	1.4	3.7	All families.....dollars..	2,220	2,410	2,080
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,290	2,280	...

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.....	27.6	23.8	34.6
Number.....	324	186	138	Less than 12.5.....	5.3	3.4	8.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.9	6.8	9.9
Less than 12.5.....	20.2	19.7	21.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.3	7.5	9.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	22.8	24.5	19.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.8	2.0	1.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.0	14.3	13.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.2	2.7	1.2
22.5 to 27.4.....	7.0	6.1	8.6	32.5 or more.....	0.4	0.7	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.1	6.8	4.9	Not computed.....	1.8	0.7	3.7
32.5 or more.....	21.1	23.1	17.3	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	15.4	19.7	7.4
Not computed.....	8.8	5.5	14.8	Less than 12.5.....	5.3	6.8	2.5
Less than \$1,000.....	14.5	15.7	12.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.9	10.2	3.7
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	2.7	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.7	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	0.4	...	1.2
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.3	1.4	1.2	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	12.7	13.6	11.1	\$4,000 or more.....	13.6	16.3	8.6
Not computed.....	...	...	...	Less than 12.5.....	9.2	9.5	8.6
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	23.2	20.4	28.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.5	5.4	...
Less than 12.5.....	0.4	...	1.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.9	1.4	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	3.5	2.0	6.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.6	2.0	3.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	5.3	4.1	7.4	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.6	2.7	2.5	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	7.5	8.9	4.9	Income not reported.....	5.7	4.1	8.6
Not computed.....	1.3	0.7	2.5				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

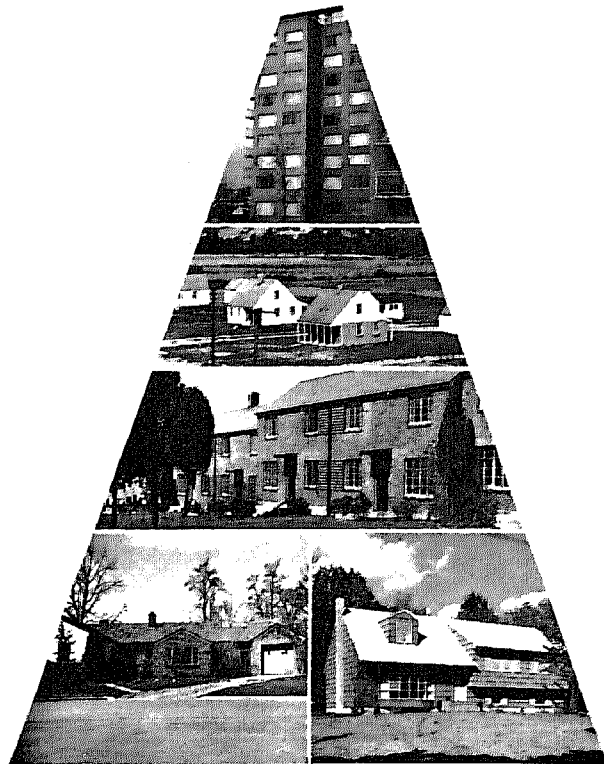
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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Memphis, Tenn.

Sound.....	1,172	177	99%
y cold water..	451	76	37
private bath..	126	14	11
private toilet..	265	62	23
plumbed water..	330	25	8
ing.....	1,332	108	8
ld water..	476	46	10
te bath..	181	8	4
toilet..	312	37	12
water..	363	17	5
.....	1,434	21	1
.....	481	1	0
.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	167		
	19		

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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 Memphis 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

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

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3. Decatur and vicinity	41. Lawrenceville	72. Saginaw	109. Steubenville area
4. Eufaula	42. Manchester		
5. Florence	43. Marietta		
6. Gadsden area	44. Muscogee County (part)		
7. Guntersville	45. Newnan		
8. Huntsville	46. Rome		
9. Montgomery	47. Savannah		
10. Sylacauga and vicinity	48. Valdosta and vicinity		
11. Tuscaloosa and vicinity			
	HAWAII		PENNSYLVANIA
	49. Honolulu		110. Meadville
	ILLINOIS		RHODE ISLAND
	50. Decatur		111. Newport
	51. Joliet and vicinity		112. Woonsocket and vicinity
	52. Rock Island		
			TENNESSEE
	INDIANA		113. Dyersburg
	53. Hammond		114. Gallatin
			115. Knoxville
	KANSAS		116. Lebanon
	54. Kansas City		117. Memphis
			118. Morristown
	KENTUCKY		119. Nashville and vicinity
	55. Glasgow		120. Newbern
	LOUISIANA		TEXAS
	56. Abbeville		121. Austin
	57. Baton Rouge area		122. Borger
	58. Church Point		123. Corpus Christi
	59. Crowley		124. Dallas
	60. Lake Arthur		125. Denison
	61. Lake Charles and vicinity		126. El Paso
	62. New Orleans		127. Fort Worth
	63. Opelousas and vicinity		128. Galveston
	64. Ville Platte		129. Gladewater and vicinity
			130. Harlingen
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			VIRGINIA
	MASSACHUSETTS		135. Newport News
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	68. New Bedford		
	69. Revere		WASHINGTON
			137. Seattle
			WEST VIRGINIA
			138. Wheeling
			WISCONSIN
			139. Milwaukee

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MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

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 Memphis.

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.....	151,972	97,430	47,502
Owner occupied.....	80,136	63,374	16,762
Renter occupied.....	64,796	34,056	30,740
Vacant, available for rent...	3,988	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	3,052	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	21,762	4,997	16,765
Owner.....	4,145	1,042	3,103
Renter.....	17,617	3,955	13,662

As indicated in table A, approximately 15 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 12 percent of those with white households and 44 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.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

of the interval, the confidence limits, are obtained by adding to and subtracting from the estimated median a factor times the standard error of the median. In 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	18.3	18.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.7	15.6	100.0
Not reported.....	12.3	...	100.0

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	4,145	1,042	3,103	17,617	3,955	13,662	1,536	430	1,106	3,414	771	2,643
ROOMS												
1 room.....	39	24	15	3,024	1,364	1,660	13	10	3	595	352	243
2 rooms.....	221	69	152	4,399	1,171	3,228	89	34	55	1,141	218	923
3 rooms.....	1,326	239	1,087	7,141	817	6,324	498	112	386	1,274	116	1,158
4 rooms.....	1,217	282	935	1,742	388	1,354	456	115	341	282	49	233
5 rooms.....	658	196	462	466	131	335	247	73	174	72	21	51
6 rooms.....	434	125	309	167	55	112	154	48	106	26	7	19
7 rooms.....	127	54	73	49	17	32	41	19	22	14	5	5
8 rooms or more.....	123	53	70	29	12	17	38	19	19	10	3	7
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	1,709	830	879	6,146	3,308	2,838	628	350	278	937	613	324
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	2,393	205	2,188	11,233	616	10,617	893	76	817	2,398	150	2,248
Piped water outside structure.....	29	2	27	124	3	121	9	...	9	39	...	39
No piped water.....	14	5	9	114	28	86	6	4	2	40	8	32
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	3,200	462	2,738	11,714	818	10,896	1,133	164	969	2,347	142	2,205
Flush toilet, shared.....	784	521	263	5,460	3,060	2,400	361	256	105	936	612	324
Other toilet facilities or none.....	161	59	102	443	77	366	42	10	32	131	17	114
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	1,495	379	1,116	3,194	632	2,562	474	116	358	501	81	420
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	783	548	235	5,167	3,110	2,057	361	270	91	849	622	227
No bathtub or shower.....	1,867	115	1,752	9,256	213	9,043	701	44	657	2,064	68	1,996
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	1,735	543	1,192	6,333	2,085	4,248	668	245	423	1,152	391	761
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	432	66	366	788	48	740	140	23	117	135	11	124
With private toilet, no private bath.....	745	70	675	2,743	108	2,635	279	28	251	562	27	535
With piped water, no private toilet.....	552	404	148	2,763	1,917	846	246	192	54	446	351	95
Lacking piped water in structure.....	6	3	3	39	12	27	3	2	1	9	2	7
Deteriorating.....	1,290	210	1,080	7,089	1,069	6,020	479	92	387	1,449	257	1,192
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	298	34	264	916	39	877	110	14	96	183	13	170
With private toilet, no private bath.....	710	32	678	4,040	93	3,947	260	17	243	882	34	848
With piped water, no private toilet.....	263	141	122	2,062	933	1,129	102	60	42	364	209	155
Lacking piped water in structure.....	19	3	16	71	4	67	7	1	6	20	1	19
Dilapidated.....	1,120	289	831	4,195	801	3,394	389	93	296	813	123	690
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	573	235	338	1,052	474	578	159	69	90	106	48	58
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	547	54	493	3,143	327	2,816	230	24	206	707	75	632
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	867	319	548	5,570	1,884	3,686	485	198	287	1,725	551	1,174
2 persons.....	1,178	326	852	4,426	1,015	3,411	571	158	413	1,084	187	897
3 persons.....	600	141	459	2,265	453	1,812	218	46	172	298	34	264
4 persons.....	398	104	294	1,568	278	1,290	82	16	66	120	7	113
5 persons.....	297	63	234	1,170	142	1,028	52	6	46	62	3	59
6 persons.....	232	36	196	828	83	745	52	4	48	47	4	43
7 persons.....	187	29	158	660	49	611	30	1	29	30	2	28
8 persons.....	124	11	113	441	26	415	14	...	14	17	2	15
9 persons or more.....	262	13	249	689	25	664	32	1	31	31	1	30
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	2,468	776	1,692	6,223	1,287	4,936	1,195	389	806	1,984	323	1,661
0.76 to 1.00.....	632	156	476	5,223	1,891	3,332	178	31	147	1,039	402	637
1.01 to 1.50.....	460	72	388	1,889	333	1,556	83	3	80	170	12	158
1.51 or more.....	585	38	547	4,282	444	3,838	80	7	73	221	34	187
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	3,259	826	2,433	16,038	3,744	12,294	1,002	284	718	2,706	665	2,041
1.....	815	204	611	1,489	199	1,290	496	140	356	673	99	574
2 or more.....	71	12	59	90	12	78	38	6	32	35	7	28
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	3,731	952	2,779	16,389	3,803	12,586	1,351	382	969	3,127	744	2,383
1 or more.....	414	90	324	1,228	152	1,076	185	48	137	287	27	260

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	3,100	671	2,429	11,382	1,962	9,420	952	201	751	1,488	199	1,289
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	1,169	310	859	4,203	954	3,249	558	154	404	1,003	156	847
3 persons.....	550	130	420	2,048	428	1,620	184	33	151	216	29	187
4 persons.....	351	92	259	1,479	267	1,212	55	7	48	102	6	96
5 persons.....	263	57	206	1,112	136	976	46	4	42	50	3	47
6 persons.....	216	31	185	807	79	728	38	1	37	42	1	41
7 persons.....	176	28	148	638	47	591	25	1	24	30	1	29
8 persons or more.....	375	23	352	1,095	51	1,044	46	1	45	45	3	42
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	1,440	352	1,088	4,293	926	3,367	694	181	513	1,092	174	918
1 minor.....	445	117	328	1,961	443	1,518	102	13	89	183	15	168
2 minors.....	325	81	244	1,492	280	1,212	46	5	41	75	1	74
3 minors.....	245	54	191	1,130	149	981	42	2	40	63	5	58
4 minors.....	197	29	168	819	82	737	25	...	25	27	2	25
5 minors.....	163	20	143	648	42	606	15	...	15	24	...	24
6 minors or more.....	285	18	267	1,039	40	999	28	...	28	24	2	22
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	2,193	524	1,669	7,914	1,588	6,326	627	151	476	974	134	840
Other.....	222	28	194	678	86	592	83	10	73	145	17	128
Female.....	685	119	566	2,790	288	2,502	242	40	202	369	48	321
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	9	1	8	259	132	127	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	717	175	542	5,796	1,101	4,695	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	1,422	294	1,128	3,839	530	3,309	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	952	201	751	1,488	199	1,289	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	11,382	1,962	9,420	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	11,034	1,858	9,176	Rent paid: Number.....	11,034	1,858	9,176
No cash rent.....	348	104	244	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	5.1	1.2	5.9
Rent paid: Number.....	11,034	1,858	9,176	\$20 to \$24.....	10.2	2.9	11.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	16.5	5.0	18.8
Less than \$25.....	2.9	1.5	3.2	\$30 to \$34.....	24.9	9.7	27.9
\$25 to \$29.....	4.0	1.5	4.4	\$35 to \$39.....	19.0	11.5	20.5
\$30 to \$34.....	9.0	7.3	9.4	\$40 to \$44.....	10.6	17.9	9.1
\$35 to \$39.....	12.4	6.5	13.6	\$45 to \$49.....	5.2	11.8	4.0
\$40 to \$44.....	16.8	11.8	17.8	\$50 to \$54.....	5.0	24.1	1.2
\$45 to \$49.....	14.1	11.5	14.6	\$55 to \$59.....	1.6	6.2	0.7
\$50 to \$54.....	12.8	18.8	11.6	\$60 or more.....	1.8	9.4	0.2
\$55 to \$59.....	8.1	11.5	7.4	Not reported.....	...	0.3	...
\$60 to \$74.....	8.6	15.9	7.2	Median.....dollars..	33	45	32
\$75 or more.....	2.2	6.8	1.2				
Not reported.....	9.2	7.0	9.6				
Median.....dollars..	45	51	44				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	32.6	32.9	32.6
Number.....	11,034	1,858	9,176	Less than \$1,000.....	6.0	3.8	6.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.8	1.8	4.2
Less than \$1,000.....	19.1	12.1	20.5	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.0	2.4	2.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14.6	8.5	15.8	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.8	2.9	4.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8.5	8.0	2.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.9	5.0	2.5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	12.6	10.0	12.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.2	2.9	3.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.7	8.5	12.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.4	3.5	2.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.7	8.5	9.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.5	3.8	2.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.2	9.1	5.7	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.9	1.5	2.0
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.8	16.2	3.7	\$6,000 or more.....	1.4	3.5	1.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.8	4.4	2.5	Not reported.....	2.8	1.8	3.0
\$6,000 or more.....	2.8	9.4	1.5	5 persons or more.....	32.8	17.7	35.3
Not reported.....	6.2	5.3	6.4	Less than \$1,000.....	5.2	0.3	6.2
2 persons.....	34.6	49.4	31.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.7	0.6	6.7
Less than \$1,000.....	7.9	7.9	7.9	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.4	1.8	2.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.2	6.2	4.9	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.6	1.8	5.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.1	3.8	4.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.4	0.6	5.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.2	5.3	4.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.5	2.1	4.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.4	3.0	4.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	2.9	1.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.0	3.5	1.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.5	4.1	1.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	2.6	1.7	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.6	0.9	0.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.8	8.2	0.5	\$6,000 or more.....	0.9	2.6	0.5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.4	2.1	...	Not reported.....	1.2	...	1.5
\$6,000 or more.....	0.5	3.2	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	2.2	3.5	2.0	All families.....dollars..	2,190	3,020	2,020
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,410	2,970	2,250

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.....	24.3	18.5	25.4
Number.....	11,034	1,858	9,176	Less than 12.5.....	0.9	0.3	1.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.7	1.2	4.2
Less than 12.5.....	11.0	14.6	10.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.3	4.4	9.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	13.0	21.2	11.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.6	6.8	5.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	16.5	15.0	16.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.5	2.6	2.5
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.6	11.8	9.1	32.5 or more.....	1.5	1.8	1.5
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.2	4.7	7.7	Not computed.....	1.7	1.5	1.7
32.5 or more.....	27.9	20.6	29.4	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	15.9	17.6	15.6
Not computed.....	14.8	12.1	15.3	Less than 12.5.....	2.5	1.8	2.7
Less than \$1,000.....	19.1	12.1	20.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.1	7.1	5.9
Less than 12.5.....	1.0	0.3	1.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.6	5.6	5.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	2.3	0.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	...	0.2
22.5 to 27.4.....	(¹)	0.3	...	32.5 or more.....	(¹)	0.3	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.8	...	1.0	Not computed.....	0.6	0.6	0.5
32.5 or more.....	12.8	7.3	13.8	\$4,000 or more.....	11.4	30.0	7.7
Not computed.....	4.2	3.9	4.2	Less than 12.5.....	6.6	12.4	5.4
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	23.1	16.5	24.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.1	12.9	1.2
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.0	4.1	0.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.1	0.3	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.2	0.6	1.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.0	2.1	3.2	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.6	2.1	3.9	Not computed.....	0.5	0.3	0.5
32.5 or more.....	13.6	11.2	14.1	Income not reported.....	6.2	5.3	6.4
Not computed.....	1.7	0.6	2.0				

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.