

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

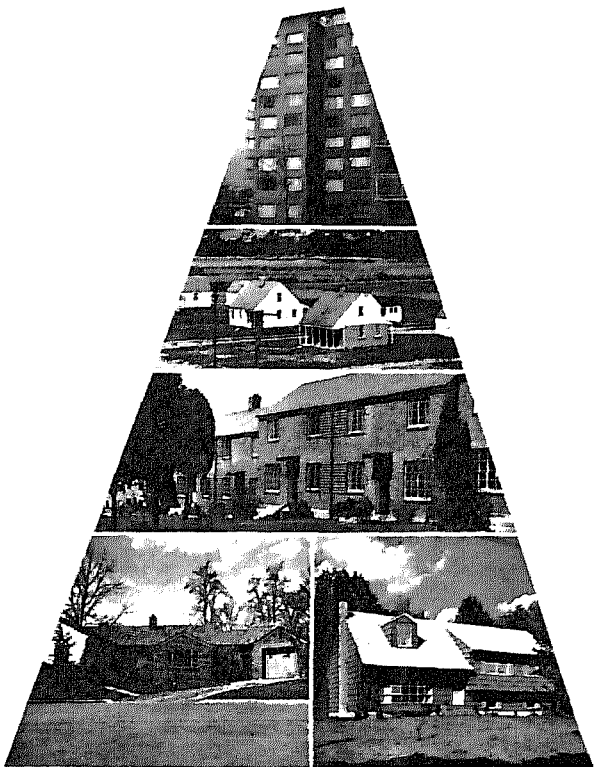
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## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Galveston, Tex.

Sound.....	1,172	177	995
y cold water..	451	76	375
private bath..	126	14	112
ivate toilet..	265	62	203
ipped water..	330	25	305
ting.....	1,332	108	1,224
ld water..	476	46	430
te bath..	181	8	173
toilet..	312	37	275
water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	222		222
	167		167

Prepared under the supervision of  
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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 Galveston, 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.





## CONTENTS

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### INTRODUCTION

	Page		Page
General.....	1	Definitions and explanations--Con.	
Description of tables.....	1	Persons per room.....	4
Definitions and explanations.....	1	Nonrelatives.....	4
Interpretation of definitions.....	1	Elderly persons.....	4
Housing unit.....	1	Primary family.....	4
Occupied housing unit.....	2	Head of primary family.....	4
Color.....	2	Age of head of primary family.....	4
Tenure.....	2	Persons in primary family.....	4
Rooms.....	2	Minors in primary family.....	4
Condition.....	2	Rent.....	4
Water supply.....	3	Family income.....	5
Toilet and bathing facilities.....	3	Gross rent as percentage of income.	5
Plumbing facilities.....	3	Collection and processing of data.....	5
Substandard housing unit.....	4	Sample design and sampling varia-	
Household.....	4	bility.....	6
Head of household.....	4	Reliability of medians in tables 2	
Persons in household.....	4	and 3.....	7

### TABLES

	Page
Table 1.--Housing and household characteristics of occupied substandard housing units: 1960.....	8
Table 2.--Gross rent and contract rent, for renter substandard housing units occupied by primary families: 1960.....	9
Table 3.--Family income by size of family, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.....	10
Table 4.--Gross rent as percentage of family income, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.....	10

## GALVESTON, 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 Galveston.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	24,301	15,999	5,737
Owner occupied.....	8,907	7,561	1,346
Renter occupied.....	12,829	8,438	4,391
Vacant, available for rent...	1,420	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	1,145	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	4,465	1,818	2,647
Owner.....	693	376	317
Renter.....	3,772	1,442	2,330

As indicated in table A, approximately 21 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 17 percent of those with white households and 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 nonwhite renter primary families living in substandard housing units. In order to obtain increased precision for distributions of income and rent data for the white renter primary families living in substandard housing units, a subsequent field enumeration was made several months after the 1960 Census for the additional sample required.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 0.6 percent. This standard error of 0.6 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.....	693	376	317	3,772	1,442	2,330	184	127	57	618	280	338
ROOMS												
1 room.....	20	14	6	940	545	395	8	8	...	189	145	44
2 rooms.....	47	36	11	668	267	401	17	14	3	119	48	71
3 rooms.....	111	59	52	1,048	229	819	20	14	6	153	38	115
4 rooms.....	191	102	89	710	241	469	49	30	19	94	25	69
5 rooms.....	149	84	65	220	87	133	43	27	16	33	16	17
6 rooms.....	84	35	49	115	45	70	26	17	9	21	5	16
7 rooms.....	42	19	23	29	12	17	5	4	1	3	1	2
8 rooms or more.....	49	27	22	42	16	26	16	13	3	6	2	4
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	313	206	107	1,823	1,119	704	81	58	23	265	209	56
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	366	164	202	1,903	308	1,595	97	66	31	340	70	270
Piped water outside structure.....	7	2	5	27	4	23	3	1	2	11	...	11
No piped water.....	7	4	3	19	11	8	3	2	1	2	1	1
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	554	294	260	1,730	581	1,149	140	95	45	232	74	158
Flush toilet, shared.....	107	64	43	1,916	832	1,084	32	25	7	351	201	150
Other toilet facilities or none.....	32	18	14	126	29	97	12	7	5	35	5	30
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	510	282	228	1,450	539	911	132	92	40	187	65	122
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	101	63	38	1,600	819	781	30	26	4	278	195	83
No bathtub or shower.....	82	31	51	722	84	638	22	9	13	153	20	133
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	177	107	70	863	362	501	48	37	11	146	88	58
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	109	62	47	187	35	152	25	17	8	28	7	21
With private toilet, no private bath.....	14	6	8	54	13	41	2	1	1	9	2	7
With piped water, no private toilet.....	53	38	15	616	312	304	21	19	2	108	79	29
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	1	...	6	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
Deteriorating.....	168	73	95	1,217	448	769	49	30	19	212	90	122
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	102	39	63	355	60	295	32	22	10	59	11	48
With private toilet, no private bath.....	17	6	11	135	18	117	4	1	3	22	7	15
With piped water, no private toilet.....	46	26	20	710	366	344	11	6	5	126	72	54
Lacking piped water in structure.....	3	2	1	17	4	13	2	1	1	5	...	5
Dilapidated.....	348	196	152	1,692	632	1,060	87	60	27	260	102	158
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	218	145	73	617	397	220	52	34	18	58	37	21
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	130	51	79	1,075	235	840	35	26	9	202	65	137
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	171	105	66	1,602	756	846	75	57	18	394	226	168
2 persons.....	182	98	84	861	236	625	57	39	18	152	35	117
3 persons.....	109	56	53	412	123	289	24	15	9	32	6	26
4 persons.....	71	39	32	304	106	198	14	8	6	19	7	12
5 persons.....	47	22	25	200	68	132	4	2	2	9	2	7
6 persons.....	46	26	20	162	66	96	3	1	2	7	2	5
7 persons.....	29	9	20	105	45	60	2	1	1	3	1	2
8 persons.....	15	8	7	55	21	34	2	2	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	23	13	10	71	21	50	3	2	1	2	1	1
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	445	240	205	1,582	675	1,107	152	105	47	354	113	241
0.76 to 1.00.....	121	58	63	1,342	670	672	20	14	6	228	158	70
1.01 to 1.50.....	79	47	32	367	131	236	6	3	3	16	3	13
1.51 or more.....	48	31	17	481	166	315	6	5	1	20	6	14
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	585	318	267	3,565	1,380	2,185	133	95	38	520	253	267
1.....	98	53	45	196	61	135	47	30	17	97	27	70
2 or more.....	10	5	5	11	1	10	4	2	2	1	...	1
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	650	360	290	3,536	1,398	2,138	174	121	53	578	275	303
1 or more.....	43	16	27	236	44	192	10	6	4	40	5	35

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.....	507	261	246	2,035	660	1,375	103	65	38	198	51	147
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	183	90	93	806	223	583	55	36	19	139	34	105
3 persons.....	103	55	48	376	121	255	23	14	9	29	7	22
4 persons.....	66	39	27	279	99	180	11	7	4	13	5	8
5 persons.....	46	21	25	197	68	129	4	2	2	9	2	7
6 persons.....	46	28	18	152	63	89	3	1	2	4	1	3
7 persons.....	28	8	20	104	47	57	2	1	1	2	1	1
8 persons or more.....	35	20	15	121	39	82	5	4	1	2	1	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	218	113	105	779	223	556	74	46	28	142	35	107
1 minor.....	92	42	50	414	124	290	12	7	5	40	12	28
2 minors.....	63	35	28	278	111	167	7	6	1	8	1	7
3 minors.....	43	21	22	212	67	145	4	3	1	2	...	2
4 minors.....	47	29	18	146	59	87	3	1	2	4	2	2
5 minors.....	20	7	13	95	40	55	1	...	1	1	...	1
6 minors or more.....	24	14	10	111	36	75	2	2	...	1	1	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	354	184	170	1,536	554	982	61	38	23	149	38	111
Other.....	41	24	17	88	33	55	13	9	4	14	4	10
Female.....	112	53	59	411	73	338	29	18	11	35	9	26
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	41	15	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	138	70	68	1,084	366	718	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	266	126	140	712	228	484	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	103	65	38	198	51	147	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	2,035	660	1,375	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,966	616	1,350	Rent paid: Number.....	1,966	616	1,350
No cash rent.....	69	44	25	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	7.5	3.4	9.0
Rent paid: Number.....	1,966	616	1,350	\$20 to \$24.....	10.9	6.8	12.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	14.3	8.4	16.5
Less than \$25.....	5.0	3.4	5.6	\$30 to \$34.....	19.0	12.2	21.4
\$25 to \$29.....	5.7	1.7	7.2	\$35 to \$39.....	18.4	20.3	17.7
\$30 to \$34.....	8.8	6.3	9.6	\$40 to \$44.....	14.2	12.2	14.9
\$35 to \$39.....	13.6	17.7	12.1	\$45 to \$49.....	5.0	9.3	3.4
\$40 to \$44.....	16.1	11.0	18.0	\$50 to \$59.....	5.6	12.7	3.1
\$45 to \$49.....	13.4	13.5	13.4	\$60 to \$74.....	2.5	5.9	1.3
\$50 to \$54.....	6.5	5.5	6.8	\$75 or more.....	1.0	2.9	0.3
\$55 to \$59.....	5.7	5.9	5.6	Not reported.....	1.6	5.9	...
\$60 to \$74.....	6.0	11.4	4.0	Median.....dollars..	34	39	32
\$75 or more.....	3.0	8.9	0.9				
Not reported.....	16.2	14.8	16.8				
Median.....dollars..	42	45	41				

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

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

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.....	33.6	32.1	34.2
Number.....	1,966	616	1,350	Less than \$1,000.....	4.1	0.8	5.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.7	1.7	3.1
Less than \$1,000.....	11.9	3.4	14.9	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.0	2.5	1.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8.7	5.9	9.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.0	2.1	4.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8.5	8.0	8.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.0	2.5	3.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	8.9	7.6	9.3	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.9	2.1	1.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8.4	7.6	8.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.6	1.3	3.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.9	9.3	7.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.1	4.7	2.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	9.3	6.8	10.2	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.9	1.7	0.6
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.6	16.0	5.9	\$6,000 or more.....	3.5	5.5	2.8
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.9	9.7	1.9	Not reported.....	5.8	7.2	5.3
\$6,000 or more.....	7.1	11.4	5.6	5 persons or more.....	27.4	35.4	24.5
Not reported.....	16.8	14.3	17.7	Less than \$1,000.....	1.4	0.9	1.6
2 persons.....	39.0	32.5	41.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.9	1.3	2.2
Less than \$1,000.....	6.4	1.7	8.1	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.8	1.7	1.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.0	2.9	4.3	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.5	4.2	1.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.7	3.8	5.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.5	1.7	2.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.4	1.3	2.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.4	4.6	1.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.0	3.4	2.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.4	4.2	3.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.6	2.5	4.0	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.9	5.9	1.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.3	1.3	4.0	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.9	4.6	0.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.6	5.5	1.6	\$6,000 or more.....	2.6	3.8	2.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.1	3.4	0.3	Not reported.....	4.1	2.5	4.7
\$6,000 or more.....	1.0	2.1	0.6	Median income:			
Not reported.....	6.9	4.6	7.8	All families.....dollars..	2,720	3,580	2,430
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,690	3,810	2,460

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.....	16.3	16.9	16.2
Number.....	1,966	616	1,350	Less than 12.5.....	2.3	1.7	2.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.9	6.8	5.6
Less than 12.5.....	20.6	27.9	18.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.3	3.8	5.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	17.2	18.5	16.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.6	2.5	1.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.8	15.6	11.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	0.4	0.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	5.6	7.2	5.0	32.5 or more.....	0.7	0.8	0.6
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.5	3.4	5.0	Not computed.....	0.2	0.8	...
32.5 or more.....	16.1	7.2	19.2	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	17.9	22.8	16.2
Not computed.....	23.2	20.2	24.2	Less than 12.5.....	7.9	9.3	7.5
Less than \$1,500.....	20.5	9.3	24.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.1	7.2	7.1
Less than 12.5.....	0.7	1.3	0.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.4	5.5	1.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	...	0.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	0.4	0.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.7	0.9	0.6	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.2	0.4	1.6	Not computed.....	0.5	0.8	0.3
32.5 or more.....	12.2	3.8	15.2	\$5,000 or more.....	11.1	21.1	7.4
Not computed.....	4.6	2.5	5.3	Less than 12.5.....	9.0	15.2	6.8
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	17.4	15.6	18.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.1	3.4	0.3
Less than 12.5.....	0.6	0.4	0.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	1.7	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	2.6	1.3	3.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	4.1	4.2	4.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.3	3.8	3.1	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.9	2.5	3.1	Not computed.....	0.5	0.8	0.3
32.5 or more.....	3.2	2.5	3.4	Income not reported.....	16.8	14.3	17.7
Not computed.....	0.7	0.9	0.6				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-129

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR  
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

## Gladewater, Tex., and Vicinity

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

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

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

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





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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 Gladewater.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

July 1961.



## CONTENTS

### INTRODUCTION

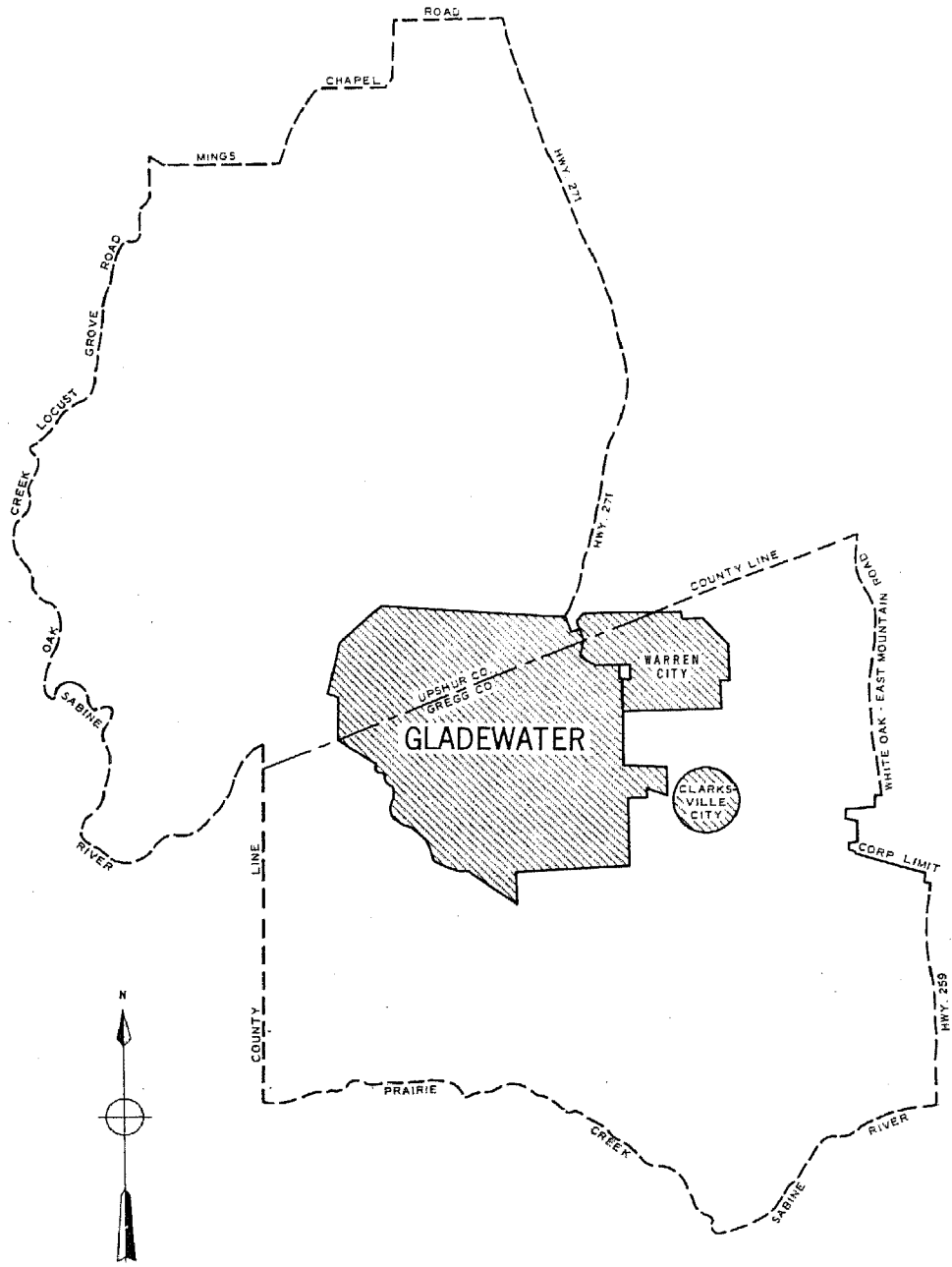
	Page		Page
General.....	1	Definitions and explanations--Con.	
Description of tables.....	1	Persons in household.....	4
Definitions and explanations.....	1	Persons per room.....	4
Interpretation of definitions.....	1	Nonrelatives.....	4
Housing unit.....	1	Elderly persons.....	4
Occupied housing unit.....	2	Primary family.....	4
Color.....	2	Head of primary family.....	4
Tenure.....	2	Age of head of primary family.....	4
Rooms.....	2	Persons in primary family.....	4
Condition.....	2	Minors in primary family.....	4
Water supply.....	3	Rent.....	4
Toilet and bathing facilities.....	3	Family income.....	5
Plumbing facilities.....	3	Gross rent as percentage of	
Substandard housing unit.....	4	income.....	5
Household.....	4	Collection and processing of data.....	5
Head of household.....	4	Reliability of the data.....	6

### TABLES

	Page
Table 1.--Housing and household characteristics of occupied substandard housing units: 1960.....	7
Table 2.--Gross rent and contract rent, for renter substandard housing units occupied by primary families: 1960.....	8
Table 3.--Family income by size of family, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.....	9
Table 4.--Gross rent as percentage of family income, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.....	9



SPECIAL REPORT FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITY  
 GLADEWATER, TEXAS AND VICINITY  
 APRIL 1960



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

## GLADEWATER, TEXAS, 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.....	3,190	2,286	466
Owner occupied.....	1,816	1,495	321
Renter occupied.....	936	791	145
Vacant, available for rent...	172	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	266	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	575	277	298
Owner.....	344	150	194
Renter.....	231	127	104

As indicated in table A, approximately 21 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 72 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 as 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 contract 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.....	344	150	194	231	127	104	122	60	62	55	40	15
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	7	6	1	47	29	18	2	2	...	12	10	2
2 rooms.....	21	11	10	61	27	34	6	3	3	19	14	5
3 rooms.....	74	34	40	37	22	15	31	20	11	9	7	2
4 rooms.....	120	52	68	46	26	20	42	21	21	6	3	3
5 rooms.....	73	33	40	31	19	12	26	11	15	6	4	2
6 rooms.....	37	13	24	8	4	4	12	3	9	3	2	1
7 rooms.....	11	1	10	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	42	36	6	72	64	8	13	13	...	14	14	...
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	148	84	64	88	45	43	57	36	21	23	18	5
Piped water outside structure.....	27	5	22	17	3	14	7	1	6	4	...	4
No piped water.....	127	25	102	54	15	39	45	10	35	14	8	6
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	97	66	31	55	43	12	35	25	10	10	9	1
Flush toilet, shared.....	6	4	2	70	47	23	3	2	1	17	16	1
Other toilet facilities or none.....	241	80	161	106	37	69	84	33	51	28	15	13
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	67	53	14	50	41	9	17	15	2	8	8	...
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	7	4	3	63	44	19	3	2	1	15	15	...
No bathtub or shower.....	270	93	177	118	42	76	102	43	59	32	17	15
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	139	67	72	78	57	21	42	23	19	18	17	1
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	20	14	6	9	7	2	7	5	2	2	2	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	17	11	6	3	2	1	9	7	2	1	1	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	39	21	18	56	43	13	7	5	2	14	13	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	63	21	42	10	5	5	19	6	13	1	1	...
Deteriorating.....	127	42	85	92	34	58	55	21	34	23	15	8
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	12	8	4	5	1	4	2	2	...	1	1	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	12	4	8	6	3	3	6	1	5	2	1	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	44	24	20	39	18	21	23	14	9	9	7	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	59	6	53	42	12	30	24	4	20	11	6	5
Dilapidated.....	78	41	37	61	36	25	25	16	9	14	8	6
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	24	22	2	29	28	1	6	6	...	3	3	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	54	19	35	32	8	24	19	10	9	11	5	6
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	77	41	36	103	59	44	42	27	15	35	24	11
2 persons.....	105	50	55	36	22	14	50	23	27	13	10	3
3 persons.....	41	20	21	15	10	5	13	8	5	2	2	...
4 persons.....	29	11	18	15	9	6	6	2	4	1	1	...
5 persons.....	26	5	21	20	10	10	4	...	4	...	...	...
6 persons.....	20	11	9	10	5	5	3	...	3	...	...	...
7 persons.....	18	7	11	11	6	5	1	...	1	...	...	...
8 persons.....	10	1	9	10	5	5	...	...	3	3	...	...
9 persons or more.....	18	4	14	11	1	10	3	...	3	1	...	1
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	207	98	109	90	52	38	100	54	46	32	20	12
0.76 to 1.00.....	56	29	27	70	45	25	14	6	8	18	16	2
1.01 to 1.50.....	41	14	27	29	18	11	5	...	5	2	2	...
1.51 or more.....	40	9	31	42	12	30	3	...	3	3	2	1
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	288	120	168	219	118	101	81	36	45	47	33	14
1.....	55	29	26	12	9	3	40	23	17	8	7	1
2 or more.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	329	148	181	216	123	93	119	60	59	53	39	14
1 or more.....	15	2	13	15	4	11	3	...	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.....	267	109	158	124	66	58	80	33	47	19	15	4
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	112	51	61	35	20	15	51	23	28	12	9	3
3 persons.....	40	19	21	15	11	4	13	8	5	2	2	...
4 persons.....	26	11	15	16	10	6	5	2	3	1	1	...
5 persons.....	25	6	19	17	9	8	4	...	4	...	...	...
6 persons.....	18	10	8	10	4	6	3	...	3	...	...	...
7 persons.....	18	7	11	11	6	5	1	...	1	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	28	5	23	20	6	14	3	...	3	4	3	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	116	55	61	35	21	14	54	26	28	11	9	2
1 minor.....	38	17	21	15	11	4	13	6	7	3	2	1
2 minors.....	28	10	18	15	9	6	4	1	3	1	1	...
3 minors.....	22	6	16	20	10	10	2	...	2	...	...	...
4 minors.....	23	12	11	11	4	7	5	...	5	...	...	...
5 minors.....	16	6	10	10	7	3	...	...	...	3	2	1
6 minors or more.....	24	3	21	18	4	14	2	...	2	1	1	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	200	94	106	103	56	47	57	27	30	14	11	3
Other.....	5	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	...	2	1	1
Female.....	62	12	50	18	8	10	22	5	17	3	3	...
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	80	29	51	67	31	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	107	47	60	36	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	80	33	47	19	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.--GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT, FOR RENTER SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY PRIMARY FAMILIES: 1960  
(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text. Median not shown where base is less than 50)

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	124	66	58	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	84	40	44	Rent paid: Number.....	84	40	44
No cash rent.....	40	26	14	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	34.6	13.6	50.0
Rent paid: Number.....	84	40	44	\$15 to \$19.....	17.3	13.6	20.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	21.2	13.6	26.7
Less than \$15.....	7.7	...	13.3	\$25 to \$29.....	9.6	18.2	3.3
\$15 to \$19.....	15.4	18.2	13.3	\$30 to \$34.....	9.6	22.7	...
\$20 to \$24.....	19.2	4.5	30.0	\$35 to \$39.....	5.8	13.6	...
\$25 to \$29.....	23.1	22.7	23.3	\$40 to \$44.....	...	...	...
\$30 to \$34.....	11.5	22.7	3.3	\$45 to \$49.....	1.9	4.5	...
\$35 to \$39.....	13.5	9.1	16.7	\$50 to \$59.....	...	...	...
\$40 to \$44.....	1.9	4.5	...	\$60 or more.....	...	...	...
\$45 to \$49.....	1.9	4.5	...	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$50 to \$59.....	5.8	13.7	...	Median.....dollars..	19	...	...
\$60 or more.....	...	...	...				
Not reported.....	...	...	...				
Median.....dollars..	26	...	...				

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

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text. 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.....	30.8	31.8	30.0
Number.....	84	40	44	Less than \$1,000.....	7.7	9.1	6.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	11.6	4.5	16.7
Less than \$1,000.....	26.9	18.2	33.3	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	...	...	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	15.4	4.5	23.2	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.9	4.5	3.3
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	7.7	13.6	3.3	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.9	4.5	...
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	13.5	18.2	10.0	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.9	...	3.3
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.8	9.1	10.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.9	4.5	...
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	5.8	...	10.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.9	4.5	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.7	4.5	10.0	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	...	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.8	13.6	...	\$4,000 or more.....	...	...	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.8	4.5	3.3	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$4,000 or more.....	9.6	13.6	6.7	5 persons or more.....	44.2	40.9	46.7
Not reported.....	...	...	...	Less than \$1,000.....	7.7	4.5	10.0
2 persons.....	25.0	27.3	23.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.9	...	3.3
Less than \$1,000.....	11.6	4.5	16.7	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	5.8	9.1	3.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.9	...	3.3	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	7.7	9.1	6.7
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.9	4.5	...	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	...	...	...
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.9	4.5	...	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.8	...	6.7
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.9	4.5	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.8	...	10.0
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	...	...	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.8	9.1	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	...	...	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	...	3.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	...	...	...	\$4,000 or more.....	5.8	9.1	3.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	4.5	...	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$4,000 or more.....	3.9	4.5	3.3	Median income:			
Not reported.....	...	...	...	All families.....dollars..	1,770	...	...
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	...	...	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	17.3	13.6	20.0
Number.....	84	40	44	Less than 12.5.....	7.7	4.5	10.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.7	4.5	10.0
Less than 12.5.....	32.7	31.8	33.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.9	4.5	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	23.1	31.8	16.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	11.5	13.6	10.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.6	18.2	3.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.8	...	10.0	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	17.3	4.6	26.7	\$3,000 or more.....	19.2	31.8	10.0
Not computed.....	...	...	...	Less than 12.5.....	9.6	9.1	10.0
Less than \$1,000.....	26.9	18.2	33.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	9.6	20.7	...
Less than 12.5.....	1.9	4.5	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.8	9.1	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.8	...	6.7	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	17.3	4.5	26.7	Income not reported.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	...	...	...				
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	36.6	36.4	36.7				
Less than 12.5.....	13.5	13.6	13.3				
12.5 to 17.4.....	5.8	4.5	6.7				
17.5 to 22.4.....	9.6	9.1	10.0				
22.5 to 27.4.....	5.8	9.1	3.3				
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.9	...	3.3				
32.5 or more.....	...	...	...				
Not computed.....	...	...	...				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-130

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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

# Harlingen, 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)

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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 Harlingen.

## 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.



## CONTENTS

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### INTRODUCTION

	Page		Page
General.....	1	Definitions and explanations--Con.	
Description of tables.....	1	Persons per room.....	4
Definitions and explanations.....	1	Nonrelatives.....	4
Interpretation of definitions.....	1	Elderly persons.....	4
Housing unit.....	1	Primary family.....	4
Occupied housing unit.....	2	Head of primary family.....	4
Color.....	2	Age of head of primary family.....	4
Tenure.....	2	Persons in primary family.....	4
Rooms.....	2	Minors in primary family.....	4
Condition.....	2	Rent.....	4
Water supply.....	3	Family income.....	5
Toilet and bathing facilities.....	3	Gross rent as percentage of income.	5
Plumbing facilities.....	3	Collection and processing of data.....	5
Substandard housing unit.....	4	Sample design and sampling varia-	
Household.....	4	bility.....	6
Head of household.....	4	Reliability of medians in tables 2	
Persons in household.....	4	and 3.....	7

### TABLES

	Page
Table 1.--Housing and household characteristics of occupied substandard housing units: 1960.....	8
Table 2.--Gross rent and contract rent, for renter substandard housing units occupied by primary families: 1960.....	9
Table 3.--Family income by size of family, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.....	10
Table 4.--Gross rent as percentage of family income, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.....	10

## HARLINGEN, 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 Harlingen.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	11,737	9,868	203
Owner occupied.....	5,560	5,484	76
Renter occupied.....	4,511	4,384	127
Vacant, available for rent...	719	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	947	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,636	2,567	69
Owner.....	1,169	1,143	26
Renter.....	1,467	1,424	43

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, 32 percent of those with white households and 34 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,169	1,143	26	1,467	1,424	43	164	156	8	112	106	6
ROOMS												
1 room.....	60	60	...	333	323	10	14	14	...	39	37	2
2 rooms.....	232	228	4	625	608	17	32	30	2	38	35	3
3 rooms.....	298	295	3	308	302	6	49	47	2	21	21	...
4 rooms.....	333	325	8	132	131	7	37	36	1	7	6	1
5 rooms.....	156	149	7	49	46	3	17	15	2	6	6	...
6 rooms.....	68	64	4	12	12	...	14	13	1	1	1	...
7 rooms.....	20	20	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	143	141	2	166	161	5	28	27	1	15	14	1
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	722	708	14	1,014	991	23	105	99	6	70	68	2
Piped water outside structure.....	164	156	8	214	200	14	18	17	1	21	18	3
No piped water.....	140	138	2	73	72	1	13	13	...	6	6	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	518	510	8	353	344	9	66	64	2	24	23	1
Flush toilet, shared.....	163	160	3	723	707	16	47	45	2	57	55	2
Other toilet facilities or none.....	488	473	15	391	373	18	51	47	4	31	28	3
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	448	443	5	281	278	3	50	49	1	20	20	...
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	139	136	3	603	592	11	42	40	2	49	47	2
No bathtub or shower.....	582	564	18	583	554	29	72	67	5	43	39	4
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	418	413	5	277	273	4	54	52	2	27	27	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	160	158	2	70	69	1	14	14	...	7	7	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	30	29	1	23	21	2	5	4	1	2	2	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	128	126	2	148	147	1	25	24	1	15	15	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	100	100	...	36	36	...	10	10	...	3	3	...
Deteriorating.....	461	457	4	601	592	9	62	60	2	31	30	1
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	132	132	...	93	93	...	18	18	...	7	7	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	43	43	...	43	40	3	6	6	...	2	1	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	163	160	3	384	379	5	28	26	2	19	19	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	123	122	1	81	80	1	10	10	...	3	3	...
Dilapidated.....	290	273	17	589	559	30	48	44	4	54	49	5
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	85	84	1	69	68	1	12	12	...	3	3	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	205	189	16	520	491	29	36	32	4	51	46	5
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	115	106	9	255	232	23	54	49	5	58	55	3
2 persons.....	129	122	7	228	215	13	45	42	3	28	25	3
3 persons.....	155	154	1	184	183	1	20	20	...	10	10	...
4 persons.....	134	131	3	193	191	2	13	13	...	5	5	...
5 persons.....	144	142	2	178	177	1	10	10	...	2	2	...
6 persons.....	110	109	1	125	124	1	9	9	...	2	2	...
7 persons.....	107	106	1	103	101	2	4	4	...	1	1	...
8 persons.....	88	86	2	87	87	...	4	4	...	1	1	...
9 persons or more.....	187	187	...	114	114	...	5	5	...	5	5	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	254	238	16	217	195	22	87	79	8	40	38	2
0.76 to 1.00.....	199	194	5	309	294	15	31	31	...	48	44	4
1.01 to 1.50.....	231	228	3	176	173	3	26	26	...	4	4	...
1.51 or more.....	485	483	2	765	762	3	20	20	...	20	20	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,076	1,051	25	1,430	1,388	42	121	114	7	101	96	5
1.....	87	86	1	36	35	1	41	40	1	11	10	1
2 or more.....	6	6	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,142	1,118	24	1,416	1,378	38	161	153	8	110	104	6
1 or more.....	27	25	2	51	46	5	3	3	...	2	2	...

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	1,049	1,032	17	1,178	1,163	15	109	106	3	53	50	3
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	132	124	8	207	198	9	44	41	3	28	25	3
3 persons.....	152	152	...	175	175	...	20	20	...	9	9	...
4 persons.....	135	132	3	193	191	2	14	14	...	6	6	...
5 persons.....	139	137	2	179	178	1	9	9	...	2	2	...
6 persons.....	111	109	2	123	122	1	9	9	...	1	1	...
7 persons.....	106	106	...	100	98	2	5	5	...	1	1	...
8 persons or more.....	274	272	2	201	201	...	8	8	...	6	6	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	141	134	7	167	158	9	54	51	3	26	23	3
1 minor.....	170	168	2	199	198	1	21	21	...	13	13	...
2 minors.....	146	144	2	193	193	...	14	14	...	5	5	...
3 minors.....	150	148	2	184	182	2	10	10	...	1	1	...
4 minors.....	93	91	2	137	137	...	4	4	...	2	2	...
5 minors.....	109	108	1	111	108	3	4	4	...	3	3	...
6 minors or more.....	240	239	1	187	187	...	2	2	...	3	3	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	853	843	10	879	869	10	72	70	2	28	26	2
Other.....	43	43	...	47	46	1	10	10	...	7	7	...
Female.....	153	146	7	252	248	4	27	26	1	18	17	1
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	9	9	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	519	514	5	826	820	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	412	403	9	263	257	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	109	106	3	53	50	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.....	1,178	1,163	15	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	999	984	15	Rent paid: Number.....	999	984	15
No cash rent.....	179	179	...	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	14.9	14.5	55.6
Rent paid: Number.....	999	984	15	\$15 to \$19.....	12.9	12.8	22.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	33.9	34.1	11.1
Less than \$15.....	7.2	6.9	33.3	\$25 to \$29.....	14.3	14.5	...
\$15 to \$19.....	12.3	12.4	...	\$30 to \$34.....	13.1	13.1	11.1
\$20 to \$24.....	16.0	15.9	33.3	\$35 to \$39.....	2.4	2.4	...
\$25 to \$29.....	18.7	18.6	22.2	\$40 to \$44.....	2.4	2.4	...
\$30 to \$34.....	16.7	16.9	...	\$45 to \$49.....	...	...	...
\$35 to \$39.....	10.7	10.7	11.1	\$50 to \$59.....	1.4	1.4	...
\$40 to \$44.....	5.5	5.5	...	\$60 or more.....	0.3	0.3	...
\$45 to \$49.....	2.4	2.4	...	Not reported.....	4.4	4.5	...
\$50 to \$59.....	1.7	1.7	...	Median.....dollars..	22	22	...
\$60 or more.....	1.0	1.0	...				
Not reported.....	7.8	8.0	...				
Median.....dollars..	27	27	...				



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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	30.5	30.7	11.1
Number.....	999	984	15	Less than \$1,000.....	8.9	9.0	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.5	5.5	...
Less than \$1,000.....	20.8	20.7	33.3	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.7	1.7	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	17.9	17.9	11.1	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.0	2.1	...
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	4.9	4.8	11.1	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.7	2.8	...
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	5.8	5.9	...	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.5	1.4	11.1
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	10.6	10.7	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.7	2.7	...
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	8.0	7.9	11.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.4	2.4	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.7	11.7	11.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.7	0.7	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.4	8.3	22.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.0	1.0	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.8	3.8	...	\$5,000 or more.....	0.7	0.7	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.4	3.4	...	Not reported.....	0.7	0.7	...
\$5,000 or more.....	2.0	2.1	...	5 persons or more.....	54.0	54.1	44.4
Not reported.....	2.7	2.8	...	Less than \$1,000.....	6.6	6.5	11.1
2 persons.....	15.5	15.2	44.4	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10.4	10.3	11.1
Less than \$1,000.....	5.4	5.2	22.2	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.4	2.4	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.1	2.1	...	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.1	3.1	...
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	0.8	0.7	11.1	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	6.1	6.2	...
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	0.7	0.7	...	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	5.1	5.2	...
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.7	1.7	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.3	7.2	11.1
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.4	1.4	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.9	5.9	11.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.7	1.7	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.7	2.8	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.1	...	11.1	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.0	2.1	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.3	0.3	...	\$5,000 or more.....	1.4	1.4	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.3	0.3	...	Not reported.....	1.0	1.0	...
\$5,000 or more.....	...	...	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	1.0	1.0	...	All families.....dollars..	1,970	1,970	...
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,570	1,570	...

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.....	29.3	29.3	22.2
Number.....	999	984	15	Less than 12.5.....	4.0	3.8	22.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	12.0	12.1	...
Less than 12.5.....	23.4	23.1	55.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.5	8.6	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	21.9	22.0	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	1.0	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	15.0	15.2	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.4	1.4	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.1	6.2	...	32.5 or more.....	0.3	0.3	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.9	5.9	11.1	Not computed.....	2.1	2.1	...
32.5 or more.....	18.8	18.6	33.3	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	20.1	20.0	33.3
Not computed.....	8.9	9.0	...	Less than 12.5.....	10.2	10.0	33.3
Less than \$1,000.....	20.8	20.7	33.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.8	5.8	...
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	0.3	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.0	2.1	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	0.3	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.7	0.7	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.7	1.7	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	1.0	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.5	1.4	11.1	Not computed.....	1.4	1.4	...
32.5 or more.....	13.9	13.8	22.2	\$3,500 or more.....	9.2	9.3	...
Not computed.....	2.1	2.1	...	Less than 12.5.....	7.5	7.6	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	17.9	17.9	11.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.4	1.4	...
Less than 12.5.....	1.4	1.4	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	2.4	2.4	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.7	2.8	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	0.3	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.4	3.4	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.7	2.8	...	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	4.6	4.5	11.1	Income not reported.....	2.7	2.8	...
Not computed.....	0.7	0.7	...				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-131

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Houston, Tex.

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



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

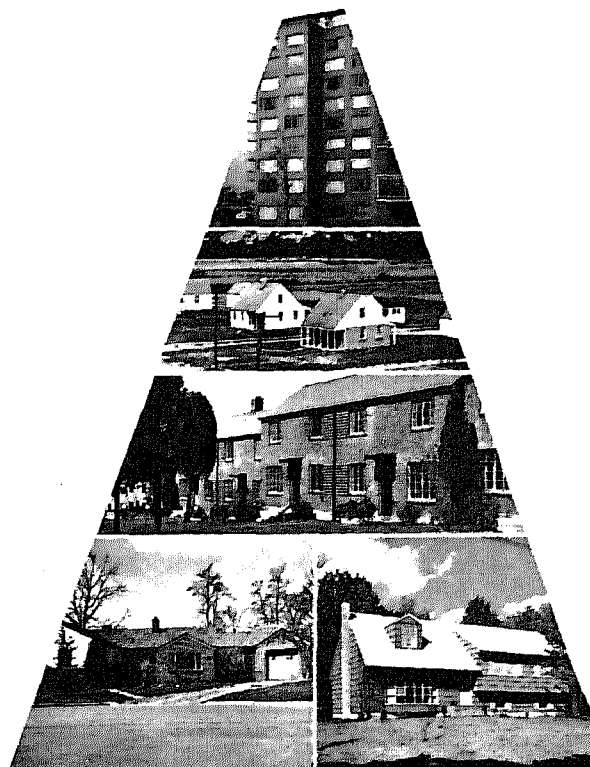
**Luther H. Hodges, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

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

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

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
	32		32





# BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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## PREFACE

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

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

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

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

## 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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# CONTENTS

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## INTRODUCTION

	Page		Page
General.....	1	Definitions and explanations--Con.	
Description of tables.....	1	Persons per room.....	4
Definitions and explanations.....	1	Nonrelatives.....	4
Interpretation of definitions.....	1	Elderly persons.....	4
Housing unit.....	1	Primary family.....	4
Occupied housing unit.....	2	Head of primary family.....	4
Color.....	2	Age of head of primary family.....	4
Tenure.....	2	Persons in primary family.....	4
Rooms.....	2	Minors in primary family.....	4
Condition.....	2	Rent.....	4
Water supply.....	3	Family income.....	5
Toilet and bathing facilities.....	3	Gross rent as percentage of income.	5
Plumbing facilities.....	3	Collection and processing of data.....	5
Substandard housing unit.....	4	Sample design and sampling varia-	
Household.....	4	bility.....	6
Head of household.....	4	Reliability of medians in tables 2	
Persons in household.....	4	and 3.....	7

## TABLES

	Page
Table 1.--Housing and household characteristics of occupied substandard housing units: 1960.....	8
Table 2.--Gross rent and contract rent, for renter substandard housing units occupied by primary families: 1960.....	9
Table 3.--Family income by size of family, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.....	10
Table 4.--Gross rent as percentage of family income, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.....	10

## HOUSTON, 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 Houston.

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.....	313,097	222,286	60,340
Owner occupied.....	170,693	145,149	25,544
Renter occupied.....	111,933	77,137	34,796
Vacant, available for rent...	17,978	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	12,493	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	21,183	9,126	12,057
Owner.....	6,389	2,633	3,756
Renter.....	14,794	6,493	8,301

As indicated in table A, approximately 7 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 8 percent of those with white households and 24 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Color.--Occupied housing units are classified by the color of the head of the household. The color group designated as "nonwhite" consists of such races or nationalities as the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, and Malayan races. Persons of Mexican birth or descent who are not definitely of Indian or other 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	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
5 or 95.....	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7
10 or 90.....	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.7
25 or 75.....	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8
50.....	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.9

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 0.6 percent. This standard error of 0.6 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.....	6,389	2,633	3,756	14,794	6,493	8,301	1,725	825	900	2,248	1,095	1,153
ROOMS												
1 room.....	155	118	37	3,481	2,216	1,265	53	45	8	583	450	133
2 rooms.....	387	254	133	2,234	1,377	857	136	91	45	396	267	129
3 rooms.....	990	513	477	4,395	1,483	2,912	322	185	137	650	192	458
4 rooms.....	2,152	728	1,424	3,035	805	2,230	530	213	317	385	102	283
5 rooms.....	1,612	573	1,039	1,136	374	762	413	144	269	168	55	113
6 rooms.....	732	295	437	342	149	193	180	90	90	38	15	23
7 rooms.....	238	97	141	110	53	57	54	33	21	14	7	7
8 rooms or more.....	123	55	68	61	36	25	37	24	13	14	7	7
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	1,622	1,048	574	6,957	4,426	2,531	473	343	130	889	680	209
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	3,586	1,394	2,192	7,152	1,872	5,280	984	413	571	1,206	363	843
Piped water outside structure.....	401	70	331	339	89	250	91	28	63	82	29	53
No piped water.....	780	121	659	346	106	240	177	41	136	71	23	48
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	4,059	1,776	2,283	8,265	2,619	5,646	1,103	504	599	1,204	356	848
Flush toilet, shared.....	604	466	138	5,436	3,505	1,931	229	189	40	808	641	167
Other toilet facilities or none.....	1,726	391	1,335	1,093	369	724	393	132	261	236	98	138
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	3,705	1,679	2,026	7,114	2,442	4,672	937	451	486	957	312	645
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	514	392	122	5,318	3,450	1,868	221	180	41	782	627	155
No bathtub or shower.....	2,170	562	1,608	2,362	601	1,761	567	194	373	509	156	353
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	2,643	1,122	1,521	4,901	2,424	2,477	647	346	301	781	457	324
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	1,263	519	744	1,700	397	1,303	295	137	158	266	61	205
With private toilet, no private bath.....	194	103	91	343	116	227	53	33	20	71	31	40
With piped water, no private toilet.....	690	430	260	2,683	1,899	784	199	149	50	413	355	58
Lacking piped water in structure.....	496	70	426	175	52	123	100	27	73	31	10	21
Deteriorating.....	2,027	719	1,308	5,333	1,918	3,415	592	242	350	816	342	474
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	1,017	361	656	2,216	446	1,770	294	111	183	335	67	268
With private toilet, no private bath.....	255	92	163	608	110	498	95	31	64	112	21	91
With piped water, no private toilet.....	354	190	164	2,264	1,302	962	121	80	41	325	239	86
Lacking piped water in structure.....	401	76	325	245	60	185	82	20	62	44	15	29
Dilapidated.....	1,719	792	927	4,560	2,151	2,409	486	237	249	651	296	355
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	929	558	371	2,293	1,296	997	221	141	80	210	117	93
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	790	234	556	2,267	855	1,412	265	96	169	441	179	262
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	1,405	680	725	5,800	3,137	2,663	698	375	323	1,434	802	632
2 persons.....	1,588	605	983	3,201	1,166	2,035	601	275	326	509	186	323
3 persons.....	866	333	533	1,656	576	1,080	187	84	103	148	51	97
4 persons.....	641	268	373	1,199	434	765	96	31	65	62	18	44
5 persons.....	571	248	323	940	380	560	47	20	27	34	15	19
6 persons.....	430	192	238	710	284	426	37	16	21	25	11	14
7 persons.....	302	108	194	446	162	284	21	8	13	12	2	10
8 persons.....	206	73	133	342	129	213	15	3	12	8	3	5
9 persons or more.....	380	126	254	500	225	275	23	13	10	16	7	9
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	3,625	1,440	2,185	5,855	1,989	3,866	1,401	663	738	1,390	519	871
0.76 to 1.00.....	1,104	484	620	4,940	2,872	2,068	196	98	98	711	504	207
1.01 to 1.50.....	845	348	497	1,522	583	939	73	31	42	55	21	34
1.51 or more.....	815	361	454	2,477	1,049	1,428	55	33	22	92	51	41
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	5,514	2,238	3,276	14,086	6,196	7,890	1,236	590	646	1,964	984	980
1.....	827	379	448	665	273	392	469	229	240	268	104	164
2 or more.....	48	16	32	43	24	19	20	6	14	16	7	9
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	5,971	2,490	3,481	13,754	6,201	7,553	1,586	762	824	2,096	1,058	1,038
1 or more.....	418	143	275	1,040	292	748	139	63	76	152	37	115

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.....	4,798	1,882	2,916	8,399	3,161	5,238	948	407	541	706	267	439
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
1 persons.....	1,536	579	957	2,964	1,056	1,908	569	252	317	456	175	281
2 persons.....	810	314	496	1,469	525	944	162	71	91	115	40	75
3 persons.....	617	263	354	1,138	419	719	89	28	61	51	17	34
4 persons.....	560	232	322	896	378	518	40	19	21	30	14	16
5 persons.....	417	189	228	687	278	409	38	14	24	19	10	9
6 persons.....	291	106	185	434	165	269	15	8	7	13	1	12
7 persons or more.....	567	193	374	811	340	471	35	15	20	22	10	12
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	1,729	687	1,042	2,822	1,019	1,803	673	311	362	487	185	302
1 minor.....	790	291	499	1,595	574	1,021	127	43	84	99	35	64
2 minors.....	622	265	357	1,124	447	677	60	15	45	50	24	26
3 minors.....	511	212	299	940	379	561	39	18	21	36	10	26
4 minors.....	367	178	189	683	280	403	22	11	11	15	7	8
5 minors.....	286	89	197	493	182	311	10	1	9	8	1	7
6 minors or more.....	493	160	333	742	280	462	17	8	9	11	5	6
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	3,622	1,488	2,134	6,031	2,541	3,490	627	274	353	410	175	235
Other.....	320	139	181	502	205	297	99	53	46	71	29	42
Female.....	856	255	601	1,866	415	1,451	222	80	142	225	63	162
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	21	7	14	211	105	106	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	1,688	615	1,073	5,010	1,833	3,177	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	2,141	853	1,288	2,472	956	1,516	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	948	407	541	706	267	439	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	8,399	3,161	5,238	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	7,764	2,896	4,868	Rent paid: Number.....	7,764	2,896	4,868
No cash rent.....	635	265	370	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	2.1	3.6	1.3
Rent paid: Number.....	7,764	2,896	4,868	\$20 to \$24.....	6.7	10.4	4.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	10.2	10.4	10.0
Less than \$25.....	2.4	5.0	1.0	\$30 to \$34.....	16.5	11.6	19.2
\$25 to \$29.....	2.1	3.6	1.3	\$35 to \$39.....	14.4	14.6	14.4
\$30 to \$34.....	7.8	6.6	8.5	\$40 to \$44.....	21.3	14.9	24.9
\$35 to \$39.....	10.3	13.8	8.5	\$45 to \$49.....	7.2	6.9	7.4
\$40 to \$44.....	12.3	11.8	12.6	\$50 to \$59.....	14.9	16.8	13.8
\$45 to \$49.....	13.0	11.0	14.1	\$60 to \$74.....	5.0	8.0	3.3
\$50 to \$54.....	13.6	11.3	14.9	\$75 or more.....	1.4	2.5	0.8
\$55 to \$59.....	7.9	5.0	9.5	Not reported.....	0.3	0.3	0.3
\$60 to \$74.....	13.7	12.4	14.3	Median.....dollars..	39	39	40
\$75 or more.....	3.0	5.5	1.5				
Not reported.....	13.9	14.0	13.2				
Median.....dollars..	48	46	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.....	32.6	32.2	32.8
Number.....	7,764	2,896	4,868	Less than \$1,000.....	4.6	3.3	5.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.1	0.8	1.3
Less than \$1,000.....	15.8	11.3	18.2	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.0	2.7	3.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8.5	4.4	10.8	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.3	2.2	3.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9.0	9.1	9.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.8	2.7	4.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9.1	7.4	10.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.6	3.6	3.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8.6	6.3	9.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.2	3.3	3.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.2	10.5	6.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.7	3.9	2.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.5	7.7	4.4	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.3	1.4	1.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.9	12.4	6.9	\$6,000 or more.....	2.3	3.3	1.8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.6	4.7	4.6	Not reported.....	3.7	5.0	3.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6.5	10.5	4.3	5 persons or more.....	32.3	32.8	32.1
\$6,000 or more.....	6.5	10.5	4.3	Less than \$1,000.....	3.7	2.5	4.4
Not reported.....	15.3	15.7	15.1	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.3	1.9	4.1
2 persons.....	35.1	35.0	35.1	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.7	1.9	3.1
Less than \$1,000.....	7.4	5.5	8.5	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.4	3.0	3.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.1	1.7	5.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.3	1.9	2.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.4	4.4	2.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.2	4.7	2.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.4	2.2	2.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.5	3.3	0.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.4	1.7	2.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.9	5.0	3.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.3	2.2	0.8	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.3	2.2	2.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.9	1.1	0.8	\$6,000 or more.....	3.0	4.1	2.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.3	3.6	1.5	Not reported.....	2.9	2.2	3.3
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.1	1.1	1.0	Median income:			
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.2	3.0	0.3	All families.....dollars..	2,500	3,170	2,220
\$6,000 or more.....	8.6	8.5	8.7	3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,820	3,260	2,630
Not reported.....							

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	17.6	13.8	19.7
Number.....	7,764	2,896	4,868	Less than 12.5.....	0.9	2.5	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.7	1.7	1.8
Less than 12.5.....	14.8	20.7	11.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.4	4.1	6.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	14.2	19.0	11.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.3	4.1	5.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.2	12.9	11.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.9	0.3	2.8
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.7	8.8	10.3	32.5 or more.....	0.8	0.8	0.8
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.0	4.4	5.4	Not computed.....	1.6	0.3	2.3
32.5 or more.....	21.3	12.4	26.2	\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	22.6	30.5	18.2
Not computed.....	22.8	21.8	23.3	Less than 12.5.....	4.1	6.3	2.8
Less than \$1,000.....	15.8	11.3	18.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	9.3	12.7	7.4
Less than 12.5.....	2.1	1.4	2.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.1	6.9	4.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.5	2.5	2.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.8	0.3	1.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	0.5	0.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.7	...	1.0	32.5 or more.....	0.1	0.3	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	0.8	0.3	Not computed.....	1.2	1.4	1.0
32.5 or more.....	8.7	6.3	10.0	\$5,000 or more.....	11.2	15.2	9.0
Not computed.....	2.8	2.2	3.0	Less than 12.5.....	7.7	10.5	6.1
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	17.5	13.5	19.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.3	3.3	1.8
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.1	0.3	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	1.1	0.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.8	1.4	0.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	...	0.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.3	2.2	0.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.1	2.8	1.8	Not computed.....	0.9	1.1	0.8
32.5 or more.....	11.7	5.0	15.4	Income not reported.....	15.3	15.7	15.1
Not computed.....	1.0	1.1	1.0				



# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-132

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR  
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

## Orange, Tex., and Vicinity

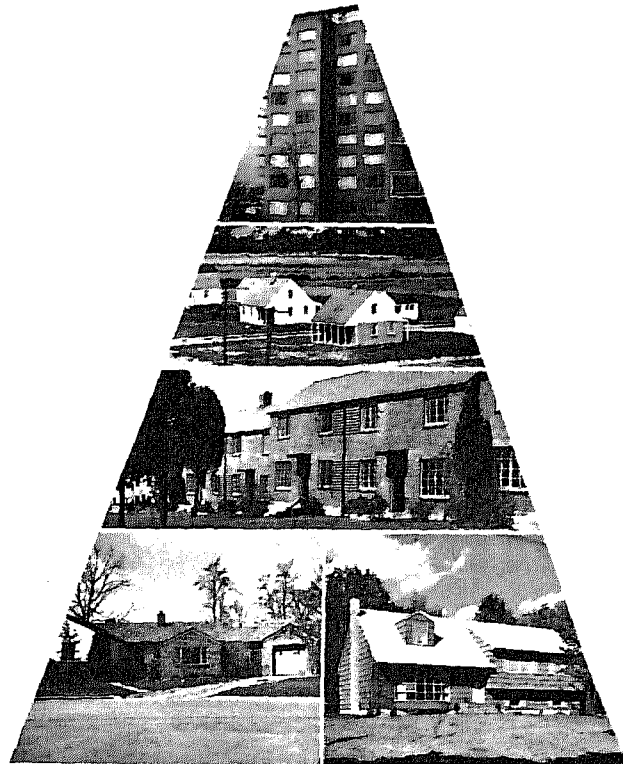
Prepared under the supervision of  
**WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY, Chief**  
Housing Division

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

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	977
... cold water..	451	76	375
... private bath..	126	14	112
... ate toilet..	265	62	203
... piped 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
	12		12





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## PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Orange, 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	Volume
I States and Small Areas	I Characteristics of the Population
II Metropolitan Housing	II Subject Reports
III City Blocks	III Selected Area Reports
IV Components of Inventory Change	IV Summary and Analytical Report
V Residential Finance	
VI Rural Housing	
Series HC(S1) Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities	

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

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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

# CONTENTS

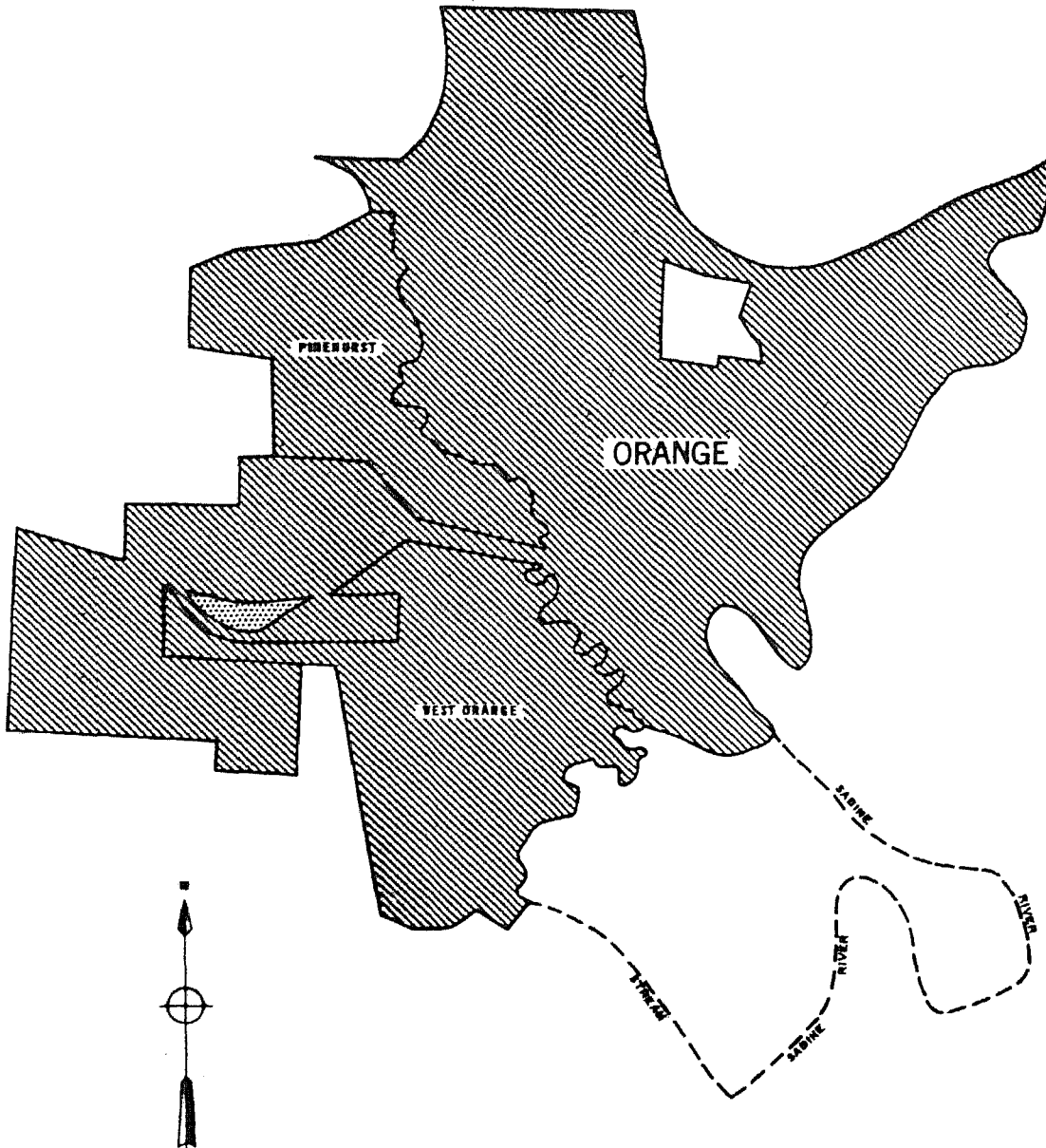
## INTRODUCTION

	Page		Page
General.....	1	Definitions and explanations--Con.	
Description of tables.....	1	Persons per room.....	4
Definitions and explanations.....	1	Nonrelatives.....	4
Interpretation of definitions.....	1	Elderly persons.....	4
Housing unit.....	1	Primary family.....	4
Occupied housing unit.....	2	Head of primary family.....	4
Color.....	2	Age of head of primary family.....	4
Tenure.....	2	Persons in primary family.....	4
Rooms.....	2	Minors in primary family.....	4
Condition.....	2	Rent.....	4
Water supply.....	3	Family income.....	5
Toilet and bathing facilities.....	3	Gross rent as percentage of income.	5
Plumbing facilities.....	3	Collection and processing of data.....	5
Substandard housing unit.....	4	Sample design and sampling varia-	
Household.....	4	bility.....	6
Head of household.....	4	Reliability of medians in tables 2	
Persons in household.....	4	and 3.....	7

## TABLES

	Page
Table 1.--Housing and household characteristics of occupied substandard housing units: 1960.....	8
Table 2.--Gross rent and contract rent, for renter substandard housing units occupied by primary families: 1960.....	9
Table 3.--Family income by size of family, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.....	10
Table 4.--Gross rent as percentage of family income, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.....	10

SPECIAL REPORT FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITY  
 ORANGE, TEXAS AND VICINITY  
 APRIL 1960



- CITY LIMITS
- - - - LIMITS OF AREA INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY
- ▨▨▨▨ AREA NOT INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY

## ORANGE, TEXAS, 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.....	11,118	8,111	1,505
Owner occupied.....	5,524	4,896	628
Renter occupied.....	4,092	3,215	877
Vacant, available for rent...	949	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	553	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,219	455	764
Owner.....	485	240	245
Renter.....	734	215	519

As indicated in table A, approximately 13 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 7 percent of those with white households and 59 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	485	240	245	734	215	519	147	76	71	79	37	42
ROOMS												
1 room.....	13	11	2	97	50	47	5	3	2	15	10	5
2 rooms.....	34	25	9	173	59	114	12	10	2	23	13	10
3 rooms.....	63	36	27	220	45	175	22	14	8	15	7	8
4 rooms.....	141	81	60	168	39	129	30	23	7	21	7	14
5 rooms.....	130	47	83	56	19	37	51	21	30	3	...	3
6 rooms.....	66	27	39	14	3	11	15	1	14	2	...	2
7 rooms.....	20	5	15	5	...	5	6	1	5	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	18	8	10	1	...	1	6	3	3	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	215	124	91	308	144	164	52	36	16	29	21	8
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	237	107	130	361	58	303	80	36	44	41	13	26
Piped water outside structure.....	25	5	20	49	3	46	12	3	9	8	2	6
No piped water.....	8	4	4	16	10	6	3	1	2	1	1	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	333	150	183	409	91	318	88	38	50	42	14	28
Flush toilet, shared.....	49	31	18	204	87	117	20	13	7	20	15	5
Other toilet facilities or none.....	103	59	44	121	37	84	39	25	14	17	8	9
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	262	133	129	244	82	162	61	31	30	20	10	10
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	40	30	10	165	85	80	16	12	4	16	15	1
No bathtub or shower.....	183	77	106	325	48	277	70	33	37	43	12	31
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	102	64	38	114	61	53	30	20	10	17	14	3
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	38	19	19	18	5	13	10	4	6	3	3	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	18	9	9	22	3	19	3	2	1	4	1	3
With piped water, no private toilet.....	42	35	7	69	50	19	15	14	1	10	10	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	4	1	3	5	3	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	125	68	57	183	55	128	48	27	21	14	7	7
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	37	18	19	31	11	20	9	4	5	1	...	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	36	12	24	61	5	56	16	6	10	5	1	4
With piped water, no private toilet.....	44	33	11	78	36	42	18	14	4	6	5	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	8	5	3	13	3	10	5	3	2	2	1	1
Dilapidated.....	258	108	150	437	99	338	69	29	40	48	16	32
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	149	78	71	162	58	104	30	18	12	12	5	7
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	109	30	79	275	41	234	39	11	28	36	11	25
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	95	57	38	203	90	113	53	32	21	38	20	18
2 persons.....	120	59	61	190	46	144	51	28	23	27	11	16
3 persons.....	70	32	38	97	23	74	21	9	12	8	4	4
4 persons.....	55	26	29	81	17	64	9	2	7	2	1	1
5 persons.....	44	21	23	50	16	34	3	...	3	1	1	...
6 persons.....	32	13	19	47	11	36	5	3	2	1	...	1
7 persons.....	24	15	9	30	5	25	2	1	1	...	...	...
8 persons.....	20	9	11	15	4	11	...	...	...	1	...	1
9 persons or more.....	25	8	17	21	3	18	3	1	2	1	...	1
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	281	137	144	294	89	205	122	65	57	52	23	29
0.76 to 1.00.....	83	39	44	215	74	141	15	6	9	19	10	9
1.01 to 1.50.....	58	32	26	89	21	68	4	2	2	4	3	1
1.51 or more.....	63	32	31	136	31	105	6	3	3	4	1	3
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	424	206	218	704	205	499	105	54	51	69	31	38
1.....	58	32	26	30	10	20	40	20	20	10	6	4
2 or more.....	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	454	227	227	689	208	481	136	72	64	73	34	39
1 or more.....	31	13	18	45	7	38	11	4	7	6	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.....	374	178	196	500	118	382	86	41	45	35	14	21
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	115	60	55	176	40	136	48	23	20	21	8	13
3 persons.....	64	29	35	91	22	69	18	7	11	8	4	4
4 persons.....	52	24	28	77	17	60	7	1	6	2	1	1
5 persons.....	43	20	23	46	16	30	3	...	3	1	1	...
6 persons.....	33	14	19	46	11	35	5	3	2	1	...	1
7 persons.....	24	16	8	28	5	23	2	1	1	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	43	15	28	36	7	29	3	1	2	2	...	2
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	121	61	60	159	40	119	58	31	27	21	9	12
1 minor.....	73	34	39	116	25	91	12	5	7	11	5	6
2 minors.....	49	21	28	73	15	58	7	1	6	...	...	...
3 minors.....	45	21	24	55	17	38	4	1	3	...	...	...
4 minors.....	27	14	13	37	11	26	2	2	...	1	...	1
5 minors.....	25	15	10	30	6	24	...	...	...	1	...	1
6 minors or more.....	34	12	22	30	4	26	3	1	2	1	...	1
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	283	143	140	385	97	288	51	25	26	23	10	13
Other.....	13	8	5	17	8	9	6	4	2	2	2	...
Female.....	78	27	51	98	13	85	29	12	17	10	2	8
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	12	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	133	65	68	301	64	237	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	155	72	83	152	35	117	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	86	41	45	35	14	21	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	500	118	382	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	445	91	354	Rent paid: Number.....	445	91	354
No cash rent.....	55	27	28	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	2.7	5.1	2.2
Rent paid: Number.....	445	91	354	\$20 to \$24.....	4.2	3.4	4.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	4.5	6.8	4.0
Less than \$25.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	\$30 to \$34.....	13.9	6.8	15.4
\$25 to \$29.....	1.7	3.4	1.3	\$35 to \$39.....	15.3	10.2	16.3
\$30 to \$34.....	4.3	1.7	4.8	\$40 to \$44.....	22.0	13.5	23.8
\$35 to \$39.....	10.5	10.2	10.6	\$45 to \$49.....	6.6	8.5	6.2
\$40 to \$44.....	11.5	13.5	11.0	\$50 to \$59.....	17.1	16.9	17.2
\$45 to \$49.....	10.1	10.2	10.1	\$60 to \$74.....	3.7	6.8	3.1
\$50 to \$54.....	14.1	11.9	14.5	\$75 or more.....	1.0	1.7	0.8
\$55 to \$59.....	12.0	8.5	12.8	Not reported.....	9.0	20.3	6.6
\$60 to \$74.....	19.4	15.2	20.3	Median.....dollars..	41	42	40
\$75 or more.....	4.2	3.4	4.4				
Not reported.....	10.4	20.3	8.4				
Median.....dollars..	51	49	52				

Table 3.—FAMILY INCOME BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR PRIMARY RENTER FAMILIES IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS: 1960  
(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text. Median not shown where base is less than 50)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	37.3	30.5	38.8
Number.....	445	91	354	Less than \$1,000.....	4.6	3.4	4.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.1	...	6.2
Less than \$1,000.....	13.6	6.8	15.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.8	5.1	3.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	11.6	10.2	11.9	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.0	...	4.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9.4	10.2	9.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.6	...	3.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9.2	6.8	9.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.7	5.1	2.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.3	5.1	10.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.1	3.4	3.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10.4	13.5	9.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.7	1.7	5.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.2	10.2	6.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.0	3.4	1.8
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	12.3	10.2	12.8	\$6,000 or more.....	1.0	1.7	0.9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.8	6.8	4.4	Not reported.....	3.7	6.7	3.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.4	5.1	3.1	5 persons or more.....	30.8	39.0	29.1
\$6,000 or more.....	3.4	5.1	3.1	Less than \$1,000.....	3.2	1.7	3.5
Not reported.....	8.8	15.1	7.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.7	5.1	2.2
2 persons.....	31.9	30.5	32.1	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.5	1.7	2.6
Less than \$1,000.....	5.8	1.7	6.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.1	...	1.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.8	5.1	3.5	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.1	3.4	3.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.1	3.4	3.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.8	8.5	5.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.1	6.8	3.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.7	3.1	2.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.6	1.7	4.0	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.2	3.4	4.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.8	...	2.2	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.4	1.7	1.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.4	1.7	1.3	\$6,000 or more.....	2.1	3.4	1.8
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.4	5.1	3.1	Not reported.....	2.0	5.1	1.3
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.4	1.7	1.3	Median income:			
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.4	...	0.4	All families.....dollars..	2,600	3,120	2,520
\$6,000 or more.....	3.1	3.4	3.1	3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,410	...	2,350

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.....	19.6	18.7	19.8
Number.....	445	91	354	Less than 12.5.....	0.4	...	0.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.7	6.8	3.1
Less than 12.5.....	11.9	20.3	10.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.0	5.1	6.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	16.1	15.2	16.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.4	1.7	6.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.4	11.9	15.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.4	3.4	2.2
22.5 to 27.4.....	11.7	8.5	12.3	32.5 or more.....	0.7	...	0.9
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.6	6.8	6.6	Not computed.....	1.0	1.7	0.9
32.5 or more.....	25.7	13.6	28.2	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	19.6	20.3	19.4
Not computed.....	13.6	23.7	11.5	Less than 12.5.....	4.7	10.2	3.5
Less than \$1,500.....	25.2	16.9	26.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.5	5.1	9.3
Less than 12.5.....	1.1	...	1.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.3	5.1	5.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.7	...	0.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.1	...	1.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.1	...	1.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	1.7	0.9	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.0	1.7	0.9	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	17.9	8.5	19.8	\$5,000 or more.....	8.2	11.9	7.5
Not computed.....	2.3	5.1	1.8	Less than 12.5.....	5.1	8.5	4.4
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	18.6	16.9	18.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.8	3.4	2.7
Less than 12.5.....	0.7	1.7	0.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.4	...	0.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.1	1.7	2.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.1	5.1	4.0	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.2	1.7	3.5	Not computed.....	0.4	...	0.4
32.5 or more.....	7.1	5.1	7.5	Income not reported.....	8.8	15.3	7.5
Not computed.....	1.0	1.7	0.9				



# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

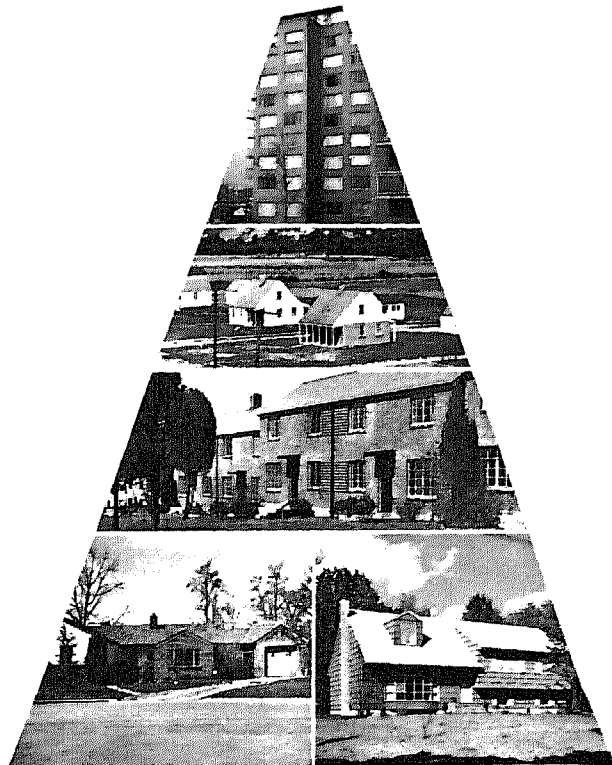
HC(S1)-133

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

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# San Antonio, Tex.

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 San Antonio, 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.

September 1961.



# CONTENTS

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## INTRODUCTION

	Page		Page
General.....	1	Definitions and explanations--Con.	
Description of tables.....	1	Persons per room.....	4
Definitions and explanations.....	1	Nonrelatives.....	4
Interpretation of definitions.....	1	Elderly persons.....	4
Housing unit.....	1	Primary family.....	4
Occupied housing unit.....	2	Head of primary family.....	4
Color.....	2	Age of head of primary family.....	4
Tenure.....	2	Persons in primary family.....	4
Rooms.....	2	Minors in primary family.....	4
Condition.....	2	Rent.....	4
Water supply.....	3	Family income.....	5
Toilet and bathing facilities.....	3	Gross rent as percentage of income.	5
Plumbing facilities.....	3	Collection and processing of data.....	5
Substandard housing unit.....	4	Sample design and sampling varia-	
Household.....	4	bility.....	6
Head of household.....	4	Reliability of medians in tables 2	
Persons in household.....	4	and 3.....	7

## TABLES

	Page
Table 1.--Housing and household characteristics of occupied substandard housing units: 1960.....	8
Table 2.--Gross rent and contract rent, for renter substandard housing units occupied by primary families: 1960.....	9
Table 3.--Family income by size of family, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.....	10
Table 4.--Gross rent as percentage of family income, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.....	10

## SAN ANTONIO, 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 San Antonio.

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.....	172,972	147,894	12,743
Owner occupied.....	102,144	95,199	6,945
Renter occupied.....	58,493	52,695	5,798
Vacant, available for rent...	5,704	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	6,631	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	29,373	26,030	3,343
Owner.....	13,625	12,036	1,589
Renter.....	15,748	13,994	1,754

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, 27 percent of those with white households and 30 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Family income class interval (a)	Percent-age (b)	Prorated percent-age (c)	Cumulative percent-age (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	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.....	13,622	12,036	1,586	13,748	13,494	1,754	2,938	2,523	415	2,557	2,272	285
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	259	136	123	3,139	2,831	308	91	24	7	798	745	53
2 rooms.....	1,360	1,239	121	4,723	4,311	412	402	377	25	639	779	160
3 rooms.....	3,316	3,033	283	4,344	3,827	517	767	677	90	550	461	89
4 rooms.....	5,394	4,634	760	2,569	2,211	358	932	805	127	269	215	54
5 rooms.....	3,281	1,927	1,354	699	566	133	455	365	90	69	48	21
6 rooms.....	839	690	149	215	181	34	177	135	42	21	14	7
7 rooms.....	183	150	33	42	35	7	51	43	8	4	3	1
8 rooms or more.....	90	71	19	23	26	4	43	37	6	7	7	0
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	3,334	3,065	269	4,881	4,257	624	653	577	76	840	771	69
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	10,330	9,192	1,138	3,926	3,906	1,020	2,104	1,804	300	1,529	1,333	196
Piped water outside structure.....	453	404	49	610	576	34	39	79	10	123	115	8
No piped water.....	592	376	216	330	273	57	92	63	29	63	53	10
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	10,597	9,421	1,176	7,312	6,327	975	2,128	1,828	300	890	722	168
Flush toilet, shared.....	1,264	1,149	115	6,991	6,263	728	437	444	43	1,382	1,295	87
Other toilet facilities or none.....	1,764	1,466	298	1,535	1,389	146	323	251	72	285	254	31
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	6,699	5,786	913	4,692	3,993	699	1,373	1,137	236	552	438	114
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	1,914	919	995	6,178	5,599	579	413	374	39	1,269	1,199	70
No bathtub or shower.....	5,912	5,340	572	4,878	4,402	476	1,152	1,012	140	736	635	101
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	5,171	4,689	482	4,357	3,827	470	1,039	922	117	697	616	81
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	2,625	2,397	228	1,140	992	148	486	417	69	127	94	33
With private toilet, no private bath.....	1,370	1,232	138	684	630	54	237	217	20	71	64	7
With piped water, no private toilet.....	881	808	73	2,414	2,160	254	287	265	22	478	441	37
Lacking piped water in structure.....	235	202	33	119	105	14	29	23	6	21	17	4
Deteriorating.....	4,608	4,049	559	5,826	5,190	636	999	842	157	950	857	93
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	1,972	1,682	290	1,403	1,173	230	408	331	77	181	145	36
With private toilet, no private bath.....	1,639	1,534	105	1,142	1,027	115	322	292	30	133	113	20
With piped water, no private toilet.....	710	602	108	3,035	2,768	267	209	174	35	585	554	31
Lacking piped water in structure.....	287	225	62	246	222	24	60	45	15	51	45	6
Dilapidated.....	3,846	3,293	543	5,565	4,917	648	900	759	141	910	799	111
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	1,196	1,039	157	1,266	1,093	163	276	236	40	133	119	14
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	2,650	2,259	391	4,299	3,819	480	624	523	101	777	680	97
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	1,691	1,376	315	4,608	3,948	660	882	741	141	1,585	1,411	174
2 persons.....	2,420	1,970	450	2,861	2,397	464	944	799	145	574	495	79
3 persons.....	1,761	1,503	258	1,969	1,745	224	436	369	67	181	169	12
4 persons.....	1,593	1,432	161	1,715	1,577	138	229	206	23	78	67	11
5 persons.....	1,460	1,338	122	1,323	1,229	94	154	141	13	51	48	3
6 persons.....	1,295	1,216	79	1,005	944	61	87	80	7	33	28	5
7 persons.....	1,010	935	75	739	689	50	62	55	7	16	16	0
8 persons.....	869	824	45	584	551	33	52	47	5	17	16	1
9 persons or more.....	1,526	1,442	84	944	914	30	92	85	7	22	22	0
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	4,880	3,915	965	4,063	3,237	826	1,926	1,593	333	1,208	1,010	198
0.76 to 1.00.....	2,356	2,097	259	4,820	4,311	509	532	486	47	1,074	1,004	70
1.01 to 1.50.....	2,422	2,253	169	2,108	1,927	181	215	199	16	113	105	8
1.51 or more.....	3,967	3,771	196	4,757	4,519	238	264	245	19	162	153	9
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	11,697	10,330	1,367	14,327	13,173	1,654	2,016	1,707	309	2,179	1,941	238
1.....	1,813	1,608	205	875	778	97	877	776	101	360	314	46
2 or more.....	110	98	12	46	43	3	45	40	5	18	17	1
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	13,203	11,790	1,473	15,300	13,656	1,644	2,805	2,427	378	2,485	2,218	267
1 or more.....	422	306	116	448	338	110	133	96	37	72	54	18

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.....	11,787	10,572	1,215	10,909	9,881	1,028	1,991	1,741	250	927	831	96
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	2,398	1,964	434	2,760	2,324	436	938	798	140	554	485	69
3 persons.....	1,714	1,478	236	1,912	1,710	202	407	352	55	168	152	10
4 persons.....	1,576	1,417	159	1,700	1,564	136	215	194	21	76	66	10
5 persons.....	1,443	1,327	116	1,298	1,212	86	144	134	10	44	43	2
6 persons.....	1,289	1,216	73	994	934	60	84	78	6	31	27	4
7 persons.....	1,001	930	71	739	693	46	61	54	7	15	15	...
8 persons or more.....	2,366	2,240	126	1,506	1,444	62	142	131	11	39	38	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
3+ minor.....	2,949	2,432	517	2,753	2,331	422	1,237	1,063	174	632	552	74
1 minor.....	1,698	1,507	191	1,924	1,725	199	306	269	37	131	122	9
2 minors.....	1,580	1,423	157	1,792	1,650	142	160	147	13	66	59	7
3 minors.....	1,401	1,307	94	1,328	1,221	107	100	90	10	44	40	4
4 minors.....	1,241	1,147	94	984	937	47	80	76	4	20	19	1
5 minors.....	978	928	50	750	699	51	38	33	5	13	12	1
6 minors or more.....	1,940	1,822	112	1,378	1,318	60	70	63	7	21	21	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	9,194	8,336	858	8,504	7,819	685	1,244	1,100	144	549	496	53
Other.....	764	692	72	556	496	60	238	216	22	93	85	8
Female.....	1,829	1,544	285	1,849	1,566	283	509	425	84	285	290	35
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	43	42	1	385	357	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	4,570	4,154	416	6,652	6,060	592	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	5,183	4,635	548	2,939	2,633	306	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	1,991	1,741	250	927	831	96	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	10,909	9,881	1,028	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	9,881	8,920	961	Rent paid: Number.....	9,881	8,920	961
No cash rent.....	1,028	961	67	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	9.0	9.7	1.4
Rent paid: Number.....	9,881	8,920	961	\$15 to \$19.....	14.7	15.5	5.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	16.5	17.2	9.0
Less than \$20.....	6.6	7.0	2.1	\$25 to \$29.....	19.9	20.4	14.7
\$20 to \$24.....	11.3	11.9	5.7	\$30 to \$34.....	15.2	14.8	19.7
\$25 to \$29.....	15.8	16.8	6.5	\$35 to \$39.....	12.7	11.9	20.8
\$30 to \$34.....	13.2	13.6	9.0	\$40 to \$44.....	5.4	4.9	10.8
\$35 to \$39.....	13.6	13.8	10.7	\$45 to \$49.....	1.8	1.5	5.4
\$40 to \$44.....	12.5	12.1	15.8	\$50 to \$59.....	2.9	2.4	8.2
\$45 to \$49.....	7.5	6.8	15.1	\$60 or more.....	1.6	1.5	2.9
\$50 to \$54.....	4.1	3.7	8.6	Not reported.....	0.3	0.2	1.4
\$55 to \$59.....	2.1	1.7	6.1	Median.....dollars..	27	26	34
\$60 or more.....	3.3	2.9	7.5				
Not reported.....	10.0	9.7	12.9				
Median.....dollars..	34	33	43				

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	9,381	8,920	961	3 or 4 persons.....	30,5	30,6	29,7
Percent.....	100,0	100,0	100,0	Less than \$1,000.....	4,6	4,6	4,6
Less than \$1,000.....	16,5	16,5	16,3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4,9	4,8	5,3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	12,8	12,6	14,7	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2,1	2,2	1,1
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	6,1	6,1	6,5	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1,9	1,7	3,6
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	5,4	5,3	6,5	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2,9	2,9	2,9
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	7,4	7,3	8,2	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1,6	1,7	0,7
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	6,7	6,8	5,7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2,5	2,4	2,9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10,1	10,2	9,3	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3,1	3,2	2,1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9,2	9,5	6,5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1,0	1,0	1,1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6,8	7,0	3,9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2,0	2,2	6,7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6,2	6,3	4,7	\$5,000 or more.....	0,9	1,0	0,4
\$5,000 or more.....	4,3	4,1	6,1	Not reported.....	3,0	2,9	4,3
Not reported.....	8,5	8,3	11,1	5 persons or more.....	45,0	46,6	29,5
2 persons.....	24,5	22,8	42,3	Less than \$1,000.....	5,8	6,1	2,9
Less than \$1,000.....	6,1	5,8	9,3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5,0	5,1	4,3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2,9	2,7	5,0	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1,7	1,7	1,8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2,3	2,2	3,6	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1,6	1,7	0,7
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2,0	1,9	2,2	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2,9	2,9	2,1
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1,6	1,5	2,2	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3,4	3,4	2,9
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1,7	1,7	2,2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5,9	6,3	1,8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1,7	1,5	4,6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5,1	5,3	2,9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1,0	1,0	1,4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4,3	4,6	1,4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1,5	1,5	1,4	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3,7	3,9	1,8
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0,4	0,2	2,2	\$5,000 or more.....	2,5	2,4	3,6
\$5,000 or more.....	0,9	0,7	2,2	Not reported.....	3,1	3,2	1,8
Not reported.....	2,4	2,2	5,0	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	2,170	2,180	2,000
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,020	2,050	1,870

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	9,381	8,920	961	\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	25,6	25,5	26,9
Percent.....	100,0	100,0	100,0	Less than 12.5.....	2,5	2,7	1,1
Less than 12.5.....	20,5	21,4	11,5	12.5 to 17.4.....	5,2	5,3	3,8
12.5 to 17.4.....	17,7	18,2	12,9	17.5 to 22.4.....	7,4	7,8	3,8
17.5 to 22.4.....	14,1	14,3	11,1	22.5 to 27.4.....	4,6	4,4	6,4
22.5 to 27.4.....	7,9	7,8	9,7	27.5 to 32.4.....	2,2	1,9	5,0
27.5 to 32.4.....	6,3	6,1	8,6	32.5 or more.....	1,1	0,7	5,0
32.5 or more.....	16,1	15,0	26,9	Not computed.....	2,6	2,7	2,0
Not computed.....	17,4	17,2	19,3	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	19,3	19,7	15,8
Less than \$1,000.....	16,5	16,5	16,8	Less than 12.5.....	5,9	6,3	1,4
Less than 12.5.....	0,8	0,7	1,4	12.5 to 17.4.....	6,4	6,6	3,2
12.5 to 17.4.....	0,5	0,5	0,4	17.5 to 22.4.....	4,7	4,6	5,4
17.5 to 22.4.....	0,2	0,2	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1,3	1,2	2,2
22.5 to 27.4.....	0,3	0,2	0,4	27.5 to 32.4.....	0,3	0,3	0,7
27.5 to 32.4.....	1,0	1,0	1,4	32.5 or more.....	0,1	...	0,7
32.5 or more.....	10,0	10,0	10,0	Not computed.....	0,7	0,7	0,4
Not computed.....	3,8	3,9	3,2	\$3,500 or more.....	17,3	17,4	14,7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	12,8	12,6	14,7	Less than 12.5.....	11,1	11,4	7,5
Less than 12.5.....	0,2	0,2	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	4,7	4,8	3,6
12.5 to 17.4.....	0,9	1,0	0,4	17.5 to 22.4.....	0,6	0,5	1,4
17.5 to 22.4.....	1,2	1,2	0,7	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1,2	1,9	0,7	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2,8	2,9	1,4	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	5,0	4,4	11,1	Not computed.....	0,9	0,7	2,2
Not computed.....	0,5	1,0	0,4	Income not reported.....	3,5	3,3	11,1

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

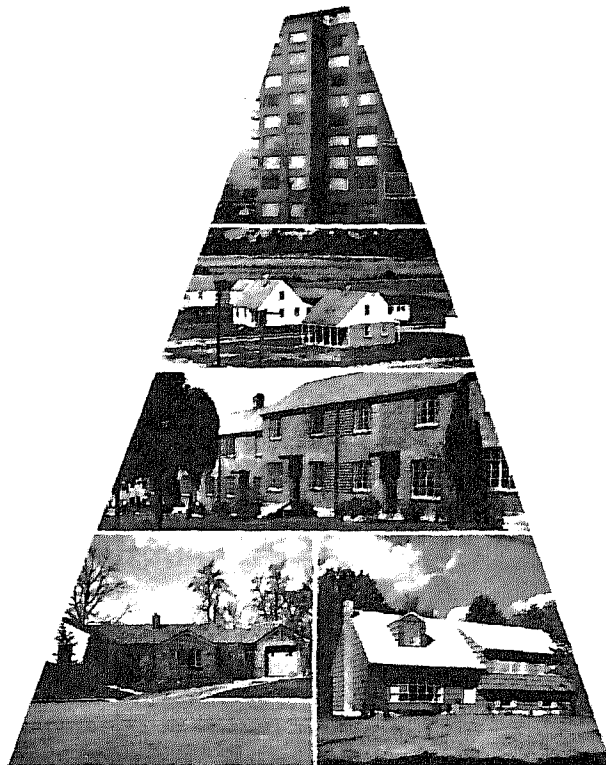
HC(S1)-134

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Wichita Falls, Tex.

Sound.....	1,172	177	98
y cold water..	451	76	3
private bath..	126	14	1
private toilet..	265	62	
plumbed water..	330	25	
ting.....	1,332	108	
ld water..	476	46	
te bath..	181	8	
toilet..	312	37	
water..	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	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)  
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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 Wichita Falls, 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.

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	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. Dyerburg
12. Little Rock		79. Passagoula 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	130. Harlingen
	59. Crowley	92. Jersey City	131. Houston
FLORIDA	60. Lake Arthur	93. Morristown	132. Orange and vicinity
25. Daytona Beach	61. Lake Charles and vicinity	94. Newark	133. San Antonio
26. Fort Lauderdale and vicinity	62. New Orleans	95. Princeton	134. Wichita Falls
27. Miami and vicinity	63. Opelousas and vicinity	96. Trenton	
28. Orlando	64. Ville Platte	97. Union City	VIRGINIA
29. St. Petersburg			135. Newport News
30. Tampa	MAINE	NEW YORK	136. Richmond
	65. Portland	98. Albany	
GEORGIA		99. Buffalo	WASHINGTON
31. Americus and vicinity	MARYLAND	100. Freeport	137. Seattle
32. Athens area	66. Baltimore	101. Syracuse	
33. Atlanta		102. Tuckahoe	WEST VIRGINIA
34. Augusta	MASSACHUSETTS		138. Wheeling
35. Bainbridge area	67. Boston	103. Durham	
36. Brunswick and vicinity	68. New Bedford	104. Wilmington	WISCONSIN
37. Cedartown and vicinity	69. Revere	105. Wilson	139. Milwaukee
38. Columbus		106. Winston-Salem	

# CONTENTS

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## INTRODUCTION

	Page		Page
General.....	1	Definitions and explanations--Con.	
Description of tables.....	1	Persons per room.....	4
Definitions and explanations.....	1	Nonrelatives.....	4
Interpretation of definitions.....	1	Elderly persons.....	4
Housing unit.....	1	Primary family.....	4
Occupied housing unit.....	2	Head of primary family.....	4
Color.....	2	Age of head of primary family.....	4
Tenure.....	2	Persons in primary family.....	4
Rooms.....	2	Minors in primary family.....	4
Condition.....	2	Rent.....	4
Water supply.....	3	Family income.....	5
Toilet and bathing facilities.....	3	Gross rent as percentage of income.	5
Plumbing facilities.....	3	Collection and processing of data.....	5
Substandard housing unit.....	4	Sample design and sampling varia-	
Household.....	4	bility.....	6
Head of household.....	4	Reliability of medians in tables 2	
Persons in household.....	4	and 3.....	7

## TABLES

	Page
Table 1.--Housing and household characteristics of occupied substandard housing units: 1960.....	8
Table 2.--Gross rent and contract rent, for renter substandard housing units occupied by primary families: 1960.....	9
Table 3.--Family income by size of family, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.....	10
Table 4.--Gross rent as percentage of family income, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.....	10

## WICHITA FALLS, 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 Wichita Falls.

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.....	31,017	26,709	2,362
Owner occupied.....	17,440	16,402	1,038
Renter occupied.....	11,631	10,307	1,324
Vacant, available for rent...	793	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	1,153	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,952	2,133	819
Owner.....	1,155	848	307
Renter.....	1,797	1,285	512

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, 12 percent of those with white households and 39 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	1,155	848	307	1,797	1,285	512	380	293	87	270	202	68
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	27	22	5	344	302	42	6	5	1	76	67	9
2 rooms.....	145	116	29	562	382	180	49	42	7	80	56	24
3 rooms.....	271	201	70	507	321	186	99	77	22	60	38	22
4 rooms.....	334	243	91	246	169	77	103	81	22	38	27	11
5 rooms.....	236	163	73	91	73	18	83	61	22	12	10	2
6 rooms.....	98	71	27	38	29	9	24	17	7	3	3	...
7 rooms.....	30	21	9	6	6	...	9	5	4	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	14	11	3	3	3	...	7	5	2	1	1	...
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	554	437	117	1,120	909	211	184	154	30	136	123	13
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	485	337	148	555	314	241	160	118	42	113	68	45
Piped water outside structure.....	75	45	30	72	29	43	24	10	14	12	5	7
No piped water.....	41	29	12	50	33	17	12	11	1	9	6	3
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	706	489	217	782	493	289	218	163	55	101	59	42
Flush toilet, shared.....	178	166	12	755	626	129	94	88	6	123	114	9
Other toilet facilities or none.....	271	193	78	260	166	94	68	42	26	46	29	17
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	549	401	148	614	443	171	154	117	37	65	51	14
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	171	164	7	717	612	105	97	92	5	116	109	7
No bathtub or shower.....	435	283	152	466	290	236	129	84	45	89	42	47
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	266	228	38	437	368	69	99	88	11	81	74	7
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	76	60	16	37	15	22	26	22	4	8	5	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	40	32	8	33	19	14	13	12	1	5	4	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	132	125	7	356	325	31	55	52	3	68	65	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	18	11	7	11	9	2	5	2	3	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	255	196	59	455	315	140	94	75	19	76	54	22
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	58	41	17	41	24	17	21	15	6	5	3	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	62	39	23	72	23	49	26	19	7	15	3	12
With piped water, no private toilet.....	104	92	12	313	249	64	37	34	3	46	41	5
Lacking piped water in structure.....	31	24	7	29	19	10	10	7	3	10	7	3
Dilapidated.....	634	424	210	905	602	303	187	130	57	113	74	39
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	351	253	98	469	364	105	88	66	22	40	34	6
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	283	171	112	436	238	198	99	64	35	73	40	33
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	304	238	66	618	452	166	166	139	27	177	138	39
2 persons.....	298	210	88	421	284	137	132	100	32	61	45	16
3 persons.....	151	109	42	252	180	72	35	23	12	15	8	7
4 persons.....	116	92	24	175	128	47	23	17	6	8	7	1
5 persons.....	31	23	8	113	84	29	14	9	5	3	2	1
6 persons.....	71	46	25	86	60	26	4	3	1	1	...	1
7 persons.....	50	35	15	58	43	15	...	...	...	1	...	1
8 persons.....	32	20	12	40	30	10	2	2	...	2	1	1
9 persons or more.....	42	25	17	34	24	10	4	...	4	2	1	1
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	672	499	173	608	386	222	313	245	68	157	108	49
0.76 to 1.00.....	187	137	50	654	510	144	43	33	10	95	83	12
1.01 to 1.50.....	144	104	40	220	153	67	17	10	7	3	1	2
1.51 or more.....	152	108	44	315	236	79	7	5	2	15	10	5
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	1,000	727	273	1,722	1,235	487	279	214	65	228	174	54
1.....	149	116	33	74	49	25	97	76	21	41	27	14
2 or more.....	6	5	1	1	1	...	4	3	1	1	1	...
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	1,069	804	265	1,708	1,234	474	348	276	72	262	197	65
1 or more.....	86	44	42	89	51	38	32	17	15	8	5	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.....	809	591	218	1,135	814	321	193	145	48	90	62	27
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
1 persons.....	285	204	81	407	282	125	124	97	27	59	43	15
2 persons.....	142	105	37	239	172	67	32	21	11	15	8	7
3 persons.....	106	84	22	171	128	43	17	13	4	9	8	1
4 persons.....	89	76	13	109	80	29	12	10	2	1	1	...
5 persons.....	67	44	23	83	59	24	2	2	...	1	...	1
6 persons.....	51	37	14	57	43	14	1	1	...	1	...	1
7 persons or more.....	69	41	28	69	50	19	5	1	4	4	2	2
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No. minor.....	326	238	88	393	271	122	145	113	32	69	50	18
1 minor.....	126	92	34	251	191	60	24	17	7	9	6	3
2 minors.....	99	79	20	167	123	44	15	10	5	3	1	2
3 minors.....	89	71	18	117	83	34	1	1	...	5	4	1
4 minors.....	63	44	19	85	63	22	3	3	...	2	1	1
5 minors.....	45	30	15	56	37	19	1	1	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	61	37	24	66	46	20	4	...	4	2	...	2
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
wife present.....	648	493	155	922	689	233	136	107	29	59	38	20
Other.....	42	30	12	50	35	15	15	10	5	6	3	3
Female.....	119	68	51	163	90	73	42	28	14	25	21	4
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	4	2	2	83	67	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	254	194	60	686	486	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	358	250	108	277	199	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	193	145	48	89	62	27	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	1,135	814	321	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,043	747	296	Rent paid: Number.....	1,043	747	296
No cash rent.....	92	67	25	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	4.8	5.3	3.3
Rent paid: Number.....	1,043	747	296	\$20 to \$24.....	7.5	6.2	11.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	8.2	6.6	12.7
Less than \$25.....	3.6	3.3	4.4	\$30 to \$34.....	13.4	9.5	24.3
\$25 to \$29.....	3.0	3.3	2.2	\$35 to \$39.....	9.7	7.4	16.0
\$30 to \$34.....	7.8	8.6	5.5	\$40 to \$44.....	15.1	14.0	18.2
\$35 to \$39.....	6.4	3.7	13.8	\$45 to \$49.....	9.9	11.5	5.5
\$40 to \$44.....	13.0	11.1	18.2	\$50 to \$59.....	14.9	18.1	6.1
\$45 to \$49.....	13.8	14.4	12.2	\$60 to \$74.....	12.1	16.1	1.1
\$50 to \$54.....	14.0	14.4	12.7	\$75 or more.....	3.0	4.1	...
\$55 to \$59.....	7.9	6.2	12.7	Not reported.....	1.4	1.2	1.7
\$60 to \$74.....	14.7	16.1	11.1	Median.....dollars..	41	43	34
\$75 or more.....	8.4	10.7	2.2				
Not reported.....	7.4	8.2	5.0				
Median.....dollars..	49	50	46				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	35.1	38.3	26.5
Number .....	1,043	747	296	Less than \$1,000.....	3.0	2.9	3.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.7	2.5	3.3
Less than \$1,000.....	10.6	9.1	14.9	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.1	3.3	2.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9.3	7.8	13.3	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.4	5.3	1.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9.4	8.2	12.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.1	2.1	2.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9.5	11.1	5.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.1	5.3	4.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.6	8.2	13.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.7	3.3	1.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	13.6	12.8	16.0	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.2	4.5	3.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.8	9.5	7.2	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.4	2.9	1.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	11.6	12.3	9.4	\$6,000 or more.....	3.5	4.1	1.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.9	7.0	2.8	Not reported.....	1.9	2.1	1.7
\$6,000 or more.....	7.2	9.1	2.2	5 persons or more.....	31.1	31.3	30.4
Not reported.....	4.5	4.9	3.3	Less than \$1,000.....	1.6	0.8	3.9
2 persons.....	33.8	30.4	43.1	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.5	1.7	4.9
Less than \$1,000.....	6.0	5.4	7.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.1	1.7	3.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.0	3.7	5.0	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.2	4.1	0.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.2	3.3	6.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.6	3.7	3.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.9	1.6	2.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.6	2.5	6.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.9	2.5	7.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.9	3.7	4.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.9	4.9	5.0	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.2	4.9	2.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.3	2.5	1.7	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.6	3.3	0.6
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.1	2.9	3.8	\$6,000 or more.....	2.9	3.7	0.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.9	0.8	1.1	Not reported.....	0.9	1.2	...
\$6,000 or more.....	0.9	1.2	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	1.6	1.6	1.7	All families.....dollars..	2,970	3,120	2,590
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,130	3,190	2,820

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	21.0	29.3
Number .....	1,043	747	296	Less than 12.5.....	1.2	0.8	2.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.8	3.7	11.6
Less than 12.5.....	16.2	17.7	12.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	9.0	9.9	6.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	19.3	18.1	22.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.0	2.9	7.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	15.3	16.5	12.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.0	2.1	1.7
22.5 to 27.4.....	11.1	10.7	12.2	32.5 or more.....	0.6	0.8	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.3	6.6	9.4	Not computed.....	0.6	0.8	...
32.5 or more.....	21.0	19.7	24.3	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	20.4	21.8	16.5
Not computed.....	9.8	10.7	7.2	Less than 12.5.....	6.6	7.4	4.4
Less than \$1,500.....	19.9	16.9	28.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.1	7.8	8.8
Less than 12.5.....	0.8	0.8	0.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.5	3.7	2.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	0.8	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.6	2.1	0.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	...	1.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	0.4	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	0.4	1.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.9	0.8	1.1	Not computed.....	0.3	0.4	...
32.5 or more.....	13.9	11.9	19.3	\$5,000 or more.....	13.1	16.1	5.0
Not computed.....	2.5	2.1	3.9	Less than 12.5.....	7.2	8.2	4.4
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	18.9	19.3	17.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.8	4.9	0.6
Less than 12.5.....	0.4	0.4	0.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.2	1.7	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.0	0.8	1.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.2	1.2	1.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.7	5.4	3.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.2	3.3	6.6	Not computed.....	0.9	1.2	...
32.5 or more.....	6.5	7.0	9.0	Income not reported.....	4.5	4.9	3.3
Not computed.....	0.9	1.2	...				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

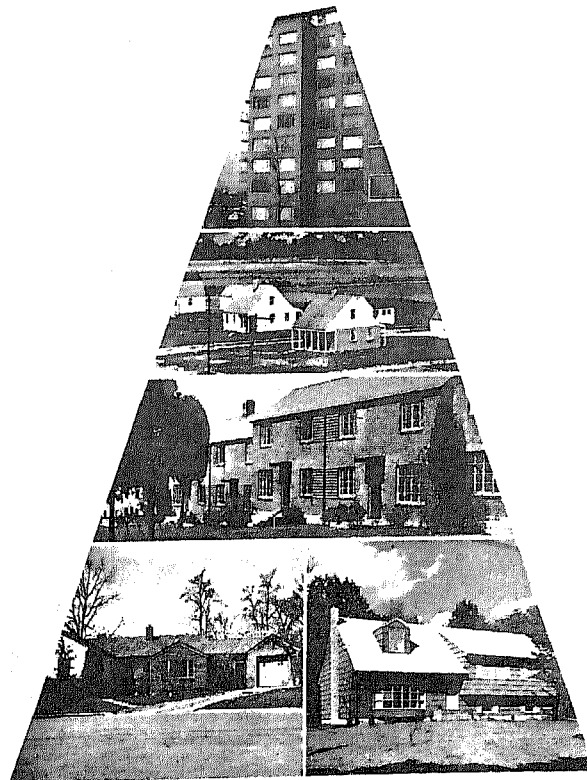
HC(S1)-135

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Newport News, Va.

Sound.....	1,172	177	995
y cold water..	451	76	375
private bath..	126	14	112
private toilet..	265	62	203
piped 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

Prepared under the supervision of  
**WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY, Chief**  
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

This report presents statistics on characteristics of housing units defined as 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 Newport News Redevelopment and 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. Findley 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.



## CONTENTS

### INTRODUCTION

	Page		Page
General.....	1	Definitions and explanations--Con.	
Description of tables.....	1	Persons per room.....	4
Definitions and explanations.....	1	Nonrelatives.....	4
Interpretation of definitions.....	1	Elderly persons.....	4
Housing unit.....	1	Primary family.....	4
Occupied housing unit.....	2	Head of primary family.....	4
Color.....	2	Age of head of primary family.....	4
Tenure.....	2	Persons in primary family.....	4
Rooms.....	2	Minors in primary family.....	4
Condition.....	2	Rent.....	4
Water supply.....	3	Family income.....	5
Toilet and bathing facilities.....	3	Gross rent as percentage of income.....	5
Plumbing facilities.....	3	Collection and processing of data.....	5
Substandard housing unit.....	4	Sample design and sampling varia-	
Household.....	4	bility.....	6
Head of household.....	4	Reliability of medians in tables 2	
Persons in household.....	4	and 3.....	7

### TABLES

	Page
Table 1.--Housing and household characteristics of occupied substandard housing units: 1960.....	8
Table 2.--Gross rent and contract rent, for renter substandard housing units occupied by primary families: 1960.....	9
Table 3.--Family income by size of family, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.....	10
Table 4.--Gross rent as percentage of family income, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.....	10

# NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

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

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.....	31,946	20,546	9,423
Owner occupied.....	14,623	11,776	2,847
Renter occupied.....	15,346	8,770	6,576
Vacant, available for rent...	1,256	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	721	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,921	1,119	1,802
Owner.....	617	173	444
Renter.....	2,304	946	1,358

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, 11 percent of those with white households and 21 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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



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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Family income class interval (a)	Percentage (b)	Prorated percentage (c)	Cumulative percentage (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	18.2	18.2
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.7	15.6	100.0
Not reported.....	12.3	...	100.0

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	617	173	444	2,304	946	1,358	194	56	138	223	74	149
ROOMS												
1 room.....	7	2	5	398	228	170	...	...	...	38	21	17
2 rooms.....	23	8	15	266	152	114	10	2	8	27	13	14
3 rooms.....	80	34	46	773	335	438	21	6	15	65	15	50
4 rooms.....	135	32	103	405	71	334	39	15	24	41	11	30
5 rooms.....	133	33	100	231	83	148	31	8	23	31	11	20
6 rooms.....	136	34	102	160	67	93	51	14	37	16	2	14
7 rooms.....	53	14	39	35	4	31	21	5	16	3	1	2
8 rooms or more.....	50	16	34	36	6	30	21	6	15	2	...	2
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	219	99	120	1,564	815	749	78	36	42	130	59	71
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	244	64	180	610	118	492	73	18	55	80	14	66
Piped water outside structure.....	27	3	24	33	4	29	9	...	9	4	...	4
No piped water.....	127	7	120	97	9	88	34	2	32	9	1	8
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	300	87	213	1,066	384	682	98	24	74	106	24	82
Flush toilet, shared.....	67	41	26	1,027	490	537	28	16	12	97	44	53
Other toilet facilities or none.....	250	45	205	211	72	139	68	16	52	20	6	14
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	256	84	172	934	361	573	81	21	60	90	21	69
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	63	38	25	1,009	502	507	29	18	11	96	43	53
No bathtub or shower.....	298	51	247	361	83	278	84	17	67	37	10	27
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	218	65	153	639	328	311	56	22	34	66	33	33
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	62	17	45	65	7	58	15	4	11	6	...	6
With private toilet, no private bath.....	23	7	16	56	16	40	6	2	4	6	3	3
With piped water, no private toilet.....	78	37	41	502	301	201	27	16	11	53	30	23
Lacking piped water in structure.....	55	4	51	16	4	12	8	...	8	1	...	1
Deteriorating.....	186	46	140	639	243	396	59	15	44	70	20	50
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	57	11	46	114	13	101	15	1	14	24	3	21
With private toilet, no private bath.....	20	2	18	86	14	72	8	1	7	11	...	11
With piped water, no private toilet.....	60	30	30	395	212	183	19	12	7	31	17	14
Lacking piped water in structure.....	49	3	46	44	4	40	17	1	16	4	...	4
Dilapidated.....	213	62	151	1,026	375	651	79	19	60	87	21	66
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	115	46	69	645	329	316	45	16	29	48	16	32
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath....	98	16	82	381	46	335	34	3	31	39	5	34
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	98	38	60	674	311	363	49	20	29	105	43	62
2 persons.....	159	47	112	540	223	317	62	21	41	67	23	44
3 persons.....	105	30	75	364	148	216	30	8	22	29	5	24
4 persons.....	82	19	63	263	104	159	23	3	20	10	...	10
5 persons.....	56	18	38	182	84	98	11	...	11	7	3	4
6 persons.....	34	6	28	105	31	74	3	1	2	2	...	2
7 persons.....	34	10	24	78	25	53	5	2	3	2	...	2
8 persons.....	15	1	14	41	6	35	3	...	3	1	...	1
9 persons or more.....	34	4	30	57	14	43	8	1	7	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	381	117	264	955	315	640	157	51	106	151	47	104
0.76 to 1.00.....	118	27	91	754	367	387	25	3	22	61	26	35
1.01 to 1.50.....	74	20	54	278	127	151	6	1	5	4	...	4
1.51 or more.....	44	9	35	317	137	180	6	1	5	7	1	6
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	522	143	379	2,182	906	1,276	140	42	98	177	59	118
1.....	90	28	62	121	40	81	52	14	38	46	15	31
2 or more.....	5	2	3	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	535	156	379	2,026	894	1,132	162	48	114	184	63	121
1 or more.....	82	17	65	278	52	226	32	8	24	39	11	28

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.....	476	129	347	1,468	601	867	127	33	94	88	22	66
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	144	48	96	507	206	301	59	23	36	57	19	38
3 persons.....	99	29	70	316	145	171	26	6	20	17	3	14
4 persons.....	70	16	54	221	95	126	15	2	13	7	...	7
5 persons.....	54	18	36	163	80	83	10	...	10	4	...	4
6 persons.....	32	4	28	91	30	61	3	...	3	1	...	1
7 persons.....	31	9	22	76	26	50	4	1	3	1	...	1
8 persons or more.....	46	5	41	94	19	75	10	1	9	1	...	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	192	55	137	507	212	295	84	28	56	69	22	47
1 minor.....	85	27	58	309	139	170	19	3	16	10	...	10
2 minors.....	56	18	38	228	99	129	6	...	6	3	...	3
3 minors.....	58	15	43	177	83	94	7	...	7	4	...	4
4 minors.....	26	2	24	88	31	57	4	1	3	2	...	2
5 minors.....	28	8	20	62	20	42	3	...	3	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	31	4	27	97	17	80	4	1	3	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	335	100	235	1,066	527	539	67	22	45	51	13	38
Other.....	43	13	30	91	32	59	20	5	15	12	5	7
Female.....	98	16	82	311	42	269	40	6	34	25	4	21
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	...	1	28	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	150	42	108	891	392	499	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	198	54	144	461	168	293	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	127	33	94	88	22	66	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	1,468	601	867	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,388	580	808	Rent paid: Number.....	1,388	580	808
No cash rent.....	80	21	59	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	5.5	4.2	6.5
Rent paid: Number.....	1,388	580	808	\$25 to \$29.....	7.8	2.6	11.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	8.1	3.0	11.8
Less than \$30.....	1.4	0.8	1.8	\$35 to \$39.....	8.7	9.4	8.2
\$30 to \$34.....	2.2	0.8	3.2	\$40 to \$44.....	12.7	6.4	17.2
\$35 to \$39.....	3.7	1.9	5.0	\$45 to \$49.....	18.9	37.0	5.7
\$40 to \$44.....	4.7	1.9	6.8	\$50 to \$59.....	18.7	15.8	20.8
\$45 to \$49.....	6.6	3.4	9.0	\$60 to \$69.....	14.3	14.3	14.3
\$50 to \$59.....	15.5	15.1	15.8	\$70 to \$79.....	3.0	4.2	2.2
\$60 to \$69.....	26.5	35.7	19.7	\$80 or more.....	1.2	2.3	0.4
\$70 to \$79.....	15.8	18.9	13.6	Not reported.....	1.7	0.8	1.4
\$80 to \$89.....	13.7	9.8	16.5	Median.....dollars..	46	48	43
\$90 to \$99.....	2.2	2.3	2.1				
\$100 or more.....	7.7	9.4	6.5				
Not reported.....							
Median.....dollars..	64	66	62				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:							
Number.....	1,388	580	808	3 or 4 persons.....	33,7	36,2	31,9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	4.5	0.7	7.2
Less than \$1,000.....	12.1	2.6	19.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.8	3.0	4.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9.5	5.3	12.5	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.0	0.4	3.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9.4	5.7	13.2	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.0	2.3	1.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	6.8	6.8	6.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.9	3.4	4.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.0	6.8	7.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.6	1.9	1.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.9	8.7	10.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.0	3.8	2.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.4	6.8	6.1	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.4	5.7	1.8
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	10.8	14.7	7.9	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5.3	10.2	1.8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	8.8	13.6	5.4	\$6,000 or more.....	1.9	1.5	2.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	12.4	23.4	4.3	Not reported.....			
\$5,500 or more.....	6.9	5.7	7.9	5 persons or more.....	28.4	26.0	30.1
Not reported.....				Less than \$1,000.....	1.2	...	2.2
2 persons.....	37.9	37.8	38.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.4	0.4	2.2
Less than \$1,000.....	6.4	1.9	9.7	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.8	2.6	4.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.3	1.9	6.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.9	1.5	2.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.6	2.6	4.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.6	1.1	3.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.9	3.0	2.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.2	2.3	3.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.2	2.3	2.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	1.5	2.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.7	3.0	2.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.1	5.3	3.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.9	3.4	2.5	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	...	4.1	1.8
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.6	5.7	2.2	\$6,000 or more.....	5.	5.7	1.8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.6	3.8	1.8	Not reported.....	2.1	...	2.5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.6	7.6	0.7	Median income:			
\$5,500 or more.....	3.0	2.6	3.2	All families.....dollars.	3,090	4,310	...
Not reported.....				3 or 4 persons.....dollars.	3,170	4,620	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:							
Number.....	1,388	580	808	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	16,9	15,5	17,9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	1.	0.4	...
Less than 12.5.....	12.8	20.0	7.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.	0.4	2.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	16.8	24.2	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.1	3.0	3.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	10.8	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.8	2.6	4.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.4	...	9.3	32.5 or more.....	0.5	0.8	0.4
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.6	6.4	7.5	Not computed.....			
32.5 or more.....	17.7	17.7	41.6	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	17.2	21.5	14.0
Not computed.....	...	11.0	12.2	Less than 12.5.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
Less than \$1,500.....	21.6	7.9	31.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.4	8.3	5.0
Less than 12.5.....	1.6	0.4	2.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.7	7.2	4.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.4	...	0.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.4	2.3	2.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.2	...	0.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.9	1.1	0.7
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	0.4	1.1	32.5 or more.....	0.3	0.8	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.8	...	1.4	Not computed.....	0.3	0.8	...
32.5 or more.....	15.8	6.4	22.6	\$5,000 or more.....	21.2	37.0	9.7
Not computed.....	2.0	0.7	2.9	Less than 12.5.....	9.9	18.1	4.0
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	16.2	12.4	19.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.4	15.5	3.2
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	1.9	1.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.2	...	0.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	0.4	0.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	0.4	1.1	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.2	2.3	2.2	Not computed.....	1.1	1.5	0.7
32.5 or more.....	11.6	7.9	14.4	Income not reported.....	6.9	5.7	7.9
Not computed.....	8	1.5	0.4				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-136

Revised

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Richmond, Va.

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
y cold water..	451	76	38
private bath..	126	14	1
ivate toilet..	265	62	
pped water..	330	25	
ting.....	1,332	108	
ld water..	476	46	
te bath..	181	8	
toilet..	312	37	
water..	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	169		
	139		



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 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 Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

July 1961.





# CONTENTS

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## INTRODUCTION

	Page		Page
General.....	1	Definitions and explanations--Con.	
Description of tables.....	1	Persons per room.....	4
Definitions and explanations.....	1	Nonrelatives.....	4
Interpretation of definitions.....	1	Elderly persons.....	4
Housing unit.....	1	Primary family.....	4
Occupied housing unit.....	2	Head of primary family.....	4
Color.....	2	Age of head of primary family.....	4
Tenure.....	2	Persons in primary family.....	4
Rooms.....	2	Minors in primary family.....	4
Condition.....	2	Rent.....	4
Water supply.....	3	Family income.....	5
Toilet and bathing facilities.....	3	Gross rent as percentage of income.	5
Plumbing facilities.....	3	Collection and processing of data.....	5
Substandard housing unit.....	4	Sample design and sampling varia-	
Household.....	4	bility.....	6
Head of household.....	4	Reliability of medians in tables 2	
Persons in household.....	4	and 3.....	7

## TABLES

	Page
Table 1.--Housing and household characteristics of occupied substandard housing units: 1960.....	8
Table 2.--Gross rent and contract rent, for renter substandard housing units occupied by primary families: 1960.....	9
Table 3.--Family income by size of family, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.....	10
Table 4.--Gross rent as percentage of family income, for primary renter families in substandard housing units: 1960.....	10

## RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

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 Richmond.

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.....	69,105	42,496	24,099
Owner occupied.....	31,822	22,422	9,400
Renter occupied.....	34,773	20,074	14,699
Vacant, available for rent...	1,397	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	1,113	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	11,826	3,021	8,805
Owner.....	2,160	567	1,593
Renter.....	9,666	2,454	7,212

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, 12 percent of those with white households and 49 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

## SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	2,160	567	1,593	9,666	2,454	7,212	705	249	456	1,401	450	951
ROOMS												
1 room.....	12	5	7	1,106	511	595	5	3	2	176	112	64
2 rooms.....	41	17	24	1,203	582	621	10	4	6	190	96	94
3 rooms.....	414	93	321	3,507	576	2,931	133	41	92	486	96	390
4 rooms.....	512	123	389	2,005	374	1,631	156	51	105	285	70	215
5 rooms.....	521	148	373	995	204	791	163	70	93	134	37	97
6 rooms.....	395	107	288	593	127	466	154	51	103	87	21	66
7 rooms.....	143	35	108	157	36	121	43	11	32	27	9	18
8 rooms or more.....	122	39	83	100	44	56	41	18	23	16	9	7
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	580	296	284	2,530	1,605	925	202	135	67	346	251	95
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	1,549	268	1,281	7,002	844	6,158	490	112	378	1,036	197	839
Piped water outside structure.....	22	1	21	110	3	107	10	1	9	17	2	15
No piped water.....	9	2	7	24	2	22	3	1	2	2	...	2
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	1,650	363	1,287	5,597	904	4,693	516	154	362	831	174	657
Flush toilet, shared.....	363	196	167	3,302	1,497	1,805	146	91	55	447	258	189
Other toilet facilities or none.....	147	8	139	767	53	714	43	4	39	123	18	105
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	1,045	231	814	3,093	632	2,461	306	87	219	415	108	307
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	373	232	141	3,006	1,585	1,421	152	113	39	403	273	130
No bathtub or shower.....	742	104	638	3,567	237	3,330	247	49	198	583	69	514
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	983	345	638	3,364	1,292	2,072	340	161	179	538	269	269
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	414	91	323	944	162	782	134	41	93	147	43	104
With private toilet, no private bath.....	253	81	172	755	158	597	79	38	41	121	39	82
With piped water, no private toilet.....	307	173	134	1,638	972	666	125	82	43	266	187	79
Lacking piped water in structure.....	9	...	9	27	...	27	2	...	2	4	...	4
Deteriorating.....	736	119	617	4,087	718	3,369	230	48	182	556	124	432
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	329	55	274	1,269	169	1,100	88	16	72	175	30	145
With private toilet, no private bath.....	274	43	231	1,209	86	1,123	98	21	77	198	24	174
With piped water, no private toilet.....	120	19	101	1,561	458	1,103	39	10	29	177	68	109
Lacking piped water in structure.....	13	2	11	48	5	43	5	1	4	6	2	4
Dilapidated.....	441	103	338	2,215	444	1,771	135	40	95	307	57	250
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	158	58	100	380	203	177	40	21	19	28	16	12
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	283	45	238	1,835	241	1,594	95	19	76	279	41	238
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	449	154	295	2,655	912	1,743	228	91	137	650	282	368
2 persons.....	598	194	404	2,359	659	1,700	236	97	139	407	117	290
3 persons.....	329	96	233	1,348	320	1,028	116	40	76	158	29	129
4 persons.....	239	49	190	1,012	218	794	56	8	48	74	11	63
5 persons.....	169	32	137	777	146	631	27	9	18	42	6	36
6 persons.....	134	19	115	574	96	478	14	1	13	25	3	22
7 persons.....	87	11	76	409	56	353	12	1	11	16	...	16
8 persons.....	67	6	61	219	21	198	5	...	5	11	...	11
9 persons or more.....	88	6	82	313	26	287	11	2	9	18	2	16
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	1,434	456	978	4,313	1,053	3,260	591	231	360	958	294	664
0.76 to 1.00.....	353	68	285	2,585	888	1,697	75	12	63	324	148	176
1.01 to 1.50.....	201	29	172	1,298	268	1,030	22	3	19	74	4	70
1.51 or more.....	172	14	158	1,470	245	1,225	17	3	14	45	4	41
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,743	408	1,335	8,998	2,285	6,713	484	160	324	1,145	372	773
1.....	370	138	232	613	152	461	197	74	123	234	73	161
2 or more.....	47	21	26	55	17	38	24	15	9	22	5	17
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,868	501	1,367	8,528	2,255	6,273	609	219	390	1,189	419	770
1 or more.....	292	66	226	1,138	199	939	96	30	66	212	31	181

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.....	1,597	383	1,214	6,408	1,422	4,986	429	140	289	609	145	464
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	599	191	408	2,126	585	1,541	234	94	140	339	103	236
3 persons.....	292	84	208	1,221	306	915	95	31	64	125	25	100
4 persons.....	210	43	167	908	209	699	43	6	37	50	8	42
5 persons.....	139	24	115	724	133	591	21	5	16	32	5	27
6 persons.....	127	21	106	561	98	463	9	1	8	24	2	22
7 persons.....	88	9	79	377	50	327	13	1	12	14	...	14
8 persons or more.....	142	11	131	491	41	450	14	2	12	25	2	23
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	730	235	495	2,204	595	1,609	309	120	189	407	122	285
1 minor.....	272	59	213	1,192	310	882	59	12	47	92	17	75
2 minors.....	196	41	155	950	226	724	23	5	18	46	3	43
3 minors.....	132	25	107	711	131	580	15	...	15	25	1	24
4 minors.....	103	12	91	543	88	455	12	3	9	15	1	14
5 minors.....	80	6	74	379	46	333	6	...	6	9	...	9
6 minors or more.....	84	5	79	429	26	403	5	...	5	15	1	14
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	969	249	720	4,212	1,147	3,065	214	78	136	317	93	224
Other.....	138	27	111	433	64	369	44	10	34	73	8	65
Female.....	490	107	383	1,763	211	1,552	171	52	119	239	44	175
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	6	1	5	110	51	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	412	67	345	3,612	801	2,811	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	750	175	575	2,077	425	1,652	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	429	140	289	609	145	464	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	6,408	1,422	4,986	CONTRACT RENT <sup>1</sup>			
Rent paid.....	6,315	1,387	4,928	Rent paid: Number.....	6,315	1,387	4,928
No cash rent.....	93	35	58	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT <sup>1</sup>				Less than \$20.....	7.4	3.2	8.6
Rent paid: Number.....	6,315	1,387	4,928	\$20 to \$24.....	11.0	5.7	12.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	12.3	8.2	21.0
Less than \$30.....	3.1	1.2	3.5	\$30 to \$34.....	15.2	9.8	26.7
\$30 to \$34.....	5.9	3.5	6.6	\$35 to \$39.....	15.3	13.9	15.7
\$35 to \$39.....	6.1	3.5	6.8	\$40 to \$44.....	10.6	9.5	10.8
\$40 to \$44.....	10.1	5.4	11.4	\$45 to \$49.....	7.2	5.7	7.6
\$45 to \$49.....	8.5	6.3	9.1	\$50 to \$59.....	8.7	17.1	6.3
\$50 to \$54.....	11.0	8.9	11.7	\$60 to \$74.....	4.4	16.7	0.3
\$55 to \$59.....	9.0	9.5	8.9	\$75 or more.....	2.0	8.2	0.3
\$60 to \$69.....	15.1	26.5	11.9	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$70 to \$79.....	7.8	13.3	6.3	Median.....dollars..	34	44	32
\$80 or more.....	5.2	13.0	3.0				
Not reported.....	18.2	8.9	20.8				
Median.....dollars..	53	62	50				

<sup>1</sup> Class intervals revised.

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	31.0	36.1	29.6
Number.....	6,315	1,387	4,928	Less than \$1,000.....	4.0	1.9	4.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.9	0.6	3.5
Less than \$1,000.....	13.4	7.0	15.2	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.4	1.9	1.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8.4	4.1	9.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.9	3.5	4.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.8	5.1	8.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.6	3.8	2.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9.5	8.2	9.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.4	5.4	1.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.1	10.8	8.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.9	3.5	2.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.8	12.3	7.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.6	3.8	2.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.3	10.1	6.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.7	3.5	1.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7.5	11.7	6.3	\$6,000 or more.....	1.7	5.0	0.8
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.7	8.9	3.5	Not reported.....	4.9	3.2	5.3
\$6,000 or more.....	5.9	11.7	4.3	5 persons or more.....	35.3	23.7	38.5
Not reported.....	17.5	10.1	19.5	Less than \$1,000.....	4.8	1.0	5.8
2 persons.....	33.7	40.2	31.9	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.4	...	4.3
Less than \$1,000.....	4.7	4.1	4.8	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.5	0.6	4.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.1	3.5	1.8	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.8	1.9	3.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.9	2.5	3.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.5	2.5	3.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.8	2.9	2.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.7	3.2	3.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.9	4.4	2.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.5	2.2	1.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.8	3.8	2.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.5	4.1	2.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.9	4.4	2.5	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.7	2.5	1.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.4	3.8	2.0	\$6,000 or more.....	3.3	3.5	3.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.2	2.9	0.8	Not reported.....	4.6	2.2	5.3
\$6,000 or more.....	0.9	3.2	0.3	Median income:			
Not reported.....	8.0	4.7	8.9	All families.....dollars..	2,620	3,400	2,350
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,660	3,440	2,380

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	17.9	23.1	16.5
Number.....	6,315	1,387	4,928	Less than 12.5.....	0.9	0.6	1.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.9	1.6	2.0
Less than 12.5.....	10.6	13.9	9.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.6	4.8	5.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	12.3	15.5	11.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	5.1	6.3	4.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	13.8	17.7	12.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.4	4.8	1.8
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.0	10.5	8.6	32.5 or more.....	1.2	4.8	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.4	8.5	5.8	Not computed.....	0.7	0.3	0.8
32.5 or more.....	23.0	19.0	24.1	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	14.8	21.8	12.9
Not computed.....	25.0	14.9	27.8	Less than 12.5.....	2.8	1.9	3.0
Less than \$1,500.....	21.8	11.1	24.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.8	7.6	6.6
Less than 12.5.....	1.2	0.9	1.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.4	9.2	3.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.4	1.9	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.1	0.6	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	...	0.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.0	...	1.3	Not computed.....	0.3	0.6	0.3
32.5 or more.....	14.6	7.6	16.4	\$5,000 or more.....	10.6	20.6	7.8
Not computed.....	4.2	2.2	4.8	Less than 12.5.....	5.6	10.5	4.3
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	17.3	13.3	18.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.5	6.0	1.5
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.6	2.5	1.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.1	0.3	1.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.1	0.3	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.0	1.0	2.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.8	1.9	3.0	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.8	3.2	2.8	Not computed.....	0.8	1.3	0.8
32.5 or more.....	7.2	6.6	7.3	Income not reported.....	17.5	10.1	19.5
Not computed.....	1.5	0.3	1.8				