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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Morristown, Tenn.

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



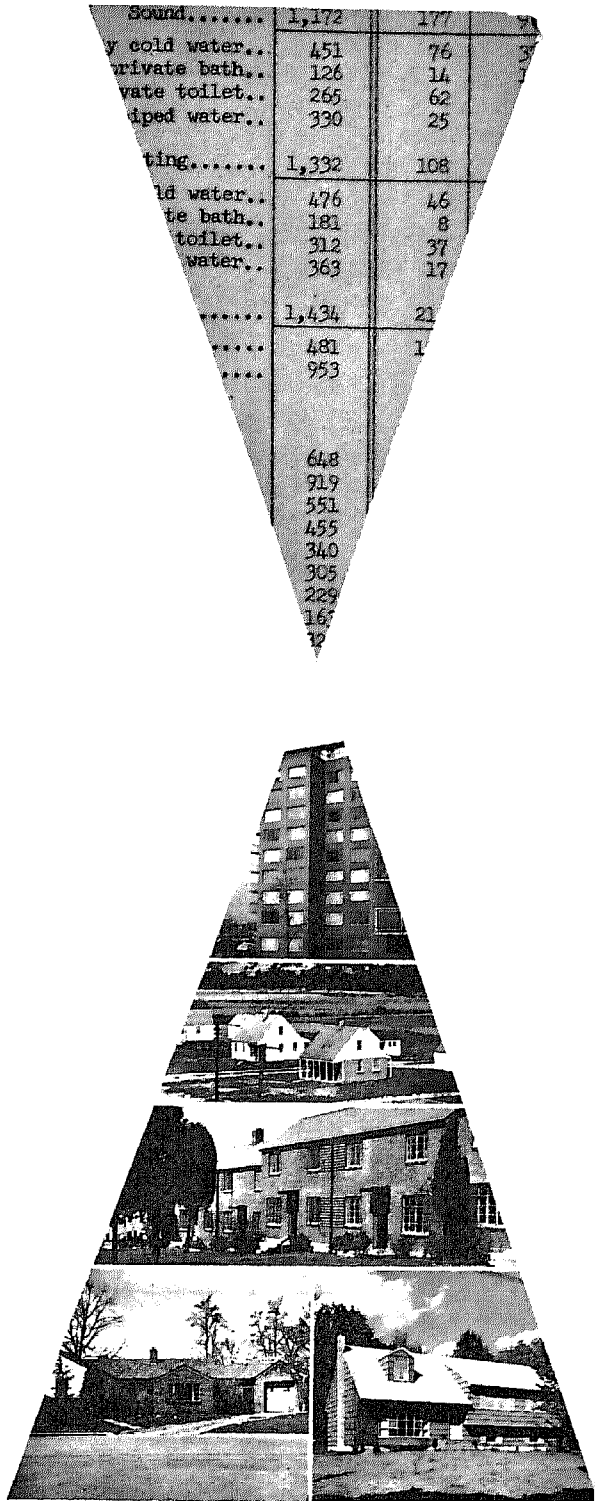
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PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Morristown 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.

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MORRISTOWN, 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 Morristown.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	6,553	5,647	407
Owner occupied.....	4,060	3,773	287
Renter occupied.....	1,994	1,874	120
Vacant, available for rent...	269	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	230	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,570	1,307	263
Owner.....	756	592	164
Renter.....	814	715	99

As indicated in table A, approximately 26 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 38 percent of those with white households and 82 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 standard housing units on a cash-rent basis. Information on income for the preceding calendar year was requested from persons 14 years old and over. Total income for the family was obtained by adding the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income, self-employment income, and other income. Wage or salary income is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It represents the amount received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, etc. Self-employment income is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account. Other income includes money income received from such sources as net rents, interest, dividends, Social Security benefits, pensions, veterans' payments, unemployment insurance, and public assistance or other governmental payments, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. Not included as income are money received from the sale of property, unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property, the value of income "in kind," withdrawals of bank deposits, money borrowed, tax refunds, and gifts and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments. Although the time period covered by the income statistics was the preceding calendar year, the composition of the families refers to the time of enumeration. For most of the families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout the preceding calendar year.

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	756	592	164	814	715	99	200	166	34	101	84	17
ROOMS												
1 room.....	16	10	6	69	64	5	5	5	...	10	8	2
2 rooms.....	27	21	6	89	81	8	8	7	1	10	6	2
3 rooms.....	79	62	17	172	157	15	22	17	5	28	26	2
4 rooms.....	285	228	57	289	246	43	56	44	12	33	24	2
5 rooms.....	199	154	45	121	109	12	54	47	7	17	15	2
6 rooms.....	81	65	16	55	44	11	29	28	1	2	2	...
7 rooms.....	40	27	13	8	7	1	16	9	7	1	1	...
8 rooms or more.....	29	25	4	11	7	4	10	9	1	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	204	165	39	252	238	14	60	50	10	25	24	1
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	294	227	67	282	240	42	76	64	12	41	31	15
Piped water outside structure.....	171	128	43	179	150	29	39	30	9	19	15	4
No piped water.....	87	72	15	101	87	14	29	22	3	16	14	2
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	212	164	48	245	222	23	75	61	14	26	23	3
Flush toilet, shared.....	28	28	...	139	133	6	12	12	...	20	18	2
Other toilet facilities or none.....	516	400	116	430	360	70	113	93	20	55	43	12
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	164	124	40	166	152	14	56	44	12	18	17	1
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	25	23	2	127	125	2	10	10	...	16	16	...
No bathtub or shower.....	567	445	122	521	438	83	134	112	22	67	51	16
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	127	108	19	105	96	9	30	27	3	15	14	1
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	14	12	2	9	8	1	3	3	...	2	2	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	15	14	1	10	9	1	6	6	...	2	1	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	68	60	8	72	68	4	12	11	1	9	9	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	30	22	8	14	11	3	9	7	2	2	2	...
Deteriorating.....	174	146	28	182	164	18	51	46	5	20	17	3
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	24	23	1	13	10	3	11	11	...	...	...	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	24	22	2	28	24	4	10	10	...	3	2	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	90	72	18	100	92	8	19	17	2	12	10	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	36	29	7	41	38	3	11	8	3	5	5	...
Dilapidated.....	455	338	117	527	455	72	119	93	26	66	53	13
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	97	72	25	114	105	9	30	20	10	12	11	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	358	266	92	413	350	63	89	73	16	54	42	12
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	104	79	25	123	105	18	56	48	8	35	29	6
2 persons.....	191	155	36	163	140	23	78	68	10	37	32	5
3 persons.....	115	95	20	155	134	21	28	25	3	12	8	4
4 persons.....	120	86	34	118	112	6	12	8	4	5	5	...
5 persons.....	89	69	20	88	77	11	10	5	5	7	5	...
6 persons.....	58	49	9	64	57	7	9	7	2	2	2	...
7 persons.....	29	25	4	32	28	4	1	1	...	1	1	...
8 persons.....	21	16	5	34	31	3	1	1	...	1	1	...
9 persons or more.....	29	18	11	37	31	6	5	3	2	1	1	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	414	332	82	296	245	51	158	136	22	64	53	11
0.76 to 1.00.....	155	114	41	230	211	19	25	16	9	24	20	4
1.01 to 1.50.....	106	89	17	144	130	14	14	11	3	8	6	2
1.51 or more.....	81	57	24	144	129	15	3	3	...	5	5	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	635	467	148	762	673	89	125	101	24	75	63	12
1.....	117	101	16	47	37	10	73	63	10	25	20	5
2 or more.....	4	4	...	5	5	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	729	573	156	784	687	97	191	159	32	98	81	17
1 or more.....	27	19	8	30	28	2	9	7	2	3	3	...

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	644	508	136	682	602	80	141	116	25	63	52	11
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	194	160	34	162	139	23	79	70	9	34	29	5
3 persons.....	108	87	21	152	132	20	24	21	3	12	8	4
4 persons.....	118	86	32	116	110	6	13	9	4	5	5	...
5 persons.....	88	68	20	87	76	11	9	4	5	7	5	2
6 persons.....	59	49	10	62	55	7	9	7	2	2	2	...
7 persons.....	28	25	3	34	30	4	2	2	...	1	1	...
8 persons or more.....	49	33	16	69	60	9	5	3	2	2	2	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	239	201	38	177	149	28	107	94	13	37	29	8
1 minor.....	107	78	29	152	137	15	15	11	4	15	13	2
2 minors.....	114	88	26	125	115	10	10	5	5	5	4	1
3 minors.....	74	55	19	75	67	8	2	1	1	4	4	...
4 minors.....	52	44	8	60	50	10	4	3	1	1	1	...
5 minors.....	23	19	4	38	34	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	35	23	12	55	50	5	2	1	1	1	1	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	503	408	95	559	505	54	90	79	11	36	30	6
Other.....	32	26	6	26	21	5	13	10	3	3	3	...
Female.....	109	74	35	97	76	21	38	27	11	24	19	5
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	2	2	...	21	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	233	177	56	410	372	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	268	213	55	188	160	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	141	116	25	63	52	11	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	682	602	80	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	591	525	66	Rent paid: Number.....	591	525	66
No cash rent.....	91	77	14	Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	4.5	3.9	9.4
Rent paid: Number.....	591	525	66	\$15 to \$19.....	11.7	11.5	13.2
Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	20.9	20.4	24.5
Less than \$20.....	1.8	1.1	7.5	\$25 to \$29.....	21.6	21.5	22.6
\$20 to \$24.....	5.3	5.0	7.5	\$30 to \$34.....	16.0	16.1	15.1
\$25 to \$29.....	10.2	10.0	11.3	\$35 to \$39.....	9.9	10.4	5.7
\$30 to \$34.....	15.5	15.8	13.2	\$40 to \$44.....	6.3	6.8	1.9
\$35 to \$39.....	12.4	11.1	22.6	\$45 to \$49.....	1.8	1.8	1.9
\$40 to \$44.....	13.4	14.3	5.7	\$50 to \$59.....	4.0	4.3	1.9
\$45 to \$49.....	12.5	12.2	15.1	\$60 or more.....	...	...	...
\$50 to \$54.....	8.8	9.7	1.9	Not reported.....	3.3	3.2	3.8
\$55 to \$59.....	3.1	3.2	1.9	Median.....dollars..	27	27	25
\$60 to \$69.....	6.0	6.1	5.7				
\$70 or more.....	1.8	1.8	1.9				
Not reported.....	9.2	9.7	5.7				
Median.....dollars..	40	40	36				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	591	525	66	3 or 4 persons.....	37.3	38.0	32.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	4.4	4.7	1.9
Less than \$1,000.....	17.7	18.3	13.2	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.4	2.5	1.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9.1	8.6	13.2	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.2	2.5	...
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	4.0	4.3	1.9	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.1	0.7	3.8
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	4.7	4.3	7.6	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.2	4.3	3.8
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	10.5	10.4	11.3	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.3	2.2	3.8
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	5.3	5.0	7.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.2	5.4	3.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	12.3	12.9	7.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.4	3.6	1.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.0	9.0	9.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.6	3.6	3.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.8	7.9	7.6	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.0	2.9	3.8
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.7	5.0	11.3	\$5,000 or more.....	1.3	1.4	...
\$5,000 or more.....	3.8	4.3	...	Not reported.....	4.2	4.3	3.8
Not reported.....	10.0	10.0	9.4	5 persons or more.....	37.9	38.0	37.7
2 persons.....	24.8	24.0	30.2	Less than \$1,000.....	6.4	6.5	5.7
Less than \$1,000.....	7.0	7.2	5.7	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.6	3.6	3.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.1	2.5	7.5	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	0.3	0.4	...
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.5	1.4	1.9	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.6	2.5	3.8
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.0	1.1	...	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.0	4.3	1.9
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.2	1.8	5.7	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.6	1.8	...
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.4	1.1	3.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.6	6.1	1.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.5	1.4	1.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.7	3.2	7.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.9	2.2	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.9	3.9	3.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.3	0.4	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.6	1.1	5.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.2	1.1	1.9	\$5,000 or more.....	1.3	1.4	...
\$5,000 or more.....	1.3	1.4	...	Not reported.....	3.3	3.2	3.8
Not reported.....	2.4	2.5	1.9	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	2,230	2,230	2,210
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,490	2,500	...

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: Number.....	591	525	66	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	15.8	15.4	18.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	0.7	0.4	3.8
Less than 12.5.....	11.5	10.4	20.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.8	1.1	7.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	18.7	18.7	18.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.8	6.1	3.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	17.6	17.9	15.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.4	3.6	1.9
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.4	9.7	7.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.9	2.1	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.0	7.2	5.7	32.5 or more.....	1.5	1.4	1.9
32.5 or more.....	20.3	20.4	18.9	Not computed.....	0.6	0.7	...
Not computed.....	15.5	15.7	13.2	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	21.3	21.9	17.0
Less than \$1,000.....	17.7	18.3	13.2	Less than 12.5.....	3.3	3.2	3.8
Less than 12.5.....	0.5	0.4	1.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.6	7.9	5.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.5	8.6	7.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.3	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	0.7	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.2	1.1	1.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.4	1.1	3.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	12.1	12.9	5.6	Not computed.....	1.3	1.5	...
Not computed.....	2.3	2.5	...	\$3,500 or more.....	17.3	17.2	18.9
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	17.8	17.2	22.6	Less than 12.5.....	6.8	6.5	9.4
Less than 12.5.....	0.2	...	1.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.6	9.0	5.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	0.7	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.1	1.1	1.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	1.8	1.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.3	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.0	3.9	3.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.8	3.9	1.9	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	6.6	6.2	11.2	Not computed.....	0.5	0.3	1.9
Not computed.....	0.8	0.7	1.9	Income not reported.....	10.0	10.0	9.4

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

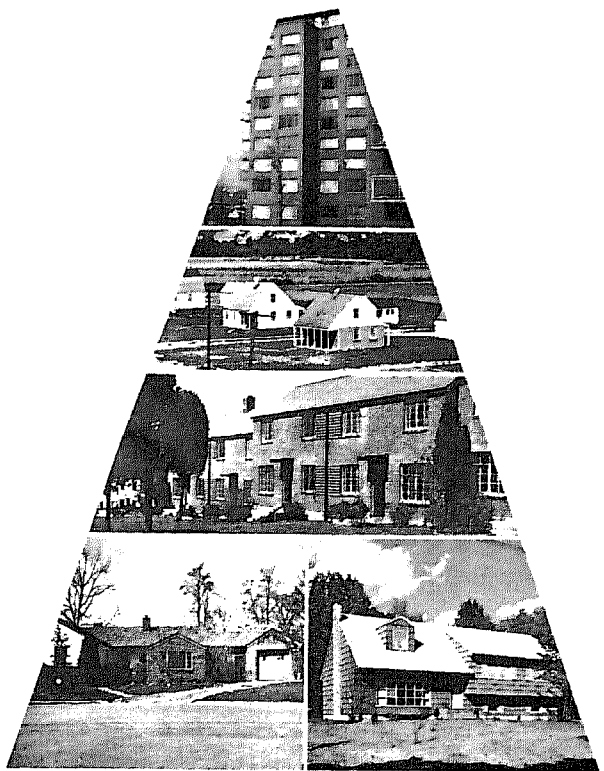
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Sound.....	1,172	177	995
Hot water..	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Plumbed water..	330	25	305
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	1,224
Hot water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Plumbed water..	363	17	346
Plumbing.....	1,434	21	1,413
Plumbing.....	481	1	480
Plumbing.....	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	229		229
	167		167
	32		32

**SPECIAL REPORTS FOR
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES**

**Nashville, Tenn.,
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

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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 Nashville Housing Authority.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

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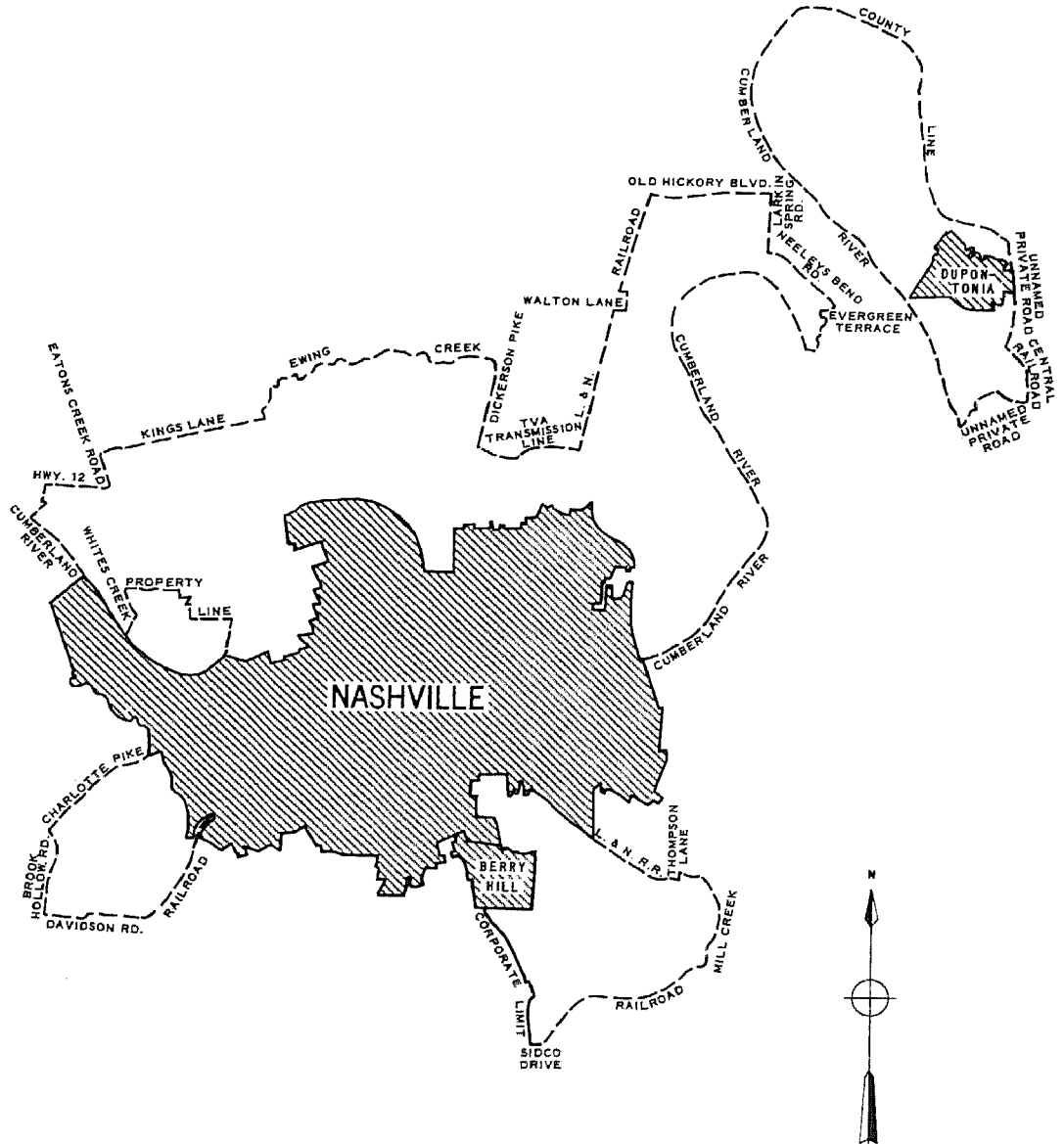
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SPECIAL REPORT FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITY
 NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE AND VICINITY
 APRIL 1960



NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 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.....	80,792	57,740	19,236
Owner occupied.....	39,852	32,856	6,996
Renter occupied.....	37,124	24,884	12,240
Vacant, available for rent...	1,866	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	1,950	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	17,328	8,488	8,840
Owner.....	4,683	2,580	2,103
Renter.....	12,645	5,908	6,737

As indicated in table A, approximately 23 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 24 percent of those with white households and 55 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	4,683	2,580	2,103	12,645	5,908	6,737	1,543	889	656	2,141	1,037	1,104
ROOMS												
1 room.....	39	24	15	1,450	951	499	11	8	3	258	180	78
2 rooms.....	201	145	56	2,569	1,287	1,282	82	66	16	570	296	274
3 rooms.....	780	433	347	4,703	1,784	2,919	296	191	105	767	325	442
4 rooms.....	1,493	847	646	2,539	1,216	1,323	444	251	193	348	148	200
5 rooms.....	1,072	577	495	816	399	417	350	191	159	109	49	60
6 rooms.....	677	339	338	385	180	205	211	110	101	54	17	37
7 rooms.....	238	122	116	113	64	49	74	35	39	24	14	10
8 rooms or more.....	183	93	90	70	27	43	77	37	40	11	8	5
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	1,943	1,423	520	4,545	3,494	1,051	629	488	141	676	537	139
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	1,817	821	996	5,373	1,799	3,574	630	305	325	978	390	588
Piped water outside structure.....	461	168	293	1,998	325	1,673	158	53	105	356	57	299
No piped water.....	462	168	294	729	290	439	128	43	85	131	53	78
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	1,796	786	1,010	3,853	1,534	2,319	553	241	312	609	232	377
Flush toilet, shared.....	1,066	870	196	4,684	2,992	1,692	470	402	68	823	569	254
Other toilet facilities or none.....	1,821	924	897	4,108	1,382	2,726	522	246	276	709	236	473
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	1,173	615	558	1,951	1,019	932	342	177	165	238	122	116
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	1,049	882	167	3,824	2,961	863	455	400	55	669	546	123
No bathtub or shower.....	2,461	1,083	1,378	6,870	1,928	4,942	748	312	436	1,234	369	865
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	1,737	1,207	530	3,286	2,229	1,057	598	457	141	551	398	153
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	236	117	119	260	105	155	87	48	39	31	18	13
With private toilet, no private bath.....	228	99	129	409	160	249	74	37	37	85	37	48
With piped water, no private toilet.....	1,027	866	161	2,318	1,859	459	382	345	37	391	324	67
Lacking piped water in structure.....	246	125	121	299	105	194	55	27	28	44	19	25
Deteriorating.....	1,544	799	745	4,354	1,966	2,388	528	286	242	768	389	379
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	242	120	122	488	199	289	76	39	37	86	39	47
With private toilet, no private bath.....	322	104	218	844	253	591	110	37	73	149	48	101
With piped water, no private toilet.....	665	456	209	2,275	1,326	949	233	168	65	410	269	141
Lacking piped water in structure.....	313	119	196	747	188	559	109	42	67	123	33	90
Dilapidated.....	1,402	574	828	5,005	1,713	3,292	419	146	273	822	250	572
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	504	274	230	815	516	299	127	62	65	63	35	24
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	898	300	598	4,190	1,197	2,993	292	84	208	759	215	588
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	962	607	355	3,451	1,715	1,736	529	355	174	1,057	574	483
2 persons.....	1,374	779	595	3,323	1,494	1,829	594	359	235	667	317	350
3 persons.....	771	435	336	1,821	883	938	191	106	85	205	75	130
4 persons.....	507	293	214	1,274	630	644	90	34	56	91	34	57
5 persons.....	333	160	173	906	423	483	54	12	42	35	14	21
6 persons.....	255	130	125	669	307	362	36	11	25	27	9	18
7 persons.....	173	86	87	427	169	258	15	6	9	13	3	10
8 persons.....	106	38	68	304	118	186	16	4	12	13	3	10
9 persons or more.....	202	52	150	470	169	301	20	2	18	33	8	25
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	3,066	1,788	1,278	5,360	2,246	3,114	1,320	812	508	1,467	707	760
0.76 to 1.00.....	770	413	357	3,465	1,965	1,500	141	54	87	494	273	221
1.01 to 1.50.....	480	236	244	1,630	806	824	49	13	36	73	23	50
1.51 or more.....	367	143	224	2,190	891	1,299	35	10	25	107	34	73
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	3,745	2,058	1,687	11,663	5,461	6,202	1,009	580	429	1,698	807	891
1.....	864	482	382	919	419	500	500	290	210	420	220	200
2 or more.....	74	40	34	63	28	35	36	19	17	23	10	13
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	4,304	2,447	1,857	11,547	5,584	5,963	1,404	839	565	1,963	986	977
1 or more.....	379	133	246	1,098	324	774	141	50	91	178	51	127

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.....	3,545	1,914	1,631	8,610	4,009	4,601	938	503	435	971	433	538
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	1,341	770	571	3,110	1,409	1,701	575	350	225	634	314	320
3 persons.....	717	417	300	1,630	840	790	165	94	71	153	60	93
4 persons.....	464	275	189	1,202	599	603	73	27	46	72	26	46
5 persons.....	315	157	158	865	419	446	49	11	38	30	12	18
6 persons.....	242	126	116	635	296	339	28	9	19	25	7	18
7 persons.....	162	80	82	420	168	252	14	6	8	11	3	8
8 persons or more.....	304	89	215	748	278	470	34	6	28	46	11	35
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	1,657	938	719	3,297	1,475	1,822	709	429	280	734	350	384
1 minor.....	602	339	263	1,603	828	775	105	40	65	115	48	67
2 minors.....	437	243	194	1,154	584	570	59	18	41	46	16	30
3 minors.....	277	154	123	865	434	431	27	10	17	18	7	11
4 minors.....	228	117	111	634	287	347	17	2	15	15	2	13
5 minors.....	140	61	79	393	164	229	10	2	8	9	...	9
6 minors or more.....	204	62	142	664	237	427	11	2	9	34	10	24
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	2,677	1,526	1,151	6,389	3,335	3,054	610	355	255	596	287	309
Other.....	186	74	112	419	156	263	76	24	52	83	33	50
Female.....	682	314	368	1,802	518	1,284	252	124	128	292	113	179
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	7	3	4	223	163	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	944	525	419	4,541	2,246	2,295	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	1,656	883	773	2,875	1,167	1,708	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	938	503	435	971	433	538	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	8,610	4,009	4,601	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	8,191	3,728	4,463	Rent paid: Number.....	8,191	3,728	4,463
No cash rent.....	419	281	138	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	13.0	7.5	17.7
Rent paid: Number.....	8,191	3,728	4,463	\$20 to \$24.....	14.7	10.1	18.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	16.8	16.3	17.2
Less than \$25.....	5.1	3.4	6.7	\$30 to \$34.....	15.8	12.4	18.7
\$25 to \$29.....	6.0	3.4	8.2	\$35 to \$39.....	12.6	14.5	11.0
\$30 to \$34.....	9.8	8.3	11.0	\$40 to \$44.....	9.1	11.4	7.2
\$35 to \$39.....	11.3	10.3	12.1	\$45 to \$49.....	5.4	7.7	3.3
\$40 to \$44.....	13.5	11.6	15.1	\$50 to \$59.....	7.6	12.4	3.6
\$45 to \$49.....	11.2	11.1	11.3	\$60 to \$74.....	3.3	5.9	1.0
\$50 to \$54.....	11.1	14.5	8.2	\$75 or more.....	0.6	1.0	0.3
\$55 to \$59.....	7.4	9.5	5.6	Not reported.....	1.1	0.8	1.3
\$60 to \$74.....	12.5	15.5	10.0	Median.....dollars..	31	36	28
\$75 or more.....	3.0	4.4	1.8				
Not reported.....	9.1	8.0	10.0				
Median.....dollars..	44	49	42				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	33.5	37.2	30.3
Number.....	8,191	3,728	4,463	Less than \$1,000.....	4.7	3.6	5.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.2	2.1	4.1
Less than \$1,000.....	14.6	10.6	17.9	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.9	2.1	1.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	11.9	8.5	14.9	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.8	1.8	1.0
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	4.6	4.7	4.6	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.7	1.3	2.1
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	5.7	7.2	4.3	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.4	2.6	4.1
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	6.3	6.0	6.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.5	4.6	2.6
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	4.3	3.6	4.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.4	4.4	0.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.0	8.5	13.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.3	6.5	2.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.1	9.5	9.0	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.0	4.1	2.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.9	9.3	4.9	\$5,000 or more.....	1.8	1.5	2.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	9.2	13.7	5.4	Not reported.....			
\$5,000 or more.....	10.8	13.7	8.2	5 persons or more.....	32.8	28.2	35.9
Not reported.....	5.6	4.9	6.1	Less than \$1,000.....	3.3	2.3	4.1
2 persons.....	34.2	34.6	31.2	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.5	1.8	4.9
Less than \$1,000.....	6.6	4.7	8.2	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.2	0.8	1.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.3	4.7	5.9	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.0	2.6	1.5
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.5	1.8	1.3	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.6	2.1	3.1
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.9	2.1	1.8	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.1	1.3	1.0
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.9	2.1	1.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.7	3.1	4.1
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.4	1.0	1.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.0	2.1	3.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.9	2.8	4.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.7	2.3	3.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.6	2.6	2.6	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.0	3.9	2.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.8	2.6	1.0	\$5,000 or more.....	5.0	4.9	5.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.0	3.3	0.8	Not reported.....	1.2	1.0	1.3
\$5,000 or more.....	2.7	4.7	1.0	Median income:			
Not reported.....	2.6	2.3	2.8	All families.....dollars..	2,490	2,910	2,200
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,610	3,190	2,220

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.....	20.1	17.8	22.1
Number.....	8,191	3,728	4,463	Less than 12.5.....	3.2	1.0	5.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.1	5.7	6.4
Less than 12.5.....	17.0	17.3	16.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.9	6.2	5.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	16.5	21.5	12.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.6	3.3	2.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	13.5	16.5	14.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.8	0.8	0.8
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.6	10.1	9.2	32.5 or more.....	0.3	0.3	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.2	5.2	6.4	Not computed.....	1.2	0.5	1.8
32.5 or more.....	23.6	19.6	27.0	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	16.1	23.0	10.3
Not computed.....	12.0	9.8	13.8	Less than 12.5.....	5.1	6.0	4.3
Less than \$1,500.....	26.5	19.1	32.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.8	9.8	2.3
Less than 12.5.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.6	4.9	2.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.4	0.3	0.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	1.0	0.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.9	0.8	1.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.6	0.8	2.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.3	0.5	2.1	Not computed.....	1.0	1.3	0.8
32.5 or more.....	18.0	12.9	22.3	\$5,000 or more.....	10.7	13.7	8.2
Not computed.....	3.3	2.3	3.6	Less than 12.5.....	6.8	9.0	4.9
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	21.0	21.5	20.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.9	3.9	2.0
Less than 12.5.....	0.8	0.3	1.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	0.5	0.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.4	1.8	1.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	0.3	0.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	4.7	4.1	5.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.5	4.7	4.4	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.8	3.9	3.6	Not computed.....	0.4	...	0.8
32.5 or more.....	5.3	6.5	4.4	Income not reported.....	5.6	4.9	6.1
Not computed.....	0.5	0.3	0.8				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-120

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Newbern, 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 4, 1961)
Robert W. Burgess, Director (To March 3, 1961)

Sound.....	1,172	177
Hot water..	451	76
Private bath..	126	14
Private toilet..	265	62
Hard piped water..	330	25
.....	1,332	108
Hot water..	476	46
Private bath..	181	8
Private toilet..	312	37
Hard piped water..	363	17
.....	1,434	21
.....	481	1
.....	953	
.....	668	
.....	919	
.....	551	
.....	453	
.....	340	
.....	305	
.....	228	
.....	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 Dyersburg 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.

June 1961.

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NEWBERN, 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 town of Newbern.

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.....	645	513	108
Owner occupied.....	393	323	70
Renter occupied.....	228	190	38
Vacant, available for rent...	8	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	16	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	204	118	86
Owner.....	86	35	51
Renter.....	118	83	35

As indicated in table A, approximately 33 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 44 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.

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.....	86	35	51	118	83	35	34	16	18	40	31	9
ROOMS												
1 room.....	2	1	1	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
2 rooms.....	5	1	4	16	7	9	2	1	1	5	4	1
3 rooms.....	13	5	8	43	35	8	3	2	1	19	16	3
4 rooms.....	30	11	19	32	22	10	12	5	7	10	8	2
5 rooms.....	24	11	13	15	12	3	11	5	6	4	2	2
6 rooms.....	9	3	6	6	5	1	4	1	3	1	1	...
7 rooms.....	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1
8 rooms or more.....	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	18	14	4	34	34	...	9	7	2	12	12	...
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	29	18	11	51	42	9	13	8	5	20	16	4
Piped water outside structure.....	20	2	18	23	6	17	8	1	7	7	3	4
No piped water.....	19	1	18	10	1	9	4	...	4	1	...	1
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	11	6	5	15	12	3	5	3	2	4	2	2
Flush toilet, shared.....	10	10	...	51	49	2	5	5	...	20	20	...
Other toilet facilities or none.....	65	19	46	52	22	30	24	8	16	16	9	7
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bath tub or shower, exclusive use.....	9	4	5	12	10	2	4	2	2	3	2	1
Bath tub or shower, shared.....	10	10	...	51	49	2	5	5	...	20	20	...
No bath tub or shower.....	67	21	46	55	24	31	25	9	16	17	9	8
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	27	15	12	28	25	3	10	9	1	13	12	1
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	15	12	3	24	24	...	7	7	...	12	12	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	8	1	7	2	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	39	14	25	58	42	16	18	5	13	19	15	4
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	3	2	1	8	6	2	2	1	1	3	2	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	17	11	6	35	30	5	8	4	4	12	11	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	19	1	18	14	5	9	8	...	8	4	2	2
Dilapidated.....	20	6	14	32	16	16	6	2	4	8	4	4
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	3	1	2	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	17	5	12	30	14	16	4	1	3	8	4	4
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	24	18	6	35	24	11	15	11	4	21	16	5
2 persons.....	29	10	19	39	30	9	13	5	8	18	15	3
3 persons.....	14	4	10	20	10	10	2	...	2	1	...	1
4 persons.....	9	...	9	12	10	2	3	...	3	...	...	...
5 persons.....	2	1	1	4	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
6 persons.....	4	1	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	61	30	31	75	58	17	30	15	15	39	31	8
0.76 to 1.00.....	15	3	12	25	12	13	4	1	3	1	...	1
1.01 to 1.50.....	6	2	4	14	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.51 or more.....	4	...	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	70	31	39	98	69	29	25	14	11	27	21	6
1.....	16	4	12	19	14	5	9	2	7	13	10	3
2 or more.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	79	32	47	113	82	31	33	15	18	37	30	7
1 or more.....	7	3	4	5	1	4	1	1	...	3	1	2

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	61	16	45	80	58	22	18	4	14	17	14	3
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	34	11	23	38	29	9	12	4	8	17	14	3
3 persons.....	9	2	7	18	10	8	2	...	2	...	...	...
4 persons.....	9	...	9	13	10	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
5 persons.....	2	1	1	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6 persons.....	3	1	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	3	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	34	11	23	36	28	8	13	4	9	17	14	3
1 minor.....	14	3	11	19	12	7	3	...	3	...	...	...
2 minors.....	6	...	6	13	8	5	2	...	2	...	...	...
3 minors.....	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 minors.....	3	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	3	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	45	13	32	52	40	12	15	4	11	12	10	2
Other.....	5	1	4	6	5	1	1	...	1	3	3	...
Female.....	11	2	9	22	13	9	2	...	2	2	1	1
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	10	2	8	36	27	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	33	10	23	26	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	18	4	14	17	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	80	58	22	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	73	53	20	Rent paid: Number.....	73	53	20
No cash rent.....	7	5	2	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	32.8	14.0	86.7
Rent paid: Number.....	73	53	20	\$15 to \$19.....	22.4	25.6	13.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	20.7	27.9	...
Less than \$20.....	10.4	2.3	33.3	\$25 to \$29.....	17.2	23.3	...
\$20 to \$24.....	15.5	9.3	33.3	\$30 to \$34.....	3.4	4.7	...
\$25 to \$29.....	12.1	14.0	6.7	\$35 to \$39.....	...	...	...
\$30 to \$34.....	15.5	18.6	6.7	\$40 to \$44.....	1.7	2.3	...
\$35 to \$39.....	10.4	9.3	13.3	\$45 to \$49.....	...	...	...
\$40 to \$44.....	15.5	20.9	...	\$50 to \$59.....	1.7	2.3	...
\$45 to \$49.....	8.6	11.6	...	\$60 or more.....	...	...	...
\$50 to \$54.....	3.4	4.7	...	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$55 to \$59.....	1.7	2.3	...	Median.....dollars..	18	21	...
\$60 or more.....	3.4	4.7	...				
Not reported.....	3.4	2.3	6.7				
Median.....dollars..	33	37	...				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	39.7	32.6	60.0
Number.....	73	53	20	Less than \$1,000.....	8.6	2.3	26.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.2	2.3	13.3
Less than \$1,000.....	27.6	25.6	33.3	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	6.9	7.0	6.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	20.7	16.3	33.3	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.7	2.3	...
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	15.5	18.6	6.7	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	6.9	4.7	13.3
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.4	4.7	6.7	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	...	...	...
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	13.8	11.6	20.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.4	4.7	...
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	...	...	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.4	4.7	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.2	4.7	6.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	...	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.2	7.0	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.7	2.3	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	...	...	\$5,000 or more.....	1.7	2.3	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.7	2.3	...	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$5,000 or more.....	6.9	9.3	...	5 persons or more.....	13.8	16.3	6.7
Not reported.....	...	...	...	Less than \$1,000.....	1.7	2.3	...
2 persons.....	46.5	51.1	33.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.4	2.3	6.7
Less than \$1,000.....	17.2	20.9	6.7	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.4	4.7	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	12.1	11.6	13.3	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	...	...	...
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	5.2	7.0	...	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.4	4.7	...
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.7	2.3	...	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	...	...	...
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.4	2.3	6.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	...	...	...
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	...	...	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	...	...	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.7	...	6.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	...	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.7	2.3	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	...	...	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	...	...	\$5,000 or more.....	1.7	2.3	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	...	...	...	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$5,000 or more.....	3.4	4.7	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	...	...	...	All families.....dollars..	1,460	1,550	...
				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:				\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	19.0	23.3	6.7
Number.....	73	53	20	Less than 12.5.....	1.7	...	6.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...
Less than 12.5.....	13.8	11.6	20.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.6	11.6	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	12.1	9.3	20.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.5	4.7	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	25.9	27.9	20.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.7	2.3	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	10.3	11.6	6.7	32.5 or more.....	3.5	4.7	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	10.3	11.6	6.7	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	24.2	25.7	20.0	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	19.0	16.3	26.7
Not computed.....	3.4	2.3	6.7	Less than 12.5.....	3.5	...	13.3
Less than \$1,000.....	27.5	25.6	33.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.5	2.3	6.7
Less than 12.5.....	3.4	4.7	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	10.3	11.7	6.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.7	2.3	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	3.4	...	13.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.7	2.3	...	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	15.6	16.3	13.3	\$3,000 or more.....	13.8	18.6	...
Not computed.....	3.4	2.3	6.7	Less than 12.5.....	5.2	7.0	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	20.7	16.3	33.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.2	7.0	...
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.7	2.3	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	3.5	...	13.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.7	2.3	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.7	2.3	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.5	2.3	6.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.9	7.0	6.7	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	5.1	4.7	6.7	Income not reported.....
Not computed.....				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

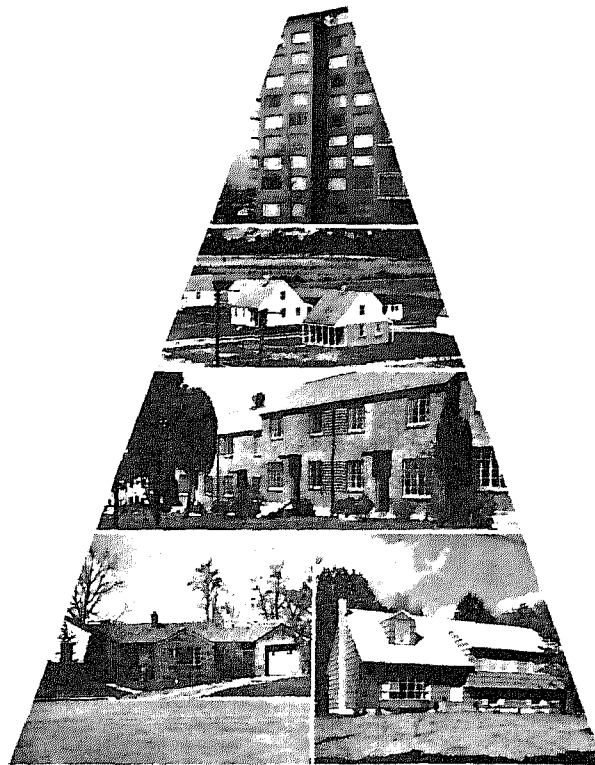
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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Austin, Tex.

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
y cold water..	451	76	375
private bath..	126	14	112
private toilet..	265	62	203
plumbed water..	330	25	305
ing.....	1,332	108	1,224
ld water..	476	46	430
te bath..	181	8	173
toilet..	312	37	275
water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	229		229
	167		167
	12		12

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



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

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PREFACE

This report presents statistics on characteristics of housing units defined as 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 Austin.

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

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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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

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AUSTIN, TEXAS

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 Austin.

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.....	56,522	46,026	6,458
Owner occupied.....	31,324	27,960	3,364
Renter occupied.....	21,160	18,066	3,094
Vacant, available for rent...	1,952	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	2,086	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	6,362	3,555	2,807
Owner.....	2,490	1,310	1,180
Renter.....	3,872	2,245	1,627

As indicated in table A, approximately 12 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 12 percent of those with white households and 53 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	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
5 or 95.....	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4
10 or 90.....	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5
25 or 75.....	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6
50.....	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	2,490	1,310	1,180	3,872	2,245	1,627	780	390	390	603	361	242
ROOMS												
1 room.....	36	28	8	769	645	124	18	14	4	117	103	14
2 rooms.....	158	118	40	647	415	232	47	35	12	115	85	30
3 rooms.....	486	284	202	1,067	537	530	155	83	72	164	80	84
4 rooms.....	884	466	418	890	391	499	247	122	125	129	55	74
5 rooms.....	574	268	306	354	173	181	209	90	119	58	28	30
6 rooms.....	250	98	152	104	61	43	66	27	39	13	6	7
7 rooms.....	70	28	42	23	11	12	22	10	12	3	1	2
8 rooms or more.....	32	20	12	18	12	6	16	9	7	4	3	1
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	577	394	183	1,391	1,129	262	179	127	52	191	168	23
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	1,718	849	869	2,265	1,021	1,244	545	247	298	368	175	193
Piped water outside structure.....	139	34	105	164	69	95	39	9	30	35	13	22
No piped water.....	56	33	23	52	26	26	17	7	10	9	5	4
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	1,934	988	946	2,405	1,169	1,236	581	271	310	347	173	174
Flush toilet, shared.....	192	157	35	1,140	909	231	95	80	15	193	163	30
Other toilet facilities or none.....	364	165	199	327	167	160	104	39	65	63	25	38
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	1,508	758	750	1,771	900	871	440	200	240	240	125	115
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	161	141	20	1,009	844	165	82	74	8	164	151	13
No bathtub or shower.....	821	411	410	1,092	501	591	258	116	142	199	85	114
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	657	353	304	967	660	307	218	119	99	129	92	37
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	379	168	211	274	101	173	112	45	67	41	15	26
With private toilet, no private bath.....	67	39	28	90	55	35	23	10	13	12	6	6
With piped water, no private toilet.....	164	131	33	583	496	87	71	59	12	75	70	5
Lacking piped water in structure.....	47	15	32	20	8	12	12	5	7	1	1	...
Deteriorating.....	783	388	395	1,093	552	541	259	120	139	175	113	62
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	418	199	219	502	196	306	136	52	84	73	38	35
With private toilet, no private bath.....	173	99	74	227	89	138	62	37	25	33	18	15
With piped water, no private toilet.....	112	73	39	301	243	58	41	30	11	55	51	4
Lacking piped water in structure.....	80	17	63	63	24	39	20	1	19	14	6	8
Dilapidated.....	1,050	569	481	1,812	1,033	779	303	151	152	299	156	143
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	382	238	144	525	383	142	90	53	37	49	38	11
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	668	331	337	1,287	650	637	213	98	115	250	118	132
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	470	230	240	1,277	855	422	260	145	115	342	225	117
2 persons.....	566	253	313	715	354	361	257	108	149	150	85	65
3 persons.....	333	160	173	427	203	224	123	62	61	51	24	27
4 persons.....	228	131	97	388	206	182	41	19	22	21	11	10
5 persons.....	205	109	96	286	153	133	31	13	18	8	3	5
6 persons.....	192	116	76	230	125	105	23	13	10	9	2	7
7 persons.....	161	95	66	182	99	83	13	9	4	8	5	3
8 persons.....	116	67	49	135	86	49	13	9	4	5	3	2
9 persons or more.....	219	149	70	232	164	68	19	12	7	9	3	6
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	1,279	564	715	1,335	594	741	606	284	322	385	201	184
0.76 to 1.00.....	364	199	165	1,154	799	355	88	48	40	166	129	37
1.01 to 1.50.....	346	195	151	494	260	234	42	28	14	19	13	6
1.51 or more.....	501	352	149	889	592	297	44	30	14	33	18	15
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	2,070	1,090	980	3,608	2,088	1,520	524	257	267	487	289	198
1.....	387	197	190	242	144	98	239	123	116	108	68	40
2 or more.....	33	23	10	22	13	9	17	10	7	8	4	4
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	2,372	1,268	1,104	3,615	2,119	1,496	731	374	357	565	342	223
1 or more.....	118	42	76	257	126	131	49	16	33	38	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.....	1,971	1,059	912	2,451	1,315	1,136	496	235	261	242	125	117
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	553	242	311	667	319	348	249	101	148	154	86	68
3 persons.....	324	159	165	375	182	193	115	61	54	34	14	20
4 persons.....	218	127	91	369	197	172	40	19	21	19	10	9
5 persons.....	195	105	90	273	147	126	25	11	14	7	2	5
6 persons.....	191	117	74	228	126	102	22	13	9	7	2	5
7 persons.....	161	93	68	183	99	84	15	9	6	8	5	3
8 persons or more.....	329	216	113	356	245	111	30	21	9	13	6	7
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	632	284	348	673	318	355	310	141	169	173	89	84
1 minor.....	322	156	166	372	194	178	89	43	46	30	18	12
2 minors.....	222	128	94	353	180	173	33	15	18	12	7	5
3 minors.....	186	114	72	297	170	127	22	8	14	7	3	4
4 minors.....	195	120	75	244	131	113	19	12	7	5	2	3
5 minors.....	153	90	63	177	99	78	11	10	1	9	3	6
6 minors or more.....	261	167	94	335	223	112	12	6	6	6	3	3
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	1,473	856	617	1,693	1,041	652	315	162	153	135	80	55
Other.....	93	55	38	143	75	68	30	19	11	28	13	15
Female.....												
405	148	257	615	199	416	151	54	97	79	32	47	
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	12	9	3	74	52	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	634	383	251	1,442	758	684	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	829	432	397	693	380	313	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	496	235	261	242	125	117	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	2,451	1,315	1,136	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	2,317	1,223	1,094	Rent paid: Number.....	2,317	1,223	1,094
No cash rent.....	134	92	42	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	6.4	6.8	5.9
Rent paid: Number.....	2,317	1,223	1,094	\$15 to \$19.....	12.4	12.6	12.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	17.4	17.4	17.3
Less than \$20.....	4.9	5.5	4.1	\$25 to \$29.....	20.0	16.5	24.2
\$20 to \$24.....	4.7	4.5	4.8	\$30 to \$34.....	19.5	19.0	20.1
\$25 to \$29.....	8.6	10.3	6.6	\$35 to \$39.....	10.8	10.0	11.8
\$30 to \$34.....	16.2	16.1	16.3	\$40 to \$44.....	5.8	7.7	3.5
\$35 to \$39.....	14.8	13.9	15.9	\$45 to \$49.....	3.0	3.9	2.0
\$40 to \$44.....	12.5	10.3	15.2	\$50 to \$59.....	3.0	4.2	1.7
\$45 to \$49.....	8.6	7.8	9.7	\$60 or more.....	1.2	1.6	0.7
\$50 to \$54.....	8.4	8.7	8.0	Not reported.....	0.5	0.3	0.7
\$55 to \$59.....	4.5	4.5	4.5	Median.....dollars..	28	28	27
\$60 or more.....	5.0	5.5	4.5				
Not reported.....	11.8	12.9	10.4				
Median.....dollars..	38	37	39				

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.....	2,317	1,223	1,094	3 or 4 persons.....	26.2	26.4	25.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	4.7	4.8	4.5
Less than \$1,000.....	15.0	14.9	15.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.0	3.2	4.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	11.4	9.7	13.6	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.1	1.9	2.4
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	5.6	4.8	6.6	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.5	1.0	2.1
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	4.3	3.2	5.0	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.8	1.9	1.7
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	7.4	6.1	9.0	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.5	2.3	0.7
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	6.8	7.8	5.5	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.9	2.6	1.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.2	11.6	6.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.5	1.0	2.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.8	11.0	6.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.0	1.3	0.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.1	4.2	6.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.3	1.3	1.4
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6.8	6.1	7.6	\$5,000 or more.....	1.4	1.9	0.7
\$5,000 or more.....	6.7	9.0	3.8	Not reported.....	3.5	3.2	3.8
Not reported.....	12.9	11.6	14.5	5 persons or more.....	43.4	45.2	41.2
2 persons.....	30.4	28.4	32.9	Less than \$1,000.....	4.7	5.2	4.2
Less than \$1,000.....	5.6	4.8	6.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.3	4.2	4.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.1	2.3	4.2	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.8	1.6	2.1
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.7	1.3	2.1	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.5	1.3	1.7
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.3	1.0	1.7	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.0	3.2	4.8
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.6	1.0	2.4	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.5	2.9	4.2
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.7	2.6	0.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.7	4.5	2.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.6	4.5	2.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.6	6.5	2.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.7	3.5	1.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.0	2.3	3.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.2	0.6	1.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.8	2.9	2.8
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.6	1.9	3.5	\$5,000 or more.....	3.6	4.5	2.4
\$5,000 or more.....	1.7	2.6	0.7	Not reported.....	5.9	6.1	5.5
Not reported.....	3.6	2.3	5.2	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	2,240	2,430	2,050
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,270	2,510	1,890

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.....	2,317	1,223	1,094	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	23.4	25.5	20.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	2.2	1.9	2.4
Less than 12.5.....	18.2	20.0	15.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.2	10.0	5.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	16.3	18.4	13.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.9	7.7	5.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.8	14.2	11.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.5	2.3	4.9
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.5	5.8	11.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.3	1.0	1.7
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.6	4.2	5.2	32.5 or more.....	0.5	1.0	...
32.5 or more.....	21.1	18.7	23.9	Not computed.....	1.2	1.6	0.7
Not computed.....	18.5	18.7	18.3	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	13.9	15.2	12.5
Less than \$1,000.....	15.0	14.8	15.2	Less than 12.5.....	5.1	6.1	3.9
Less than 12.5.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.8	4.2	5.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.2	0.3	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.0	3.2	2.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.2	...	0.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.7	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.5	...	1.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	0.3	0.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	10.7	11.3	10.0	Not computed.....	0.7	1.0	0.4
Not computed.....	2.0	1.9	2.1	\$4,000 or more.....	13.5	15.2	11.4
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	21.3	17.7	25.6	Less than 12.5.....	9.1	10.0	7.9
Less than 12.5.....	0.8	1.0	0.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.7	2.9	2.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.8	1.0	0.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.4	2.9	1.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	0.3	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.1	2.6	5.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.9	2.9	2.8	32.5 or more.....	0.2	0.3	...
32.5 or more.....	9.6	6.1	13.8	Not computed.....	1.0	1.3	0.7
Not computed.....	0.7	1.3	...	Income not reported.....	12.9	11.6	14.5

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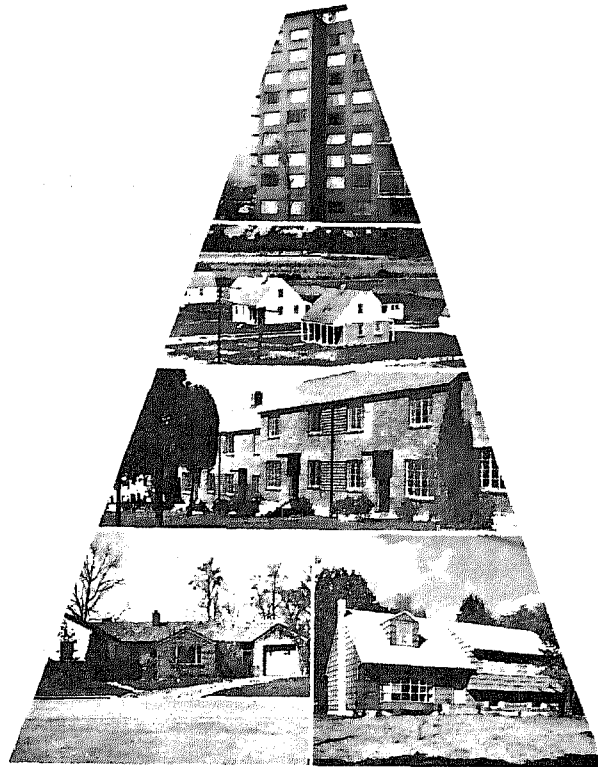
Sound.....	1,172	177	9%
y cold water..	451	76	3%
private bath..	126	14	1%
private toilet..	265	62	2%
hard piped water..	330	25	0%
.....	1,332	108	8%
.....	476	46	10%
.....	181	8	4%
.....	312	37	12%
.....	363	17	5%
.....	1,434	21	1%
.....	481	1	0%
.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	167		
	37		

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

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

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PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Borger, Texas.

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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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BORGER, TEXAS

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 Borger.

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.....	7,247	6,203	209
Owner occupied.....	3,671	3,581	90
Renter occupied.....	2,741	2,622	119
Vacant, available for rent...	572	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	263	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	562	437	125
Owner.....	208	154	54
Renter.....	354	283	71

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 60 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.....	208	154	54	354	283	71	51	39	12	54	43	6
ROOMS												
1 room.....	9	9	...	111	104	7	5	5	...	20	19	1
2 rooms.....	20	15	5	89	63	26	6	4	2	13	15	3
3 rooms.....	39	46	13	68	45	23	16	15	1	11	10	1
4 rooms.....	63	46	17	55	43	12	11	2	3	4	3	1
5 rooms.....	37	24	13	20	17	3	8	4	4	1	1	...
6 rooms.....	16	11	5	9	9	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
7 rooms.....	4	3	1	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	129	109	20	262	241	21	30	24	6	41	29	2
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	51	35	16	52	37	15	16	13	3	10	7	3
Piped water outside structure.....	17	6	11	24	2	22	3	1	2	2	1	1
No piped water.....	11	4	7	16	3	13	2	1	1	1	1	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	133	110	23	129	110	19	33	26	7	15	14	1
Flush toilet, shared.....	14	12	2	165	159	6	7	6	1	31	30	1
Other toilet facilities or none.....	61	32	29	60	14	46	11	7	4	2	4	4
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	124	102	22	112	98	14	32	25	7	12	11	1
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	15	14	1	171	166	5	6	6	...	33	32	1
No bathtub or shower.....	69	38	31	71	19	52	13	8	5	9	5	4
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	21	18	3	90	90	...	8	7	1	16	16	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	2	2	...	7	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	2	2	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	14	11	3	82	82	...	6	5	1	16	16	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	3	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	23	14	9	108	92	16	7	5	2	18	17	1
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	3	3	...	8	8	...	1	1	...	2	2	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	10	7	3	89	82	7	2	2	...	16	15	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	8	3	5	9	1	8	2	1	1	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	164	122	42	156	101	55	36	27	9	20	15	5
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	106	88	18	105	92	13	21	16	5	12	11	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	58	34	24	51	9	42	15	11	4	8	4	4
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	51	43	8	185	164	21	26	21	5	45	41	4
2 persons.....	57	39	18	54	35	19	18	13	5	9	7	2
3 persons.....	21	18	3	26	18	8	3	3	...	...	...	...
4 persons.....	24	17	7	20	19	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
5 persons.....	13	8	5	27	16	11	2	...	1	...	...	...
6 persons.....	20	15	5	13	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	8	6	2	14	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons.....	6	5	1	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	8	3	5	5	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	112	84	28	126	100	26	40	50	10	31	27	4
0.76 to 1.00.....	43	31	12	141	123	18	10	8	2	23	21	2
1.01 to 1.50.....	26	21	5	43	31	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.51 or more.....	27	18	9	44	29	15	1	1	...	...	...	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	186	138	48	345	275	70	41	31	10	50	45	5
1.....	22	16	6	9	8	1	10	8	2	4	3	1
2 or more.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	202	151	51	346	278	68	49	33	11	54	48	6
1 or more.....	6	3	3	8	5	3	2	1	1	...	...	...

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	153	109	44	165	117	48	23	17	6	9	7	2
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	53	37	16	53	35	18	16	12	4	9	7	2
3 persons.....	23	19	4	24	17	7	3	3	...	...	...	...
4 persons.....	22	16	6	20	19	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
5 persons.....	13	8	5	27	16	11	2	1	1	...	...	...
6 persons.....	20	15	5	12	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	8	6	2	14	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	14	8	6	15	11	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	52	36	16	51	37	14	17	13	4	8	7	1
1 minor.....	27	21	6	23	14	9	2	2	...	1	...	1
2 minors.....	23	19	4	25	22	3	2	1	1	...	...	...
3 minors.....	12	8	4	23	15	8	1	...	1	...	...	...
4 minors.....	19	15	4	19	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	9	5	4	9	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	11	5	6	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	125	89	36	138	106	32	16	10	6	7	6	1
Other.....	12	12	...	6	3	3	4	4	...	...	...	...
Female.....	16	8	8	21	8	13	3	3	...	2	1	1
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	4	2	2	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	57	41	16	107	70	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	69	49	20	43	36	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	23	17	6	9	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	165	117	48	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	149	107	42	Rent paid: Number.....	149	107	42
No cash rent.....	16	10	6	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	...	...	...
Rent paid: Number.....	149	107	42	\$20 to \$24.....	4.2	3.2	6.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	5.2	1.6	12.1
Less than \$25.....	2.1	1.6	3.0	\$30 to \$34.....	18.7	14.3	27.3
\$25 to \$29.....	2.1	...	6.1	\$35 to \$39.....	4.2	4.8	3.0
\$30 to \$34.....	11.4	7.9	18.2	\$40 to \$44.....	26.1	22.2	33.3
\$35 to \$39.....	4.2	1.6	9.1	\$45 to \$49.....	5.2	6.3	3.0
\$40 to \$44.....	16.7	17.5	15.2	\$50 to \$59.....	10.4	12.7	6.1
\$45 to \$49.....	10.4	9.5	12.1	\$60 to \$74.....	6.3	9.5	...
\$50 to \$54.....	12.5	12.7	12.1	\$75 or more.....	1.0	1.6	...
\$55 to \$59.....	8.3	6.3	12.1	Not reported.....	18.7	23.8	9.1
\$60 to \$74.....	10.4	14.3	3.0	Median.....dollars..	41	43	...
\$75 or more.....	2.1	3.2	...				
Not reported.....	19.8	25.4	9.1				
Median.....dollars..	46	49	...				

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

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text. 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.....	28.1	30.2	24.2
Number.....	149	107	42	Less than \$1,500.....	4.2	3.2	6.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	...	...	...
Less than \$1,500.....	16.7	7.9	33.3	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.0	1.6	...
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.2	1.6	9.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.0	1.6	...
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.2	4.8	3.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	...	...	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8.3	7.9	9.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.1	4.8	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.3	3.2	12.1	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.0	...	3.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.3	9.5	3.0	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.2	4.8	3.0
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	7.3	7.9	6.1	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.2	4.8	6.1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	8.3	11.1	3.0	\$6,000 or more.....	3.1	3.2	3.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	11.4	12.7	9.1	Not reported.....	5.2	6.3	3.0
\$6,000 or more.....	10.4	14.3	3.0	5 persons or more.....	47.9	47.6	48.5
Not reported.....	15.6	19.1	9.1	Less than \$1,500.....	4.2	...	12.1
2 persons.....	24.0	22.2	27.3	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.1	...	6.1
Less than \$1,500.....	8.3	4.8	15.2	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.1	1.6	3.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.1	1.6	3.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.2	6.3	9.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.0	1.6	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.2	3.2	9.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	...	...	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.2	4.8	3.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.0	...	3.0	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4.2	4.8	3.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	...	...	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.2	6.3	...
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.1	3.2	...	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.2	6.3	...
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	...	...	...	\$6,000 or more.....	3.1	4.8	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.1	1.6	3.0	Not reported.....	7.2	9.5	3.0
\$6,000 or more.....	4.2	6.3	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	3.1	3.2	3.0	All families.....dollars..	3,680	4,350	...
				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:				\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	13.5	12.7	15.2
Number.....	149	107	42	Less than 12.5.....	2.1	...	6.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.3	7.9	3.0
Less than 12.5.....	27.1	25.4	30.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.1	1.6	6.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	20.8	23.9	15.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	1.6	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	8.3	7.9	9.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.3	7.9	3.0	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.1	1.6	6.1	Not computed.....	1.0	1.6	...
32.5 or more.....	14.6	7.9	27.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	15.6	19.0	9.1
Not computed.....	19.8	25.4	9.1	Less than 12.5.....	6.3	6.3	6.1
Less than \$1,500.....	16.7	8.0	33.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.3	9.5	3.0
Less than 12.5.....	2.1	...	6.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.0	1.6	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.0	...	3.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.0	...	3.0	Not computed.....	1.0	1.6	...
32.5 or more.....	12.5	8.0	21.2	\$5,000 or more.....	21.9	27.0	12.1
Not computed.....	...	...	...	Less than 12.5.....	16.7	19.0	12.1
\$1,500 to \$2,999.....	16.7	14.3	21.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.1	3.2	...
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.0	1.6	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	5.2	3.2	9.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.1	3.2	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	5.2	6.3	3.0	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.1	1.6	3.0	Not computed.....	2.1	3.2	...
32.5 or more.....	2.1	...	6.1	Income not reported.....	15.6	19.0	9.1
Not computed.....				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

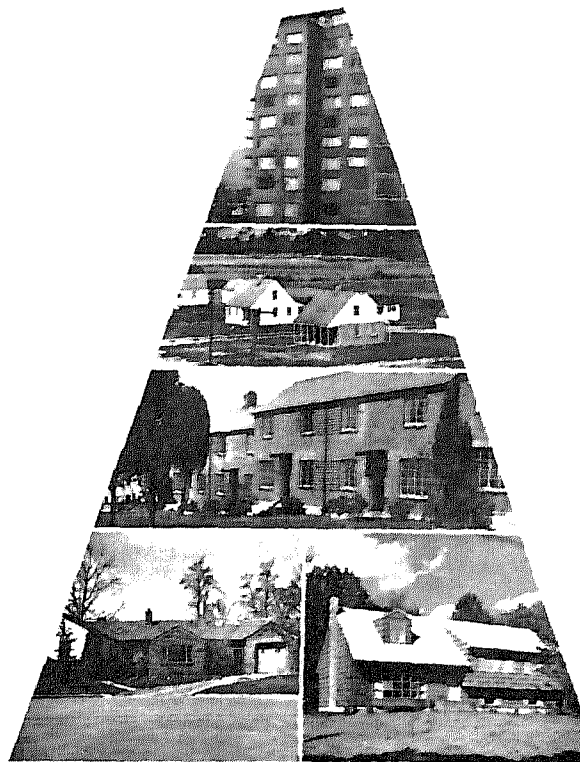
HC(S1)-123

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Corpus Christi, Tex.

Sound.....	1,172	177	97
y cold water..	451	76	3
private bath..	126	14	1
private toilet..	265	62	
piped 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		
	165		
	12		

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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DANIEL B. RATHBUN, *Assistant Chief*
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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 Corpus Christi.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

ALABAMA	GEORGIA--Con.	MICHIGAN	OHIO
1. Bessemer	39. Dublin	70. Mount Clemens	107. Cincinnati
2. Birmingham	40. East Point	71. Muskegon Heights	108. Lorain and vicinity
3. Decatur and vicinity	41. Lawrenceville	72. Saginaw	109. Steubenville area
4. Eufaula	42. Manchester		
5. Florence	43. Marietta		
6. Gadsden area	44. Muscogee County (part)		
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		
	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		
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CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

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 Corpus Christi.

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.....	51,667	42,728	2,754
Owner occupied.....	28,273	27,170	1,103
Renter occupied.....	17,209	15,558	1,651
Vacant, available for rent...	3,420	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	2,765	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	4,688	3,964	724
Owner.....	1,624	1,464	160
Renter.....	3,064	2,500	564

As indicated in table A, approximately 10 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 16 percent of those with white households and 34 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Color.--Occupied housing units are classified by the color of the head of the household. The color group designated as "nonwhite" consists of such races or nationalities as the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, and Malayan races. Persons of Mexican birth or descent who are not definitely of Indian or other 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 pull-out kitchens; laundry or furnace rooms; unfinished attics, basements, and other space used for storage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
5 or 95.....	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
10 or 90.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
25 or 75.....	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
50.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 1.2 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.....	1,624	1,466	161	3,064	2,500	564	309	269	40	396	339	57
ROOMS												
1 room.....	63	60	3	475	405	70	13	12	1	99	94	5
2 rooms.....	192	185	7	778	698	80	34	32	2	119	110	9
3 rooms.....	496	470	26	1,060	830	230	134	95	39	117	87	30
4 rooms.....	467	411	56	444	335	109	87	74	13	32	26	6
5 rooms.....	241	200	41	221	161	60	37	30	7	21	15	6
6 rooms.....	115	96	19	60	47	13	20	14	6	5	5	...
7 rooms.....	36	28	8	11	9	2	10	8	2	1	...	1
8 rooms or more.....	14	14	...	15	15	...	4	4	...	2	2	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	359	315	44	1,279	1,083	196	79	68	11	168	157	11
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	1,139	1,033	106	1,653	1,293	360	211	185	26	213	168	45
Piped water outside structure.....	108	99	9	89	84	5	18	15	3	10	9	1
No piped water.....	12	17	1	43	40	3	1	1	...	5	5	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	1,128	1,001	127	2,134	1,711	423	236	203	33	265	219	46
Flush toilet, shared.....	35	90	5	639	521	118	29	28	1	99	92	7
Other toilet facilities or none.....	401	373	28	291	268	23	44	38	6	32	28	4
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	897	800	97	1,587	1,355	232	175	149	26	176	168	8
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	86	81	5	670	560	110	25	24	1	100	93	7
No bathtub or shower.....	641	583	58	807	585	222	109	96	13	120	78	42
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....												
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	243	229	14	198	158	40	75	72	3	66	57	9
With private toilet, no private bath.....	65	57	8	69	50	19	15	13	2	9	5	4
With piped water, no private toilet.....	190	181	9	298	240	58	26	26	...	40	35	5
Lacking piped water in structure.....	43	41	2	45	44	1	4	4	...	3	3	...
Deteriorating.....												
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	280	242	38	373	298	75	67	57	10	35	30	5
With private toilet, no private bath.....	127	119	8	315	190	125	29	28	1	52	29	23
With piped water, no private toilet.....	132	122	10	310	252	58	17	14	3	38	36	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	56	53	3	31	31	...	7	6	1	3	3	...
Dilapidated.....												
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	227	196	31	766	689	77	49	41	8	96	94	2
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	261	224	37	659	548	111	65	51	14	106	90	16
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	192	163	29	846	640	206	95	85	10	223	184	39
2 persons.....	244	190	54	583	425	158	87	68	19	101	93	8
3 persons.....	226	196	30	413	349	64	43	36	7	31	26	5
4 persons.....	180	167	13	295	251	44	31	30	1	14	13	1
5 persons.....	170	159	11	235	207	28	21	20	1	5	5	...
6 persons.....	169	160	9	182	163	19	12	11	1	12	9	3
7 persons.....	128	123	5	187	173	14	6	5	1	5	5	...
8 persons.....	99	98	1	129	118	11	4	4	...	2	1	1
9 persons or more.....	216	208	8	194	174	20	10	10	...	3	3	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	503	401	102	954	655	299	196	162	34	203	160	43
0.76 to 1.00.....	278	251	27	834	700	134	46	43	3	147	137	10
1.01 to 1.50.....	269	254	15	380	322	58	27	27	...	17	15	2
1.51 or more.....	574	558	16	896	823	73	40	37	3	29	27	2
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,420	1,279	141	2,886	2,346	540	224	191	33	328	276	52
1.....	195	176	19	173	150	23	83	76	7	67	62	5
2 or more.....	9	9	...	5	4	1	2	2	...	1	1	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,578	1,422	156	2,915	2,407	508	296	257	39	379	325	54
1 or more.....	46	42	4	149	93	56	13	12	1	17	14	3

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	1,416	1,287	129	2,130	1,813	317	208	178	30	162	146	16
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	242	190	52	541	409	132	27	68	19	96	89	7
3 persons.....	217	186	31	391	333	58	38	30	8	31	26	5
4 persons.....	180	167	13	280	243	37	31	30	1	10	10	...
5 persons.....	169	159	10	236	207	29	21	21	...	4	3	1
6 persons.....	173	163	10	181	163	18	12	11	1	11	9	2
7 persons.....	122	118	4	181	168	13	5	4	1	6	6	...
8 persons or more.....	313	304	9	320	290	30	14	14	...	4	3	1
MINDRS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	223	229	54	518	391	127	112	89	23	107	99	8
1 minor.....	228	203	25	406	353	53	38	34	4	22	18	4
2 minors.....	197	176	21	289	243	46	28	26	2	11	10	1
3 minors.....	164	154	10	241	211	30	8	8	...	8	8	...
4 minors.....	155	149	6	201	180	21	5	5	...	7	5	2
5 minors.....	118	113	5	168	157	11	11	10	1	4	4	...
6 minors or more.....	271	263	8	307	278	29	6	6	...	3	2	1
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	1,106	1,018	88	1,612	1,416	196	137	118	19	103	96	7
Other.....	88	83	5	114	92	22	22	22	...	24	24	...
Female.....	222	186	36	404	305	99	49	38	11	35	26	9
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	9	9	...	68	66	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	600	560	40	1,211	1,035	176	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	599	540	59	689	566	123	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	208	178	30	162	146	16	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	2,130	1,813	317	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,939	1,631	308	Rent paid: Number.....	1,939	1,631	308
No cash rent.....	191	182	9	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	3.5	3.9	0.5
Rent paid: Number.....	1,939	1,631	308	\$20 to \$24.....	9.4	9.3	9.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	14.2	14.3	14.0
Less than \$25.....	4.5	4.9	1.1	\$30 to \$34.....	22.9	24.2	14.0
\$25 to \$29.....	5.8	6.2	2.8	\$35 to \$39.....	15.9	16.1	14.5
\$30 to \$34.....	16.1	17.4	6.1	\$40 to \$44.....	16.4	15.6	22.3
\$35 to \$39.....	14.5	14.6	14.5	\$45 to \$49.....	4.6	3.9	10.1
\$40 to \$44.....	19.3	19.7	15.7	\$50 to \$59.....	7.5	7.8	5.0
\$45 to \$49.....	8.0	7.5	11.7	\$60 to \$74.....	2.3	2.3	1.7
\$50 to \$54.....	9.4	8.6	15.7	\$75 or more.....	0.5	0.5	...
\$55 to \$59.....	3.1	2.9	5.0	Not reported.....	2.8	2.1	8.4
\$60 to \$74.....	5.6	4.9	10.6	Median.....dollars..	34	34	37
\$75 or more.....	1.5	1.6	1.1				
Not reported.....	12.2	11.7	15.7				
Median.....dollars..	40	40	45				

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.....	28.4	28.3	29.1
Number.....	1,939	1,631	308	Less than \$1,000.....	6.2	6.0	7.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.6	3.4	5.6
Less than \$1,000.....	13.4	20.0	14.5	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.9	3.1	1.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	12.6	11.7	19.0	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.8	3.9	2.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8.2	9.3	8.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.8	1.8	1.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.4	11.2	12.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.9	3.1	1.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8.0	8.0	7.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	1.8	2.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10.7	11.2	7.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.7	0.8	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.4	6.8	4.5	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.8	0.8	0.6
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.6	5.7	5.0	\$6,000 or more.....	0.6	0.5	1.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.0	2.9	4.5	Not reported.....	3.2	3.1	3.5
\$6,000 or more.....	2.4	2.3	2.8	5 persons or more.....	46.5	48.2	32.9
Not reported.....	11.3	10.9	13.9	Less than \$1,000.....	7.7	8.3	2.8
2 persons.....	25.1	23.4	38.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.0	5.7	8.4
Less than \$1,000.....	5.5	5.7	3.9	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.3	3.6	1.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.9	2.6	5.0	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.5	4.4	5.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.0	2.6	6.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.8	4.9	3.5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.1	2.9	5.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.5	7.0	2.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.4	1.3	1.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.3	3.6	1.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.3	1.0	3.4	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.9	4.2	1.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.3	1.3	1.1	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.2	1.0	2.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.1	0.8	5.4	\$6,000 or more.....	1.5	1.6	1.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.1	1.0	1.7	Not reported.....	3.8	3.9	3.4
\$6,000 or more.....	0.2	0.3	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	4.2	3.9	6.7	All families.....dollars..	2,140	2,160	2,045
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,980	2,019	1,455

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	20.6	20.5	21.1
Number.....	1,939	1,631	308	Less than 12.5.....	0.7	0.8	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.1	2.3	0.5
Less than 12.5.....	14.4	15.1	9.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.0	4.9	5.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	15.2	15.6	12.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.9	4.9	5.0
17.5 to 22.4.....	11.5	11.4	11.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	4.3	4.2	5.0
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.0	8.8	10.1	32.5 or more.....	2.0	1.6	5.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.2	7.0	8.9	Not computed.....	1.6	1.8	...
32.5 or more.....	23.0	22.1	23.6	\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	25.1	26.0	19.5
Not computed.....	19.7	20.0	17.3	Less than 12.5.....	4.9	5.5	1.1
Less than \$1,000.....	19.3	20.0	14.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	10.2	10.6	7.3
Less than 12.5.....	2.1	2.3	0.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.5	5.5	6.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.9	2.8	3.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	0.3	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.3	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.0	1.0	0.5	Not computed.....	1.3	1.3	1.1
32.5 or more.....	12.4	12.7	10.1	\$4,000 or more.....	11.1	10.9	12.3
Not computed.....	3.0	3.1	2.2	Less than 12.5.....	6.6	6.5	7.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	12.6	11.7	19.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.6	2.3	4.5
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.5	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.3	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.9	0.8	1.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.8	1.5	3.4	Not computed.....	1.4	1.6	...
32.5 or more.....	8.5	7.2	14.0	Income not reported.....	11.3	10.9	14.5
Not computed.....	1.1	1.3	...				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

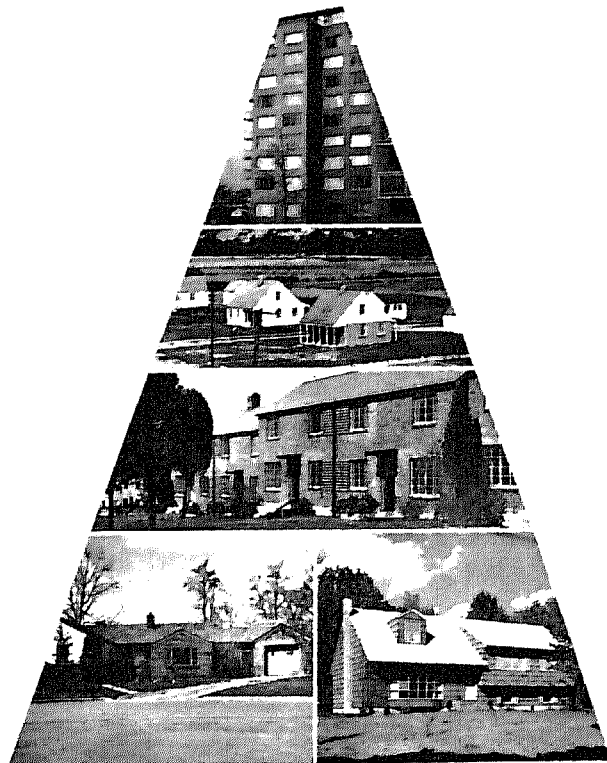
HC(S1)-124

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Dallas, Tex.

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
Hot cold water..	451	76	37
Private bath..	126	14	1
Private toilet..	265	62	
Hot piped water..	330	25	
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	
Hot cold water..	476	46	
Private bath..	181	8	
Private toilet..	312	37	
Hot piped water..	363	17	
Plumbing.....	1,434	21	
Hot cold water..	481	1	
Private bath..	953		
Private toilet..			
Hot piped water..			
Plumbing.....			
Hot cold water..	648		
Private bath..	919		
Private toilet..	551		
Hot piped water..	455		
Plumbing.....	340		
Hot cold water..	305		
Private bath..	229		
Private toilet..	169		
Hot piped water..	12		

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



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

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

September 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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		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
	MAINE		131. Houston
	65. Portland		132. Orange and vicinity
			133. San Antonio
	MARYLAND		134. Wichita Falls
	66. Baltimore		
			VIRGINIA
	MASSACHUSETTS		135. Newport News
	67. Boston		136. Richmond
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	69. Revere		WASHINGTON
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			WEST VIRGINIA
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			139. Milwaukee

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DALLAS, TEXAS

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 Dallas.

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.....	231,270	177,616	35,404
Owner occupied.....	127,162	114,051	13,111
Renter occupied.....	85,858	63,565	22,293
Vacant, available for rent...	10,074	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	8,176	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	18,851	10,244	8,607
Owner.....	6,325	3,451	2,874
Renter.....	12,526	6,793	5,733

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.5
5 or 95.....	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.7
10 or 90.....	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.9
25 or 75.....	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.2
50.....	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.5

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.....	6,325	3,451	2,874	12,526	6,793	5,733	1,763	1,061	702	2,005	1,184	821
ROOMS												
1 room.....	104	81	23	2,927	2,255	672	48	38	10	562	480	82
2 rooms.....	463	301	162	2,755	1,728	1,027	180	127	53	474	341	133
3 rooms.....	1,359	771	588	3,475	1,325	2,150	379	253	126	557	202	355
4 rooms.....	2,237	1,214	1,023	2,272	975	1,297	521	293	228	279	103	176
5 rooms.....	1,251	655	596	698	316	382	362	196	166	83	32	51
6 rooms.....	594	267	327	274	121	153	168	89	79	32	13	19
7 rooms.....	197	92	105	78	42	36	61	37	24	9	5	4
8 rooms or more.....	120	70	50	47	31	16	44	28	16	9	8	1
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	1,912	1,423	489	7,015	4,744	2,271	676	556	120	934	773	161
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	2,108	1,286	822	3,562	1,452	2,110	617	363	254	757	308	449
Piped water outside structure.....	1,043	367	676	1,132	316	816	195	55	140	165	45	120
No piped water.....	1,262	375	887	817	281	536	275	87	188	149	58	91
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	2,015	1,075	940	4,255	1,544	2,711	628	334	294	648	225	423
Flush toilet, shared.....	816	722	94	5,432	4,067	1,365	424	394	30	885	759	126
Other toilet facilities or none.....	3,494	1,654	1,840	2,839	1,182	1,657	711	333	378	472	200	272
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	2,009	1,136	873	3,785	1,467	2,318	597	334	263	507	195	312
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	787	702	85	5,372	4,091	1,281	420	392	28	862	755	107
No bathtub or shower.....	3,529	1,613	1,916	3,369	1,235	2,134	746	335	411	636	234	402
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	2,079	1,369	710	3,687	2,697	990	593	443	150	610	474	136
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	368	208	160	438	152	286	113	56	57	87	27	60
With private toilet, no private bath.....	72	54	18	138	76	62	21	15	6	27	16	11
With piped water, no private toilet.....	1,050	919	131	2,829	2,353	476	377	352	25	454	413	41
Lacking piped water in structure.....	589	188	401	282	116	166	82	20	62	42	18	24
Deteriorating.....	2,129	1,152	977	4,504	2,419	2,085	587	332	255	787	460	327
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	380	148	232	775	142	633	146	62	84	143	26	117
With private toilet, no private bath.....	89	34	55	313	75	238	38	15	23	78	18	60
With piped water, no private toilet.....	724	566	158	2,703	1,911	792	220	183	37	460	369	91
Lacking piped water in structure.....	936	404	532	713	291	422	183	72	111	106	47	59
Dilapidated.....	2,117	930	1,187	4,335	1,677	2,658	583	286	297	608	250	358
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	892	530	362	2,059	979	1,080	230	140	90	182	101	81
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	1,225	400	825	2,276	698	1,578	353	146	207	426	149	277
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	1,281	810	471	4,666	3,183	1,483	694	491	203	1,273	864	409
2 persons.....	1,682	895	787	2,750	1,374	1,376	638	371	267	466	219	247
3 persons.....	879	445	434	1,449	684	765	197	95	102	138	51	87
4 persons.....	661	377	284	1,113	499	614	88	45	43	54	17	37
5 persons.....	547	289	258	841	360	481	68	26	42	30	12	18
6 persons.....	403	202	201	603	244	359	30	10	20	17	10	7
7 persons.....	341	180	161	417	182	235	22	12	10	12	5	7
8 persons.....	201	88	113	269	109	160	9	3	6	5	2	3
9 persons or more.....	330	165	165	418	158	260	17	8	9	10	4	6
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	3,536	1,949	1,587	4,384	2,124	2,260	1,418	879	539	1,154	571	583
0.76 to 1.00.....	1,046	560	486	4,418	3,009	1,409	221	124	97	715	542	173
1.01 to 1.50.....	831	446	385	1,393	654	739	69	31	38	69	31	38
1.51 or more.....	912	496	416	2,331	1,026	1,305	55	27	28	67	40	27
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	5,325	2,931	2,422	11,912	6,521	5,391	1,243	763	480	1,738	1,049	689
1.....	827	491	336	525	261	264	491	282	209	258	132	126
2 or more.....	55	23	26	39	11	28	29	16	13	9	3	6
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	5,321	2,882	2,439	11,697	6,497	5,200	1,605	972	633	1,880	1,148	732
1 or more.....	404	169	235	829	296	533	158	89	69	125	36	89

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.....	4,848	2,554	2,294	7,380	3,412	3,968	972	514	458	645	291	354
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	1,640	872	768	2,544	1,257	1,287	604	352	252	425	209	225
3 persons.....	811	421	390	1,329	643	686	158	72	86	109	44	65
4 persons.....	622	354	268	1,032	480	552	82	40	42	44	17	27
5 persons.....	516	278	238	807	348	459	51	18	33	26	10	16
6 persons.....	452	232	220	609	251	349	30	10	20	16	11	5
7 persons.....	337	177	160	392	174	224	23	12	11	11	4	7
8 persons or more.....	520	250	270	664	259	405	24	10	14	14	5	9
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	1,881	996	885	2,543	1,219	1,324	705	409	296	472	228	244
1 minor.....	749	393	356	1,330	665	665	124	53	71	84	32	52
2 minors.....	599	335	264	1,061	521	540	60	22	38	42	14	28
3 minors.....	501	269	232	832	352	480	34	13	21	19	6	13
4 minors.....	371	195	176	596	259	337	24	6	18	10	6	4
5 minors.....	300	160	140	404	159	245	12	7	5	11	3	8
6 minors or more.....	447	206	241	614	237	377	13	4	9	7	2	5
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	3,836	2,119	1,717	5,552	2,811	2,741	684	375	309	391	202	189
Other.....	251	113	132	382	171	211	77	33	44	65	23	42
Female.....	761	322	433	1,446	430	1,016	211	106	105	189	66	123
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	37	25	12	270	182	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	1,700	912	788	4,393	1,975	2,418	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	2,133	1,107	1,026	2,072	964	1,108	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	972	514	458	645	291	354	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	7,380	3,412	3,968	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	7,112	3,224	3,888	Rent paid: Number.....	7,112	3,224	3,888
No cash rent.....	268	188	80	Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	3.4	5.1	1.9
Rent paid: Number.....	7,112	3,224	3,888	\$20 to \$24.....	5.3	5.2	7.0
Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	9.1	10.0	8.4
Less than \$25.....	1.6	1.6	1.6	\$30 to \$34.....	16.0	11.1	20.3
\$25 to \$29.....	2.8	3.5	2.2	\$35 to \$39.....	10.6	9.4	11.6
\$30 to \$34.....	6.2	4.0	8.1	\$40 to \$44.....	16.0	15.4	16.5
\$35 to \$39.....	9.5	9.2	9.7	\$45 to \$49.....	6.8	6.5	7.0
\$40 to \$44.....	11.5	12.7	10.5	\$50 to \$54.....	17.7	19.9	16.0
\$45 to \$49.....	8.4	7.3	8.9	\$55 to \$59.....	11.9	15.6	8.6
\$50 to \$54.....	13.9	17.5	11.1	\$60 to \$74.....	2.9	3.8	2.2
\$55 to \$59.....	9.8	7.3	11.9	\$75 or more.....	0.3	...	0.5
\$60 to \$74.....	17.4	18.0	16.8	Not reported.....	0.3	...	0.5
\$75 or more.....	6.6	8.1	5.4	Median.....dollars..	41	43	40
Not reported.....	12.3	10.5	13.8				
Median.....dollars..	51	51	50				

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	31.2	30.5	31
Number.....	7,112	3,224	3,888	Less than \$1,000.....	2.5	1.6	3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.5	2.2	4
Less than \$1,000.....	11.7	8.4	14.6	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.2	2.2	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9.9	6.2	13.0	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.1	3.5	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9.0	6.5	11.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.4	4.3	2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.6	11.6	11.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.2	1.9	2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8.3	9.4	7.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.7	2.2	1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.6	6.7	8.4	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.8	3.8	1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.3	8.6	4.3	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.6	3.2	0
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.9	9.4	8.4	\$6,000 or more.....	1.3	1.6	1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.8	8.9	3.2	Not reported.....	4.9	4.0	5
\$6,000 or more.....	5.2	7.6	3.2	5 persons or more.....	34.5	31.8	36
Not reported.....	15.7	16.7	14.9	Less than \$1,000.....	2.5	1.3	3
2 persons.....	34.3	37.7	31.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.9	1.6	4
Less than \$1,000.....	6.7	5.4	7.9	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.1	1.3	2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.5	2.4	4.3	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.5	3.5	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.7	3.0	4.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.9	2.4	3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.0	4.6	3.5	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.1	2.7	3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.0	2.7	1.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.7	3.0	2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.3	2.1	2.4	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.2	3.5	4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	3.5	0.5	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.7	3.0	2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.9	2.1	1.6	\$6,000 or more.....	2.9	4.1	1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.5	2.7	0.5	Not reported.....	5.0	5.4	4
\$6,000 or more.....	1.0	1.9	0.3	Median income:			
Not reported.....	5.8	7.3	4.6	All families.....dollars..	2,500	2,980	2,17
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,480	2,940	2,14

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	19.9	21.0	18.4
Number.....	7,112	3,224	3,888	Less than 12.5.....	0.4	0.8	..
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.7	2.4	1.1
Less than 12.5.....	10.7	13.2	8.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.5	4.3	4.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	16.0	20.5	12.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.2	5.1	3.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	11.2	11.8	10.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	4.5	3.8	5.1
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.7	9.2	8.4	32.5 or more.....	3.4	3.2	3.1
27.5 to 32.4.....	8.8	7.3	10.0	Not computed.....	1.2	1.4	1.1
32.5 or more.....	22.8	15.6	28.9	\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	22.8	24.8	21.1
Not computed.....	21.8	22.4	21.4	Less than 12.5.....	2.7	2.7	2.1
Less than \$1,000.....	11.7	8.4	14.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	9.8	10.8	8.1
Less than 12.5.....	1.4	1.1	1.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.6	6.5	4.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	..	..	..	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.5	2.7	2.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	0.5	0.1
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	..	0.5	32.5 or more.....	0.6	0.3	0.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	Not computed.....	1.1	1.3	0.8
32.5 or more.....	7.5	4.8	9.7	\$5,000 or more.....	11.1	16.4	6.1
Not computed.....	2.0	1.9	2.2	Less than 12.5.....	6.3	8.6	4.1
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	18.8	12.7	24.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.1	7.0	1.8
Less than 12.5.....	..	..	..	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.4	0.3	0.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	..	..	..
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	..	..	..
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.6	1.4	1.9	32.5 or more.....	..	..	..
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.4	2.7	4.0	Not computed.....	0.4	0.5	0.1
32.5 or more.....	11.4	7.3	14.9	Income not reported.....	15.7	16.7	14.5
Not computed.....	1.4	0.5	2.2				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

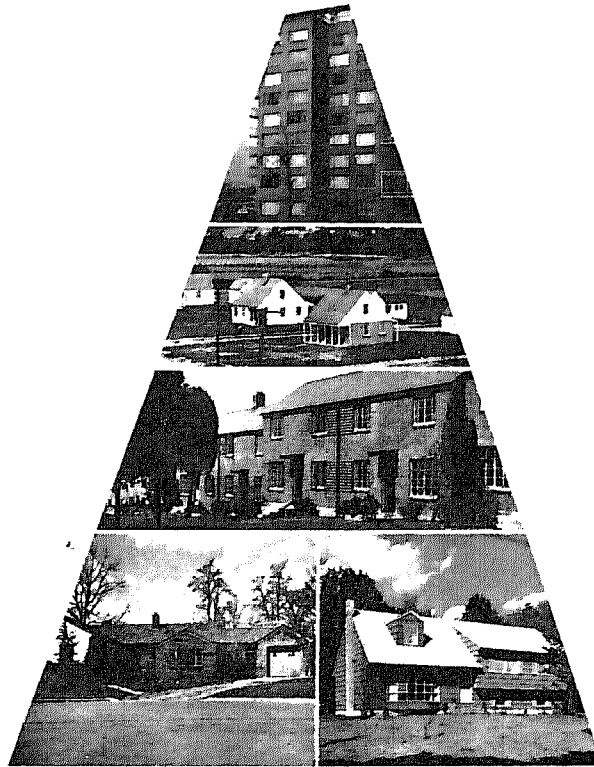
HC(S1)-125

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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

Denison, Tex.

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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Housing Division—

WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY, *Chief*
DANIEL B. RATHBUN, *Assistant Chief*
BEULAH WASHABAUGH, *Special Assistant*

Decennial Operations Division—GLEN S. TAYLOR, *Chief*
Electronic Systems Division—ROBERT F. DRURY, *Chief*
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Statistical Methods Division—JOSEPH STEINBERG, *Chief*

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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 Denison, Texas.

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

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DENISON, TEXAS

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 Denison.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	8,319	6,626	936
Owner occupied.....	5,115	4,455	660
Renter occupied.....	2,447	2,171	276
Vacant, available for rent...	361	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	396	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,247	790	457
Owner.....	700	386	314
Renter.....	547	404	143

As indicated in table A, approximately 16 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 19 percent of those with white households and 52 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.....	1.6
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	16.8	16.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.7	15.6	100.0
Not reported.....	12.3	...	100.0

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	700	386	314	547	404	143	298	162	136	127	105	22
ROOMS												
1 room.....	9	7	2	52	41	11	4	4	...	14	10	4
2 rooms.....	48	27	21	100	82	18	23	13	10	26	25	1
3 rooms.....	137	90	47	165	122	43	54	39	15	36	32	4
4 rooms.....	234	121	113	151	105	46	89	42	47	30	23	7
5 rooms.....	184	95	89	56	40	16	81	42	39	15	12	3
6 rooms.....	62	31	31	14	8	6	33	13	20	5	2	3
7 rooms.....	17	8	9	8	5	3	9	6	3	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	9	7	2	1	1	...	5	3	2	1	1	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	195	150	45	264	243	21	88	70	18	63	60	3
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	341	176	165	211	134	77	147	71	76	51	37	14
Piped water outside structure.....	55	12	43	24	4	20	21	5	16	3	1	2
No piped water.....	109	48	61	48	23	25	42	16	26	10	7	3
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	299	142	157	171	114	57	142	63	79	47	33	14
Flush toilet, shared.....	64	63	1	177	167	10	44	43	1	47	46	1
Other toilet facilities or none.....	337	181	156	199	123	76	112	56	56	33	26	7
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	245	128	117	129	98	31	112	54	58	32	25	7
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	65	65	...	177	171	6	43	43	...	47	47	...
No bathtub or shower.....	390	193	197	241	135	106	143	65	78	48	33	15
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	224	148	76	176	156	20	95	68	27	50	47	3
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	60	34	26	15	11	4	26	16	10	4	3	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	16	7	9	16	14	2	10	4	6	8	7	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	103	88	15	137	127	10	45	42	3	37	36	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	45	19	26	8	4	4	14	6	8	1	1	...
Deteriorating.....	240	117	123	149	105	44	102	51	51	31	25	6
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	50	22	28	22	12	10	28	13	15	6	3	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	38	16	22	20	5	15	16	6	10	3	1	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	91	60	31	87	77	10	33	25	8	18	17	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	61	19	42	20	11	9	25	7	18	4	4	...
Dilapidated.....	236	121	115	222	143	79	101	43	58	46	33	13
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	85	47	38	74	61	13	34	19	15	14	13	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	151	74	77	148	82	66	67	24	43	32	20	12
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	232	113	119	193	149	44	151	85	66	85	70	15
2 persons.....	201	113	88	117	93	24	93	50	43	30	28	2
3 persons.....	81	55	26	66	49	17	31	17	14	5	4	1
4 persons.....	53	31	22	51	40	11	10	5	5	2	1	1
5 persons.....	49	30	19	49	37	12	6	3	3	2	2	...
6 persons.....	35	18	17	27	18	9	1	...	1	2	...	...
7 persons.....	20	17	3	23	10	13	2	1	1	1	...	1
8 persons.....	11	5	6	12	4	8	2	1	1	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	18	4	14	9	4	5	2	...	2	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	493	262	231	263	200	63	266	142	124	101	87	14
0.76 to 1.00.....	94	61	33	143	117	26	21	16	5	21	17	4
1.01 to 1.50.....	60	35	25	61	43	18	3	...	3	4	...	4
1.51 or more.....	53	28	25	80	44	36	8	4	4	1	1	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	587	322	265	511	379	132	220	119	101	108	88	20
1.....	104	59	45	36	25	11	75	42	33	19	17	2
2 or more.....	9	5	4	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	671	372	299	529	391	138	286	157	129	122	103	19
1 or more.....	29	14	15	18	13	5	12	5	7	5	2	3

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	457	268	189	350	252	98	140	74	66	41	34	7
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	203	114	89	116	92	24	92	49	43	30	27	3
3 persons.....	76	54	22	65	48	17	26	16	10	4	4	...
4 persons.....	49	29	20	54	44	10	9	4	5	3	2	1
5 persons.....	46	28	18	46	33	13	6	3	3	2	1	1
6 persons.....	37	20	17	27	18	9	1	...	1	2	...	2
7 persons.....	17	14	3	21	9	12	2	1	1	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	29	9	20	21	8	13	4	1	3	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	227	138	89	111	89	22	109	63	46	31	27	4
1 minor.....	69	40	29	73	56	17	14	6	8	7	5	2
2 minors.....	41	26	15	53	39	14	9	3	6	1	1	...
3 minors.....	52	32	20	40	32	8	3	1	2	1	1	...
4 minors.....	31	15	16	31	21	10	1	...	1	...	...	...
5 minors.....	14	9	5	18	7	11	2	...	2	1	...	1
6 minors or more.....	23	8	15	24	8	16	2	1	1	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	345	222	123	275	221	54	93	53	40	22	30	2
Other.....	24	9	15	14	7	7	8	3	5	3	1	2
Female.....	88	37	51	61	24	37	39	18	21	6	3	3
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	14	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	121	76	45	191	127	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	195	117	78	104	79	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	140	74	66	41	34	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)

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	350	252	98	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	311	229	82	Rent paid: Number.....	311	229	82
No cash rent.....	39	23	16	Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	6.8	2.7	18.2
Rent paid: Number.....	311	229	82	\$15 to \$19.....	12.4	12.2	12.7
Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	10.8	8.2	18.2
Less than \$25.....	4.4	3.4	7.3	\$25 to \$29.....	13.3	12.9	14.5
\$25 to \$29.....	9.9	10.2	9.1	\$30 to \$34.....	12.9	13.7	10.9
\$30 to \$34.....	12.8	10.9	18.2	\$35 to \$39.....	10.5	12.2	5.5
\$35 to \$39.....	12.8	11.6	16.4	\$40 to \$44.....	9.0	11.6	1.8
\$40 to \$44.....	16.4	17.7	12.7	\$45 to \$49.....	2.0	2.7	...
\$45 to \$49.....	8.0	8.8	5.4	\$50 to \$59.....	9.0	12.2	...
\$50 to \$54.....	10.9	10.9	10.9	\$60 or more.....	2.5	3.4	...
\$55 to \$59.....	3.0	4.1	...	Not reported.....	10.8	8.2	18.2
\$60 to \$74.....	7.0	8.8	1.8	Median.....dollars..	30	33	22
\$75 or more.....	3.0	4.1	...				
Not reported.....	11.8	9.5	18.2				
Median.....dollars..	41	42	36				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	311	229	82	3 or 4 persons.....	35.2	36.7	30.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	2.5	2.0	3.6
Less than \$1,000.....	15.7	12.9	23.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.5	2.7	1.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.9	8.2	7.3	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	0.5	...	1.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.9	2.7	7.3	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.0	2.7	...
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	7.0	7.5	5.5	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.4	3.4	3.6
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	8.8	7.5	12.7	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.0	1.4	3.6
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.5	3.4	3.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.5	6.8	1.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.5	12.3	1.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.0	4.8	1.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.5	9.5	1.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.4	3.4	3.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.4	7.5	7.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.4	3.4	3.6
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	11.5	12.9	7.3	\$5,000 or more.....	4.0	4.1	3.6
\$5,000 or more.....	7.9	6.8	10.9	Not reported.....	2.0	2.0	1.8
Not reported.....	9.4	8.8	10.9	5 persons or more.....	30.4	23.8	49.1
2 persons.....	34.4	39.5	20.0	Less than \$1,000.....	5.3	2.7	12.7
Less than \$1,000.....	7.9	8.2	7.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.0	1.4	3.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.5	4.1	1.8	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.5	0.7	3.6
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.0	2.0	1.8	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.4	2.7	5.5
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.5	2.0	...	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.4	1.4	5.5
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.0	2.7	3.6	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	0.5	0.7	...
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.0	1.4	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.0	2.7	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.0	2.7	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.5	2.0	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.0	2.7	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.0	1.4	3.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.0	2.7	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.5	4.7	3.6
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.5	4.8	...	\$5,000 or more.....	2.9	2.0	5.5
\$5,000 or more.....	1.0	0.7	1.8	Not reported.....	2.4	1.4	5.5
Not reported.....	5.0	5.5	3.6	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	2,390	2,640	2,020
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,840	2,880	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	311	229	82	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	21.8	23.1	18.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	1.0	1.4	...
Less than 12.5.....	15.8	15.0	18.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.9	2.7	3.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	15.9	16.3	14.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	9.4	10.2	7.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	17.4	19.7	10.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.0	5.4	3.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	12.4	13.6	9.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.0	0.7	1.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.9	3.4	5.5	32.5 or more.....	2.0	2.7	...
32.5 or more.....	21.4	21.8	20.0	Not computed.....	0.5	...	1.8
Not computed.....	13.2	10.2	21.8	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	15.0	17.0	9.1
Less than \$1,000.....	15.7	12.9	23.6	Less than 12.5.....	2.5	2.7	1.8
Less than 12.5.....	0.5	...	1.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.5	6.8	5.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.5	4.8	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.7	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.0	2.7	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.5	0.7	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	...	1.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	11.4	10.9	12.7	Not computed.....	0.5	...	1.8
Not computed.....	2.4	0.7	7.3	\$4,000 or more.....	19.3	19.7	18.2
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	18.8	18.4	20.0	Less than 12.5.....	11.8	10.9	14.6
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.5	6.1	3.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.0	0.7	1.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.5	2.0	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.5	2.0	3.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.9	4.8	5.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.5	2.7	1.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	7.9	8.2	7.3	Not computed.....	0.5	0.7	...
Not computed.....	...	...	...	Income not reported.....	9.4	8.9	10.9

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

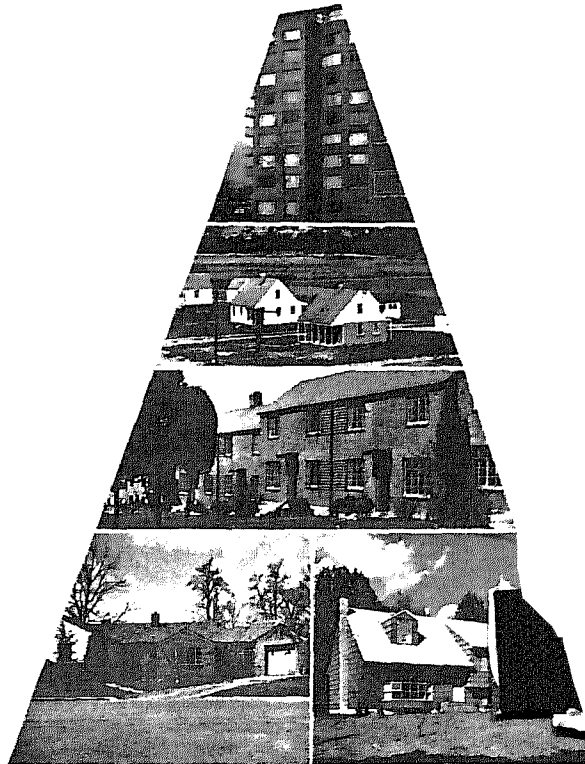
HC(S1)-126

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

El Paso, Tex.

Sound.....	1,172	177	
cold water..	451	76	
private bath..	126	14	
separate toilet..	265	62	
plumbed water..	330	25	
Total.....	1,332	108	
cold water..	476	46	
private bath..	181	8	
separate toilet..	312	37	
plumbed water..	363	17	
Total.....	1,434	21	
Total.....	481		
Total.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	308		
	225		
	16		

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)





BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

RICHARD M. SCAMMON, *Director*

A. ROSS ECKLER, *Deputy Director*
HOWARD C. GRIEVES, *Assistant Director*
CONRAD TAUBER, *Assistant Director*
MORRIS H. HANSEN, *Assistant Director for Statistical Standards*
CHARLES B. LAWRENCE, JR., *Assistant Director for Operations*
WALTER L. KEHRES, *Assistant Director for Administration*
CALVERT L. DEDRICK, *Chief, International Statistical Programs Office*
A. W. VON STRUVE, *Acting Public Information Officer*

Housing Division—

WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY, *Chief*
DANIEL B. RATHBUN, *Assistant Chief*
BEULAH WASHABAUGH, *Special Assistant*

Decennial Operations Division—GLEN S. TAYLOR, *Chief*
Electronic Systems Division—ROBERT F. DRURY, *Chief*
Field Division—JEFFERSON D. MCPHIE, *Chief*
Geography Division—WILLIAM T. FAY, *Chief*
Population Division—HOWARD G. BRUNSMAN, *Chief*
Statistical Methods Division—JOSEPH STEINBERG, *Chief*

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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 El Paso.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

September 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

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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	
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11. Tuscaloosa and vicinity		MISSISSIPPI	112. Woonsocket and vicinity
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	54. Kansas City		121. Austin
COLORADO		NEVADA	122. Borger
20. Denver	KENTUCKY	86. Reno and vicinity	123. Corpus Christi
	55. Glasgow		124. Dallas
CONNECTICUT		NEW JERSEY	125. Denison
21. Bridgeport	LOUISIANA	87. Atlantic City	126. El Paso
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23. Stamford	57. Baton Rouge area	89. Camden	128. Galveston
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FLORIDA	60. Lake Arthur	92. Jersey City	130. Harlingen
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26. Fort Lauderdale and vicinity	62. New Orleans	94. Newark	132. Orange and vicinity
27. Miami and vicinity	63. Opelousas and vicinity	95. Princeton	133. San Antonio
28. Orlando	64. Ville Platte	96. Trenton	134. Wichita Falls
29. St. Petersburg		97. Union City	
30. Tampa	MAINE		VIRGINIA
	65. Portland	NEW YORK	135. Newport News
GEORGIA		98. Albany	136. Richmond
31. Americus and vicinity	MARYLAND	99. Buffalo	
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33. Atlanta		101. Syracuse	137. Seattle
34. Augusta	MASSACHUSETTS	102. Tuckahoe	
35. Bainbridge area	67. Boston		WEST VIRGINIA
36. Brunswick and vicinity	68. New Bedford	NORTH CAROLINA	138. Wheeling
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EL PASO, TEXAS

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 El Paso.

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.....	78,517	69,835	1,879
Owner occupied.....	41,615	40,896	719
Renter occupied.....	30,099	28,939	1,160
Vacant, available for rent...	4,423	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	2,380	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	12,640	12,219	421
Owner.....	2,280	2,234	46
Renter.....	10,360	9,985	375

As indicated in table A, approximately 18 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 35 percent of those with white households and 32 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Primary family.--The head of the household and all persons living in the unit are related to the head by blood, marriage, adoption constitute the primary family. 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 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. These items are paid for in addition to contract rent. Thus, gross rent eliminates rental 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
2 or 98.....	0.7	25 or 75.....	2
5 or 95.....	1.1	50.....	2

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

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

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0
5 or 95.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1
10 or 90.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1
25 or 75.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2
50.....	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	2,280	2,234	46	10,360	9,985	375	549	528	21	1,443	1,401	42
ROOMS												
1 room.....	115	115	...	2,111	2,016	95	39	39	...	530	518	12
2 rooms.....	416	410	6	4,940	4,795	145	99	96	3	650	630	20
3 rooms.....	594	586	8	2,236	2,143	93	153	148	5	157	151	6
4 rooms.....	610	590	20	826	799	27	139	130	9	84	80	4
5 rooms.....	295	291	4	154	148	6	60	57	3	13	13	...
6 rooms.....	163	158	5	68	61	7	41	40	1	7	7	...
7 rooms.....	47	46	1	16	15	1	9	9	...	1	1	...
8 rooms or more.....	40	38	2	9	8	1	9	9	...	1	1	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	789	766	23	3,300	3,137	163	203	192	11	576	561	15
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	1,071	1,052	19	6,338	6,133	205	281	271	10	776	750	26
Piped water outside structure.....	268	265	3	588	585	3	43	43	...	76	75	1
No piped water.....	152	151	1	134	130	4	22	22	...	15	15	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	1,109	1,074	35	1,561	1,476	85	266	248	18	166	155	11
Flush toilet, shared.....	406	400	6	7,374	7,105	269	159	156	3	1,118	1,089	29
Other toilet facilities or none.....	765	760	5	1,425	1,404	21	124	124	...	159	157	2
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	870	843	27	1,108	1,059	49	182	171	11	91	86	5
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	262	255	7	3,366	3,173	193	94	90	4	600	583	17
No bathtub or shower.....	1,148	1,136	12	5,886	5,753	133	273	267	6	752	732	20
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	683	673	10	3,187	3,051	136	143	137	6	565	544	21
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	162	159	3	162	160	2	25	24	1	15	15	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	95	90	5	181	175	6	31	27	4	37	34	3
With piped water, no private toilet.....	305	303	2	2,693	2,566	127	77	76	1	497	479	18
Lacking piped water in structure.....	121	121	...	151	150	1	10	10	...	16	16	...
Deteriorating.....	699	691	8	3,383	3,255	128	175	170	5	468	457	11
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	149	143	6	151	143	8	26	22	4	14	14	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	126	126	...	234	212	22	35	35	...	34	32	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	283	281	2	2,766	2,669	97	88	87	1	390	381	9
Lacking piped water in structure.....	141	141	...	232	231	1	26	26	...	30	30	...
Dilapidated.....	898	870	28	3,790	3,679	111	231	221	10	410	400	10
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	410	396	14	594	564	30	91	85	6	40	38	2
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	488	474	14	3,196	3,115	81	140	136	4	370	362	8
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	318	303	15	2,680	2,536	144	175	163	12	882	854	28
2 persons.....	339	330	9	1,638	1,547	91	145	140	5	300	290	10
3 persons.....	255	247	8	1,328	1,276	52	80	79	1	116	114	2
4 persons.....	286	283	3	1,194	1,162	32	44	43	1	64	64	...
5 persons.....	229	227	2	1,083	1,061	22	30	30	...	33	32	1
6 persons.....	227	224	3	838	823	15	24	24	...	19	19	...
7 persons.....	186	182	4	625	615	10	17	15	2	4	4	...
8 persons.....	153	151	2	392	388	4	10	10	...	11	10	1
9 persons or more.....	287	287	...	582	577	5	24	24	...	14	14	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	674	641	33	1,703	1,592	111	309	291	18	510	490	20
0.76 to 1.00.....	419	416	3	3,029	2,878	151	123	122	1	705	686	19
1.01 to 1.50.....	393	388	5	1,347	1,310	37	49	48	1	88	87	1
1.51 or more.....	794	789	5	4,281	4,205	76	68	67	1	140	138	2
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,957	1,916	41	9,875	9,512	363	399	382	17	1,261	1,223	38
1.....	292	287	5	462	450	12	139	135	4	179	171	8
2 or more.....	31	31	...	23	23	...	11	11	...	7	7	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	2,181	2,140	41	10,019	9,665	354	517	498	19	1,396	1,358	38
1 or more.....	99	94	5	341	320	21	32	30	2	47	43	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.....	1,936	1,906	30	7,597	7,336	221	360	351	9	535	524	11
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	336	326	10	1,589	1,500	89	143	137	6	286	278	8
3 persons.....	248	242	6	1,330	1,278	52	75	75	...	116	115	1
4 persons.....	285	280	5	1,166	1,140	26	42	40	2	55	55	...
5 persons.....	222	221	1	1,068	1,046	22	29	29	...	32	31	1
6 persons.....	235	232	3	825	811	14	23	23	...	17	17	...
7 persons.....	182	179	3	626	617	9	14	13	1	5	5	...
8 persons or more.....	428	426	2	953	944	9	34	34	...	24	23	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	439	426	13	1,567	1,479	88	199	192	7	341	333	8
1 minor.....	272	266	6	1,382	1,333	49	63	63	...	103	101	2
2 minors.....	258	254	4	1,201	1,168	33	34	33	1	33	33	...
3 minors.....	231	229	2	1,097	1,077	20	22	21	1	27	27	...
4 minors.....	240	238	2	845	830	15	16	16	...	15	14	1
5 minors.....	164	162	2	621	614	7	15	15	...	6	6	...
6 minors or more.....	332	331	1	844	835	9	11	11	...	10	10	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	1,495	1,474	21	5,590	5,422	168	221	215	6	287	282	5
Other.....	117	117	...	346	334	12	44	44	...	61	60	1
Female.....	324	315	9	1,621	1,580	41	95	92	3	187	182	5
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	12	12	...	147	139	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	786	779	7	5,061	4,906	155	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	778	764	14	1,814	1,767	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	360	351	9	535	524	11	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	7,597	7,336	221	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	6,994	6,779	215	Rent paid: Number.....	6,994	6,779	215
No cash rent.....	563	557	6	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	5.3	5.2	9.8
Rent paid: Number.....	6,994	6,779	215	\$15 to \$19.....	21.2	21.5	7.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	21.5	21.8	6.1
Less than \$20.....	6.1	6.2	3.8	\$25 to \$29.....	13.7	13.9	5.3
\$20 to \$24.....	11.3	11.4	6.0	\$30 to \$34.....	9.8	9.9	6.8
\$25 to \$29.....	21.5	21.8	9.8	\$35 to \$39.....	12.1	12.1	12.1
\$30 to \$34.....	15.0	15.1	7.6	\$40 to \$44.....	4.8	4.7	9.1
\$35 to \$39.....	10.1	10.2	6.8	\$45 to \$49.....	1.9	1.7	9.1
\$40 to \$44.....	9.6	9.6	5.3	\$50 to \$59.....	6.0	5.7	18.9
\$45 to \$49.....	6.3	6.2	12.9	\$60 to \$69.....	1.9	1.7	9.8
\$50 to \$54.....	5.5	5.4	9.1	\$70 or more.....	1.5	1.5	4.6
\$55 to \$59.....	3.1	3.0	7.6	Not reported.....	0.3	0.3	0.8
\$60 to \$69.....	2.5	2.2	16.7	Median.....dollars..	25	25	41
\$70 or more.....	2.4	2.2	10.6				
Not reported.....	6.6	6.7	3.8				
Median.....dollars..	32	32	48				

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.....	32.0	31.9	36.4
Number.....	6,994	6,779	215	Less than \$1,000.....	3.5	3.5	3.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.3	2.2	6.1
Less than \$1,000.....	14.3	14.4	12.1	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.8	2.7	5.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.6	7.4	12.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.7	4.7	3.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9.4	9.4	9.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.1	5.2	2.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	14.8	14.9	12.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.4	3.5	3.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.6	11.6	9.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.2	3.2	2.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11.6	11.6	9.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.0	3.9	4.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.6	7.7	6.1	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.0	1.0	3.0
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	10.4	10.4	10.6	\$6,000 or more.....	1.0	1.0	0.8
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.4	5.4	4.5	Not reported.....	1.0	1.0	1.5
\$6,000 or more.....	4.5	4.5	3.3	5 persons or more.....	46.0	46.3	29.5
Not reported.....	2.8	2.7	7.6	Less than \$1,000.....	4.7	4.7	3.8
2 persons.....	22.0	21.8	34.1	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.9	4.0	0.8
Less than \$1,000.....	6.1	6.2	4.5	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.4	3.5	1.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.3	1.2	3.3	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	6.4	6.4	3.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.2	3.2	3.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.2	4.2	3.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.8	3.7	6.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.7	5.7	5.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.3	2.2	3.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.2	4.2	2.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.5	2.5	1.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.9	5.9	3.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.3	0.3	1.5	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.6	3.7	0.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.5	0.5	3.0	\$6,000 or more.....	3.2	3.2	2.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.7	0.8	0.8	Not reported.....	0.8	0.8	3.8
\$6,000 or more.....	0.3	0.2	2.3	Median income:			
Not reported.....	1.0	1.0	2.3	All families.....dollars..	2,610	2,610	2,470
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,720	2,730	2,300

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.....	23.2	23.3	18.9
Number.....	6,994	6,779	215	Less than 12.5.....	8.6	8.7	6.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.1	7.2	1.5
Less than 12.5.....	30.2	30.4	18.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.7	2.7	2.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	22.8	23.0	11.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.6	1.5	4.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	11.4	11.4	12.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.1	...	3.0
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.3	6.2	12.9	32.5 or more.....	0.2	0.2	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.8	4.7	8.3	Not computed.....	2.9	3.0	0.8
32.5 or more.....	14.3	14.1	24.2	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	18.1	18.1	16.7
Not computed.....	10.2	10.2	11.4	Less than 12.5.....	11.3	11.4	5.3
Less than \$1,500.....	21.8	21.8	24.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.5	4.5	4.5
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	0.3	1.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	1.7	6.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	0.5	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	(1)	...	0.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.9	2.0	0.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.7	1.7	2.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.2	2.2	1.5	Not computed.....	0.5	0.5	...
32.5 or more.....	12.5	12.4	17.4	\$5,000 or more.....	9.9	9.9	9.8
Not computed.....	2.7	2.7	0.8	Less than 12.5.....	8.1	8.2	5.3
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	24.2	24.2	22.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	0.5	2.3
Less than 12.5.....	1.9	2.0	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.5	0.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	10.3	10.4	3.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	4.4	4.4	3.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.0	3.0	5.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.5	2.5	3.8	Not computed.....	0.8	0.7	1.5
32.5 or more.....	1.6	1.5	6.8	Income not reported.....	2.8	2.7	7.6
Not computed.....	0.5	0.5	0.8				

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Fort Worth, Tex.

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
y cold water..	451	76	375
private bath..	126	14	112
private toilet..	265	62	203
plumbed water..	330	25	305
ing.....	1,332	108	1,224
ld water..	476	46	430
te bath..	181	8	173
toilet..	312	37	275
water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	229		229
	167		167
	12		12

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

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 Housing Authority of the City of Fort Worth, Texas.

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

August 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

ALABAMA	GEORGIA--Con.	MICHIGAN	OHIO
1. Bessemer 2. Birmingham 3. Decatur and vicinity 4. Eufaula 5. Florence 6. Gadsden area 7. Guntersville 8. Huntsville 9. Montgomery 10. Sylacauga and vicinity 11. Tuscaloosa and vicinity	39. Dublin 40. East Point 41. Lawrenceville 42. Manchester 43. Marietta 44. Muscogee County (part) 45. Newnan 46. Rome 47. Savannah 48. Valdosta and vicinity	70. Mount Clemens 71. Muskegon Heights 72. Saginaw	107. Cincinnati 108. Lorain and vicinity 109. Steubenville area
12. Little Rock 13. Texarkana	49. Honolulu	73. Duluth 74. Minneapolis 75. St. Paul	110. Meadville
14. Bakersfield 15. Fresno and vicinity 16. Los Angeles 17. Pasadena 18. San Francisco 19. Stockton area	50. Decatur 51. Joliet and vicinity 52. Rock Island	76. Gulfport and vicinity 77. Meridian 78. Moss Point 79. Pascagoula and vicinity 80. Vicksburg	111. Newport 112. Woonsocket and vicinity
20. Denver	53. Hammond	81. Columbia 82. Kansas City 83. Mexico 84. Moberly 85. St. Louis	113. Dyersburg 114. Gallatin 115. Knoxville 116. Lebanon 117. Memphis 118. Morristown 119. Nashville and vicinity 120. Newbern
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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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 Fort Worth.

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.....	125,180	97,094	16,054
Owner occupied.....	74,117	65,992	8,125
Renter occupied.....	39,031	31,102	7,929
Vacant, available for rent...	6,971	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	5,061	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	10,738	6,196	4,542
Owner.....	3,723	2,177	1,546
Renter.....	7,015	4,019	2,996

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	3,723	2,177	1,546	7,015	4,019	2,996	1,312	853	459	1,355	922	433
ROOMS												
1 room.....	81	69	12	2,089	1,607	473	41	36	5	506	459	47
2 rooms.....	315	217	98	1,345	910	435	127	98	29	295	216	79
3 rooms.....	766	481	285	2,040	770	1,270	281	204	77	323	126	197
4 rooms.....	1,272	702	570	974	456	518	400	240	160	143	67	76
5 rooms.....	746	401	345	405	196	209	262	149	113	61	38	23
6 rooms.....	377	206	171	116	51	65	144	81	63	19	12	7
7 rooms.....	96	54	42	32	15	17	31	21	10	5	1	4
8 rooms or more.....	70	47	23	23	14	9	26	24	2	3	3	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	1,620	1,250	370	4,360	3,237	1,123	596	492	104	796	709	87
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	1,954	861	1,093	2,480	724	1,756	661	333	328	511	198	313
Piped water outside structure.....	78	30	48	111	25	86	30	13	17	36	9	27
No piped water.....	71	36	35	64	33	31	25	15	10	12	6	6
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	2,816	1,503	1,313	3,267	1,342	1,925	878	503	375	548	245	303
Flush toilet, shared.....	587	493	94	3,382	2,497	885	314	281	33	706	628	78
Other toilet facilities or none.....	320	181	139	366	180	186	120	69	51	101	49	52
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	2,241	1,302	939	2,407	1,149	1,258	674	426	248	342	180	162
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	572	483	89	3,350	2,511	839	313	278	35	695	634	61
No bathtub or shower.....	910	392	518	1,258	359	899	325	149	176	318	108	210
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	1,145	599	546	1,944	1,185	759	432	277	155	411	291	120
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	546	213	333	359	82	277	170	84	86	66	18	48
With private toilet, no private bath.....	205	64	141	245	72	173	74	26	48	61	26	35
With piped water, no private toilet.....	369	311	58	1,310	1,016	294	182	164	18	272	242	30
Lacking piped water in structure.....	25	11	14	30	15	15	6	3	3	12	5	7
Deteriorating.....	854	494	360	2,363	1,344	1,019	341	223	118	500	364	136
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	390	200	190	414	127	287	127	71	56	71	35	36
With private toilet, no private bath.....	178	77	101	345	71	274	67	33	34	83	21	62
With piped water, no private toilet.....	255	204	51	1,564	1,134	430	134	113	21	338	306	32
Lacking piped water in structure.....	31	13	18	40	12	28	13	6	7	8	2	6
Dilapidated.....	1,724	1,084	640	2,708	1,490	1,218	539	353	186	444	267	177
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	986	721	265	1,255	826	429	268	202	66	133	97	36
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	738	363	373	1,453	664	789	271	151	120	311	170	141
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	945	636	309	3,046	2,125	921	553	406	147	931	723	208
2 persons.....	1,045	613	432	1,453	749	704	472	299	173	298	145	153
3 persons.....	470	252	218	692	321	371	144	80	64	60	27	33
4 persons.....	363	207	156	526	259	267	58	30	28	25	9	16
5 persons.....	295	163	132	416	194	222	31	16	15	14	6	8
6 persons.....	208	115	93	339	152	187	22	11	11	13	7	6
7 persons.....	149	81	68	230	104	126	11	5	6	9	3	6
8 persons.....	93	39	54	127	55	72	7	...	7	1	1	...
9 persons or more.....	155	71	84	186	60	126	14	6	8	4	1	3
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	2,262	1,356	906	2,342	1,151	1,191	1,091	716	375	714	390	324
0.76 to 1.00.....	612	363	249	2,754	1,948	806	141	96	45	558	487	71
1.01 to 1.50.....	423	220	203	696	340	356	46	19	27	31	16	15
1.51 or more.....	426	238	188	1,223	580	643	34	22	12	52	29	23
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	3,126	1,801	1,325	6,651	3,844	2,807	948	612	336	1,170	831	339
1.....	557	353	204	347	165	182	345	227	118	179	85	94
2 or more.....	40	23	17	17	10	7	19	14	5	6	6	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	3,491	2,060	1,431	6,635	3,888	2,747	1,225	803	422	1,286	896	390
1 or more.....	232	117	115	380	131	249	87	50	37	69	26	43

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	2,667	1,487	1,180	3,784	1,817	1,967	703	415	288	376	182	194
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	1,009	589	420	1,380	708	672	456	289	167	277	138	139
3 persons.....	450	250	200	643	304	339	123	69	34	41	20	21
4 persons.....	335	194	141	497	250	247	43	22	21	19	6	13
5 persons.....	287	160	127	414	195	219	30	16	14	14	6	8
6 persons.....	207	114	93	325	147	178	22	10	12	12	7	5
7 persons.....	139	74	65	224	99	125	8	3	5	8	3	5
8 persons or more.....	240	106	134	301	114	187	21	6	15	5	2	3
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	1,134	670	464	1,333	683	650	536	340	196	292	149	143
1 minor.....	422	218	204	678	328	350	75	33	42	40	13	27
2 minors.....	325	194	131	505	262	243	33	19	14	20	10	10
3 minors.....	264	150	114	427	207	220	28	14	14	10	7	3
4 minors.....	195	108	87	326	151	175	12	5	7	5	2	3
5 minors.....	145	66	79	226	89	137	15	4	11	5	...	5
6 minors or more.....	182	81	101	289	97	192	4	...	4	4	1	3
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	1,970	1,163	807	2,763	1,485	1,278	443	278	165	228	120	108
Other.....	161	86	75	183	95	88	68	26	42	36	19	17
Female.....	536	238	298	838	237	601	192	111	81	112	43	69
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	11	8	3	131	78	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	785	421	364	2,209	1,050	1,159	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	1,168	643	525	1,068	507	561	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	703	415	288	3,768	1,82	194	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	3,784	1,817	1,967	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	3,574	1,660	1,914	Rent paid: Number.....	3,574	1,660	1,914
No cash rent.....	210	157	53	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	3.1	4.2	2.3
Rent paid: Number.....	3,574	1,660	1,914	\$20 to \$24.....	7.3	6.2	8.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	12.4	9.5	14.8
Less than \$25.....	2.4	3.2	1.7	\$30 to \$34.....	18.5	15.7	20.8
\$25 to \$29.....	3.9	4.8	3.1	\$35 to \$39.....	11.9	9.2	14.3
\$30 to \$34.....	6.0	7.7	4.6	\$40 to \$44.....	17.2	18.4	16.2
\$35 to \$39.....	8.7	8.3	9.1	\$45 to \$49.....	6.1	8.9	3.7
\$40 to \$44.....	14.7	15.1	14.2	\$50 to \$59.....	14.2	15.7	12.8
\$45 to \$49.....	11.7	9.8	13.4	\$60 to \$74.....	5.8	8.9	3.1
\$50 to \$54.....	12.7	11.6	13.7	\$75 or more.....	1.0	1.8	0.3
\$55 to \$59.....	8.2	8.0	8.3	Not reported.....	2.5	1.5	3.4
\$60 to \$74.....	13.0	14.2	12.0	Median.....dollars..	38	41	35
\$75 or more.....	4.0	4.8	3.4				
Not reported.....	14.7	12.5	16.5				
Median.....dollars..	47	47	48				

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.....	32.7	31.2	33.9
Number.....	3,574	1,660	1,914	Less than \$1,000.....	4.9	3.3	6.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.4	0.6	4.0
Less than \$1,000.....	15.5	11.6	18.8	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.8	2.7	2.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9.8	8.6	10.8	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.1	2.7	3.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	12.2	9.8	14.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.0	3.0	4.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9.7	8.6	10.5	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.0	3.0	3.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.8	10.4	9.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.3	3.3	1.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.6	10.1	9.1	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.0	5.3	2.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.8	6.8	6.8	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.2	1.1	1.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.9	11.3	6.8	\$6,000 or more.....	0.6	0.9	0.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.0	5.3	2.9	Not reported.....	4.4	5.3	3.7
\$6,000 or more.....	2.8	3.9	2.0	5 persons or more.....	34.0	31.2	36.5
Not reported.....	10.9	13.6	8.6	Less than \$1,000.....	4.1	3.3	4.9
2 persons.....	33.3	37.6	29.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.7	1.8	3.4
Less than \$1,000.....	6.5	5.0	7.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5.2	3.0	7.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.7	6.2	3.4	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.9	3.8	4.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.2	4.1	4.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.3	4.1	2.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.6	2.1	3.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.5	4.1	4.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.6	3.3	2.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.7	1.8	3.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.0	3.0	1.1	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.9	3.3	2.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	1.8	2.0	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.6	2.1	1.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.0	2.7	1.4	\$6,000 or more.....	1.3	1.5	1.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.3	2.1	0.6	Not reported.....	1.9	2.4	1.4
\$6,000 or more.....	1.0	1.5	0.6	Median income:			
Not reported.....	4.5	5.9	3.4	All families.....dollars..	2,360	2,720	2,090
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,620	3,110	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.....	19.5	19.0	19.9
Number.....	3,574	1,660	1,914	Less than 12.5.....	0.6	0.9	0.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.8	2.7	2.8
Less than 12.5.....	10.6	13.1	8.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.5	5.0	4.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	14.6	16.3	13.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.6	4.7	4.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.6	13.3	12.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.7	3.6	2.0
22.5 to 27.4.....	10.5	12.8	8.5	32.5 or more.....	2.4	1.8	2.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.2	6.5	6.0	Not computed.....	2.0	0.3	3.4
32.5 or more.....	24.0	16.9	29.9	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	16.4	16.9	16.0
Not computed.....	21.5	21.1	22.0	Less than 12.5.....	1.0	1.5	0.6
Less than \$1,000.....	15.5	11.6	18.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.8	6.5	5.1
Less than 12.5.....	1.5	0.9	2.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.2	3.9	6.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.1	0.3	1.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.1	3.6	0.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.1	0.3	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	0.6	0.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	0.6	0.6	32.5 or more.....	0.2	...	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	...	0.3	Not computed.....	1.6	0.9	2.3
32.5 or more.....	9.0	5.9	11.7	\$4,000 or more.....	15.7	20.5	11.7
Not computed.....	3.0	3.6	2.6	Less than 12.5.....	7.6	9.8	5.7
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	22.0	18.4	25.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.1	5.9	2.6
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	2.7	1.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.9	0.9	0.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.6	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.0	1.5	0.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.9	3.3	2.6	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.8	2.4	3.1	Not computed.....	1.9	1.5	2.3
32.5 or more.....	12.4	9.2	15.1	Income not reported.....	10.9	13.6	8.5
Not computed.....	2.1	1.2	2.8				