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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Bessemer, Ala.

Prepared under the supervision of
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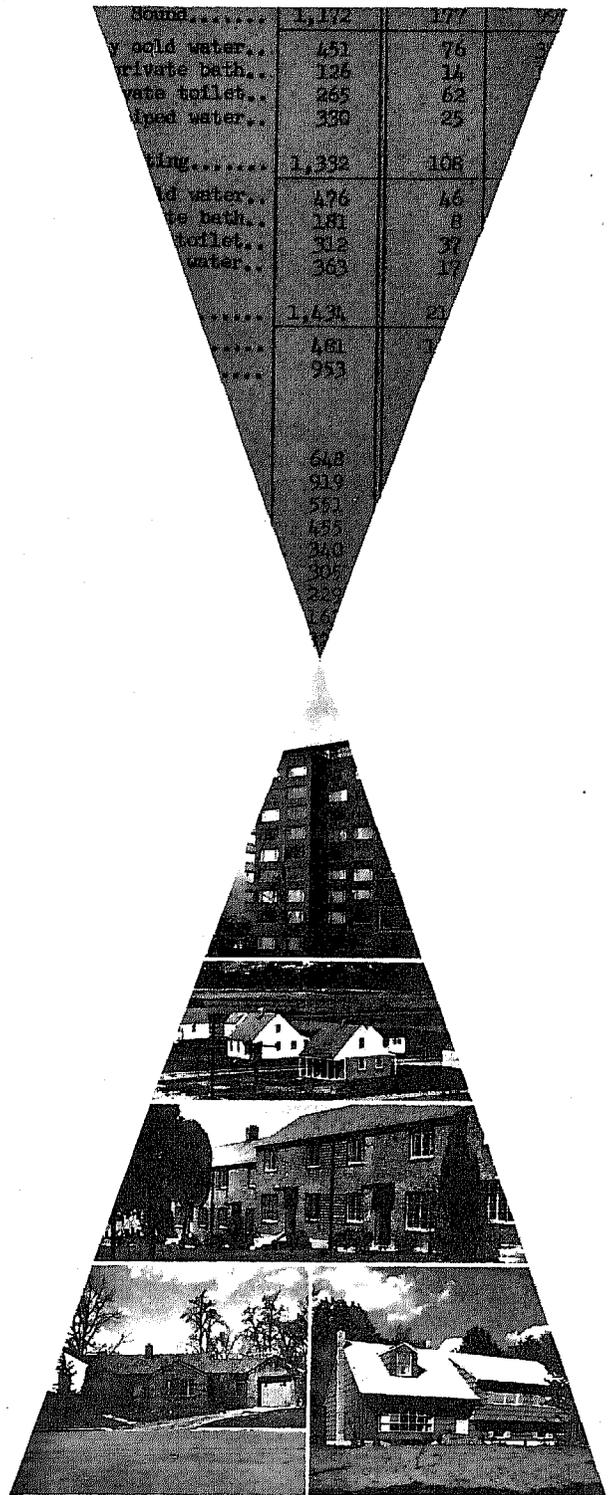
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PREFACE

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 Bessemer, Alabama.

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

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 variability.....	6
Household.....	4	Reliability of medians in tables 2 and 3.....	7
Head of household.....	4		
Persons in household.....	4		

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

BESSEMER, ALABAMA

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 Bessemer.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	9,818	4,373	4,904
Owner occupied.....	4,680	2,812	1,868
Renter occupied.....	4,597	1,561	3,036
Vacant, available for rent...	296	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	245	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	4,268	418	3,850
Owner.....	1,096	134	962
Renter.....	3,172	284	2,888

As indicated in table A, approximately 16 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 18 percent of those with white households and 95 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

times \$250, or approximately \$150. The upper confidence limit is found in a similar manner.

Family income class interval (a)	Percentage (b)	Prorated percentage (c)	Cumulative percentage (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	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.....	1,096	134	962	3,172	284	2,888	324	52	272	463	51	412
ROOMS												
1 room.....	5	2	3	110	77	33	2	1	1	13	6	7
2 rooms.....	26	7	19	668	41	627	11	4	7	118	9	109
3 rooms.....	258	29	229	1,950	75	1,875	80	15	65	273	23	250
4 rooms.....	357	43	314	281	54	227	115	10	105	39	9	30
5 rooms.....	238	29	209	107	25	82	72	15	57	13	3	10
6 rooms.....	178	15	163	47	10	37	35	3	32	5	...	5
7 rooms.....	25	7	18	7	1	6	7	4	3	1	...	1
8 rooms or more.....	9	2	7	2	1	1	2	...	2	1	1	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	235	40	195	227	137	90	59	19	40	19	15	4
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	663	90	573	2,315	141	2,174	197	32	165	328	26	292
Piped water outside structure.....	172	2	170	534	6	528	60	1	59	97	...	97
No piped water.....	26	2	24	96	...	96	8	...	8	19	...	19
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	514	64	450	1,792	109	1,683	149	22	127	257	25	232
Flush toilet, shared.....	40	27	13	238	129	109	24	20	4	32	17	15
Other toilet facilities or none.....	542	43	499	1,142	46	1,096	151	10	141	174	9	165
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	213	54	159	241	83	158	58	16	42	35	18	17
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	29	23	6	147	126	21	20	19	1	18	16	2
No bathtub or shower.....	854	57	797	2,784	75	2,709	246	17	229	410	17	393
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	475	81	394	761	152	609	125	30	95	90	25	65
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	92	30	62	72	23	49	23	8	15	15	8	7
With private toilet, no private bath.....	125	5	120	382	6	376	31	1	30	42	1	41
With piped water, no private toilet.....	202	43	159	240	121	119	52	20	32	25	16	9
Lacking piped water in structure.....	56	3	53	67	2	65	19	1	18	8	...	8
Deteriorating.....	455	37	418	1,440	87	1,353	143	15	128	201	20	181
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	63	9	54	103	26	77	20	5	15	10	6	4
With private toilet, no private bath.....	154	10	144	700	18	682	51	5	46	102	5	97
With piped water, no private toilet.....	137	17	120	351	39	312	38	5	33	38	9	29
Lacking piped water in structure.....	101	1	100	286	4	282	34	...	34	51	...	51
Dilapidated.....	166	16	150	971	45	926	56	7	49	172	6	166
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	28	6	22	21	18	3	9	2	7	3	3	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	138	10	128	950	27	923	47	5	42	169	3	166
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	168	36	132	669	113	556	89	26	63	220	30	190
2 persons.....	302	42	260	682	70	612	137	19	118	145	14	131
3 persons.....	172	17	155	445	33	412	45	4	41	47	6	41
4 persons.....	99	11	88	387	21	366	20	2	18	19	...	19
5 persons.....	96	11	85	289	19	270	9	...	9	7	...	7
6 persons.....	83	11	72	223	6	217	10	1	9	13	1	12
7 persons.....	60	3	57	164	3	161	4	...	4	4	...	4
8 persons.....	37	2	35	141	8	133	5	...	5	3	...	3
9 persons or more.....	79	1	78	172	11	161	5	...	5	5	...	5
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	611	90	521	1,139	114	1,025	259	46	213	328	41	287
0.76 to 1.00.....	168	20	148	631	106	525	35	4	31	81	8	73
1.01 to 1.50.....	165	16	149	450	27	423	16	1	15	27	1	26
1.51 or more.....	152	8	144	952	37	915	14	1	13	27	1	26
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	907	114	793	2,914	258	2,656	232	38	194	375	40	335
1.....	175	20	155	253	26	227	86	14	72	88	11	77
2 or more.....	14	...	14	5	...	5	6	...	6	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,004	128	876	2,976	267	2,709	293	48	245	433	48	385
1 or more.....	92	6	86	196	17	179	31	4	27	30	3	27

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.....	891	93	798	2,407	161	2,246	218	23	195	224	20	204
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	292	38	254	654	65	589	129	17	112	135	15	120
3 persons.....	161	16	145	422	31	391	42	3	39	41	4	37
4 persons.....	91	11	80	365	19	346	17	2	15	19	...	19
5 persons.....	100	11	89	281	18	263	8	...	8	6	...	6
6 persons.....	76	11	65	219	6	213	9	1	8	12	1	11
7 persons.....	60	3	57	160	4	156	5	...	5	3	...	3
8 persons or more.....	111	3	108	306	18	288	8	...	8	8	...	8
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	316	39	277	653	67	586	142	19	123	141	18	123
1 minor.....	170	21	149	436	33	403	36	2	34	40	1	39
2 minors.....	104	14	90	358	19	339	18	1	17	16	...	16
3 minors.....	85	5	80	290	15	275	8	...	8	7	...	7
4 minors.....	77	7	70	204	7	197	6	1	5	10	1	9
5 minors.....	44	4	40	166	4	162	3	...	3	4	...	4
6 minors or more.....	95	3	92	300	16	284	5	...	5	6	...	6
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	647	74	573	1,649	129	1,520	138	16	122	139	11	128
Other.....	49	4	45	122	8	114	14	2	12	16	1	15
Female.....	195	15	180	636	24	612	66	5	61	69	8	61
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	30	9	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	235	21	214	1,326	74	1,252	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	438	49	389	827	58	769	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	218	23	195	224	20	204	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	2,407	161	2,246	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	2,356	149	2,207	Rent paid: Number.....	2,356	149	2,207
No cash rent.....	51	12	39	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	13.4	2.1	13.9
Rent paid: Number.....	2,356	149	2,207	\$15 to \$19.....	33.6	15.6	34.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	40.2	14.5	41.2
Less than \$20.....	1.8	...	1.9	\$25 to \$29.....	7.9	19.8	7.4
\$20 to \$24.....	9.7	6.3	9.8	\$30 to \$34.....	1.6	7.3	1.4
\$25 to \$29.....	16.7	10.4	16.9	\$35 to \$39.....	1.8	10.4	1.4
\$30 to \$34.....	19.9	11.4	20.2	\$40 to \$44.....	0.4	9.4	...
\$35 to \$39.....	19.6	12.5	20.0	\$45 to \$49.....	0.2	5.2	...
\$40 to \$44.....	13.5	10.4	13.7	\$50 to \$59.....	0.1	2.1	...
\$45 to \$49.....	6.0	6.3	6.0	\$60 or more.....	0.4	4.2	0.3
\$50 to \$54.....	2.5	9.4	2.2	Not reported.....	0.4	9.4	...
\$55 to \$59.....	2.1	5.2	1.9	Median.....dollars..	23	28	20
\$60 or more.....	1.9	14.6	1.4				
Not reported.....	6.3	13.5	6.0				
Median.....dollars..	34	41	34				

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:							
Number.....	2,356	149	2,207	3 or 4 persons.....	33.1	33.3	33.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	9.1	5.3	9.3
Less than \$1,000.....	29.8	16.7	30.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.4	...	3.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14.6	11.5	14.8	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.9	1.0	1.9
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	4.6	4.2	4.6	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.1	1.0	1.1
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.5	3.1	3.6	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.1	1.0	1.1
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	5.9	4.2	6.0	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.6	1.0	1.6
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	4.6	3.1	4.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.3	3.1	3.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.1	8.3	6.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.4	1.0	3.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.4	6.2	8.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.7	3.2	1.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.5	5.2	5.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.7	6.3	3.6
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.4	12.5	8.2	\$5,000 or more.....	1.4	3.1	1.4
\$5,000 or more.....	5.3	8.3	5.2	Not reported.....	1.4	7.3	1.1
Not reported.....	3.3	16.7	2.7	5 persons or more.....	39.6	27.1	40.1
2 persons.....	27.3	39.6	26.8	Less than \$1,000.....	10.3	2.1	10.6
Less than \$1,000.....	10.3	9.4	10.4	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.5	6.3	5.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.7	5.2	5.7	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.1	...	2.2
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	0.7	3.1	0.6	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.1	1.0	2.2
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	0.3	1.0	0.3	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.7	1.0	2.7
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.2	2.1	2.2	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.9	1.0	1.9
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.1	1.0	1.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.9	2.1	1.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.9	3.1	0.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.2	2.1	3.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.7	3.1	1.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.9	1.0	3.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.8	1.0	0.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.6	4.2	3.6
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.1	2.1	1.1	\$5,000 or more.....	2.7	3.1	2.7
\$5,000 or more.....	1.1	2.1	1.1	Not reported.....	0.7	3.1	0.5
Not reported.....	1.3	6.3	1.1	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	1,710	2,410	1,690
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,080	...	2,020

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:							
Number.....	2,356	149	2,207	\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	18.7	14.6	18.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	1.1	...	1.1
Less than 12.5.....	23.1	19.8	23.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.0	2.1	4.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	13.2	14.6	13.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.3	2.1	5.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	8.0	9.4	7.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.3	3.1	4.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.6	5.2	9.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.2	3.1	2.2
27.5 to 32.4.....	9.2	7.3	9.3	32.5 or more.....	1.0	4.2	0.8
32.5 or more.....	26.4	25.0	26.5	Not computed.....	0.8	...	0.8
Not computed.....	10.5	18.7	10.1	\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	19.9	19.8	19.9
Less than \$1,000.....	29.8	16.7	30.3	Less than 12.5.....	8.3	4.2	8.5
Less than 12.5.....	1.9	1.0	1.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.8	7.3	6.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	...	0.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.0	5.2	1.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	...	0.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.4	1.0	1.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.3	...	1.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	(¹)	1.0	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.6	1.0	1.6	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	19.7	13.6	19.9	Not computed.....	1.4	1.0	1.4
Not computed.....	4.5	1.0	4.7	\$4,000 or more.....	13.7	20.8	13.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14.6	11.4	14.8	Less than 12.5.....	11.9	14.6	11.7
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.8	5.2	1.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	(¹)	1.0	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	1.0	0.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.7	1.0	2.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.3	2.1	5.5	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	5.8	7.3	5.7	Not computed.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	0.5	...	0.5	Income not reported.....	3.3	16.7	2.7

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

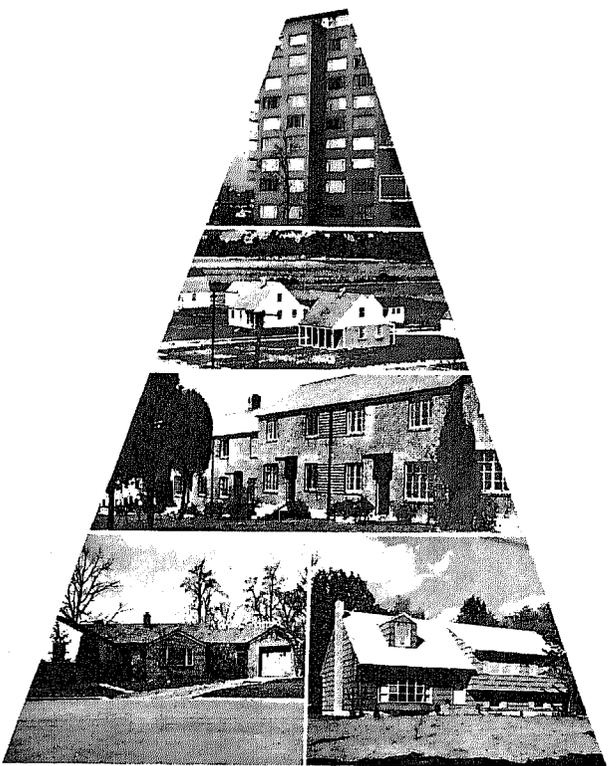
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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Birmingham, Ala.

Sound.....	1,172	177	995
... cold water...	451	76	375
... private bath...	126	14	112
... private toilet...	265	62	203
... piped water...	330	25	305
... ..	1,332	108	1,224
... cold 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
	165		165
	32		32

Prepared under the supervision of
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 1, 1961)
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PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the Birmingham District.

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

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

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

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 Birmingham.

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.....	109,153	66,509	35,346
Owner occupied.....	54,263	41,310	12,953
Renter occupied.....	47,592	25,199	22,393
Vacant, available for rent...	4,815	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	2,483	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	22,208	4,105	18,103
Owner.....	5,019	1,163	3,856
Renter.....	17,189	2,942	14,247

As indicated in table A, approximately 22 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 64 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	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2
5 or 95.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2
10 or 90.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
25 or 75.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
50.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 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.....	5,019	1,163	3,856	17,189	2,942	14,247	1,634	514	1,120	2,809	517	2,292
ROOMS												
1 room.....	32	13	19	1,499	722	777	11	4	7	268	165	103
2 rooms.....	199	69	130	4,058	628	3,430	84	42	42	820	121	699
3 rooms.....	1,053	239	814	8,493	781	7,712	371	124	247	1,272	127	1,145
4 rooms.....	1,367	287	1,080	1,938	455	1,483	421	121	300	271	59	212
5 rooms.....	1,142	275	867	692	226	466	385	116	269	104	29	75
6 rooms.....	864	152	712	370	85	285	247	67	180	53	9	44
7 rooms.....	229	71	158	89	31	58	78	23	55	13	4	9
8 rooms or more.....	133	57	76	50	14	36	37	17	20	8	3	5
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	1,604	820	784	3,602	2,345	1,257	567	351	216	517	362	155
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	2,866	329	2,537	12,877	572	12,305	881	157	724	2,151	140	2,011
Piped water outside structure.....	370	10	360	556	10	546	125	4	121	85	4	81
No piped water.....	179	4	175	154	15	139	61	2	59	56	11	45
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	2,916	479	2,437	12,262	921	11,341	884	197	687	1,960	144	1,816
Flush toilet, shared.....	751	569	182	3,311	1,759	1,552	343	278	65	549	296	253
Other toilet facilities or none.....	1,352	115	1,237	1,616	262	1,354	407	39	368	300	77	223
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	1,541	441	1,100	3,398	787	2,611	506	174	332	482	108	374
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	708	579	129	2,585	1,797	788	332	284	48	399	303	96
No bathtub or shower.....	2,770	143	2,627	11,206	358	10,848	796	56	740	1,928	106	1,822
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	1,972	616	1,356	3,679	1,354	2,325	657	285	372	592	242	350
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	488	119	369	715	110	605	160	53	107	96	19	77
With private toilet, no private bath.....	533	43	490	1,369	80	1,289	147	17	130	225	18	207
With piped water, no private toilet.....	803	450	353	1,498	1,158	340	308	213	95	254	202	52
Lacking piped water in structure.....	148	4	144	97	6	91	42	2	40	17	3	14
Deteriorating.....	1,707	253	1,454	6,916	890	6,026	533	120	413	1,069	162	907
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	409	61	348	1,137	160	977	145	36	109	151	27	124
With private toilet, no private bath.....	603	19	584	4,058	56	4,002	158	10	148	633	12	621
With piped water, no private toilet.....	511	167	344	1,493	670	823	163	71	92	258	121	137
Lacking piped water in structure.....	184	6	178	228	4	224	67	3	64	27	2	25
Dilapidated.....	1,340	294	1,046	6,594	698	5,896	444	109	335	1,148	113	1,035
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	453	203	250	881	445	436	131	60	71	96	46	50
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	887	91	796	5,713	253	5,460	313	49	264	1,052	67	985
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	968	399	569	4,074	1,104	2,970	538	258	280	1,250	328	922
2 persons.....	1,313	348	965	4,094	769	3,325	544	174	370	897	142	755
3 persons.....	769	169	600	2,387	414	1,973	237	44	193	313	25	288
4 persons.....	513	99	414	1,799	265	1,534	110	18	92	148	9	139
5 persons.....	391	65	326	1,452	161	1,291	66	9	57	74	7	67
6 persons.....	320	38	282	1,162	113	1,049	53	7	46	51	4	47
7 persons.....	205	16	189	779	47	732	29	2	27	27	1	26
8 persons.....	196	21	175	550	36	514	20	1	19	17	...	17
9 persons or more.....	344	8	336	891	33	858	37	1	36	31	1	30
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	3,025	934	2,091	6,235	1,122	5,113	1,311	475	836	1,753	298	1,455
0.76 to 1.00.....	781	139	642	4,114	1,182	2,932	167	31	136	692	181	511
1.01 to 1.50.....	626	58	568	2,157	317	1,840	100	7	93	168	11	157
1.51 or more.....	587	32	555	4,683	321	4,362	56	1	55	196	27	169
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	4,113	954	3,159	15,782	2,762	13,020	1,139	377	762	2,273	435	1,838
1.....	837	190	647	1,349	176	1,173	465	150	335	511	82	429
2 or more.....	69	19	50	59	4	55	30	7	23	26	...	26
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	4,532	1,074	3,458	15,742	2,802	12,940	1,451	471	980	2,544	498	2,046
1 or more.....	487	89	398	1,447	140	1,307	183	43	140	265	19	246

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	3,871	730	3,141	12,379	1,749	10,630	1,005	234	771	1,386	175	1,211
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	1,321	350	971	3,838	714	3,124	540	172	368	824	134	690
3 persons.....	721	168	553	2,209	408	1,801	194	38	156	265	24	241
4 persons.....	450	78	372	1,677	254	1,423	95	13	82	120	6	114
5 persons.....	362	63	299	1,404	154	1,250	56	4	52	68	5	63
6 persons.....	305	34	271	1,101	108	993	39	4	35	44	5	39
7 persons.....	192	15	177	759	46	713	27	2	25	20	...	20
8 persons or more.....	520	22	498	1,391	65	1,326	54	1	53	45	1	44
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	1,598	411	1,187	3,984	728	3,256	660	203	457	920	152	768
1 minor.....	659	139	520	2,169	392	1,777	154	19	135	226	10	216
2 minors.....	424	78	346	1,716	275	1,441	68	5	63	107	6	101
3 minors.....	323	46	277	1,456	166	1,290	41	4	37	58	6	52
4 minors.....	255	27	228	1,041	90	951	36	2	34	28	...	28
5 minors.....	229	16	213	743	42	701	21	1	20	19	...	19
6 minors or more.....	383	13	370	1,270	56	1,214	25	...	25	28	1	27
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	2,699	527	2,172	8,624	1,449	7,175	630	145	485	832	126	706
Other.....	262	37	225	652	69	583	82	18	64	108	7	101
Female.....	910	166	744	3,103	231	2,872	293	71	222	446	42	404
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	9	4	5	186	94	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	984	171	813	6,312	1,005	5,307	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	1,873	321	1,552	4,495	475	4,020	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	1,005	234	771	1,386	175	1,211	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	12,379	1,749	10,630	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	11,979	1,638	10,341	Rent paid: Number.....	11,979	1,638	10,341
No cash rent.....	400	111	289	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	11.4	5.3	12.3
Rent paid: Number.....	11,979	1,638	10,341	\$20 to \$24.....	20.3	5.0	22.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	28.5	12.7	31.0
Less than \$25.....	4.3	2.4	4.6	\$30 to \$34.....	18.5	11.5	19.6
\$25 to \$29.....	5.4	1.5	6.1	\$35 to \$39.....	11.0	13.3	10.7
\$30 to \$34.....	14.1	7.1	15.3	\$40 to \$44.....	2.5	13.9	0.7
\$35 to \$39.....	18.4	8.8	19.9	\$45 to \$49.....	2.0	10.3	0.7
\$40 to \$44.....	16.9	10.3	17.9	\$50 to \$59.....	3.2	17.1	1.0
\$45 to \$49.....	11.9	12.1	11.9	\$60 to \$74.....	1.6	8.6	0.5
\$50 to \$54.....	8.7	16.2	7.5	\$75 or more.....	0.4	1.5	0.2
\$55 to \$59.....	4.1	7.4	3.6	Not reported.....	0.5	0.9	0.5
\$60 to \$74.....	7.1	18.6	5.3	Median.....dollars..	28	40	27
\$75 or more.....	1.7	7.7	0.7				
Not reported.....	7.4	8.0	7.3				
Median.....dollars..	41	51	40				

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.....	31.4	38.6	30.3
Number.....	11,979	1,638	10,341	Less than \$1,000.....	6.9	1.5	7.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.3	2.7	3.4
Less than \$1,000.....	20.4	10.3	22.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1.9	3.5	1.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	11.6	8.3	12.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.5	2.4	3.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8.2	7.7	8.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.1	4.4	1.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9.5	7.1	9.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.1	4.1	2.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.6	10.0	7.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.2	2.1	2.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10.7	10.6	10.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.8	6.5	3.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.9	5.0	6.1	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.4	3.8	1.0
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	11.3	13.9	10.9	\$6,000 or more.....	1.0	4.4	0.5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.3	8.2	3.6	Not reported.....	2.3	3.2	2.2
\$6,000 or more.....	5.0	10.3	4.1	5 persons or more.....	38.6	20.7	41.4
Not reported.....	5.6	8.6	5.1	Less than \$1,000.....	6.6	0.6	7.5
2 persons.....	30.0	40.7	28.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.4	2.1	3.6
Less than \$1,000.....	7.0	8.3	6.8	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.0	0.9	3.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.9	3.5	5.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.5	1.5	3.9
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.2	3.3	3.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.6	2.1	3.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.5	3.3	2.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.8	2.7	5.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.9	3.5	1.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.3	1.5	3.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.8	3.8	2.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.9	3.5	5.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.4	1.5	0.2	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.8	2.7	1.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.6	3.8	2.4	\$6,000 or more.....	2.8	2.3	2.9
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.1	1.8	1.0	Not reported.....	0.7	0.9	0.7
\$6,000 or more.....	1.1	3.5	0.7	Median income:			
Not reported.....	2.5	4.4	2.2	All families.....dollars..	2,370	3,110	2,190
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,360	3,390	2,130

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	18.3	20.6	17.9
Number.....	11,979	1,638	10,341	Less than 12.5.....	2.4	2.1	2.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.0	3.8	6.3
Less than 12.5.....	17.4	18.9	17.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.5	8.8	6.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	18.2	19.7	17.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.8	2.9	1.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.7	15.6	14.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	1.5	0.5
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.1	7.1	9.5	32.5 or more.....	0.1	0.9	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.0	5.6	4.8	Not computed.....	0.9	0.6	1.0
32.5 or more.....	24.5	20.4	25.2	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	17.2	18.9	16.9
Not computed.....	11.1	12.7	10.9	Less than 12.5.....	6.6	4.1	7.0
Less than \$1,500.....	32.0	18.6	34.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.6	9.1	8.5
Less than 12.5.....	1.0	...	1.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.4	3.8	1.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.8	...	1.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	1.2	0.2
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.3	0.3	1.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	(¹)	0.3	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.7	0.6	1.9	Not computed.....	0.2	0.3	0.2
32.5 or more.....	22.4	14.5	23.7	\$5,000 or more.....	9.3	18.6	7.8
Not computed.....	3.4	2.1	3.6	Less than 12.5.....	7.3	12.1	6.6
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	17.7	14.7	18.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.5	4.7	1.0
Less than 12.5.....	(¹)	0.6	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.1	0.9	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.3	2.1	1.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	5.4	1.8	6.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	5.7	1.8	6.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.6	3.2	2.4	Not computed.....	0.3	0.9	0.2
32.5 or more.....	2.0	5.0	1.5	Income not reported.....	5.6	8.6	5.1
Not computed.....	0.7	0.3	0.7				

¹ Less than 0.05.

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-3

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Decatur, Ala., and Vicinity

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



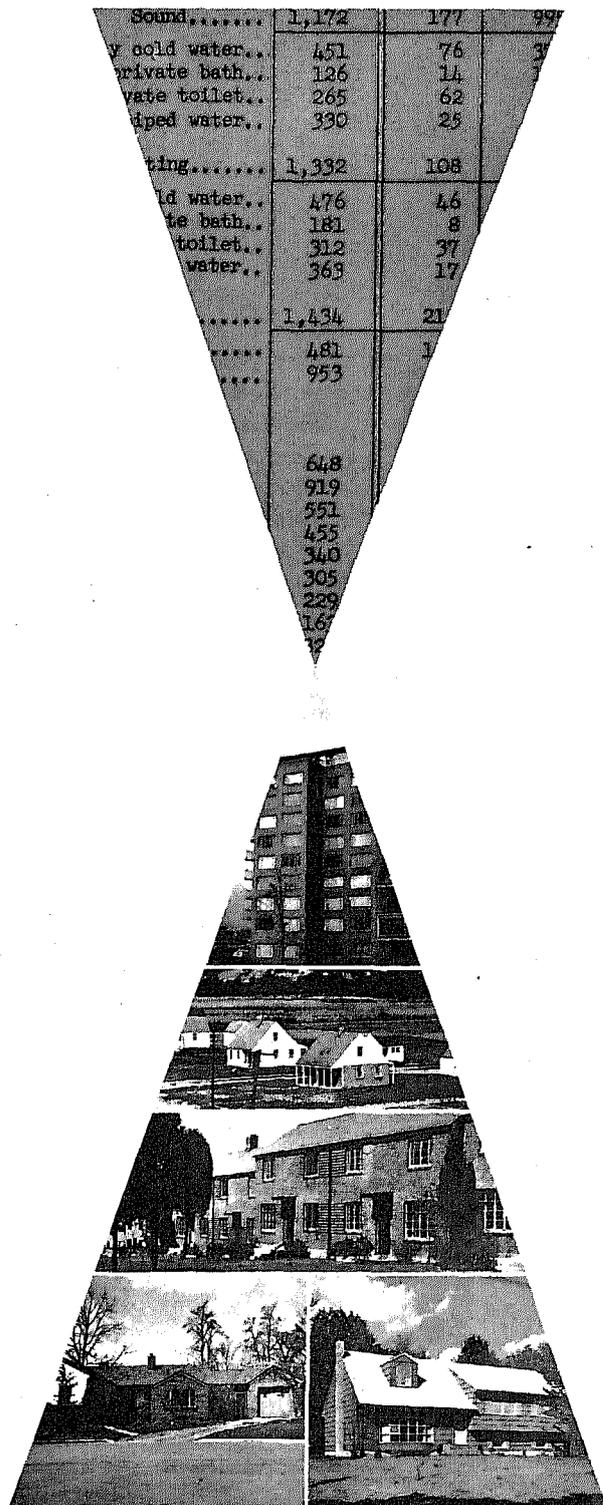
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PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Decatur, Alabama.

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 Silvin, 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		
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Series HC(S1)	Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities		
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CONTENTS

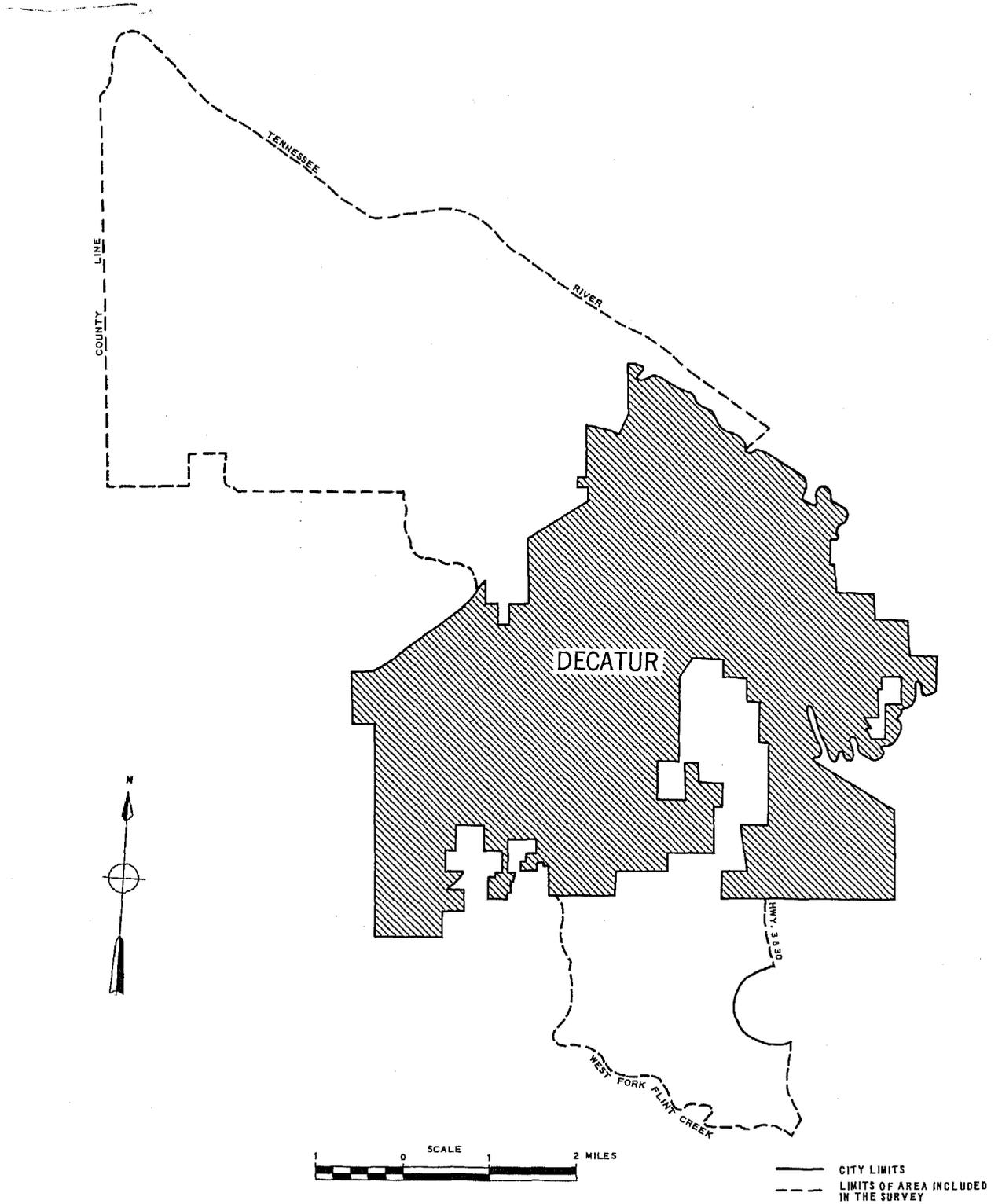
INTRODUCTION

	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
DECATUR, ALABAMA AND VICINITY
APRIL 1960



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

DECATUR, ALABAMA, 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.....	10,238	7,926	1,588
Owner occupied.....	5,812	5,171	641
Renter occupied.....	3,702	2,755	947
Vacant, available for rent...	283	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	441	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,970	998	972
Owner.....	742	393	349
Renter.....	1,228	605	623

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, 22 percent of those with white households and 66 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	742	393	349	1,228	605	623	245	104	141	249	100	149
ROOMS												
1 room.....	8	4	4	40	19	21	2	...	2	19	10	9
2 rooms.....	31	22	9	184	97	87	7	5	2	48	26	22
3 rooms.....	122	62	60	412	184	228	42	18	24	78	27	51
4 rooms.....	286	155	131	393	197	196	94	37	57	66	22	44
5 rooms.....	177	97	80	128	71	57	57	25	32	24	11	13
6 rooms.....	87	33	54	53	26	27	26	7	19	10	2	8
7 rooms.....	23	12	11	14	8	6	12	7	5	3	1	2
8 rooms or more.....	8	8	...	4	3	1	5	5	...	1	1	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	205	158	47	228	204	24	58	41	17	43	36	7
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	324	160	164	695	242	453	120	49	71	162	49	113
Piped water outside structure.....	42	14	28	99	38	61	19	7	12	13	2	11
No piped water.....	171	61	110	206	121	85	48	7	41	31	13	18
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	294	120	174	493	139	354	112	37	75	124	27	97
Flush toilet, shared.....	66	55	11	270	171	99	29	22	7	61	41	20
Other toilet facilities or none.....	382	218	164	465	295	170	104	45	59	64	32	32
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	136	88	48	150	82	68	40	23	17	36	18	18
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	57	51	6	179	159	20	25	21	4	42	36	6
No bathtub or shower.....	549	254	295	899	364	535	180	60	120	171	46	125
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	274	193	81	257	163	94	73	43	30	58	40	18
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	44	25	19	24	9	15	12	6	6	7	4	3
With private toilet, no private bath.....	49	15	34	58	9	49	19	5	14	13	2	11
With piped water, no private toilet.....	130	119	11	150	127	23	31	26	5	36	33	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	51	34	17	25	18	7	11	6	5	2	1	1
Deteriorating.....	228	105	123	509	213	296	85	33	52	98	29	69
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	25	15	10	62	30	32	10	5	5	13	6	7
With private toilet, no private bath.....	71	14	57	177	32	145	32	5	27	45	5	40
With piped water, no private toilet.....	66	50	16	172	108	64	21	16	5	26	14	12
Lacking piped water in structure.....	66	26	40	98	43	55	22	7	15	14	4	10
Dilapidated.....	240	95	145	462	229	233	87	28	59	93	31	62
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	43	33	10	33	28	5	11	8	3	6	4	2
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	197	62	135	429	201	228	76	20	56	87	27	60
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	137	73	64	234	92	142	71	35	36	108	45	63
2 persons.....	218	110	108	302	135	167	105	48	57	72	34	38
3 persons.....	110	64	46	205	107	98	26	9	17	30	12	18
4 persons.....	82	54	28	160	98	62	13	4	9	14	3	11
5 persons.....	64	36	28	102	56	46	10	2	8	11	2	9
6 persons.....	40	22	18	75	49	26	7	3	4	4	...	4
7 persons.....	31	17	14	65	35	30	5	2	3	3	1	2
8 persons.....	31	10	21	35	14	21	4	...	4	3	1	2
9 persons or more.....	29	7	22	50	19	31	4	1	3	4	2	2
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	451	244	207	574	244	330	197	92	105	176	69	107
0.76 to 1.00.....	107	61	46	263	150	113	25	8	17	47	22	25
1.01 to 1.50.....	114	61	53	189	123	66	14	3	11	9	3	6
1.51 or more.....	70	27	43	202	88	114	9	1	8	17	6	11
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	607	325	282	1,088	534	554	171	67	104	177	63	114
1.....	124	66	58	135	69	66	69	37	32	68	35	33
2 or more.....	11	2	9	5	2	3	5	...	5	4	2	2
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	704	377	327	1,155	584	571	233	101	132	234	98	136
1 or more.....	38	16	22	73	21	52	12	3	9	15	2	13

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.....	584	316	268	963	509	454	166	68	98	133	54	79
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	205	109	96	293	140	153	98	48	50	69	35	34
3 persons.....	110	67	43	201	108	93	27	9	18	29	11	18
4 persons.....	79	51	28	153	92	61	11	3	8	13	2	11
5 persons.....	61	34	27	98	56	42	11	2	9	8	2	6
6 persons.....	39	21	18	75	49	26	7	3	4	4	...	4
7 persons.....	32	18	14	60	33	27	5	2	3	3	1	2
8 persons or more.....	58	16	42	83	31	52	7	1	6	7	3	4
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	238	125	113	312	148	164	119	58	61	79	39	40
1 minor.....	109	67	42	202	107	95	19	3	16	33	9	24
2 minors.....	72	46	26	161	98	63	6	2	4	7	...	7
3 minors.....	56	35	21	97	62	35	8	...	8	4	3	1
4 minors.....	42	22	20	63	42	21	6	4	2	3	...	3
5 minors.....	31	11	20	43	27	16	4	1	3	3	2	1
6 minors or more.....	36	10	26	85	25	60	4	...	4	4	1	3
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	450	261	189	743	437	306	112	50	62	87	41	46
Other.....	39	16	23	31	15	16	15	4	11	4	2	2
Female.....	95	39	56	189	57	132	39	14	25	42	11	31
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	3	3	...	30	23	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	192	131	61	496	274	222	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	223	114	109	304	158	146	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	166	68	98	133	54	79	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	963	509	454	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	801	397	404	Rent paid: Number.....	801	397	404
No cash rent.....	162	112	50	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	18.0	7.6	26.5
Rent paid: Number.....	801	397	404	\$15 to \$19.....	19.7	8.6	28.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	22.1	17.3	26.1
Less than \$15.....	1.0	0.5	1.3	\$25 to \$29.....	15.8	25.9	7.5
\$15 to \$19.....	4.8	3.0	6.2	\$30 to \$34.....	7.0	11.7	3.1
\$20 to \$24.....	9.8	5.1	13.7	\$35 to \$39.....	3.9	7.6	0.9
\$25 to \$29.....	11.3	6.1	15.5	\$40 to \$44.....	2.8	5.6	0.4
\$30 to \$34.....	18.9	12.7	23.9	\$45 to \$49.....	0.5	1.0	...
\$35 to \$39.....	20.1	21.3	19.0	\$50 to \$59.....	2.3	5.1	...
\$40 to \$44.....	9.8	13.7	6.6	\$60 or more.....	0.7	1.5	...
\$45 to \$49.....	5.3	9.1	2.2	Not reported.....	7.3	8.1	6.6
\$50 to \$59.....	6.5	10.7	3.1	Median.....dollars..	21	27	18
\$60 or more.....	3.9	8.6	...				
Not reported.....	8.7	9.1	8.4				
Median.....dollars..	34	39	31				

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.....	801	397	404	3 or 4 persons.....	35.6	40.6	31.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	5.7	4.1	7.1
Less than \$1,000.....	18.2	10.2	24.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.1	2.0	5.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	13.8	10.2	16.8	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.4	1.0	1.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	5.4	6.6	4.4	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.3	3.0	1.8
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	4.5	4.6	4.4	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.3	3.0	1.8
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	5.9	6.6	5.3	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.7	1.5	1.8
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	5.0	4.6	5.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.4	7.1	4.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	12.8	13.2	12.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.6	2.5	4.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.3	7.6	10.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.9	1.5	0.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.4	8.1	3.1	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.8	5.1	0.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7.7	10.7	5.3	\$5,000 or more.....	3.7	6.6	1.3
\$5,000 or more.....	7.4	12.7	3.1	Not reported.....	1.6	3.0	0.4
Not reported.....	4.7	5.1	4.4	5 persons or more.....	35.4	36.6	34.5
2 persons.....	29.0	22.8	34.1	Less than \$1,000.....	6.7	3.0	9.7
Less than \$1,000.....	5.8	3.0	8.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.6	2.5	2.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.1	5.6	8.4	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.4	2.0	0.9
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.6	3.6	1.8	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	0.9	1.0	0.9
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.2	0.5	1.8	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.1	2.0	2.2
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.4	1.5	1.3	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.7	2.0	1.3
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.7	1.0	2.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.7	4.6	4.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.6	1.5	3.5	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.3	4.6	4.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.4	0.5	2.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.5	5.1	2.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.9	1.5	0.4	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.3	3.6	3.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.6	2.0	1.3	\$5,000 or more.....	3.0	4.6	1.8
\$5,000 or more.....	0.7	1.5	...	Not reported.....	1.2	1.5	0.9
Not reported.....	1.9	0.5	3.1	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	2,250	2,680	1,850
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,420	2,750	1,880

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:							
Number.....	801	397	404	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	23.7	24.4	23.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	2.8	1.5	4.0
Less than 12.5.....	20.1	20.8	19.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	11.7	10.2	12.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	23.1	24.9	21.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.6	8.6	3.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.9	16.8	9.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.4	1.5	1.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.7	9.6	8.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.7	1.0	0.4
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.0	4.6	5.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	19.8	12.7	25.7	Not computed.....	1.4	1.5	1.3
Not computed.....	10.4	10.6	10.2	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	14.6	15.7	13.7
Less than \$1,000.....	18.2	10.1	24.8	Less than 12.5.....	6.0	4.1	7.5
Less than 12.5.....	0.9	1.0	0.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.8	8.6	5.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.4	3.0	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	...	0.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	...	0.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.4	1.0	1.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.2	0.5	1.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	12.5	6.1	17.7	Not computed.....	0.2	...	0.4
Not computed.....	1.7	1.5	1.8	\$4,000 or more.....	15.2	23.4	8.4
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	23.7	21.3	25.7	Less than 12.5.....	10.3	14.2	7.1
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.8	5.1	0.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.9	1.0	2.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.1	2.5	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	4.3	2.5	5.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	0.5	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	5.4	6.6	4.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.1	3.0	3.1	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	7.4	6.6	8.0	Not computed.....	0.7	1.0	0.4
Not computed.....	1.7	1.5	1.8	Income not reported.....	4.7	5.1	4.4

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

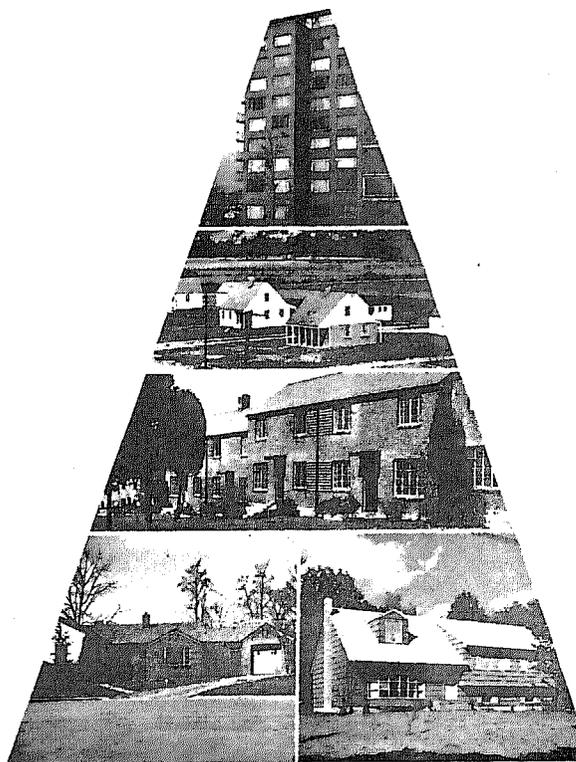
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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Eufaula, Ala.

Sound.....	1,172	177	995
Hot water..	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Plumbed water..	330	25	305
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	1,224
Hot water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Plumbed water..	363	17	346
Plumbing.....	1,434	211	1,223
Hot water..	481	1	480
Private bath..	953		953
Private toilet..			
Plumbed water..			
Plumbing.....			
Hot water..	648		648
Private bath..	919		919
Private toilet..	551		551
Plumbed water..	455		455
Plumbing.....	340		340
Hot water..	305		305
Private bath..	229		229
Private toilet..	167		167
Plumbed water..	139		139
Plumbing.....			

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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)

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





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PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Eufaula, Alabama.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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

EUFAULA, ALABAMA

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 Eufaula.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non- white
Total housing units.....	2,607	1,510	950
Owner occupied.....	1,317	882	435
Renter occupied.....	1,143	628	515
Vacant, available for rent...	44	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	103	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	985	260	725
Owner.....	419	91	328
Renter.....	566	169	397

As indicated in table A, approximately 40 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 77 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

of, 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 or inadequately converted cellars, sheds, 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 other structure.

"No piped water" refers to units for which the only source of water is a hand pump, cistern, 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.....	0.8
10 or 90.....	1.1
25 or 75.....	1.6
50.....	1.9

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported for 5.0 percent of total families and for about 10 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error is 1.1 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.....	419	91	328	566	169	397	123	27	96	109	28	81
ROOMS												
1 room.....	...	...	...	43	16	27	...	...	...	4	1	3
2 rooms.....	24	3	21	110	21	89	4	1	3	29	6	23
3 rooms.....	85	12	73	203	61	142	19	2	17	41	12	29
4 rooms.....	120	32	88	138	50	88	41	10	31	23	5	18
5 rooms.....	110	28	82	49	17	32	34	7	27	7	3	4
6 rooms.....	67	13	54	18	3	15	22	6	16	4	1	3
7 rooms.....	10	3	7	5	1	4	3	1	2	1	...	1
8 rooms or more.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	66	24	42	71	60	11	15	6	9	9	9	...
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	151	47	104	194	82	112	47	16	31	44	14	30
Piped water outside structure.....	167	15	152	249	21	228	51	4	47	46	3	43
No piped water.....	35	5	30	52	6	46	10	1	9	10	2	8
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	123	38	85	123	67	61	37	14	23	28	13	15
Flush toilet, shared.....	10	7	3	80	54	26	7	4	3	14	7	7
Other toilet facilities or none.....	286	46	240	358	48	310	79	9	70	67	8	59
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	80	27	53	70	42	28	27	11	16	14	8	6
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	10	7	3	64	54	10	6	4	2	10	7	3
No bathtub or shower.....	329	57	272	432	73	359	90	12	78	85	13	72
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	58	19	39	86	54	32	14	5	9	15	10	5
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water..	19	8	11	16	9	7	5	3	3	4	3	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	6	2	4	6	5	1	1	...	1	1	1	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	18	8	10	45	38	7	3	2	1	7	6	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	15	1	14	19	2	17	4	...	4	3	...	3
Deteriorating.....	178	32	140	219	76	143	55	13	42	35	11	24
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water..	21	5	16	37	24	13	10	5	5	9	4	5
With private toilet, no private bath.....	21	6	15	27	14	13	5	3	2	3	1	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	55	19	36	57	26	31	16	4	12	8	3	5
Lacking piped water in structure.....	81	8	73	98	12	86	24	1	23	15	3	12
Dilapidated.....	183	24	149	261	39	222	54	9	45	59	7	52
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	31	12	19	11	7	4	8	2	6	1	1	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath....	152	22	130	250	32	218	46	7	39	58	6	5
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	80	14	66	139	40	99	41	9	32	46	14	32
2 persons.....	101	20	81	126	51	75	30	7	23	36	10	26
3 persons.....	71	21	50	66	27	39	23	6	17	7	...	7
4 persons.....	48	12	36	55	17	38	13	2	11	6	1	5
5 persons.....	42	13	29	61	15	46	9	3	6	6	2	4
6 persons.....	21	3	18	38	9	29	3	...	3	1	...	1
7 persons.....	24	4	20	34	3	31	2	...	2	3	...	3
8 persons.....	14	3	11	22	6	16	...	...	...	1	1	...
9 persons or more.....	18	1	17	25	1	24	2	...	2	3	...	3
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	246	54	192	239	87	152	95	22	73	80	23	57
0.76 to 1.00.....	68	20	48	103	33	70	18	4	14	13	2	11
1.01 to 1.50.....	56	13	43	81	21	60	5	1	4	6	1	5
1.51 or more.....	49	4	45	143	28	115	5	...	5	10	2	8
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	351	74	277	516	152	364	87	19	68	88	21	67
1.....	64	17	47	47	17	30	32	8	24	20	7	13
2 or more.....	4	...	4	3	...	3	4	...	4	1	...	1
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	390	87	303	535	159	376	111	26	85	104	26	78
1 or more.....	29	4	25	31	10	21	12	1	11	5	2	3

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	325	75	250	412	121	291	74	17	57	60	12	48
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	99	20	79	114	43	71	28	7	21	34	8	26
3 persons.....	61	20	41	67	25	39	19	6	13	7	...	7
4 persons.....	47	11	36	56	17	39	11	1	10	5	1	4
5 persons.....	41	13	28	57	14	43	9	3	6	6	2	4
6 persons.....	23	4	19	38	9	29	3	...	3	1	...	1
7 persons.....	23	3	20	35	3	32	2	...	2	3	...	3
8 persons or more.....	31	4	27	45	7	38	2	...	2	4	1	3
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	113	30	83	109	46	63	45	13	32	33	8	25
1 minor.....	65	16	49	75	27	48	10	1	9	12	1	11
2 minors.....	40	11	29	53	19	34	7	2	5	5	2	3
3 minors.....	38	10	28	57	14	43	6	1	5	3	...	3
4 minors.....	28	2	26	43	10	33	2	...	2	1	...	1
5 minors.....	19	4	15	33	1	32	2	...	2	2	...	2
6 minors or more.....	22	2	20	42	4	38	2	...	2	4	1	3
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	222	58	164	269	104	165	47	8	39	30	10	20
Other.....	10	2	8	11	1	10	4	1	3	3	...	3
Female.....	93	15	78	132	16	116	23	8	15	27	2	25
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	96	25	71	201	58	143	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	155	33	122	141	47	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	74	17	57	60	12	48	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	412	121	291	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	370	109	261	Rent paid: Number.....	370	109	261
No cash rent.....	42	12	30	Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	48.0	4.2	63.1
Rent paid: Number.....	370	109	261	\$15 to \$19.....	22.9	22.2	23.1
Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	10.1	25.0	5.0
Less than \$15.....	5.1	...	6.9	\$25 to \$29.....	6.1	23.6	...
\$15 to \$19.....	13.0	...	17.5	\$30 to \$34.....	2.6	8.3	0.6
\$20 to \$24.....	21.4	5.6	26.9	\$35 to \$39.....	0.7	2.8	...
\$25 to \$29.....	18.9	8.3	22.5	\$40 to \$44.....	1.1	4.2	...
\$30 to \$34.....	13.1	16.7	11.9	\$45 to \$49.....	0.4	1.4	...
\$35 to \$39.....	7.9	18.1	4.4	\$50 to \$59.....	1.2	2.8	0.6
\$40 to \$44.....	3.7	12.5	0.6	\$60 or more.....	0.8	1.4	0.6
\$45 to \$49.....	4.7	16.7	0.6	Not reported.....	6.2	4.2	6.9
\$50 to \$59.....	2.8	11.1	...	Median.....dollars..	(¹)	24	(¹)
\$60 or more.....	2.7	6.9	1.2				
Not reported.....	6.6	4.2	7.5				
Median.....dollars..	26	39	24				

¹ Less than \$15.

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.....	370	109	261	3 or 4 persons.....	32.5	41.7	29.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	5.8	2.8	6.9
Less than \$1,000.....	23.9	15.3	26.9	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.2	5.6	3.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	15.5	9.7	17.5	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	4.4	2.8	5.0
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	10.8	4.2	13.1	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.6	1.4	4.4
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	7.2	2.8	8.8	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.5	4.2	1.9
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	6.7	9.7	5.6	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.5	4.2	0.6
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	6.7	9.7	5.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.4	5.6	1.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.2	9.7	5.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.9	9.7	1.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.5	12.5	4.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.3	1.4	1.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.6	6.9	2.5	\$4,000 or more.....	1.6	2.8	1.3
\$4,000 or more.....	4.7	11.2	2.5	Not reported.....	1.3	1.4	1.3
Not reported.....	8.2	8.3	8.1	5 persons or more.....	41.5	22.2	48.1
2 persons.....	26.0	36.1	22.5	Less than \$1,000.....	8.6	2.8	10.6
Less than \$1,000.....	9.5	9.7	9.4	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.5	...	8.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.8	4.2	5.0	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	5.9	1.4	7.5
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	0.5	...	0.6	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.3	...	3.1
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.3	1.4	1.3	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.0	2.8	3.1
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.2	2.8	0.6	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	4.0	2.8	4.4
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.2	2.8	0.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.1	1.4	3.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.7	2.8	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.1	2.8	1.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.5	...	0.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.8	1.4	0.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.5	4.2	0.6	\$4,000 or more.....	2.4	5.6	1.3
\$4,000 or more.....	0.7	2.8	...	Not reported.....	2.7	1.4	3.1
Not reported.....	4.2	5.6	3.8	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	1,650	2,360	1,530
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,830	2,460	1,670

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.....	370	109	261	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	18.0	7.0	21.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	2.3	...	3.1
Less than 12.5.....	22.3	23.6	21.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.9	1.4	8.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	17.6	18.1	17.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.0	1.4	6.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.1	15.3	13.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.2	1.4	2.5
22.5 to 27.4.....	10.2	6.9	11.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.8	1.4	0.6
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.6	6.9	3.8	32.5 or more.....	0.4	1.4	...
32.5 or more.....	20.8	19.5	21.2	Not computed.....	0.5	...	0.6
Not computed.....	10.4	9.7	10.6	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	19.6	29.2	16.2
Less than \$1,000.....	23.9	15.2	26.9	Less than 12.5.....	6.7	4.2	7.5
Less than 12.5.....	1.6	2.7	1.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.1	5.5	6.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	...	0.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.6	12.5	1.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	...	0.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.1	4.2	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.2	...	3.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.8	2.8	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.9	...	1.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	17.3	11.1	19.3	Not computed.....	0.5	...	0.6
Not computed.....	0.4	1.4	...	\$3,000 or more.....	14.8	30.6	9.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	15.5	9.7	17.5	Less than 12.5.....	10.8	16.7	8.8
Less than 12.5.....	0.9	...	1.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.8	11.1	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.4	...	1.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	1.4	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	3.7	...	5.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.4	1.4	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.7	...	5.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.1	2.8	1.9	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	2.2	6.9	1.9	Not computed.....	0.5	...	0.6
Not computed.....	0.5	...	0.6	Income not reported.....	8.2	8.3	8.1

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-5

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Florence, Ala.

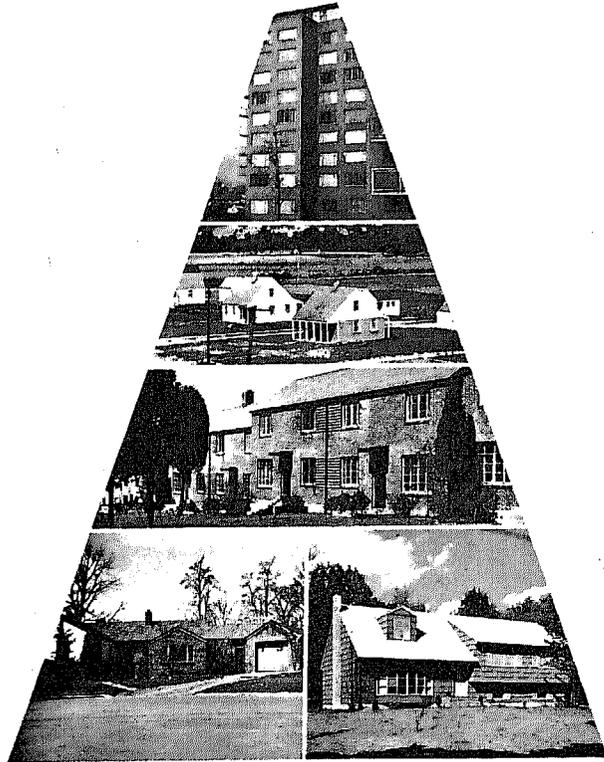
Prepared under the supervision of
WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY, Chief
Housing Division

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

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	995
y cold water..	451	76	375
private bath..	126	14	112
private toilet..	265	62	203
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
	165		165
	32		32





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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

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

FLORENCE, ALABAMA

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 Florence.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	9,823	7,857	1,318
Owner occupied.....	6,141	5,430	711
Renter occupied.....	3,034	2,427	607
Vacant, available for rent...	263	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	385	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,348	674	674
Owner.....	562	288	274
Renter.....	786	386	400

As indicated in table A, approximately 15 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 16 percent of those with white households and 66 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

times \$250, or approximately \$150. The upper confidence limit is found in a similar manner.

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	562	288	274	786	386	400	167	77	90	176	84	92
ROOMS												
1 room.....	9	6	3	64	49	15	5	3	2	13	9	4
2 rooms.....	29	17	12	151	89	62	7	3	4	50	23	27
3 rooms.....	83	43	40	243	99	144	25	15	10	52	24	28
4 rooms.....	265	129	136	230	102	128	71	33	38	40	19	21
5 rooms.....	106	50	56	57	30	27	36	13	23	11	6	5
6 rooms.....	47	30	17	34	16	18	15	7	8	9	3	6
7 rooms.....	13	7	6	4	...	4	5	2	3	1	...	1
8 rooms or more.....	10	6	4	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	121	83	38	211	180	31	25	14	11	42	37	5
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	286	158	128	367	151	216	84	45	39	91	37	54
Piped water outside structure.....	127	31	96	177	41	136	46	11	35	38	7	31
No piped water.....	28	16	12	31	14	17	12	7	5	5	3	2
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	275	156	119	299	139	160	74	41	33	68	34	34
Flush toilet, shared.....	33	26	7	204	147	57	7	4	3	48	33	15
Other toilet facilities or none.....	254	106	148	283	100	183	86	32	54	60	17	43
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	138	74	64	106	54	52	37	20	17	19	11	8
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	30	24	6	173	151	22	7	5	2	35	33	2
No bathtub or shower.....	394	190	204	507	181	326	123	52	71	122	40	82
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	163	109	54	157	115	42	46	26	20	35	26	9
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	40	30	10	19	12	7	12	9	3	4	3	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	58	40	18	39	25	14	18	11	7	11	8	3
With piped water, no private toilet.....	41	33	8	80	70	10	6	5	1	16	15	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	24	6	18	19	8	11	10	1	9	4	...	4
Deteriorating.....	218	102	116	321	175	146	76	34	42	66	38	28
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	50	19	31	27	13	14	16	8	8	4	2	2
With private toilet, no private bath.....	48	30	18	88	39	49	12	7	5	20	9	11
With piped water, no private toilet.....	61	34	27	135	104	31	20	9	11	31	24	7
Lacking piped water in structure.....	59	19	40	71	19	52	28	10	18	11	3	8
Dilapidated.....	181	77	104	308	96	212	45	17	28	75	20	55
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	32	17	15	38	23	15	8	3	5	8	5	3
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	149	60	89	270	73	197	37	14	23	67	15	52
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	110	52	58	212	116	96	50	19	31	91	48	43
2 persons.....	154	81	73	200	98	102	66	34	32	48	22	26
3 persons.....	89	48	41	99	50	49	24	11	13	19	8	11
4 persons.....	63	45	18	85	44	41	11	8	3	8	3	5
5 persons.....	50	24	26	65	32	33	7	1	6	3	1	2
6 persons.....	30	14	16	41	19	22	2	2	...	2	1	...
7 persons.....	31	13	18	29	12	17	3	1	2	1	1	1
8 persons.....	16	7	9	21	5	16	4	1	3	1	...	1
9 persons or more.....	19	4	15	34	10	24	...	...	...	3	...	3
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	341	178	163	356	156	200	135	61	74	133	63	70
0.76 to 1.00.....	88	54	34	208	133	75	21	13	8	32	18	14
1.01 to 1.50.....	71	31	40	92	46	46	6	1	5	5	1	4
1.51 or more.....	62	25	37	130	51	79	5	2	3	6	2	4
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	455	226	229	717	352	365	109	44	65	139	65	74
1.....	102	60	42	65	33	32	56	32	24	35	19	16
2 or more.....	5	2	3	4	1	3	2	1	1	2	...	2
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	529	280	249	738	373	365	159	73	86	167	83	84
1 or more.....	33	8	25	48	13	35	8	4	4	9	1	8

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.....	441	232	209	552	260	292	114	56	58	79	35	44
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	155	78	77	191	90	101	66	32	34	45	22	23
3 persons.....	81	49	32	96	50	46	22	12	10	17	7	10
4 persons.....	65	45	20	84	44	40	12	8	4	7	3	4
5 persons.....	45	22	23	61	30	31	5	...	5	3	1	2
6 persons.....	33	14	19	41	19	22	2	2	...	1	1	...
7 persons.....	28	13	15	28	12	16	3	1	2	3	1	2
8 persons or more.....	34	11	23	51	15	36	4	1	3	3	...	3
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	183	105	78	181	83	98	81	42	39	51	24	27
1 minor.....	75	41	34	109	62	47	16	9	7	12	6	6
2 minors.....	57	36	21	80	42	38	6	3	3	6	3	3
3 minors.....	36	15	21	68	29	39	4	...	4	5	1	4
4 minors.....	36	16	20	38	20	18	4	2	2	...	...	...
5 minors.....	26	10	16	22	6	16	2	...	2	2	1	1
6 minors or more.....	28	9	19	54	18	36	1	...	1	3	...	3
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	300	177	123	390	203	187	70	38	32	46	23	23
Other.....	25	5	20	18	6	12	8	3	5	5	1	4
Female.....	116	50	66	144	51	93	36	15	21	28	11	17
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	2	2	...	15	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	135	72	63	281	126	155	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	190	102	88	177	85	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	114	56	58	79	35	44	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	552	260	292	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	514	234	280	Rent paid: Number.....	514	234	280
No cash rent.....	38	26	12	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	11.0	4.5	15.7
Rent paid: Number.....	514	234	280	\$15 to \$19.....	21.3	11.0	28.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	23.0	23.9	22.3
Less than \$20.....	4.0	1.3	6.1	\$25 to \$29.....	17.2	21.9	13.7
\$20 to \$24.....	9.2	6.5	11.2	\$30 to \$34.....	14.6	21.3	9.6
\$25 to \$29.....	15.7	14.2	16.8	\$35 to \$39.....	4.2	7.1	2.0
\$30 to \$34.....	21.2	16.1	24.9	\$40 to \$44.....	1.7	1.9	1.5
\$35 to \$39.....	16.4	20.0	13.7	\$45 to \$49.....	0.8	1.9	...
\$40 to \$44.....	13.2	19.4	8.6	\$50 to \$59.....	1.4	1.9	1.0
\$45 to \$49.....	6.2	7.1	5.6	\$60 or more.....	0.3	0.6	...
\$50 to \$54.....	3.4	3.2	3.6	Not reported.....	4.6	3.9	5.1
\$55 to \$59.....	2.2	4.5	0.5	Median.....dollars..	23	26	20
\$60 or more.....	1.7	1.9	1.5				
Not reported.....	6.9	5.8	7.6				
Median.....dollars..	34	37	32				

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.....	32.9	39.4	28.4
Number.....	514	234	280	Less than \$1,000.....	5.7	5.2	6.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.4	4.5	6.1
Less than \$1,000.....	21.7	18.7	23.9	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.7	3.2	0.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14.0	11.0	16.2	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.8	...	3.0
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	9.6	12.3	7.6	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	5.3	7.1	4.1
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	5.4	3.9	6.6	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.1	1.9	0.5
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	9.3	11.0	8.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.6	6.5	1.5
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	5.4	5.2	5.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.0	1.3	2.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.8	9.0	5.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.8	4.5	1.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.0	7.7	8.1	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.2	0.6	1.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.8	7.1	6.6	\$5,000 or more.....	1.7	3.2	0.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.1	4.5	5.6	Not reported.....	0.8	1.3	0.5
\$5,000 or more.....	4.8	7.1	3.0				
Not reported.....	3.1	2.6	3.6	5 persons or more.....	34.4	27.1	39.6
2 persons.....	32.6	33.5	32.0	Less than \$1,000.....	5.7	3.9	7.1
Less than \$1,000.....	10.2	9.7	10.7	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.5	4.5	4.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.0	1.9	5.6	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.4	3.2	3.6
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	4.5	5.8	3.6	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.3	1.3	3.0
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.4	2.6	0.5	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.4	1.3	1.5
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.6	2.6	2.5	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.4	2.6	4.1
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	0.9	0.6	1.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.4	1.3	1.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.7	1.3	2.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.7	4.5	3.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.3	1.9	2.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.2	1.3	4.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.8	1.3	0.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.0	1.3	2.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.0	2.6	1.5	\$5,000 or more.....	2.0	1.3	2.5
\$5,000 or more.....	1.1	2.6	...	Not reported.....	1.2	0.6	1.5
Not reported.....	1.2	0.6	1.5	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	1,900	2,070	1,770
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,070	2,220	1,850

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.....	21.6	25.2	18.8
Number.....	514	234	280	Less than 12.5.....	3.1	1.9	4.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.4	8.4	6.6
Less than 12.5.....	17.7	16.1	18.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.2	8.4	4.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	18.7	20.7	17.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.7	5.2	2.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	11.6	12.9	10.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	...	0.5
22.5 to 27.4.....	10.2	11.6	9.1	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	8.0	9.0	7.1	Not computed.....	0.9	1.3	0.5
32.5 or more.....	25.3	23.2	26.9				
Not computed.....	8.6	6.5	10.1	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	14.8	14.8	14.7
Less than \$1,000.....	21.6	18.7	23.8	Less than 12.5.....	6.0	3.9	7.6
Less than 12.5.....	0.6	0.6	0.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.5	9.0	4.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.3	...	0.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.1	0.6	1.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.9	...	1.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.6	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	...	0.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.9	1.3	0.5	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	16.2	15.5	16.8	Not computed.....	0.9	0.6	1.0
Not computed.....	2.6	1.3	3.5				
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	29.0	27.1	30.5	\$4,000 or more.....	9.9	11.6	8.6
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	Less than 12.5.....	8.0	9.7	6.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	2.8	1.3	4.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.7	1.9	1.5
17.5 to 22.4.....	3.4	3.9	3.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.0	5.8	6.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.8	7.7	6.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	9.1	7.7	10.2	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	0.9	0.6	1.0	Not computed.....	0.3	...	0.5
				Income not reported.....	3.1	2.6	3.6

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-6

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Gadsden, Ala., Area

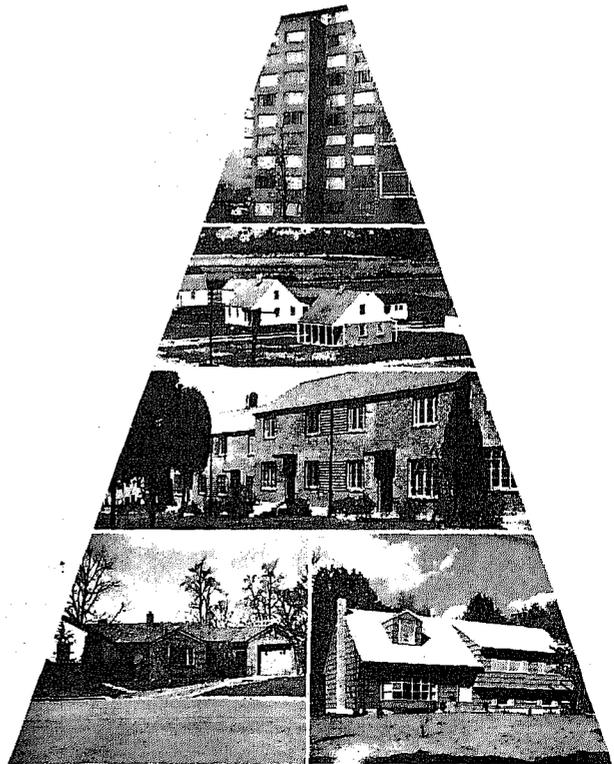
Prepared under the supervision of
WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY, Chief
Housing Division

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

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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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

GADSDEN, ALABAMA, AREA

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

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	30,065	23,827	3,673
Owner occupied.....	17,561	15,839	1,722
Renter occupied.....	9,939	7,988	1,951
Vacant, available for rent...	900	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	1,665	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	7,486	5,465	2,021
Owner.....	3,643	2,903	740
Renter.....	3,843	2,562	1,281

As indicated in table A, approximately 27 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 32 percent of those with white households and 66 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	3,643	2,903	740	3,843	2,562	1,281	912	728	184	639	472	167
ROOMS												
1 room.....	19	14	5	119	88	31	10	8	2	23	19	4
2 rooms.....	79	56	23	281	152	129	25	19	6	69	45	24
3 rooms.....	312	220	92	1,142	467	675	95	73	22	216	127	89
4 rooms.....	1,397	1,131	266	1,410	1,093	317	330	267	63	216	181	35
5 rooms.....	1,000	857	143	542	482	60	251	210	41	71	62	9
6 rooms.....	683	510	173	284	228	56	161	117	44	36	31	5
7 rooms.....	107	86	21	31	25	6	26	22	4	3	2	1
8 rooms or more.....	46	29	17	34	27	7	14	12	2	5	5	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	807	671	136	498	427	71	154	128	26	74	64	10
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	1,613	1,196	417	2,028	981	1,047	428	313	115	333	206	127
Piped water outside structure.....	198	106	92	186	111	75	45	23	22	32	18	14
No piped water.....	1,025	930	95	1,131	1,043	88	285	264	21	200	184	16
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	914	544	370	1,490	568	922	279	170	109	229	118	111
Flush toilet, shared.....	77	65	12	270	180	90	35	32	3	56	43	13
Other toilet facilities or none.....	2,652	2,294	358	2,083	1,814	269	598	526	72	354	311	43
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	508	364	144	502	332	170	142	106	36	68	57	11
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	62	59	3	202	172	30	27	27	...	43	42	1
No bathtub or shower.....	3,073	2,480	593	3,139	2,058	1,081	743	595	148	528	373	155
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	1,568	1,432	136	794	679	115	326	302	24	149	143	6
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	156	126	30	96	61	35	40	33	7	20	19	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	105	75	30	102	50	52	28	19	9	18	16	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	855	805	50	357	336	21	155	152	3	61	59	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	452	426	26	239	232	7	103	98	5	50	49	1
Deteriorating.....	1,306	1,004	302	1,707	1,126	581	375	298	77	282	208	74
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	128	84	44	208	129	79	46	33	13	31	27	4
With private toilet, no private bath.....	220	108	112	506	126	380	74	38	36	81	30	51
With piped water, no private toilet.....	484	403	81	453	364	89	107	96	11	79	67	12
Lacking piped water in structure.....	474	409	65	540	507	33	148	131	17	91	84	7
Dilapidated.....	769	467	302	1,342	757	585	211	128	83	208	121	87
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	126	82	44	105	85	20	32	24	8	7	5	2
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	643	385	258	1,237	672	565	179	104	75	201	116	85
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	424	314	110	554	333	221	225	175	50	221	157	64
2 persons.....	911	732	179	844	554	290	395	333	62	237	188	49
3 persons.....	689	574	115	660	465	195	137	109	28	88	59	29
4 persons.....	556	488	68	524	371	153	73	59	14	36	28	8
5 persons.....	414	353	61	408	296	112	36	27	9	26	15	11
6 persons.....	271	202	69	287	188	99	18	10	8	11	9	2
7 persons.....	154	114	40	203	136	67	13	7	6	7	6	1
8 persons.....	93	66	27	117	79	38	7	5	2	7	5	2
9 persons or more.....	131	60	71	246	140	106	8	3	5	6	5	1
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	2,087	1,681	406	1,681	1,156	525	760	618	142	482	367	115
0.76 to 1.00.....	787	677	110	859	612	247	95	75	20	94	67	27
1.01 to 1.50.....	494	368	126	614	444	170	38	23	15	34	19	15
1.51 or more.....	275	177	98	689	350	339	19	12	7	29	19	10
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	3,013	2,368	645	3,448	2,255	1,193	551	414	137	428	295	133
1.....	596	505	91	381	296	85	344	298	46	208	175	33
2 or more.....	34	30	4	14	11	3	17	16	1	3	2	1
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	3,476	2,794	682	3,663	2,470	1,193	865	698	167	609	455	154
1 or more.....	167	109	58	180	92	88	47	30	17	30	17	13

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	3,182	2,573	609	3,241	2,221	1,020	669	545	124	410	313	97
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
Persons.....	930	750	180	848	566	282	395	334	61	240	191	49
Persons.....	681	573	108	648	467	181	139	114	25	82	56	26
Persons.....	535	473	62	511	370	141	58	47	11	36	30	6
Persons.....	413	352	61	397	286	111	35	28	7	24	14	10
Persons.....	259	194	65	288	192	96	16	9	7	12	9	3
Persons.....	150	112	38	198	131	67	11	5	6	4	4	...
Persons or more.....	214	119	95	351	209	142	15	8	7	12	9	3
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
Persons.....	1,114	905	209	924	634	290	493	417	76	281	223	58
Persons.....	616	527	89	637	461	176	87	74	13	66	48	18
Persons.....	545	476	69	502	366	136	44	30	14	27	15	12
Persons.....	380	311	69	396	275	121	22	13	9	18	14	4
Persons.....	227	169	58	289	192	97	11	4	7	10	7	3
Persons.....	124	87	37	185	115	70	5	3	2	5	4	1
Persons or more.....	176	98	78	308	178	130	7	4	3	3	2	1
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Present.....	2,644	2,221	423	2,669	1,945	724	484	421	63	290	240	50
Persons.....	144	111	33	136	83	53	47	38	9	26	21	5
Persons.....	394	241	153	436	193	243	138	86	52	94	52	42
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
21 years.....	13	11	2	63	53	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
44 years.....	1,152	953	199	1,608	1,060	548	...	...	...	...	...	...
64 years.....	1,348	1,064	284	1,160	795	365	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	669	545	124	410	313	97	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	3,241	2,221	1,020	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	2,697	1,731	966	Rent paid: Number.....	2,697	1,731	966
Monthly rent.....	544	490	54	Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	22.5	25.1	17.6
Rent paid: Number.....	2,697	1,731	966	\$15 to \$19.....	28.2	24.5	35.2
Rent paid: Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	22.7	18.5	30.5
Less than \$15.....	4.0	5.2	1.6	\$25 to \$29.....	11.3	11.5	11.0
\$19.....	5.0	6.3	2.5	\$30 to \$34.....	4.5	5.7	2.2
\$24.....	13.5	15.1	10.4	\$35 to \$39.....	1.8	1.6	2.2
\$29.....	13.2	11.5	16.4	\$40 to \$44.....	1.5	2.1	0.3
\$34.....	16.9	13.8	19.5	\$45 to \$49.....	0.3	0.5	...
\$39.....	13.9	11.0	22.6	\$50 to \$59.....	1.2	1.8	...
\$44.....	10.1	9.1	11.9	\$60 or more.....	0.2	0.3	...
\$49.....	5.5	5.5	5.7	Not reported.....	5.8	8.4	0.9
\$59.....	4.6	6.0	1.9	Median.....dollars..	19	19	19
More.....	2.1	2.3	1.6				
Not reported.....	11.3	14.1	6.0				
Total.....dollars..	32	31	33				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	34.2	36.6	29.9
Number.....	2,697	1,731	966	Less than \$1,000.....	8.1	9.4	5.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.5	5.5	5.7
Less than \$1,000.....	23.0	23.7	21.7	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.9	2.1	1.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	15.3	15.4	15.1	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.6	1.6	1.6
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	6.7	7.3	5.7	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.5	2.3	2.8
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.6	4.2	2.5	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.3	0.8	2.2
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	6.3	5.5	7.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.0	4.4	3.1
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	4.1	3.1	6.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.6	3.1	4.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.5	7.0	8.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.0	1.6	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	12.2	11.5	13.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.3	2.6	1.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.8	5.5	6.3	\$5,000 or more.....	2.3	2.9	1.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7.3	6.8	8.2	Not reported.....	0.2	0.3	...
\$5,000 or more.....	7.3	9.1	3.8	5 persons or more.....	40.0	39.7	40.6
Not reported.....	0.8	0.8	0.9	Less than \$1,000.....	6.0	6.5	5.0
2 persons.....	25.8	23.7	29.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.7	4.7	4.7
Less than \$1,000.....	8.9	7.8	11.0	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.6	3.1	1.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.0	5.2	4.7	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.0	1.3	0.3
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.2	2.1	2.5	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.1	2.9	3.5
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.1	1.3	0.6	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.9	2.1	1.6
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	0.7	0.3	1.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.8	1.8	4.7
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	0.9	0.3	2.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.5	6.0	7.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.7	0.8	0.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.2	2.6	4.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.1	2.3	1.6	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.5	2.9	4.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.5	1.3	1.9	\$5,000 or more.....	4.2	5.2	2.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.5	1.3	1.9	Not reported.....	0.5	0.5	0.3
\$5,000 or more.....	0.8	1.0	0.3	Median income:			
Not reported.....	0.2	...	0.6	All families.....dollars..	2,040	1,940	2,150
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,990	1,940	2,040

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	20.7	20.1	22.0
Number.....	2,697	1,731	966	Less than 12.5.....	3.0	3.9	1.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.1	4.7	6.0
Less than 12.5.....	25.0	26.8	21.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.4	3.4	6.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	18.3	16.2	22.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.7	2.6	5.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	10.2	9.7	11.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.1	1.0	1.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	7.4	6.8	8.5	32.5 or more.....	1.5	2.1	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.2	6.0	6.6	Not computed.....	2.0	2.3	1.3
32.5 or more.....	19.1	18.0	21.1	\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	25.5	24.0	28.3
Not computed.....	13.8	16.5	8.8	Less than 12.5.....	9.0	8.6	9.8
Less than \$1,000.....	23.0	23.8	21.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	9.9	7.8	13.8
Less than 12.5.....	0.8	1.0	0.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.9	3.1	2.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	0.5	0.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	0.8	0.6
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.9	1.0	0.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	0.3	0.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.7	0.8	0.6	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.5	1.8	0.9	Not computed.....	2.7	3.4	1.3
32.5 or more.....	13.2	12.3	15.1	\$4,000 or more.....	14.6	15.9	12.0
Not computed.....	5.4	6.3	3.8	Less than 12.5.....	11.5	12.5	9.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	15.3	15.4	15.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.3	1.3	1.3
Less than 12.5.....	0.6	0.8	0.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.5	1.8	0.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.0	2.1	1.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.3	2.6	1.6	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.3	2.9	4.1	Not computed.....	1.6	2.1	0.9
32.5 or more.....	4.3	3.7	5.7	Income not reported.....	0.8	0.8	0.9
Not computed.....	1.2	1.6	0.6				

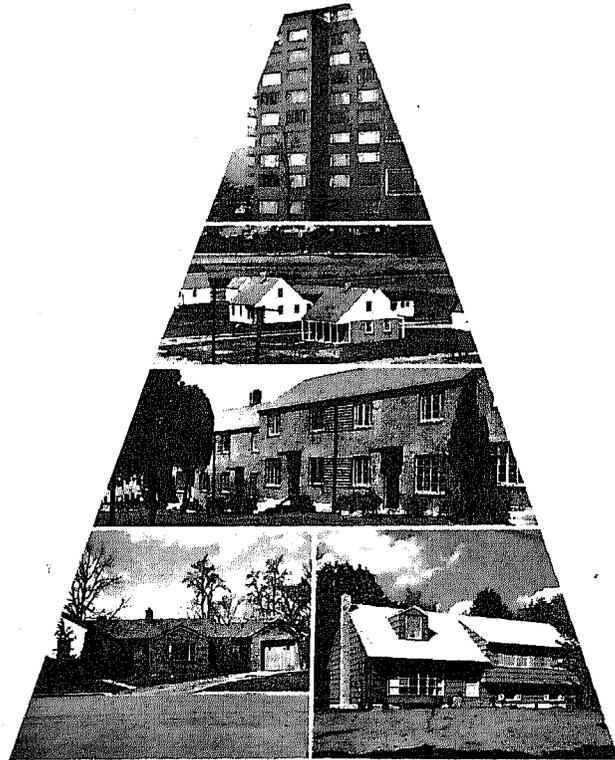
U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-7

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Guntersville, Ala.

Sound.....	1,172	177	95
Hot water..	451	75	21
Private bath..	126	14	1
Private toilet..	265	62	1
Plumbed water..	330	25	1
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	1
Hot water..	476	46	1
Private bath..	181	8	1
Private toilet..	312	37	1
Plumbed water..	363	17	1
Plumbing.....	1,434	211	1
Plumbing.....	481	1	1
Plumbing.....	953	1	1
Plumbing.....	618	1	1
Plumbing.....	919	1	1
Plumbing.....	551	1	1
Plumbing.....	455	1	1
Plumbing.....	340	1	1
Plumbing.....	305	1	1
Plumbing.....	229	1	1
Plumbing.....	167	1	1
Plumbing.....	19	1	1



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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 Gunter'sville Housing Authority.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

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

GUNTERSVILLE, ALABAMA

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 Guntersville.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	2,178	1,712	173
Owner occupied.....	1,049	971	78
Renter occupied.....	836	741	95
Vacant, available for rent...	175	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	118	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	567	430	137
Owner.....	197	149	48
Renter.....	370	281	89

As indicated in table A, approximately 30 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 38 percent of those with white households and 94 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic is—	Then the standard error of the percentage of total renter primary families having the characteristic is—
1 or 99.....	0.4
5 or 95.....	0.8
10 or 90.....	1.1
25 or 75.....	1.6
50.....	1.9

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

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

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

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

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

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

Family income class interval (a)	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.....	197	149	48	370	281	89	49	35	14	62	53	9
ROOMS												
1 room.....	...	...	...	20	9	11	...	...	...	2	2	...
2 rooms.....	12	11	1	53	24	29	3	3	...	13	9	4
3 rooms.....	37	24	13	147	112	35	13	9	4	25	21	4
4 rooms.....	89	71	18	95	82	13	17	12	5	13	12	1
5 rooms.....	33	27	6	30	30	...	9	6	3	5	5	...
6 rooms.....	19	12	7	21	20	1	5	3	2	4	4	...
7 rooms.....	2	2	...	4	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	57	46	11	68	64	4	16	11	5	7	7	...
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	67	50	17	153	132	21	15	10	5	31	26	5
Piped water outside structure.....	34	19	15	78	35	43	7	3	4	15	11	4
No piped water.....	39	34	5	71	50	21	11	11	...	9	9	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	59	49	10	97	95	2	16	11	5	19	19	...
Flush toilet, shared.....	17	12	5	64	61	3	8	5	3	10	10	...
Other toilet facilities or none.....	121	88	33	209	125	84	25	19	6	33	24	9
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	22	18	4	29	29	...	5	3	2	3	3	...
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	15	11	4	49	47	2	7	5	2	5	5	...
No bathtub or shower.....	160	120	40	292	205	87	37	27	10	54	45	9
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	69	70	19	69	57	12	19	14	5	9	8	1
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	18	16	2	16	16	...	5	4	1	5	5	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	28	29	9	30	26	4	8	5	3	2	1	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	29	21	8	19	11	8	6	5	1	1	1	...
Deteriorating.....	61	44	17	149	122	27	15	10	5	28	26	2
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	3	2	1	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	16	14	2	32	31	1	6	4	2	7	7	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	19	13	6	64	54	10	4	3	1	11	9	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	23	15	8	45	29	16	5	3	2	10	10	...
Dilapidated.....	47	35	12	152	102	50	15	11	4	25	19	6
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	12	9	3	12	12	...	5	3	2	1	1	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	35	26	9	140	90	50	10	8	2	24	18	6
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	27	25	2	46	30	16	14	14	...	20	16	4
2 persons.....	53	38	15	90	61	29	18	10	8	24	19	5
3 persons.....	31	24	7	56	49	7	8	5	3	7	7	...
4 persons.....	26	18	8	62	53	9	1	1	...	6	6	...
5 persons.....	22	19	3	34	25	9	4	3	1	2	2	...
6 persons.....	14	10	4	26	22	4	1	1	...	1	1	...
7 persons.....	12	10	2	25	19	6	1	1	...	1	1	...
8 persons.....	2	2	...	14	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	10	3	7	17	10	7	2	...	2	1	1	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	110	86	24	134	108	26	41	30	11	46	38	8
0.76 to 1.00.....	29	21	8	90	69	21	2	2	...	11	10	1
1.01 to 1.50.....	31	24	7	53	44	9	2	1	1	1	1	...
1.51 or more.....	27	18	9	93	60	33	4	2	2	4	4	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	163	126	37	328	244	84	32	23	9	42	34	8
1.....	30	21	9	41	36	5	17	12	5	20	19	1
2 or more.....	4	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	188	144	44	351	270	81	47	34	13	60	51	9
1 or more.....	9	5	4	19	11	8	2	1	1	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.....	165	121	44	318	249	69	33	20	13	42	37	5
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	51	37	14	89	62	27	17	10	7	25	20	5
3 persons.....	31	24	7	56	48	8	8	5	3	6	6	...
4 persons.....	23	16	7	61	54	7	...	...	...	6	6	...
5 persons.....	22	19	3	33	24	9	4	3	1	2	2	...
6 persons.....	14	10	4	25	21	4	1	1	...	2	2	...
7 persons.....	12	10	2	24	19	5	1	1	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	12	5	7	30	21	9	2	...	2	1	1	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	52	37	15	95	70	25	19	12	7	29	24	5
1 minor.....	37	29	8	57	48	9	6	4	2	6	6	...
2 minors.....	29	21	8	60	49	11	3	1	2	3	3	...
3 minors.....	21	18	3	36	29	7	2	2	...	1	1	...
4 minors.....	8	7	1	31	25	6	1	1	...	2	2	...
5 minors.....	9	5	4	16	12	4	2	...	2	1	1	...
6 minors or more.....	9	4	5	23	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	134	106	28	259	206	53	24	18	6	29	25	4
Other.....	9	5	4	11	9	2	2	...	2	4	3	1
Female.....	22	10	12	48	34	14	7	2	5	9	9	...
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	62	48	14	161	126	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	69	52	17	107	78	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	33	20	13	42	37	5	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	318	249	69	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	286	222	64	Rent paid: Number.....	286	222	64
No cash rent.....	32	27	5	Percent.....	100,0	100,0	100,0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	24,1	12,3	68,2
Rent paid: Number.....	286	222	64	\$15 to \$19.....	16,5	16,7	15,9
Percent.....	100,0	100,0	100,0	\$20 to \$24.....	19,0	23,5	2,3
Less than \$15.....	3,9	2,5	9,1	\$25 to \$29.....	21,9	25,9	6,8
\$15 to \$19.....	6,8	3,1	20,5	\$30 to \$34.....	6,3	7,4	2,3
\$20 to \$24.....	9,6	3,1	34,1	\$35 to \$39.....	1,5	1,9	...
\$25 to \$29.....	15,0	14,2	18,2	\$40 to \$44.....	4,4	5,6	...
\$30 to \$34.....	13,1	14,8	6,8	\$45 to \$49.....	1,0	1,2	...
\$35 to \$39.....	14,6	17,9	2,3	\$50 to \$59.....	0,5	0,6	...
\$40 to \$44.....	12,7	16,0	...	\$60 or more.....	0,5	0,6	...
\$45 to \$49.....	6,3	7,4	2,3	Not reported.....	4,4	4,3	4,5
\$50 to \$59.....	9,2	11,1	2,3	Median.....dollars..	21	24	...
\$60 or more.....	3,9	4,9	...				
Not reported.....	4,9	4,9	4,5				
Median.....dollars..	34	37	...				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	37.4	41.4	22.7
Number.....	286	222	64	Less than \$1,000.....	5.3	4.9	6.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.9	4.9	...
Less than \$1,000.....	17.5	16.0	22.7	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.9	3.7	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	15.6	16.7	11.4	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.5	1.2	2.3
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	8.7	8.6	9.1	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.4	3.1	4.5
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	4.4	3.7	6.8	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.5	1.2	2.3
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	6.8	6.2	9.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.9	5.6	2.3
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	5.3	4.9	6.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.9	4.3	2.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.7	9.9	13.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.4	3.7	2.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.7	10.5	6.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.9	4.9	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.8	6.8	6.8	\$5,000 or more.....	1.9	2.5	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6.3	7.4	2.3	Not reported.....	1.0	1.2	...
\$5,000 or more.....	5.3	5.5	4.6	5 persons or more.....	35.9	33.9	43.2
Not reported.....	2.9	3.7	...	Less than \$1,000.....	3.9	3.7	4.5
2 persons.....	26.7	24.7	34.1	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.3	4.9	6.8
Less than \$1,000.....	8.2	7.4	11.4	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.9	1.8	2.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.3	6.8	4.5	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.9	2.5	...
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.9	3.1	6.8	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.4	2.5	2.3
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.0	...	4.5	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.4	3.1	4.5
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.0	0.6	2.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.4	2.5	6.8
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	0.5	0.6	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.4	4.3	4.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.4	1.8	4.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.9	2.5	4.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.5	1.9	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.4	2.5	2.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.5	0.6	...	\$5,000 or more.....	3.4	3.1	4.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	...	...	...	Not reported.....	0.5	0.6	...
\$5,000 or more.....	...	...	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	1.5	1.9	...	All families.....dollars..	2,090	2,130	...
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,460	2,560	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	22.8	21.0	29.6
Number.....	286	222	64	Less than 12.5.....	4.8	0.6	20.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.8	6.2	4.5
Less than 12.5.....	21.3	16.7	38.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.3	6.8	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	21.3	20.4	25.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.4	4.9	2.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	11.2	13.0	4.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.0	1.2	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	14.6	16.0	9.1	32.5 or more.....	0.5	0.6	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.8	6.8	11.4	Not computed.....	1.0	0.6	2.3
32.5 or more.....	18.5	21.6	6.8	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	16.5	17.3	13.6
Not computed.....	5.4	5.5	4.5	Less than 12.5.....	5.8	4.9	9.1
Less than \$1,000.....	17.5	16.0	22.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.8	8.0	2.3
Less than 12.5.....	0.5	0.6	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.5	3.1	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.0	...	4.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.5	0.6	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	...	2.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.5	1.2	2.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.9	...	9.1	Not computed.....	1.0	0.6	2.3
32.5 or more.....	11.7	13.6	4.5	\$4,000 or more.....	11.6	13.0	6.8
Not computed.....	0.5	0.6	...	Less than 12.5.....	8.7	9.3	6.8
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	28.7	29.0	27.3	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.4	3.1	...
Less than 12.5.....	1.5	1.2	2.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.5	0.6	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	5.3	3.1	13.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	2.5	2.5	2.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.3	9.3	4.5	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.9	5.5	2.3	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	6.3	7.4	2.3	Income not reported.....	2.9	3.7	...
Not computed.....				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

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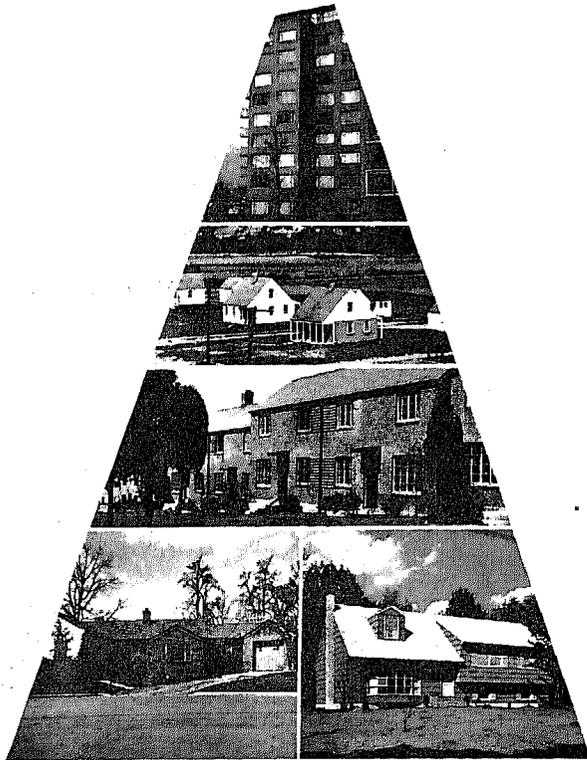
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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Huntsville, Ala.

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
... cold water..	451	76	375
... private bath..	126	14	112
... private toilet..	265	62	203
... piped water..	330	25	305
... ..	1,332	108	1,224
... ..	476	46	430
... ..	181	8	173
... ..	312	37	275
... ..	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
	17		17

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





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PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Huntsville, Alabama.

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

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

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

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 Huntsville.

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.....	22,260	18,011	2,664
Owner occupied.....	13,095	12,017	1,078
Renter occupied.....	7,580	5,994	1,586
Vacant, available for rent...	764	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	821	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,869	1,634	1,235
Owner.....	1,091	603	488
Renter.....	1,778	1,031	747

As indicated in table A, approximately 14 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 17 percent of those with white households and 47 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Family income class interval (a)	Percentage (b)	Prorated percentage (c)	Cumulative percentage (d)
Less than \$1,500.....	16.5	18.8	18.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.7	15.6	100.0
Not reported.....	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.....	1,091	603	488	1,778	1,031	747	336	170	166	317	167	130
ROOMS												
1 room.....	8	6	2	175	132	43	3	3	...	30	24	6
2 rooms.....	72	50	22	447	217	230	29	19	10	121	53	68
3 rooms.....	213	137	76	507	318	189	69	39	30	66	36	30
4 rooms.....	412	212	200	457	260	197	124	57	67	77	45	32
5 rooms.....	204	103	101	126	67	59	56	28	28	18	6	12
6 rooms.....	137	80	57	57	33	24	41	21	20	5	3	2
7 rooms.....	32	12	20	9	4	5	9	1	8	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	13	3	10	...	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	403	306	97	570	484	86	127	91	36	67	59	8
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	336	195	141	625	333	292	100	53	47	126	69	57
Piped water outside structure.....	241	72	169	352	105	247	64	14	50	78	19	59
No piped water.....	111	30	81	231	109	122	45	12	33	46	20	26
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	318	175	143	462	256	206	104	52	52	87	48	39
Flush toilet, shared.....	141	122	19	441	335	106	54	43	11	57	37	20
Other toilet facilities or none.....	632	306	326	875	440	435	178	75	103	173	82	91
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	144	73	71	173	103	70	49	23	26	21	15	6
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	137	119	18	371	320	51	54	43	11	39	33	6
No bathtub or shower.....	810	411	399	1,234	608	626	233	104	129	257	119	138
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	425	320	105	453	396	57	114	87	27	73	62	11
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	18	16	2	14	9	5	4	4	...	5	4	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	88	72	16	88	75	13	21	18	3	20	17	3
With piped water, no private toilet.....	233	202	31	291	282	9	66	57	9	40	39	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	86	30	56	60	30	30	23	8	15	8	2	6
Deteriorating.....	377	208	169	627	403	224	112	56	56	105	66	39
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	22	11	11	31	14	17	9	5	4	4	3	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	80	48	32	136	78	58	24	13	11	29	14	15
With piped water, no private toilet.....	149	104	45	272	200	72	42	28	14	34	24	10
Lacking piped water in structure.....	126	45	81	188	111	77	37	10	27	38	25	13
Dilapidated.....	289	75	214	698	232	466	110	27	83	139	39	100
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	74	25	49	91	58	33	27	10	17	10	6	4
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	215	50	165	607	174	433	83	17	66	129	33	96
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	190	107	83	419	230	189	90	50	40	159	85	74
2 persons.....	307	188	119	445	272	173	119	74	45	94	51	43
3 persons.....	185	100	85	257	168	89	60	25	35	25	15	10
4 persons.....	104	63	41	204	122	82	19	8	11	10	5	5
5 persons.....	104	60	44	156	96	60	14	5	9	10	4	6
6 persons.....	67	40	27	102	57	45	9	4	5	5	2	3
7 persons.....	62	29	33	72	38	34	10	4	6	5	3	2
8 persons.....	31	9	22	49	21	28	6	...	6	4	...	4
9 persons or more.....	41	7	34	74	27	47	9	...	9	5	2	3
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	645	367	278	654	362	292	253	138	115	208	106	102
0.76 to 1.00.....	189	115	74	510	326	184	44	21	23	71	43	28
1.01 to 1.50.....	152	79	73	263	160	103	25	9	16	20	10	10
1.51 or more.....	105	42	63	351	183	168	14	2	12	18	8	10
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	852	466	386	1,652	967	685	200	92	108	262	136	126
1.....	220	131	89	120	62	58	123	74	49	53	30	23
2 or more.....	19	6	13	6	2	4	13	4	9	2	1	1
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,020	575	445	1,687	994	693	308	160	148	299	163	136
1 or more.....	71	28	43	91	37	54	28	10	18	18	4	14

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	874	484	390	1,309	778	531	230	112	118	148	80	68
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	301	184	117	420	257	163	112	67	45	88	51	37
3 persons.....	183	100	83	252	164	88	57	26	31	24	14	10
4 persons.....	94	58	36	193	121	72	16	6	10	8	4	4
5 persons.....	101	59	42	155	97	58	12	6	6	11	5	6
6 persons.....	66	42	24	99	54	45	9	4	5	4	1	3
7 persons.....	60	25	35	70	39	31	12	3	9	4	3	1
8 persons or more.....	69	16	53	120	46	74	12	...	12	9	2	7
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	392	231	161	428	258	170	162	92	70	104	61	43
1 minor.....	150	85	65	271	179	92	26	9	17	17	8	9
2 minors.....	88	55	33	209	126	83	11	4	7	10	5	5
3 minors.....	97	52	45	141	92	49	14	4	10	5	2	3
4 minors.....	58	31	27	92	52	40	8	3	5	3	2	1
5 minors.....	47	23	24	60	32	28	5	...	5	3	...	3
6 minors or more.....	42	7	35	108	39	69	4	...	4	6	2	4
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	633	383	250	984	640	344	145	81	64	82	50	32
Other.....	56	21	35	53	20	33	26	6	20	15	6	9
Female.....	185	80	105	272	118	154	59	25	34	51	24	27
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	2	2	...	47	39	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	237	133	104	695	437	258	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	405	237	168	419	222	197	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	230	112	118	148	80	68	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	1,309	778	531	CONTRACT RENT ¹			
Rent paid.....	1,181	712	469	Rent paid: Number.....	1,181	712	469
No cash rent.....	128	66	62	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	9.9	5.2	16.8
Rent paid: Number.....	1,181	712	469	\$15 to \$19.....	11.1	4.9	20.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	14.2	9.7	20.7
Less than \$20.....	2.5	0.7	5.2	\$25 to \$29.....	15.0	15.0	15.1
\$20 to \$24.....	6.9	4.5	10.3	\$30 to \$34.....	10.7	11.6	9.5
\$25 to \$29.....	8.3	3.4	15.5	\$35 to \$39.....	8.7	10.9	5.6
\$30 to \$34.....	9.9	4.9	17.2	\$40 to \$44.....	10.3	13.9	5.2
\$35 to \$39.....	12.2	10.5	14.7	\$45 to \$49.....	3.5	5.6	0.4
\$40 to \$44.....	10.2	9.7	10.8	\$50 to \$59.....	7.1	10.1	2.6
\$45 to \$49.....	9.0	11.6	5.2	\$60 to \$74.....	4.0	6.4	0.4
\$50 to \$59.....	14.9	18.4	9.9	\$75 or more.....	1.8	3.0	...
\$60 to \$74.....	11.2	16.9	3.0	Not reported.....	3.6	3.7	3.4
\$75 or more.....	6.1	9.7	0.9	Median.....dollars..	29	35	22
Not reported.....	8.8	9.7	7.3				
Median.....dollars..	42	49	34				

¹ Class intervals for contract rent revised.

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	34.4	38.2	28.9
Number.....	1,181	712	469	Less than \$1,000.....	4.8	4.5	5.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.1	3.4	5.2
Less than \$1,000.....	15.3	13.1	18.5	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.9	2.2	1.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14.8	10.1	21.6	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.2	1.9	2.6
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	6.6	7.9	4.7	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.7	4.1	3.0
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	5.7	4.9	6.9	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.7	1.1	2.6
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	6.7	6.0	7.8	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.2	2.2	2.2
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.8	2.6	5.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.3	4.1	2.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.8	6.7	6.9	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.7	3.4	1.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.8	9.4	10.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.0	4.1	1.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.2	7.1	4.7	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.4	3.7	0.4
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.3	11.6	3.4	\$6,000 or more.....	1.7	2.6	0.4
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5.0	6.0	3.4	Not reported.....	0.8	0.7	0.9
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6.7	10.1	1.7	5 persons or more.....	34.1	30.0	40.1
\$6,000 or more.....	4.4	4.5	4.3	Less than \$1,000.....	4.6	3.0	6.9
Not reported.....				\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.0	1.9	4.7
2 persons.....	31.5	31.8	31.0	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.2	2.2	2.2
Less than \$1,000.....	6.0	5.6	6.5	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.8	1.5	2.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.6	4.9	11.6	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.3	0.7	2.2
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.5	3.4	1.3	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.3	0.4	2.6
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.8	1.5	2.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.0	3.0	3.0
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.7	1.1	2.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.1	3.0	5.6
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	0.8	1.1	0.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	1.5	2.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.6	1.5	1.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.5	4.5	2.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.4	2.2	2.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.8	1.5	2.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.5	2.2	0.4	\$6,000 or more.....	3.2	4.9	0.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.8	3.0	...	Not reported.....	2.3	1.9	3.0
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	0.8	0.7	0.9	Median income:			
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.7	2.6	0.4	All families.....dollars..	2,200	2,650	1,860
\$6,000 or more.....	1.3	1.9	0.4	3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,270	2,700	1,980
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:				\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	22.8	21.4	25.0
Number.....	1,181	712	469	Less than 12.5.....	0.9	...	2.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.0	0.7	6.5
Less than 12.5.....	14.9	15.4	14.2	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.5	3.4	8.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	17.8	16.1	20.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.1	3.0	3.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.0	13.8	14.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	3.7	4.1	3.0
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.6	9.4	9.9	32.5 or more.....	5.1	7.9	0.9
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.8	7.5	8.2	Not computed.....	1.5	2.2	0.4
32.5 or more.....	25.5	25.5	25.4	\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	22.8	23.2	22.0
Not computed.....	10.5	12.3	7.8	Less than 12.5.....	3.5	1.5	6.5
Less than \$1,000.....	15.3	13.1	18.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.6	5.6	10.3
Less than 12.5.....	0.8	1.1	0.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.6	6.0	2.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	0.4	0.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.5	4.9	1.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.2	...	0.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.6	2.6	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	...	0.4	32.5 or more.....	0.7	1.1	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.6	0.4	0.9	Not computed.....	1.2	1.5	0.9
32.5 or more.....	11.9	9.7	15.1	\$4,000 or more.....	20.0	27.7	8.6
Not computed.....	1.1	1.5	0.4	Less than 12.5.....	9.6	12.7	5.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14.8	10.1	21.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.4	9.4	2.2
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	3.0	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.2	...	0.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.4	0.4	3.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.9	1.5	2.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.2	1.1	3.9	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.0	0.4	4.3	Not computed.....	1.6	2.2	0.9
32.5 or more.....	7.9	6.7	9.5	Income not reported.....	4.4	4.5	4.3
Not computed.....	0.6	0.4	0.9				

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-9

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Montgomery, Ala.

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

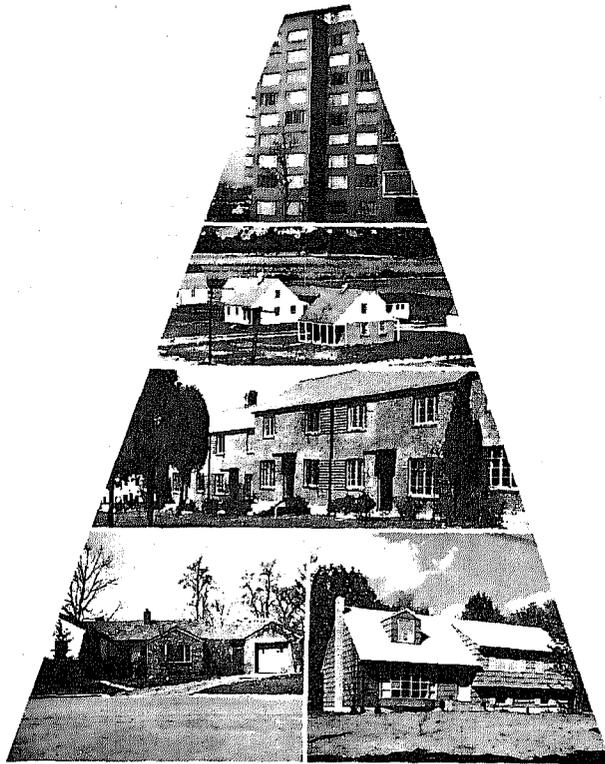
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

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
pipel water..	330	25	305
ting.....	1,332	108	1,224
ld water..	476	46	430
te bath..	181	8	173
toilet..	312	37	275
water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	229		229
	167		167
	32		32





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PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Montgomery, Alabama.

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

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

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

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 Montgomery.

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.....	40,801	26,254	12,179
Owner occupied.....	19,482	15,060	4,422
Renter occupied.....	18,951	11,194	7,757
Vacant, available for rent...	1,341	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	1,027	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	7,891	1,031	6,860
Owner.....	2,124	238	1,886
Renter.....	5,767	793	4,974

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, 7 percent of those with white households and 64 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	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2
5 or 95.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2
10 or 90.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
25 or 75.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
50.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	2,124	238	1,886	5,767	793	4,974	636	104	532	978	143	835
ROOMS												
1 room.....	10	4	6	396	209	187	4	2	2	76	38	38
2 rooms.....	88	13	75	1,351	169	1,182	31	7	24	277	21	256
3 rooms.....	453	46	407	2,779	187	2,592	147	28	119	397	33	364
4 rooms.....	559	52	507	738	96	642	150	23	127	132	22	110
5 rooms.....	441	60	381	307	82	225	139	17	122	61	20	41
6 rooms.....	375	37	338	147	31	116	116	19	97	23	5	18
7 rooms.....	118	9	109	36	14	22	30	5	25	11	4	7
8 rooms or more.....	80	17	63	13	5	8	19	3	16	1	...	1
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	433	168	265	1,019	657	362	148	81	67	151	108	43
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	737	69	668	2,435	124	2,311	260	23	237	472	33	439
Piped water outside structure.....	761	1	760	1,806	4	1,802	189	...	189	255	...	255
No piped water.....	173	...	173	507	8	499	39	...	39	100	2	98
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	845	120	725	2,377	232	2,145	282	42	240	430	47	383
Flush toilet, shared.....	150	107	43	896	524	372	76	60	16	166	89	77
Other toilet facilities or none.....	1,129	11	1,118	2,494	37	2,457	278	2	276	382	7	375
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	476	107	369	871	208	663	153	30	123	155	40	115
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	150	113	37	676	529	147	80	67	13	107	91	16
No bathtub or shower.....	1,498	18	1,480	4,220	56	4,164	403	7	396	716	12	704
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	602	94	508	1,126	255	871	178	39	139	159	49	110
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	110	31	79	174	13	161	35	5	30	32	3	29
With private toilet, no private bath.....	103	9	94	238	16	222	36	7	29	35	2	33
With piped water, no private toilet.....	154	54	100	328	225	103	53	27	26	60	44	16
Lacking piped water in structure.....	235	...	235	386	1	385	34	...	34	32	...	32
Deteriorating.....	910	72	838	2,493	289	2,204	283	41	242	442	51	391
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	113	10	103	251	24	227	48	7	41	51	8	43
With private toilet, no private bath.....	186	8	178	773	11	762	52	4	48	144	3	141
With piped water, no private toilet.....	149	54	95	466	251	215	56	30	26	79	38	41
Lacking piped water in structure.....	462	...	462	1,003	3	1,000	127	...	127	168	2	166
Dilapidated.....	612	72	540	2,148	249	1,899	175	24	151	377	43	334
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	190	53	137	291	148	143	48	14	34	44	25	19
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath....	422	19	403	1,857	101	1,756	127	10	117	333	18	315
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	358	82	276	1,358	297	1,061	195	55	140	456	79	377
2 persons.....	523	63	460	1,388	215	1,173	197	29	168	297	50	247
3 persons.....	335	37	298	785	86	699	106	18	88	104	7	97
4 persons.....	220	23	197	595	70	525	46	...	46	46	4	42
5 persons.....	178	11	167	514	42	472	30	1	29	23	1	22
6 persons.....	171	12	159	400	35	365	20	1	19	18	1	17
7 persons.....	98	4	94	272	18	254	10	...	10	10	...	10
8 persons.....	77	4	73	194	14	180	9	...	9	11	1	10
9 persons or more.....	164	2	162	261	16	245	23	...	23	13	...	13
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	1,200	181	1,019	2,184	286	1,898	484	95	389	645	92	553
0.76 to 1.00.....	379	34	345	1,334	297	1,037	83	7	76	215	42	173
1.01 to 1.50.....	275	17	258	764	97	667	41	1	40	56	2	54
1.51 or more.....	270	6	264	1,485	113	1,372	28	1	27	62	7	55
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,726	187	1,539	5,307	731	4,576	440	77	363	774	107	667
1.....	365	46	319	440	58	382	184	23	161	197	35	162
2 or more.....	33	5	28	20	4	16	12	4	8	7	1	6
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,931	221	1,710	5,287	742	4,545	574	98	476	909	136	773
1 or more.....	193	17	176	480	51	429	62	6	56	69	7	62

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.....	1,670	146	1,524	4,162	461	3,701	401	45	356	471	58	413
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	502	61	441	1,292	191	1,101	186	28	158	273	46	227
3 persons.....	301	32	269	709	78	631	92	15	77	86	5	81
4 persons.....	205	21	184	578	69	509	35	...	35	40	4	36
5 persons.....	172	12	160	492	40	452	27	1	26	21	1	20
6 persons.....	158	10	148	392	37	355	19	1	18	17	1	16
7 persons.....	96	5	91	252	17	235	10	...	10	10	...	10
8 persons or more.....	236	5	231	447	29	418	32	...	32	24	1	23
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	601	75	526	1,228	183	1,045	229	37	192	285	48	237
1 minor.....	302	30	272	775	89	686	73	5	68	85	5	80
2 minors.....	205	16	189	614	69	545	38	3	35	43	2	41
3 minors.....	163	13	150	476	41	435	22	...	22	20	...	20
4 minors.....	129	4	125	390	39	351	10	...	10	16	3	13
5 minors.....	94	5	89	277	17	260	10	...	10	12	...	12
6 minors or more.....	176	3	173	402	23	379	19	...	19	10	...	10
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	1,085	104	981	2,712	385	2,327	224	27	197	261	39	222
Other.....	121	7	114	184	16	168	38	2	36	35	4	31
Female.....	464	35	429	1,266	60	1,206	139	16	123	175	15	160
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	5	...	5	65	20	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	482	38	444	2,293	236	2,057	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	782	63	719	1,333	147	1,186	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	401	45	356	471	58	413	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	4,162	461	3,701	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	4,050	450	3,600	Rent paid: Number.....	4,050	450	3,600
No cash rent.....	112	11	101	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	12.6	1.0	13.8
Rent paid: Number.....	4,050	450	3,600	\$15 to \$19.....	15.2	1.5	16.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	24.7	10.0	26.1
Less than \$20.....	7.7	...	8.4	\$25 to \$29.....	25.2	10.5	26.6
\$20 to \$24.....	8.9	1.5	9.6	\$30 to \$34.....	9.5	8.5	9.6
\$25 to \$29.....	14.0	4.0	14.9	\$35 to \$39.....	5.3	16.0	4.2
\$30 to \$34.....	19.2	5.5	20.6	\$40 to \$44.....	2.9	20.5	1.2
\$35 to \$39.....	18.4	11.0	19.1	\$45 to \$49.....	1.0	6.0	0.5
\$40 to \$44.....	10.4	16.0	9.8	\$50 to \$59.....	1.5	11.5	0.5
\$45 to \$49.....	7.3	13.0	6.8	\$60 to \$69.....	1.2	9.0	0.5
\$50 to \$54.....	4.0	13.5	3.0	\$70 or more.....	1.0	5.5	0.5
\$55 to \$59.....	2.4	7.5	1.9	Not reported.....	1.0	5.5	0.5
\$60 to \$69.....	2.2	12.5	1.2	Median.....dollars..	24	39	23
\$70 or more.....	1.0	6.5	0.5				
Not reported.....	4.6	9.0	4.2				
Median.....dollars..	34	47	33				

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.....	4,050	450	3,600	3 or 4 persons.....	30.6	33.0	30.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	5.3	2.0	5.6
Less than \$1,000.....	19.2	8.0	20.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.5	2.5	4.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	16.5	8.5	17.3	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.0	0.5	2.1
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	6.4	3.0	6.8	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.5	0.5	1.6
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.5	3.5	6.8	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.7	1.5	4.0
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	9.4	8.0	9.6	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.6	1.0	2.8
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	6.8	4.5	7.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.8	2.0	4.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.4	9.5	10.5	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.2	7.0	2.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.9	15.0	9.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.4	2.0	0.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.6	9.0	4.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.2	5.0	1.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.3	12.0	4.7	\$5,000 or more.....	1.2	6.0	0.7
\$5,000 or more.....	3.5	13.0	2.6	Not reported.....	0.3	3.0	...
Not reported.....	1.4	6.0	0.9	5 persons or more.....	36.7	24.5	37.8
2 persons.....	32.7	42.5	31.8	Less than \$1,000.....	3.2	0.5	3.5
Less than \$1,000.....	10.7	5.5	11.2	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.6	1.0	4.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.5	5.0	7.7	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.6	0.5	2.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.9	2.0	1.9	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.3	1.0	3.5
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.7	2.0	1.6	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.3	2.5	4.4
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.4	4.0	1.2	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.3	2.0	2.3
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.8	1.5	1.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.9	3.0	4.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.7	4.5	2.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.8	3.5	4.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.9	4.5	1.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.9	2.0	3.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.3	5.0	0.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.4	3.0	2.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.8	4.0	0.5	\$5,000 or more.....	1.9	4.5	1.6
\$5,000 or more.....	0.4	2.5	0.2	Not reported.....	0.5	1.0	0.5
Not reported.....	0.6	2.0	0.5	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	2,020	3,070	1,940
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,130	3,360	2,070

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.....	4,050	450	3,600	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	26.6	22.0	27.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	5.2	0.5	5.6
Less than 12.5.....	18.6	17.5	18.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.7	3.5	7.0
12.5 to 17.4.....	16.2	19.0	15.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.5	7.0	8.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	16.3	18.0	16.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	3.8	7.0	3.5
22.5 to 27.4.....	11.4	11.0	11.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	1.1	2.5	0.9
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.5	5.5	7.7	32.5 or more.....	0.1	1.0	...
32.5 or more.....	23.6	16.5	24.3	Not computed.....	1.3	0.5	1.4
Not computed.....	6.4	12.5	5.9	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	14.5	24.0	13.6
Less than \$1,000.....	19.2	8.0	20.3	Less than 12.5.....	4.9	3.0	5.2
Less than 12.5.....	1.0	1.5	0.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.1	7.0	4.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.4	...	0.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	2.4	7.5	1.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.2	...	0.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.1	3.0	0.9
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	...	0.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.1	1.0	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.1	0.5	1.2	32.5 or more.....	(1)	0.5	...
32.5 or more.....	14.4	4.0	15.4	Not computed.....	0.8	2.0	0.7
Not computed.....	1.5	2.0	1.4	\$4,000 or more.....	8.8	25.0	7.3
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	29.4	15.0	30.8	Less than 12.5.....	6.5	12.5	5.9
Less than 12.5.....	1.0	...	1.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.4	8.5	0.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	2.6	...	2.8	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.1	2.0	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	5.0	1.5	5.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	5.9	1.0	6.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.3	1.5	5.6	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	9.1	11.0	8.9	Not computed.....	0.9	2.0	0.7
Not computed.....	0.6	...	0.7	Income not reported.....	1.4	6.0	0.9

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-10

SPECIAL REPORTS FOR
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Sylacauga, Ala., and Vicinity

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



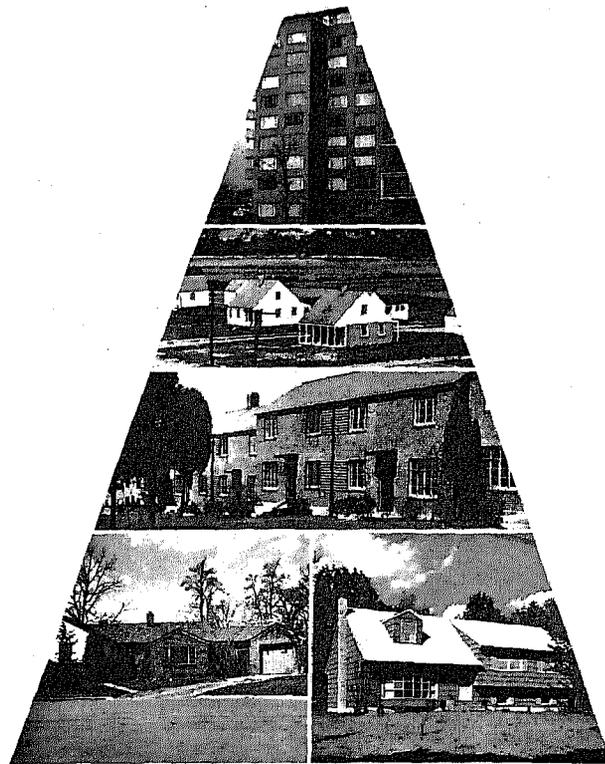
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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





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HOWARD C. GRIEVES, *Assistant Director*
CONRAD TABUBER, *Assistant Director*
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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 Sylacauga Housing Authority.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

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		
29. St. Petersburg		NEW YORK	VIRGINIA
30. Tampa	MAINE	98. Albany	135. Newport News
	65. Portland	99. Buffalo	136. Richmond
GEORGIA		100. Freeport	
31. Americus and vicinity	MARYLAND	101. Syracuse	WASHINGTON
32. Athens area	66. Baltimore	102. Tuckahoe	137. Seattle
33. Atlanta			WEST VIRGINIA
34. Augusta	MASSACHUSETTS	NORTH CAROLINA	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

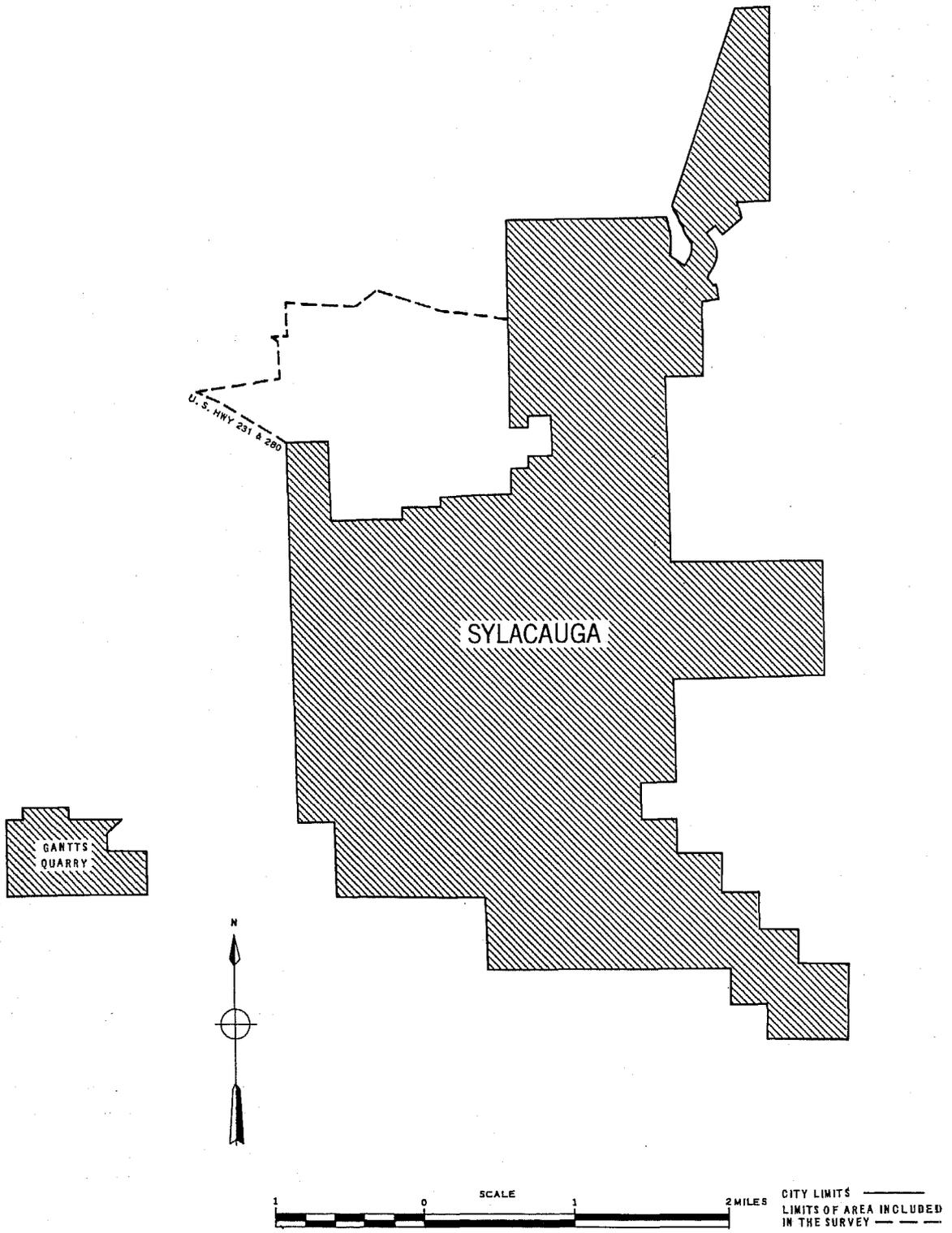
INTRODUCTION

	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
SYLACAUGA, ALABAMA AND VICINITY
APRIL 1960



SYLACAUGA, ALABAMA, 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.....	4,840	3,500	971
Owner occupied.....	2,505	2,056	449
Renter occupied.....	1,966	1,444	522
Vacant, available for rent...	171	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	198	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,022	347	675
Owner.....	449	134	315
Renter.....	573	213	360

As indicated in table A, approximately 23 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 15 percent of those with white households and 69 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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.....	0.3
5 or 95.....	0.7
10 or 90.....	1.0
25 or 75.....	1.4
50.....	1.7

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 1.0 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.....	449	134	315	573	213	360	119	39	80	91	52	38
ROOMS												
1 room.....	3	3	...	8	2	6	1	1	...	2	1	1
2 rooms.....	37	7	30	144	24	120	11	3	8	29	14	15
3 rooms.....	81	20	61	185	64	121	25	4	21	26	17	9
4 rooms.....	156	48	108	154	67	87	38	16	22	23	14	9
5 rooms.....	90	32	58	49	33	16	20	7	13	6	4	2
6 rooms.....	61	17	44	26	18	8	14	4	10	3	1	2
7 rooms.....	15	4	11	2	...	2	5	2	3	1	...	1
8 rooms or more.....	6	3	3	5	5	...	5	2	3	1	1	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	54	35	19	66	61	5	8	6	2	11	10	1
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	181	77	104	217	140	77	53	28	25	49	41	8
Piped water outside structure.....	94	7	87	218	6	212	28	2	26	22	1	21
No piped water.....	120	15	105	72	6	66	30	3	27	9	...	9
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	121	65	56	147	104	43	38	25	13	35	31	4
Flush toilet, shared.....	11	10	1	36	31	5	3	3	...	9	8	1
Other toilet facilities or none.....	317	59	258	390	78	312	78	11	67	47	13	34
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	63	38	25	81	64	17	23	17	6	16	13	3
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	12	12	...	30	30	...	3	3	...	7	7	...
No bathtub or shower.....	374	84	290	462	119	343	93	19	74	68	32	36
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	127	63	64	69	41	28	25	17	8	12	9	3
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	20	14	6	8	8	...	8	6	2	4	4	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	26	13	13	14	8	6	7	6	1	2	2	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	44	27	17	27	24	3	5	4	1	3	3	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	37	9	28	20	1	19	5	1	4	3	...	3
Deteriorating.....	177	52	125	198	123	75	51	18	33	36	27	9
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	23	13	10	22	16	6	10	8	2	3	2	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	28	16	12	35	32	3	7	3	4	9	9	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	49	15	34	82	69	13	12	4	8	19	16	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	77	8	69	59	6	53	22	3	19	5	...	5
Dilapidated.....	145	19	126	306	49	257	43	4	39	43	16	27
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	10	7	3	26	24	2	2	1	1	4	3	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	135	12	123	280	25	255	41	3	38	39	13	26
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	68	30	38	114	38	76	32	17	15	46	26	20
2 persons.....	107	36	71	118	44	74	43	13	30	28	18	10
3 persons.....	67	19	48	94	41	53	19	6	13	8	3	5
4 persons.....	63	24	39	73	29	44	9	2	7	5	3	2
5 persons.....	49	14	35	47	22	25	2	...	2	2	1	1
6 persons.....	20	3	17	38	15	23	4	...	4	1	1	...
7 persons.....	28	4	24	36	12	24	3	1	2	1	...	1
8 persons.....	15	1	14	17	5	12	1	...	1	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	32	3	29	36	7	29	6	...	6	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	236	86	150	242	106	136	91	36	55	74	45	29
0.76 to 1.00.....	78	28	50	116	46	70	11	2	9	10	4	6
1.01 to 1.50.....	63	13	50	87	34	53	6	...	6	5	3	2
1.51 or more.....	72	7	65	128	27	101	11	1	10	2	...	2
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	384	114	270	526	186	340	82	27	55	73	38	35
1.....	61	19	42	46	27	19	34	11	23	18	14	4
2 or more.....	4	1	3	1	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	428	132	296	551	209	342	113	39	74	88	52	36
1 or more.....	21	2	19	22	4	18	6	...	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.....	373	104	269	451	174	277	86	22	64	43	26	17
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	103	36	67	117	46	71	43	13	30	28	18	10
3 persons.....	68	19	49	94	38	56	19	6	13	7	3	4
4 persons.....	62	25	37	68	29	39	9	2	7	5	3	2
5 persons.....	47	13	34	45	22	23	3	...	3	1	1	...
6 persons.....	22	4	18	40	15	25	3	...	3	1	1	...
7 persons.....	25	3	22	35	12	23	3	1	2	1	...	1
8 persons or more.....	46	4	42	52	12	40	6	...	6	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	115	40	75	119	45	74	48	16	32	28	18	10
1 minor.....	67	17	50	93	42	51	18	4	14	7	3	4
2 minors.....	68	26	42	67	30	37	6	1	5	5	3	2
3 minors.....	40	12	28	60	27	33	4	...	4	2	2	...
4 minors.....	22	4	18	26	8	18	3	...	3	...	...	...
5 minors.....	23	2	21	39	12	27	3	1	2	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	38	3	35	47	10	37	4	...	4	1	...	1
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	264	79	185	335	148	187	51	14	37	29	18	11
Other.....	17	1	16	14	5	9	7	1	6	1	1	...
Female.....	92	24	68	102	21	81	28	7	21	13	7	6
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	2	1	1	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	115	31	84	270	98	172	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	170	50	120	130	45	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	86	22	64	43	26	17	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	451	174	277	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	423	167	256	Rent paid: Number.....	423	167	256
No cash rent.....	28	7	21	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	38.5	31.1	42.9
Rent paid: Number.....	423	167	256	\$15 to \$19.....	29.9	17.4	37.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	15.5	16.7	14.8
Less than \$15.....	4.1	1.5	5.6	\$25 to \$29.....	7.8	15.1	3.6
\$15 to \$19.....	11.3	10.6	11.7	\$30 to \$34.....	2.8	7.6	...
\$20 to \$24.....	14.4	13.6	14.8	\$35 to \$39.....	2.0	5.3	...
\$25 to \$29.....	16.5	14.4	17.8	\$40 to \$44.....	0.6	1.5	...
\$30 to \$34.....	13.1	7.6	16.3	\$45 to \$49.....	...	...	...
\$35 to \$39.....	15.3	14.4	15.8	\$50 to \$59.....	1.4	3.8	...
\$40 to \$44.....	9.9	12.9	8.2	\$60 or more.....	0.3	...	0.5
\$45 to \$49.....	5.1	6.8	4.1	Not reported.....	1.2	1.5	1.0
\$50 to \$59.....	6.4	12.9	2.6	Median.....dollars..	16	20	15
\$60 or more.....	1.7	3.8	0.5				
Not reported.....	2.2	1.5	2.6				
Median.....dollars..	30	35	29				

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.....	423	167	256	3 or 4 persons.....	38.8	43.2	36.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	8.5	3.8	11.2
Less than \$1,000.....	20.1	7.6	27.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.4	2.3	5.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14.6	9.8	17.3	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.9	4.5	3.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	10.8	7.6	12.8	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.9	4.5	3.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10.8	9.1	11.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.5	5.3	5.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	13.0	14.4	12.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.3	4.5	1.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9.2	14.4	6.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.7	8.4	1.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.8	11.4	4.1	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.7	3.8	2.0
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.9	9.1	4.1	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.5	3.0	0.5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.9	6.0	1.0	\$6,000 or more.....	1.2	2.3	0.5
\$6,000 or more.....	3.4	8.3	0.5	Not reported.....	1.2	0.8	1.6
Not reported.....	2.5	2.3	2.6	5 persons or more.....	36.1	33.3	37.8
2 persons.....	25.1	23.5	26.0	Less than \$1,000.....	4.1	1.5	5.6
Less than \$1,000.....	7.6	2.3	10.7	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.7	2.3	7.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.5	5.3	4.1	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.4	1.5	6.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2.5	1.5	3.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.0	2.3	6.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.8	2.3	1.5	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.5	6.1	3.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.0	3.0	3.1	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.1	7.6	2.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.8	2.3	3.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.4	2.3	2.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.6	0.8	0.5	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.4	3.0	2.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.8	2.3	...	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1.2	2.3	0.5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.3	0.8	...	\$6,000 or more.....	1.7	4.5	...
\$6,000 or more.....	0.6	1.5	...	Not reported.....	0.6	...	1.0
Not reported.....	0.6	1.5	...	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	2,150	3,010	1,650
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,260	3,090	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:							
Number.....	423	167	256	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	23.8	23.5	24.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	4.9	3.8	5.6
Less than 12.5.....	26.9	42.4	17.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	10.2	7.6	11.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	21.4	19.7	22.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.7	8.3	4.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.3	10.6	13.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.7	3.0	2.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.4	5.3	10.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.4	6.8	6.1	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	20.9	11.4	26.5	Not computed.....	0.3	0.8	...
Not computed.....	3.7	3.8	3.6	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	16.0	25.8	10.2
Less than \$1,000.....	20.1	7.6	27.6	Less than 12.5.....	10.3	18.2	5.6
Less than 12.5.....	0.3	...	0.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.8	6.1	4.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	0.8	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.6	...	2.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.3	0.8	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	...	1.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.9	1.5	2.0	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	15.1	5.3	20.9	Not computed.....	0.3	...	0.5
Not computed.....	0.6	0.8	0.5	\$4,000 or more.....	12.2	23.5	5.6
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	25.4	17.4	30.1	Less than 12.5.....	9.6	18.9	4.1
Less than 12.5.....	1.9	1.5	2.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.6	4.5	1.5
12.5 to 17.4.....	3.8	1.5	5.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	4.7	1.5	6.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.7	1.5	6.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.5	5.3	4.1	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	5.8	6.1	5.6	Not computed.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	...	...	...	Income not reported.....	2.5	2.3	2.6