

**U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960**

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**SPECIAL REPORTS FOR  
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**Lawrenceville, Ga.**

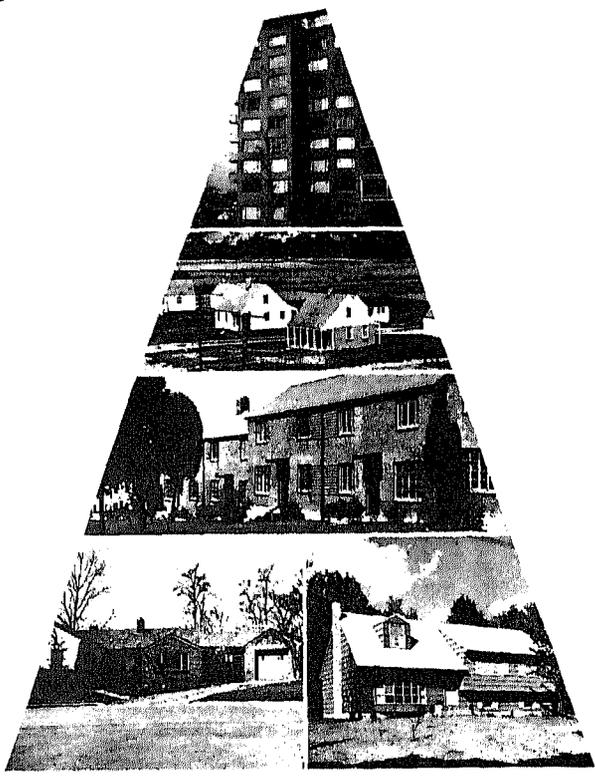
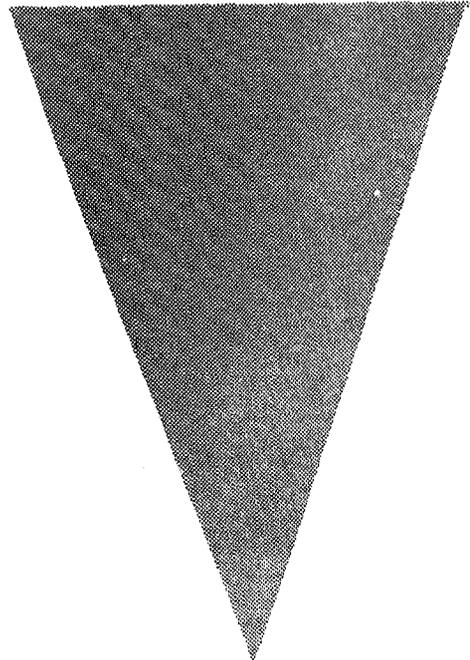
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## PREFACE

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 Lawrenceville, Georgia.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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. Staff members of the Housing Division who made important contributions to this report include Frank S. Kristof, then Assistant Chief, Alexander C. Findlay, and Mery 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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LAWRENCEVILLE, GEORGIA

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 Lawrenceville.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	1,200	1,009	137
Owner occupied.....	653	619	34
Renter occupied.....	493	390	103
Vacant.....	54	...	...
Substandard housing units..	248	154	77
Owner occupied.....	59	44	15
Renter occupied.....	172	110	62
Vacant.....	17	...	...

Approximately 20 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 28 percent of those with white households and 60 percent of those with nonwhite 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.

The count of vacant housing units is shown in table A. This count, however, is not the same as the number of vacant units on the market. Total vacant units include all types--units available for sale or rent as well as dilapidated units, seasonal units, and units 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 are signs of neglect which lead to serious structural 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 running water inside the structure and available to the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

For this area, tables 2, 3, and 4 are based on data for all primary families living on a rent-paid basis in substandard housing units. Enumeration schedules were prepared and assigned for field interviews for all families except those from which income and gross rent data had been obtained in the 25-percent

decennial census sample. Hence, the distributions and medians of these tables are not subject to sampling variability.

Nevertheless, the limitations of these figures should be recognized. The data are subject in varying degree to biases of nonreporting, particularly when the proportion of "not reported" cases is high, and to errors of response. Factors affecting the accuracy of enumeration include the respondent's knowledge of the facts and the ability of the enumerator to obtain accurate information on such items as income, rent, and condition of the housing unit. The other 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to these response errors and biases.

The figures for housing units shown in table A and in table 1 may differ slightly from corresponding figures in other reports of the 1960 Census of Housing, although based on the same data, because of differences in processing and compiling.

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	59	44	15	172	110	62	23	19	4	38	26	12
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	...	...	...	10	8	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
2 rooms.....	5	4	1	23	15	8	3	2	1	9	9	...
3 rooms.....	10	6	4	65	30	35	5	3	2	15	8	7
4 rooms.....	24	19	5	44	34	10	8	7	1	8	7	1
5 rooms.....	11	7	4	24	18	6	2	2	...	1	...	1
6 rooms.....	7	6	1	4	3	1	3	3	...	3	2	1
7 rooms.....	2	2	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	18	16	2	29	27	2	9	9	...	8	8	...
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	30	22	8	70	53	17	8	7	1	15	12	3
Piped water outside structure.....	7	2	5	52	17	35	4	1	3	10	3	7
No piped water.....	4	4	...	21	13	8	2	2	...	5	3	2
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	24	19	5	41	30	11	10	9	1	9	8	1
Flush toilet, shared.....	10	10	...	38	36	2	6	6	...	12	12	...
Other toilet facilities or none.....	25	15	10	93	44	49	7	4	3	17	6	11
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	17	12	5	27	22	5	7	6	1	7	7	...
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	10	10	...	40	38	2	6	6	...	13	13	...
No bathtub or shower.....	32	22	10	105	50	55	10	7	3	18	6	12
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	38	32	6	55	51	4	19	18	1	16	16	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	13	10	3	9	8	1	7	6	1	3	3	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	5	5	...	7	5	2	3	3	...	1	1	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	16	15	1	31	31	...	7	7	...	11	11	...
With no piped water.....	4	2	2	8	7	1	2	2	...	1	1	...
Deteriorating.....	19	11	8	83	54	29	3	1	2	16	8	8
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	4	2	2	16	14	2	...	...	...	4	4	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	2	2	...	6	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	8	4	4	25	19	6	...	...	...	2	1	3
With no piped water.....	5	3	2	36	19	17	3	1	2	9	3	6
Dilapidated.....	2	1	1	34	5	29	1	...	1	6	2	4
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	2	1	1	33	5	28	1	...	1	6	2	4
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	16	15	1	36	28	8	11	10	1	18	16	2
2 persons.....	17	11	6	41	30	11	8	6	2	13	9	4
3 persons.....	9	8	1	28	18	10	2	2	...	2	...	2
4 persons.....	4	3	1	22	10	12	...	...	...	1	...	1
5 persons.....	7	6	1	11	7	4	2	1	1	...	...	1
6 persons.....	1	...	1	14	6	8	...	...	...	1	...	1
7 persons.....	4	1	3	9	6	3	...	...	...	2	1	1
8 persons.....	1	...	1	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 persons or more.....	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	43	35	8	78	59	19	22	19	3	28	24	4
0.76 to 1.00.....	2	2	...	32	20	12	...	...	...	4	1	3
1.01 to 1.50.....	8	5	3	22	14	8	...	...	...	1	...	1
1.51 or more.....	6	2	4	40	17	23	1	...	1	5	1	4
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	47	35	12	156	98	58	15	13	2	27	18	9
1.....	12	9	3	15	11	4	4	6	2	11	8	3
2 or more.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	57	42	15	164	106	58	22	18	4	38	26	12
1 or more.....	2	2	...	8	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	41	27	14	133	80	53	11	8	3	20	10	10
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	17	11	6	40	28	12	8	6	2	13	9	4
3 persons.....	7	6	1	27	18	9	1	1	...	2	...	2
4 persons.....	4	3	1	22	11	11	...	...	...	1	...	1
5 persons.....	7	6	1	10	6	4	2	1	1	...	...	...
6 persons.....	1	...	1	15	7	8	...	...	...	1	...	1
7 persons.....	4	1	3	8	5	3	...	...	...	2	1	1
8 persons or more.....	1	...	1	11	5	6	...	...	...	1	...	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	20	13	7	44	30	14	9	7	2	14	9	5
1 minor.....	4	4	...	29	18	11	...	...	...	3	...	3
2 minors.....	8	6	2	16	8	8	1	1	...	...	...	...
3 minors.....	3	3	...	13	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 minors.....	4	...	4	11	7	4	1	...	1	2	1	1
5 minors.....	2	1	1	9	5	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
6 minors or more.....	...	...	...	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	30	19	11	96	62	34	7	6	1	13	7	6
Other.....	5	3	2	8	4	4	4	2	2	4	2	2
Female:												
.....	6	5	1	29	14	15	...	...	...	3	1	2
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	16	11	5	60	37	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	14	8	6	49	20	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	11	8	3	20	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	133	80	53	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	122	74	48	Rent paid: Number.....	122	74	48
No cash rent.....	11	6	5	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	21.0	3.1	54.3
Rent paid: Number.....	122	74	48	\$15 to \$19.....	10.0	10.8	8.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	26.0	26.1	25.7
Less than \$20.....	7.0	...	20.0	\$25 to \$29.....	15.0	21.5	2.9
\$20 to \$24.....	6.0	4.6	8.6	\$30 to \$34.....	14.0	18.5	5.7
\$25 to \$29.....	10.0	12.3	5.7	\$35 to \$39.....	6.0	9.2	...
\$30 to \$34.....	14.0	9.2	22.9	\$40 to \$44.....	4.0	6.2	...
\$35 to \$39.....	17.0	18.5	14.3	\$45 to \$49.....	1.0	1.5	...
\$40 to \$44.....	10.0	7.7	14.3	\$50 to \$59.....	...	...	...
\$45 to \$49.....	17.0	21.5	8.6	\$60 or more.....	...	...	...
\$50 to \$54.....	6.0	7.7	2.9	Not reported.....	3.0	3.1	2.9
\$55 to \$59.....	6.0	9.2	...	Median.....dollars..	23	26	...
\$60 or more.....	3.0	4.6	...				
Not reported.....	4.0	4.6	2.9				
Median.....dollars..	38	42	...				

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

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text, 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.....	122	74	48	3 or 4 persons.....	43.0	38.5	51.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,500.....	11.0	6.2	20.0
Less than \$1,500.....	22.0	20.0	25.7	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.0	1.5	2.9
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	8.0	7.7	8.6	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.0	3.1	2.9
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	7.0	7.7	5.7	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.0	4.6	5.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9.0	7.7	11.4	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.0	4.6	5.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.0	9.2	11.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.0	4.6	5.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10.0	10.8	8.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.0	3.1	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	12.0	12.3	11.4	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.0	3.1	...
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	5.0	6.2	2.9	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	3.0	...	8.6
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6.0	3.1	11.4	\$5,000 or more.....	5.0	7.7	...
\$5,000 or more.....	8.0	12.3	...	Not reported.....	...	...	...
Not reported.....	3.0	3.1	2.9	5 persons or more.....	30.0	26.1	37.2
2 persons.....	27.0	35.4	11.4	Less than \$1,500.....	2.0	1.5	2.9
Less than \$1,500.....	9.0	12.3	2.9	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.0	3.1	2.9
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.0	3.1	2.9	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.0	...	2.9
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.0	4.6	...	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.0	...	5.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.0	3.1	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.0	3.1	2.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.0	1.5	2.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.0	3.1	2.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.0	3.1	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.0	6.2	11.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.0	3.1	...	\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	2.0	1.5	2.9
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	1.0	1.5	...	\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	3.0	3.1	2.9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	...	...	...	\$5,000 or more.....	3.0	4.6	...
\$5,000 or more.....	...	...	...	Not reported.....	...	...	...
Not reported.....	3.0	3.1	2.9	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	2,580	2,680	...
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	...	...	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:							
Number.....	122	74	48	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	20.0	20.0	20.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	3.0	1.5	5.7
Less than 12.5.....	28.0	23.1	37.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	10.0	9.2	11.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	20.0	16.9	25.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.0	6.2	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	16.0	21.5	5.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	2.0	1.5	2.9
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.0	9.2	8.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	8.0	10.8	2.9	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	15.0	13.9	17.1	Not computed.....	1.0	1.5	...
Not computed.....	4.0	4.6	2.9	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	23.0	21.5	25.7
Less than \$1,500.....	22.0	20.0	25.7	Less than 12.5.....	11.0	9.2	14.3
Less than 12.5.....	2.0	...	5.7	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.0	6.2	11.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.0	1.5	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.0	6.2	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.0	1.5	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.0	1.5	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.0	3.1	2.9	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	14.0	12.3	17.1	Not computed.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	...	...	...	\$5,000 or more.....	8.0	12.3	...
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	24.0	23.1	25.7	Less than 12.5.....	8.0	12.3	...
Less than 12.5.....	4.0	...	11.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.0	...	2.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	7.0	7.7	5.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.0	6.2	5.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.0	7.7	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	1.0	1.5	...	Not computed.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	...	...	...	Income not reported.....	3.0	3.1	2.9

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-42

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Manchester, Ga.

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

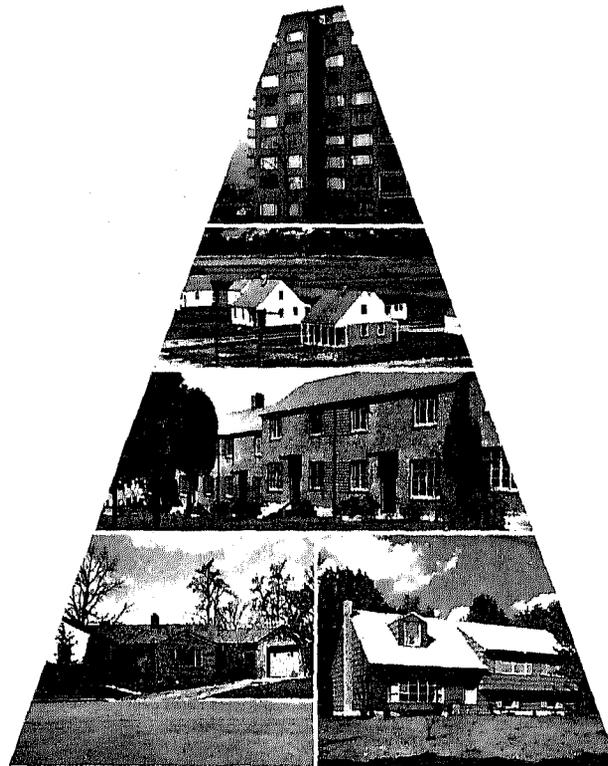
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	995
y cold water..	451	76	375
private bath..	126	14	112
private toilet..	265	62	203
plumbed water..	330	25	305
.....	1,332	108	1,224
.....	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
	16		16





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## PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Manchester, Georgia.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

June 1961.



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# MANCHESTER, GEORGIA

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 Manchester.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non- white
Total housing units.....	1,250	898	300
Owner occupied.....	802	629	173
Renter occupied.....	396	269	127
Vacant, available for rent...	27	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	25	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	266	91	175
Owner.....	134	43	91
Renter.....	132	48	84

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

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

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

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

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

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

## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

For this area, tables 2, 3, and 4 are based on data for all primary families living on a rent-paid basis in substandard housing units. Enumeration schedules were prepared and assigned for field interviews for all families except those from which income and gross rent data had been obtained in the 25-percent

decennial census sample. Hence, the distributions and medians of these tables are not subject to sampling variability.

Nevertheless, the limitations of these figures should be recognized. The data are subject in varying degree to biases of nonreporting, particularly when the proportion of "not reported" cases is high, and to errors of response. Factors affecting the accuracy of enumeration include the respondent's knowledge of the facts and the ability of the enumerator to obtain accurate information on such items as income, rent, and condition of the housing unit. The other 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to these response errors and biases.

The figures for housing units shown in table A and in table 1 may differ slightly from corresponding figures in other reports of the 1960 Census of Housing, although based on the same data, because of differences in processing and compiling.

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	134	43	91	132	48	84	35	12	23	18	8	10
ROOMS												
1 room.....	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
2 rooms.....	16	4	12	30	1	29	6	1	5	4	...	4
3 rooms.....	33	16	17	38	17	21	9	5	4	7	5	2
4 rooms.....	54	18	36	45	14	31	14	5	9	6	2	4
5 rooms.....	21	5	16	5	2	3	3	1	2	...	...	...
6 rooms.....	5	...	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 rooms.....	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	17	7	10	28	26	2	7	1	6	5	5	...
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	106	35	71	77	22	55	26	11	15	10	3	7
Piped water outside structure.....	7	...	7	19	...	19	2	...	2	2	...	2
No piped water.....	4	1	3	8	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	111	33	78	76	28	48	30	10	20	9	2	7
Flush toilet, shared.....	7	7	...	27	19	8	2	2	...	6	6	...
Other toilet facilities or none.....	16	3	13	29	1	28	3	...	3	3	...	3
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	44	20	24	21	16	5	14	6	8	3	2	1
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	6	6	...	19	19	...	2	2	...	6	6	...
No bathtub or shower.....	84	17	67	92	13	79	19	4	15	9	...	9
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	31	16	15	25	16	9	8	6	2	5	5	...
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	9	6	3	1	1	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	14	6	8	11	2	9	3	2	1	...	...	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	5	4	1	13	13	...	1	1	...	5	3	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	66	24	42	62	24	38	7	6	11	9	3	6
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	19	10	9	11	8	3	5	3	2	3	2	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	37	8	29	30	9	21	9	2	7	5	...	5
With piped water, no private toilet.....	6	5	1	16	7	9	2	1	1	1	1	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	4	1	3	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...
Dilapidated.....	37	3	34	45	8	37	10	...	10	4	...	4
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	8	...	8	9	7	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	29	3	26	36	1	35	6	...	6	4	...	4
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	20	7	13	26	17	9	13	5	8	10	7	3
2 persons.....	32	10	22	24	7	17	9	1	8	5	...	5
3 persons.....	24	11	13	16	5	11	5	3	2	1	1	...
4 persons.....	20	7	13	19	4	15	4	3	1	1	...	1
5 persons.....	11	4	7	17	5	12	1	...	1	...	...	1
6 persons.....	10	...	10	14	5	9	...	...	...	1	...	1
7 persons.....	7	2	5	5	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
8 persons.....	4	...	4	4	3	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	6	2	4	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	62	23	39	36	15	21	23	8	15	13	6	7
0.76 to 1.00.....	29	7	22	40	19	21	8	3	5	4	2	2
1.01 to 1.50.....	29	11	18	25	8	17	2	1	1	1	...	1
1.51 or more.....	14	2	12	31	6	25	2	...	2	...	...	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	111	31	80	125	45	80	25	6	19	15	7	8
1.....	21	11	10	6	2	4	8	5	3	2	...	2
2 or more.....	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	127	42	85	125	47	78	32	11	21	17	8	9
1 or more.....	7	1	6	7	1	6	3	1	2	1	...	1

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	110	35	75	102	31	71	21	6	15	7	1	6
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	33	10	23	21	7	14	11	1	10	4	...	4
3 persons.....	21	10	11	16	5	11	3	2	1	1	1	...
4 persons.....	19	7	12	19	4	15	4	3	1	1	...	1
5 persons.....	10	4	6	16	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 persons.....	10	...	10	15	6	9	...	...	...	1	...	1
7 persons.....	7	2	5	4	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	10	2	8	11	3	8	2	...	2	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	37	14	23	21	7	14	12	3	9	4	1	1
1 minor.....	23	10	13	20	5	15	6	3	3	2	...	2
2 minors.....	16	4	12	12	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 minors.....	11	3	8	22	5	17	...	...	...	1	...	1
4 minors.....	7	1	6	11	6	5	1	...	1	...	...	...
5 minors.....	8	1	7	4	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	8	2	6	12	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	76	27	49	74	27	47	12	4	8	3	1	2
Other.....	5	1	4	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
Female:												
Female.....	29	7	22	27	4	23	7	2	5	4	...	4
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	34	10	24	62	19	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	55	19	36	29	9	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	21	6	15	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	102	31	71	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	100	30	70	Rent paid: Number.....	100	30	70
No cash rent.....	2	1	1	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	35.2	...	49.2
Rent paid: Number.....	100	30	70	\$15 to \$19.....	26.1	12.0	31.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	12.5	4.0	15.9
Less than \$20.....	4.5	...	6.3	\$25 to \$29.....	17.0	56.0	1.6
\$20 to \$24.....	10.2	...	14.3	\$30 to \$34.....	2.3	8.0	...
\$25 to \$29.....	17.0	...	23.8	\$35 to \$39.....	4.5	16.0	...
\$30 to \$34.....	11.4	8.0	12.7	\$40 to \$44.....	1.1	4.0	...
\$35 to \$39.....	12.5	12.0	12.7	\$45 to \$49.....	...	...	...
\$40 to \$44.....	22.7	48.0	12.7	\$50 to \$59.....	...	...	...
\$45 to \$49.....	8.0	4.0	9.5	\$60 or more.....	...	...	...
\$50 to \$54.....	8.0	12.0	6.3	Not reported.....	1.1	...	1.6
\$55 to \$59.....	3.4	12.0	...	Median.....dollars..	17	...	15
\$60 or more.....	1.1	4.0	...				
Not reported.....	1.1	...	1.6				
Median.....dollars..	37	...	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. 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
<b>Primary families in rent-paid units:</b>				<b>3 or 4 persons.....</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.9</b>
Number.....	100	30	70	Less than \$1,000.....	5.7	...	7.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.4	...	4.8
Less than \$1,000.....	13.6	4.0	17.5	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.3	...	3.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.7	...	7.9	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	3.4	...	4.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	10.2	...	14.3	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.5	...	6.3
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	10.2	...	14.3	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	...	...	...
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	13.6	8.0	15.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.5	4.0	4.8
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.4	...	4.8	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.1	4.0	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	12.5	8.0	14.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.5	8.0	3.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.5	16.0	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.3	8.0	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.0	16.0	4.8	\$5,000 or more.....	2.3	8.0	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	10.2	28.0	3.2	Not reported.....	1.1	4.0	...
\$5,000 or more.....	6.8	16.0	3.2	<b>5 persons or more.....</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>46.0</b>
Not reported.....	1.1	4.0	...	Less than \$1,000.....	2.3	4.0	1.6
<b>2 persons.....</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.1	...	1.6
Less than \$1,000.....	5.7	...	7.9	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	5.7	...	7.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.1	...	1.6	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	5.7	...	7.9
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.3	...	3.2	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	5.7	...	7.9
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.1	...	1.6	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.4	...	4.8
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.4	8.0	1.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.8	4.0	7.9
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	...	...	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.1	4.0	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.1	...	1.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.3	4.0	1.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.3	8.0	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.5	12.0	1.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.1	4.0	...	\$5,000 or more.....	4.5	8.0	3.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.4	8.0	1.6	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$5,000 or more.....	...	...	...	<b>Median income:</b>			
Not reported.....	...	...	...	All families.....dollars..	2,180	...	1,930
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	...	...	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
<b>Primary families in rent-paid units:</b>				<b>\$2,000 to \$2,999.....</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>34.9</b>
Number.....	100	30	70	Less than 12.5.....	6.8	...	9.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.0	4.0	9.5
Less than 12.5.....	22.7	32.0	19.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.8	4.0	7.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	23.8	44.0	15.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.6	4.0	4.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.8	8.0	17.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.3	4.0	1.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.1	4.0	11.1	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	11.4	4.0	14.3	Not computed.....	1.1	...	1.6
32.5 or more.....	15.9	4.0	20.6	<b>\$3,000 to \$3,999.....</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Not computed.....	2.3	4.0	1.6	Less than 12.5.....	1.1	...	1.6
<b>Less than \$1,500.....</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>25.4</b>	12.5 to 17.4.....	10.3	28.0	3.2
Less than 12.5.....	1.1	...	1.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.1	4.0	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.6	...	6.3	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	13.6	4.0	17.5	<b>\$4,000 or more.....</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Not computed.....	...	...	...	Less than 12.5.....	12.5	32.0	4.8
<b>\$1,500 to \$1,999.....</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>28.5</b>	12.5 to 17.4.....	4.5	12.0	1.6
Less than 12.5.....	1.1	...	1.6	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.1	...	1.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	6.8	...	9.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.6	...	6.3	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.6	...	6.3	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	2.3	...	3.2	<b>Income not reported.....</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>...</b>
Not computed.....	...	...	...				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-43

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Marietta, Ga.

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

Bound.....	1,172	177	997
... cold water..	451	76	375
... private bath..	126	14	112
... private toilet..	265	62	203
... piped water..	330	25	305
... ing.....	1,332	108	1,224
... cold water..	476	46	430
... private bath..	181	8	173
... private toilet..	312	37	275
... piped 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
	16		16





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## PREFACE

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

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

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

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

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

July 1961.



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## MARIETTA, GEORGIA

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 Marietta.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	7,915	6,449	943
Owner occupied.....	3,466	3,062	404
Renter occupied.....	3,926	3,387	539
Vacant, available for rent...	302	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	221	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	491	202	289
Owner.....	139	58	81
Renter.....	352	144	208

As indicated in table A, approximately 7 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 4 percent of those with white households and 39 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

For this area, tables 2, 3, and 4 are based on data for all primary families living on a rent-paid basis in substandard housing units. Enumeration schedules were prepared and assigned for field interviews for all families except those from which income and gross rent data had been obtained in the 25-percent

decennial census sample. Hence, the distributions and medians of these tables are not subject to sampling variability.

Nevertheless, the limitations of these figures should be recognized. The data are subject in varying degree to biases of nonreporting, particularly when the proportion of "not reported" cases is high, and to errors of response. Factors affecting the accuracy of enumeration include the respondent's knowledge of the facts and the ability of the enumerator to obtain accurate information on such items as income, rent, and condition of the housing unit. The other 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to these response errors and biases.

The figures for housing units shown in table A and in table 1 may differ slightly from corresponding figures in other reports of the 1960 Census of Housing, although based on the same data, because of differences in processing and compiling.

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	139	58	81	352	144	208	49	27	22	41	14	27
ROOMS												
1 room.....	2	...	2	40	25	15	1	...	1	1	...	1
2 rooms.....	4	2	2	66	32	34	1	1	...	9	4	5
3 rooms.....	29	7	22	135	49	86	8	5	3	19	6	13
4 rooms.....	43	17	26	73	21	52	15	7	8	9	3	6
5 rooms.....	36	20	16	18	7	11	16	9	7	3	1	2
6 rooms.....	12	3	7	16	8	8	3	1	2	...	...	...
7 rooms.....	7	3	4	3	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	6	4	2	1	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	57	33	24	123	89	34	18	14	4	12	9	3
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	75	25	50	203	55	148	30	13	17	22	5	17
Piped water outside structure.....	7	...	7	18	...	18	1	...	1	4	...	4
No piped water.....	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	3
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	92	33	59	207	73	134	35	17	18	24	9	15
Flush toilet, shared.....	32	23	9	110	70	40	12	9	3	9	5	4
Other toilet facilities or none.....	15	2	13	35	1	34	2	1	1	8	...	8
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	52	22	30	110	42	68	15	11	4	16	7	9
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	31	23	8	97	72	25	12	9	3	7	5	2
No bathtub or shower.....	56	13	43	145	30	115	22	7	15	18	2	16
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	50	33	17	87	63	24	22	14	8	5	4	1
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	13	8	5	19	10	9	6	4	2	2	1	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	11	4	7	17	8	9	6	2	4	...	...	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	26	21	5	51	45	6	10	8	2	3	3	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	29	13	16	89	36	53	11	5	6	11	3	8
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	11	6	5	26	8	18	4	3	1	6	2	4
With private toilet, no private bath.....	9	3	6	27	13	14	4	...	4	1	...	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	9	4	5	33	15	18	3	2	1	3	1	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dilapidated.....	60	12	48	176	45	131	16	8	8	25	7	18
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	22	8	14	35	17	18	5	4	1	4	3	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	38	4	34	141	28	113	11	4	7	21	4	17
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	29	14	15	76	43	33	15	6	9	15	6	9
2 persons.....	39	24	15	90	37	53	21	15	6	15	4	11
3 persons.....	18	8	10	53	23	30	6	3	3	5	1	4
4 persons.....	14	7	7	35	13	22	4	2	2	3	2	1
5 persons.....	15	2	13	35	13	22	...	...	...	1	...	1
6 persons.....	6	2	4	23	7	16	1	1	...	2	1	1
7 persons.....	7	1	6	13	2	11	2	...	2	...	...	...
8 persons.....	4	...	4	13	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	7	...	7	14	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	84	48	36	133	56	77	42	24	18	29	10	19
0.76 to 1.00.....	24	6	18	95	49	46	4	2	2	6	1	5
1.01 to 1.50.....	14	2	12	44	19	25	...	...	...	4	3	1
1.51 or more.....	17	2	15	80	20	60	3	1	2	2	...	2
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	112	41	71	330	137	193	30	13	17	32	11	21
1.....	27	17	10	21	7	14	19	14	5	9	3	6
2 or more.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	122	53	69	311	138	173	41	24	17	36	13	23
1 or more.....	17	5	12	41	6	35	8	3	5	5	1	4

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	102	42	60	259	98	161	27	19	8	22	7	15
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	38	25	13	84	34	50	17	14	3	13	3	10
3 persons.....	14	6	8	49	23	26	4	2	2	3	1	2
4 persons.....	14	6	8	35	14	21	3	2	1	3	2	1
5 persons.....	13	2	11	29	12	17	...	...	...	1	...	1
6 persons.....	5	2	3	25	7	18	1	1	...	2	1	1
7 persons.....	8	1	7	14	4	10	2	...	2	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	10	...	10	23	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	44	28	16	84	36	48	20	16	4	15	4	11
1 minor.....	14	7	7	51	21	30	3	2	1	2	1	1
2 minors.....	13	1	12	37	15	22	1	...	1	2	1	1
3 minors.....	11	4	7	28	12	16	2	...	2	1	...	1
4 minors.....	9	1	8	21	5	16	1	1	...	2	1	1
5 minors.....	4	1	3	17	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	7	...	7	21	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	68	31	37	190	82	108	17	13	4	12	3	9
Other.....	2	...	2	10	4	6	1	...	1	3	2	1
Female:												
Female.....	32	11	21	59	12	47	9	6	3	7	2	5
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	1	...	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	23	3	20	140	51	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	51	19	32	88	34	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	27	19	8	22	7	15	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	259	98	161	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	249	96	153	Rent paid: Number.....	249	96	153
No cash rent.....	10	2	8	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$20.....	20.0	9.4	25.9
Rent paid: Number.....	249	96	153	\$20 to \$24.....	8.9	4.7	11.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25 to \$29.....	7.2	4.7	8.6
Less than \$25.....	2.8	1.6	3.5	\$30 to \$34.....	12.8	14.1	12.1
\$25 to \$29.....	6.7	3.1	8.6	\$35 to \$39.....	12.2	15.6	10.4
\$30 to \$34.....	8.3	6.2	9.5	\$40 to \$44.....	17.8	14.1	19.8
\$35 to \$39.....	10.6	9.4	11.2	\$45 to \$49.....	3.3	6.2	1.7
\$40 to \$44.....	11.1	4.7	14.7	\$50 to \$59.....	6.7	7.8	6.0
\$45 to \$49.....	10.6	14.1	8.6	\$60 to \$74.....	5.0	10.9	1.7
\$50 to \$54.....	7.8	9.4	6.9	\$75 or more.....	2.2	6.2	...
\$55 to \$59.....	13.3	17.2	11.2	Not reported.....	3.9	6.2	2.6
\$60 to \$74.....	19.4	18.7	19.8	Median.....dollars..	34	39	31
\$75 or more.....	1.7	4.7	...				
Not reported.....	7.8	10.9	6.0				
Median.....dollars..	48	52	44				

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

(The term "substandard" is defined by the Public Housing Administration; see text. 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
<b>Primary families in rent-paid units:</b>							
Number.....	249	96	153	3 or 4 persons.....	33.3	40.6	29.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	1.1	1.6	0.9
Less than \$1,000.....	11.1	6.3	13.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.3	1.6	4.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8.9	7.8	9.5	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.7	1.6	1.7
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	7.2	4.7	8.6	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.7	3.7	0.9
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	4.4	3.1	5.2	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.1	...	1.7
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	6.1	7.8	5.2	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.2	4.7	0.9
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	6.7	10.9	4.3	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.6	3.1	6.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	13.4	7.8	16.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.4	4.7	4.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	15.0	12.5	16.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.3	6.2	1.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.2	9.4	6.0	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.0	7.8	3.4
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	11.1	14.1	9.5	\$5,000 or more.....	1.7	3.1	0.9
\$5,000 or more.....	5.0	9.4	2.6	Not reported.....	2.2	3.1	1.7
Not reported.....	3.9	6.3	2.6	5 persons or more.....	34.5	23.4	40.5
2 persons.....	32.2	36.0	30.2	Less than \$1,000.....	3.3	...	5.2
Less than \$1,000.....	6.7	4.7	7.7	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.3	4.6	2.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.2	1.6	2.6	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.9	1.6	5.2
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.7	1.6	1.7	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.2	...	3.4
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	0.5	...	0.9	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.8	3.1	2.6
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.2	4.7	0.9	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.3	3.1	3.4
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.1	3.1	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.5	3.1	5.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.3	1.6	4.3	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.3	1.6	4.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.2	6.2	7.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.2	1.6	2.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.7	1.6	1.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.5	3.1	5.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.7	3.1	0.9	\$5,000 or more.....	1.1	1.6	0.9
\$5,000 or more.....	2.2	4.7	0.9	Not reported.....	...	...	...
Not reported.....	1.7	3.1	0.9	Median income:			
				All families.....dollars..	2,610	2,880	2,560
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,880	...	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
<b>Primary families in rent-paid units:</b>							
Number.....	249	96	153	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	26.1	26.5	25.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	1.1	...	1.7
Less than 12.5.....	15.6	15.6	15.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	2.8	1.6	3.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	19.5	17.2	20.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.4	6.2	3.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	10.0	15.6	6.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	8.3	9.4	7.8
22.5 to 27.4.....	14.4	12.5	15.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	3.9	6.2	2.6
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.1	6.3	6.0	32.5 or more.....	2.8	1.6	3.4
32.5 or more.....	26.1	21.9	28.5	Not computed.....	2.8	1.6	3.4
Not computed.....	8.3	10.9	6.9	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	22.2	21.9	22.4
Less than \$1,000.....	11.1	6.3	13.8	Less than 12.5.....	7.2	6.2	7.8
Less than 12.5.....	1.1	1.6	0.9	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.7	3.1	8.6
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	...	0.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.0	7.8	3.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.7	1.6	1.7
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	0.5	1.6	...
32.5 or more.....	9.4	4.7	12.1	Not computed.....	1.1	1.6	0.9
Not computed.....	...	...	...	\$4,000 or more.....	16.1	23.4	12.1
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	20.6	15.6	23.3	Less than 12.5.....	6.1	7.8	5.2
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	12.5 to 17.4.....	8.9	12.5	6.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	...	0.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	1.6	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.4	1.6	6.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.2	...	3.5	32.5 or more.....	0.6	1.6	...
32.5 or more.....	13.4	14.1	12.9	Not computed.....	0.6	...	...
Not computed.....	...	...	...	Income not reported.....	3.9	6.3	2.6

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

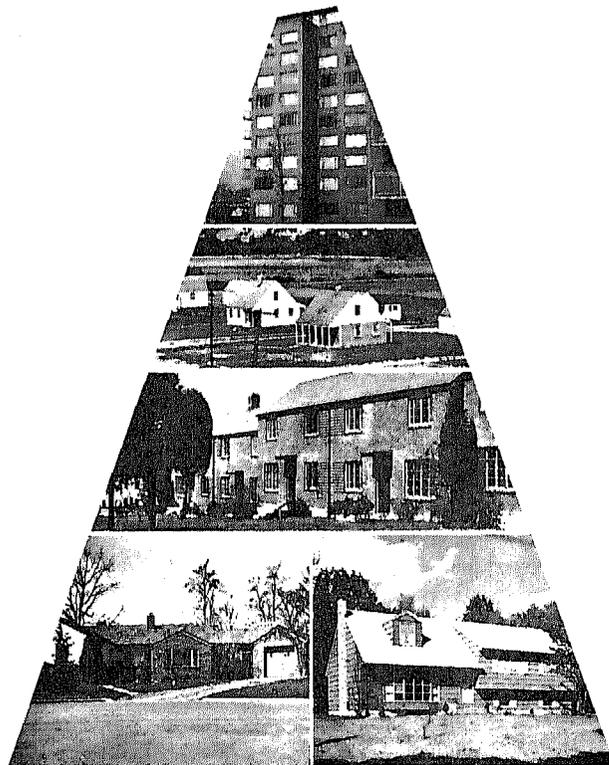
HC(S1)-44

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
By cold water..	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Plumbed water..	390	25	365
.....	1,332	108	1,224
By hot water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Plumbed water..	363	17	346
.....	1,434	21	1,413
.....	481	1	480
.....	953	1	952
.....	648		648
.....	919		919
.....	551		551
.....	455		455
.....	340		340
.....	305		305
.....	229		229
.....	167		167
.....	32		32

# Muscogee County, Ga. (Part)

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



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

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





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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 Columbus, Georgia.

## 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 T. Wright, of the Decennial Operations Division, in directing the processing and tabulation of the data; George K. Klink of the Field Division; Robert Hagan of the Geography Division; and Robert Hanson, Garrie Losee, Irving Sivin, and Floyd E. O'Quinn, of the Statistical Methods Division.

August 1961.



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## MUSCOGEE COUNTY, GEORGIA (PART)

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 Muscogee County exclusive of Columbus and Fort Benning Military Reservation.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	7,546	5,913	1,089
Owner occupied.....	4,863	4,415	448
Renter occupied.....	2,139	1,498	641
Vacant, available for rent...	103	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	441	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,268	573	695
Owner.....	322	195	127
Renter.....	946	378	568

As indicated in table A, approximately 18 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 25 percent of those with white households and 89 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, and are 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 material 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 has 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.....	3.0

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

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

Percentage of white renter primary families having the characteristic--	Percentage of nonwhite renter primary families having the characteristic--				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 or 99.....	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.5
5 or 95.....	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.6
10 or 90.....	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.8
25 or 75.....	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.1
50.....	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	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 0.8 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.....	322	195	127	946	578	568	63	43	23	133	45	21
ROOMS												
1 room.....	4	4	...	10	5	5	2	2	...	2	1	1
2 rooms.....	18	15	3	109	49	60	2	1	1	21	9	11
3 rooms.....	51	32	19	376	139	237	8	5	3	43	16	27
4 rooms.....	125	68	57	317	166	211	21	15	6	51	13	38
5 rooms.....	64	42	22	88	54	34	13	9	4	10	4	6
6 rooms.....	45	24	21	41	22	19	11	5	6	5	2	3
7 rooms.....	9	6	3	3	2	1	4	4	...	1	...	1
8 rooms or more.....	6	4	2	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	67	65	2	99	84	15	14	14	...	6	4	2
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	116	89	27	243	187	56	23	20	3	28	21	7
Piped water outside structure.....	14	6	8	74	14	60	3	1	2	8	3	5
No piped water.....	125	35	90	530	93	437	23	8	15	91	17	74
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	111	93	18	184	147	37	25	23	2	15	10	5
Flush toilet, shared.....	10	10	...	64	64	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Other toilet facilities or none.....	201	92	109	698	167	531	38	20	18	117	34	83
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	94	80	14	141	115	26	22	20	2	10	7	3
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	10	10	...	87	87	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
No bathtub or shower.....	218	105	113	718	176	542	41	23	18	121	36	85
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	122	58	64	220	166	54	16	10	6	27	17	10
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	32	22	10	62	52	10	5	3	2	5	4	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	11	7	4	31	28	3	1	1	...	1	1	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	27	22	5	77	73	4	4	4	...	9	8	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	52	7	45	50	13	37	6	2	4	12	4	8
Deteriorating.....	115	69	46	214	77	137	22	12	10	34	8	26
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	14	12	2	14	9	5	3	3	...	1	1	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	8	7	1	8	2	6	2	2	...	2	1	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	36	31	5	46	29	17	3	3	...	6	3	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	57	19	38	146	37	109	14	4	10	25	3	22
Dilapidated.....	85	68	17	512	135	377	25	21	4	72	20	52
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	38	37	1	54	44	10	9	9	...	3	1	2
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	47	31	16	458	91	367	16	12	4	69	19	50
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	37	27	10	101	49	52	19	14	5	32	17	15
2 persons.....	74	48	26	212	102	110	28	23	5	43	16	27
3 persons.....	44	31	13	135	65	70	6	5	1	26	10	16
4 persons.....	34	18	16	105	44	61	4	1	3	11	1	10
5 persons.....	40	24	16	105	43	62	2	...	2	8	1	7
6 persons.....	38	22	16	74	26	48	4	...	4	2	...	2
7 persons.....	22	12	10	60	23	37	...	...	...	2	...	2
8 persons.....	14	8	6	46	13	33	...	...	...	2	...	2
9 persons or more.....	19	5	14	108	13	95	...	...	...	7	...	7
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	143	95	48	334	160	174	50	39	11	87	38	49
0.76 to 1.00.....	62	37	25	178	88	90	9	4	5	23	9	14
1.01 to 1.50.....	67	40	27	161	75	86	3	...	3	8	1	7
1.51 or more.....	50	23	27	273	55	218	1	...	1	15	1	14
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	280	168	112	848	399	509	41	26	15	84	26	58
1.....	39	27	12	90	37	53	22	17	5	48	19	29
2 or more.....	3	...	3	8	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	1
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	309	188	121	918	366	552	61	41	20	133	45	88
1 or more.....	13	7	6	28	12	16	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.....	281	166	115	842	328	514	43	28	15	101	23	73
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	71	47	24	294	102	112	27	22	5	43	16	27
3 persons.....	48	33	15	133	65	68	7	6	1	26	10	16
4 persons.....	32	16	16	106	44	62	3	...	3	11	1	10
5 persons.....	40	25	15	104	45	59	2	...	2	8	1	7
6 persons.....	36	21	15	75	27	48	4	...	4	2	...	2
7 persons.....	21	11	10	57	20	37	...	...	...	2	...	2
8 persons or more.....	33	13	20	153	25	128	...	...	...	9	...	9
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	92	59	33	243	116	127	32	26	6	62	24	38
1 minor.....	39	25	14	130	58	72	5	2	3	14	3	11
2 minors.....	37	23	14	109	45	64	2	...	2	10	1	9
3 minors.....	43	24	19	94	42	52	4	...	4	4	...	4
4 minors.....	28	17	11	77	27	50	...	...	...	4	...	4
5 minors.....	15	6	9	59	21	38	...	...	...	4	...	4
6 minors or more.....	27	12	15	130	39	111	...	...	...	3	...	3
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	229	144	85	690	264	406	26	18	8	67	25	42
Other.....	17	7	10	35	9	26	6	4	2	10	1	9
Female.....	35	15	20	117	35	82	11	6	5	34	2	32
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	...	1	17	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	113	64	49	430	173	257	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	124	74	50	294	114	180	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	43	28	15	101	38	73	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	842	328	514	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	744	307	437	Rent paid: Number.....	744	307	437
No cash rent.....	98	21	77	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	32.0	7.4	47.6
Rent paid: Number.....	744	307	437	\$15 to \$19.....	31.9	30.0	33.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	12.0	14.8	10.3
Less than \$15.....	7.4	0.5	11.7	\$25 to \$29.....	4.3	9.2	2.1
\$15 to \$19.....	8.3	1.8	12.4	\$30 to \$34.....	4.6	10.1	1.0
\$20 to \$24.....	14.2	5.5	19.7	\$35 to \$39.....	4.5	10.6	0.7
\$25 to \$29.....	16.7	13.8	18.6	\$40 to \$44.....	0.9	2.3	...
\$30 to \$34.....	18.8	21.0	16.2	\$45 to \$49.....	1.2	1.3	...
\$34 to \$39.....	8.1	7.8	8.3	\$50 to \$59.....	2.6	5.5	0.7
\$40 to \$44.....	5.9	8.8	4.1	\$60 or more.....	2.0	4.6	0.3
\$45 to \$49.....	4.4	9.7	1.0	Not reported.....	3.4	2.3	4.1
\$50 to \$54.....	3.0	6.0	1.0	Median.....dollars..	17	23	15
\$55 to \$59.....	2.6	5.5	0.7				
\$60 to \$69.....	3.3	7.4	0.7				
\$70 or more.....	3.3	7.4	0.7				
Not reported.....	4.0	2.8	4.8				
Median.....dollars..	30	37	26				

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

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

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.....	744	307	437	3 or 4 persons.....	32.3	33.6	31.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	5.1	2.8	6.6
Less than \$1,000.....	15.3	7.8	20.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.3	2.3	5.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10.5	6.9	12.8	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.4	0.5	2.1
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	5.4	4.1	6.2	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.4	1.8	2.8
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	5.8	4.6	6.6	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.5	0.9	3.4
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	7.7	1.8	11.4	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.8	0.9	2.4
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	7.2	5.1	8.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.6	4.1	4.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	12.0	9.7	13.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.7	2.8	1.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.4	7.8	5.5	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.8	5.5	1.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.0	12.0	3.8	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.2	5.1	0.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	9.5	17.5	4.5	\$5,000 or more.....	2.6	5.5	0.7
\$5,000 or more.....	10.8	20.3	4.8	Not reported.....	1.0	1.4	0.7
Not reported.....	2.4	2.3	2.4	5 persons or more.....	43.0	36.4	47.2
2 persons.....	24.7	30.0	21.3	Less than \$1,000.....	3.9	0.9	5.9
Less than \$1,000.....	6.3	4.1	7.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.1	0.5	3.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.1	4.1	4.2	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.8	2.3	3.1
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.2	1.4	1.0	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.7	...	2.5
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.7	2.8	1.0	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.8	...	6.2
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.4	0.9	1.7	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.7	1.4	5.2
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.7	2.8	1.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.1	2.8	6.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.7	2.8	1.0	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.9	1.4	3.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.3	2.8	2.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.1	4.1	2.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	3.7	0.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.7	9.2	3.4
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.1	2.3	0.3	\$5,000 or more.....	7.9	13.8	4.1
\$5,000 or more.....	1.7	3.2	0.7	Not reported.....	0.4	...	0.7
Not reported.....	0.4	0.9	...	Median income:			
	1.0	0.9	1.0	All families.....dollars..	2,390	3,540	2,770
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,250	3,500	1,800

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.....	744	307	437	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	18.4	17.5	18.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	9.8	6.9	11.7
Less than 12.5.....	36.4	40.6	33.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.7	6.5	5.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	20.5	18.0	22.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.9	3.2	1.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.0	12.9	11.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.1	6.4	5.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.4	0.5	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.6	4.6	6.2	32.5 or more.....	0.2	0.5	...
32.5 or more.....	14.5	12.9	15.5	Not computed.....	0.4	...	0.7
Not computed.....	5.0	4.6	5.2	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	16.5	29.5	5.1
Less than \$1,500.....	25.8	14.7	32.8	Less than 12.5.....	9.6	14.8	6.2
Less than 12.5.....	1.3	...	2.1	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.5	6.9	3.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.4	0.5	2.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.6	4.1	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	3.2	0.5	4.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.7	1.8	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.0	2.3	3.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	...	0.3
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.8	3.2	4.1	32.5 or more.....	0.4	0.9	...
32.5 or more.....	12.3	7.4	15.5	Not computed.....	0.6	0.9	0.3
Not computed.....	0.8	0.9	0.7	\$5,000 or more.....	10.8	20.3	4.2
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	26.1	15.7	32.8	Less than 12.5.....	10.1	18.4	4.5
Less than 12.5.....	5.7	0.5	9.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	1.4	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	9.3	2.8	13.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	5.3	5.1	5.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.4	2.3	2.4	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.2	0.9	1.4	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	1.6	4.1	...	Not computed.....	0.2	0.5	...
Not computed.....	0.6	...	1.0	Income not reported.....	2.4	2.3	2.4

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

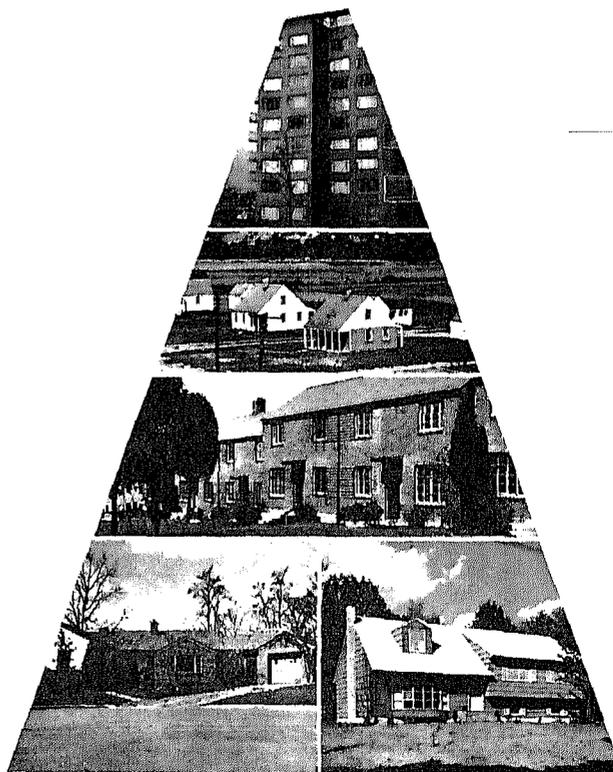
HC(S1)-45

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Newnan, Ga.

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
y cold water..	451	76	3
private bath..	126	1A	1
private toilet..	265	62	1
pipled water..	330	25	
ing.....	1,332	108	
ld water..	476	46	
te bath..	181	8	
toilet..	312	37	
water..	363	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
	648		
	919		
	551		
	455		
	340		
	305		
	229		
	167		
	157		

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

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

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## PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Newnan, Georgia.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.



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## NEWMAN, GEORGIA

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 Newman.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non- white
Total housing units.....	3,716	2,214	1,287
Owner occupied.....	2,043	1,478	565
Renter occupied.....	1,458	736	722
Vacant, available for rent...	86	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	129	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	1,201	233	968
Owner.....	462	102	360
Renter.....	739	131	608

As indicated in table A, approximately 34 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 84 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Primary family.--The head of the household and all persons living in the unit are related to the head by blood, marriage, 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.....	2.0
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.....	0.5
5 or 95.....	1.0
10 or 90.....	1.5
25 or 75.....	2.0
50.....	2.5

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported for 5.0 percent of total families and for about 10 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error is 1.4 percent, as shown 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.....	462	102	360	739	131	608	138	41	97	132	40	92
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room.....	1	...	1	26	6	20	1	...	1	6	2	4
2 rooms.....	22	6	16	135	26	109	10	1	9	32	13	15
3 rooms.....	129	25	104	318	43	275	42	12	30	41	8	31
4 rooms.....	177	47	130	191	40	151	40	15	25	40	11	29
5 rooms.....	91	14	77	45	12	33	26	6	20	10	5	5
6 rooms.....	35	6	29	20	3	17	13	3	10	3	1	2
7 rooms.....	3	2	1	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	4	2	2	2	1	1	4	2	2	...	...	...
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	39	21	18	52	39	13	11	9	2	13	11	2
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	221	75	146	286	81	205	76	30	46	53	25	28
Piped water outside structure.....	150	2	148	297	4	293	34	...	34	48	...	48
No piped water.....	52	4	48	104	7	97	17	2	15	18	4	14
<b>TOILET FACILITIES</b>												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	152	58	94	185	59	126	66	32	34	38	20	18
Flush toilet, shared.....	17	12	5	67	33	34	8	6	2	16	10	6
Other toilet facilities or none.....	293	32	261	487	39	448	64	3	61	78	10	68
<b>BATHING FACILITIES</b>												
Bath tub or shower, exclusive use.....	97	56	41	70	51	19	44	29	15	17	15	2
Bath tub or shower, shared.....	14	11	3	45	36	9	8	6	2	11	11	...
No bath tub or shower.....	351	35	316	624	44	580	86	6	80	104	14	90
<b>CONDITION AND PLUMBING</b>												
Sound.....	187	81	106	159	78	81	41	27	14	32	21	11
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	51	41	10	34	29	5	19	18	1	9	9	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	21	2	19	15	2	13	6	2	4	1	...	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	57	33	24	59	43	16	9	5	4	12	11	1
With no piped water.....	58	5	53	51	4	47	7	2	5	10	1	9
Deteriorating.....	246	12	234	413	33	380	75	7	68	76	10	65
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	35	5	30	22	11	11	17	4	13	3	2	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	32	1	31	86	3	83	15	1	14	17	2	15
With piped water, no private toilet.....	51	5	46	74	14	60	12	2	10	11	3	8
With no piped water.....	128	1	127	231	5	226	31	...	31	45	3	42
Dilapidated.....	29	9	20	167	20	147	22	7	15	24	9	15
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	4	4	...	12	10	2	4	4	...	4	3	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	25	5	20	155	10	145	18	3	15	20	6	14
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>												
1 person.....	73	25	48	126	40	86	43	19	24	56	20	36
2 persons.....	119	32	87	171	36	135	41	12	29	46	16	30
3 persons.....	71	16	55	103	17	86	28	4	24	12	2	10
4 persons.....	71	10	61	89	12	77	7	1	6	6	2	4
5 persons.....	34	10	24	76	11	65	6	1	5	4	...	4
6 persons.....	40	4	36	48	6	42	4	1	3	5	...	5
7 persons.....	22	2	20	45	5	40	4	1	3	1	...	1
8 persons.....	16	3	13	36	1	35	2	2	...	2	...	2
9 persons or more.....	16	...	16	45	3	42	3	...	3	...	...	...
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
0.75 or less.....	243	69	174	274	70	204	101	35	66	91	32	59
0.76 to 1.00.....	89	16	73	146	24	122	19	3	16	25	6	19
1.01 to 1.50.....	64	9	55	115	24	91	6	...	6	7	...	7
1.51 or more.....	66	8	58	204	13	191	12	3	9	9	2	7
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>												
None.....	391	86	305	677	111	566	103	30	73	97	24	73
1.....	67	15	52	61	20	41	34	11	23	34	16	18
2 or more.....	4	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
<b>NONRELATIVES</b>												
None.....	448	100	348	694	127	567	136	41	95	127	38	89
1 or more.....	14	2	12	45	4	41	2	...	2	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.....	381	76	305	598	91	507	92	22	70	75	20	55
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	119	33	86	167	38	129	42	13	29	48	18	30
3 persons.....	68	15	53	99	17	82	25	4	21	11	2	9
4 persons.....	67	10	57	86	10	76	7	1	6	4	...	4
5 persons.....	34	10	24	75	11	64	6	1	5	4	...	4
6 persons.....	40	4	36	53	7	46	4	1	3	6	...	6
7 persons.....	23	2	21	39	4	35	4	1	3	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	30	2	28	79	4	75	4	1	3	2	...	2
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	138	39	99	170	41	129	54	16	38	52	19	33
1 minor.....	80	14	66	105	12	93	20	3	17	12	1	11
2 minors.....	50	9	41	81	11	70	6	...	6	4	...	4
3 minors.....	37	10	27	83	15	68	2	1	1	4	...	4
4 minors.....	34	1	33	46	5	41	4	1	3	1	...	1
5 minors.....	15	3	12	47	5	42	4	1	3	2	...	2
6 minors or more.....	27	...	27	66	2	64	2	...	2	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	267	59	208	454	77	377	49	13	36	47	15	32
Other.....	25	2	23	20	5	15	8	2	6	8	2	6
Female.....	89	15	74	124	9	115	35	7	28	20	3	17
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	...	1	17	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	141	23	118	351	44	307	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	147	31	116	155	23	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	92	22	70	75	20	55	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	598	91	507	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	576	88	488	Rent paid: Number.....	576	88	488
No cash rent.....	22	3	19	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	20.3	4.9	22.5
Rent paid: Number.....	576	88	488	\$15 to \$19.....	27.9	4.9	31.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	24.2	16.4	25.3
Less than \$20.....	5.2	...	5.9	\$25 to \$29.....	11.2	26.2	9.1
\$20 to \$24.....	7.2	4.9	7.5	\$30 to \$34.....	5.6	23.0	3.2
\$25 to \$29.....	13.7	1.6	15.4	\$35 to \$39.....	1.8	11.5	0.4
\$30 to \$34.....	21.1	8.2	22.9	\$40 to \$44.....	1.5	6.6	0.8
\$35 to \$39.....	16.1	18.0	15.8	\$45 to \$49.....	0.6	1.6	0.4
\$40 to \$44.....	11.2	18.0	10.3	\$50 to \$54.....	1.6	1.6	1.6
\$45 to \$49.....	9.7	19.7	8.3	\$55 to \$59.....	0.7	...	0.8
\$50 to \$54.....	3.2	11.5	2.0	\$60 or more.....	4.6	3.3	4.7
\$55 to \$59.....	1.8	3.3	1.6	Not reported.....	4.6	3.3	4.7
\$60 or more.....	4.0	9.9	3.2	Median.....dollars..	19	29	19
Not reported.....	6.8	4.9	7.1				
Median.....dollars..	34	44	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. Median not shown where base is less than 50)

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	33.8	29.5	34.4
Number.....	576	88	488	Less than \$1,000.....	6.1	1.6	6.7
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.8	...	5.3
Less than \$1,000.....	16.9	8.2	18.2	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.4	...	1.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	16.5	13.1	17.0	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	4.0	1.6	4.3
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	8.6	4.9	9.1	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.2	3.3	3.2
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	10.4	3.3	11.5	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.4	...	1.6
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	9.1	3.3	9.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.3	6.6	5.1
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	4.6	3.3	4.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.1	...	2.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	13.6	14.7	13.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.5	3.3	1.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.0	6.6	5.9	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.3	4.9	0.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.6	14.7	3.2	\$5,000 or more.....	0.8	6.6	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.2	11.5	3.2	Not reported.....	1.9	1.6	2.0
\$5,000 or more.....	2.7	13.1	1.2	5 persons or more.....	39.1	36.1	39.3
Not reported.....	2.8	3.3	2.8	Less than \$1,000.....	4.5	...	5.1
2 persons.....	27.1	34.4	26.1	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.4	4.9	4.3
Less than \$1,000.....	6.4	6.6	6.3	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	4.9	3.3	5.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.2	8.2	7.1	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	4.0	1.6	4.3
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.3	1.6	2.4	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.2	...	4.3
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.4	...	2.8	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.9	1.6	2.0
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	1.7	...	2.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.5	4.9	6.7
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.2	1.6	1.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.5	3.3	2.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.8	3.3	1.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.2	6.6	1.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.4	3.3	1.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.1	3.3	2.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.0	4.9	0.4	\$5,000 or more.....	1.7	4.9	1.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.8	3.3	0.4	Not reported.....	0.2	1.6	...
\$5,000 or more.....	0.2	1.6	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	0.7	...	0.8	All families.....dollars..	1,910	2,920	1,850
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,980	...	1,890

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	32.6	14.7	35.2
Number.....	576	88	488	Less than 12.5.....	3.0	1.6	3.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.9	...	6.7
Less than 12.5.....	14.9	27.9	13.0	17.5 to 22.4.....	8.0	...	9.1
12.5 to 17.4.....	17.8	14.8	18.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	8.2	4.9	8.7
17.5 to 22.4.....	16.1	9.8	17.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	2.0	4.9	1.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	13.4	13.1	13.4	32.5 or more.....	3.2	3.3	3.2
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.4	9.8	7.1	Not computed.....	2.4	...	2.8
32.5 or more.....	22.7	18.0	23.4	\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	24.2	36.1	22.1
Not computed.....	7.7	6.6	7.9	Less than 12.5.....	6.3	6.6	6.3
Less than \$1,000.....	17.0	8.2	18.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	9.9	9.8	9.9
Less than 12.5.....	0.4	...	0.4	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.4	9.8	4.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.5	6.6	0.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.7	...	0.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	...	0.4
22.5 to 27.4.....	0.7	...	0.8	32.5 or more.....	0.2	1.6	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.2	1.6	1.2	Not computed.....	0.6	1.6	0.4
32.5 or more.....	13.1	4.9	14.2	\$4,000 or more.....	6.9	24.6	4.3
Not computed.....	0.9	1.6	0.8	Less than 12.5.....	5.2	19.7	3.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	16.5	13.1	17.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.0	4.9	0.4
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.3	...	0.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.0	...	1.2	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.7	...	2.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.0	1.6	3.2	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.9	3.3	3.9	Not computed.....	0.3	...	0.4
32.5 or more.....	6.2	8.2	5.9	Income not reported.....	2.8	3.3	2.8
Not computed.....	0.7	...	0.8				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

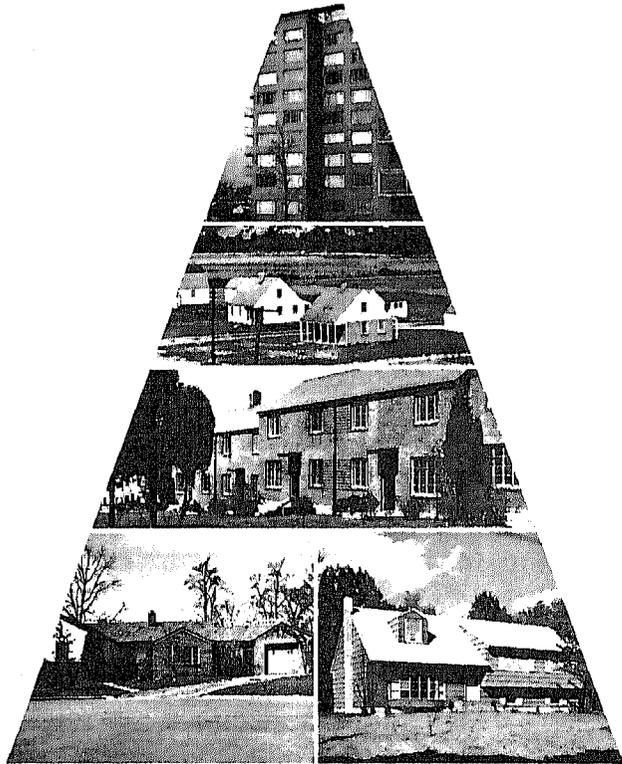
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## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Rome, Ga.

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
By cold water..	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Plumbed water..	330	25	305
Plumbing.....	1,332	108	1,224
By cold water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Plumbed water..	363	17	346
Plumbing.....	1,434	21	1,413
By cold water..	481	1	480
Private bath..	953	1	952
Private toilet..			
Plumbed water..			
Plumbing.....			
By cold water..	648		648
Private bath..	919		919
Private toilet..	551		551
Plumbed water..	455		455
Plumbing.....	340		340
By cold water..	305		305
Private bath..	229		229
Private toilet..	167		167
Plumbed water..	138		138
Plumbing.....			

Prepared under the supervision of  
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Housing Division



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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





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## PREFACE

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

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

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

This report was prepared at the request of the Housing Authority of the City of Rome, Georgia.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.



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## ROME, GEORGIA

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 Rome.

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.....	10,473	7,855	1,985
Owner occupied.....	4,750	4,140	610
Renter occupied.....	5,090	3,715	1,375
Vacant, available for rent...	310	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	323	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,020	930	1,090
Owner.....	453	197	256
Renter.....	1,567	733	834

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, 20 percent of those with white households and 61 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.....	2.3
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	1.7
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	16.8	16.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	19.1	21.8	40.6
<\$1,900 lower limit			<45.0 lower limit
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.4	7.3	47.9
<\$2,170 median			<50.0 median
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.4	6.2	54.1
<\$2,550 upper limit			<55.0 upper limit
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.4	8.4	62.5
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10.7	12.2	74.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	9.7	84.4
\$5,000 or more.....	13.7	15.6	100.0
Not reported.....	12.3	...	100.0

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	453	197	256	1,567	733	834	175	84	91	290	151	139
ROOMS												
1 room.....	5	3	2	60	47	13	4	3	1	13	11	2
2 rooms.....	12	10	2	182	62	120	7	6	1	41	15	26
3 rooms.....	70	37	33	573	245	328	27	17	10	106	58	48
4 rooms.....	178	72	106	494	227	267	63	26	37	85	40	45
5 rooms.....	107	40	67	166	98	68	39	16	23	28	16	12
6 rooms.....	57	25	32	75	43	32	25	11	14	14	8	6
7 rooms.....	15	4	11	8	6	2	6	2	4	1	1	...
8 rooms or more.....	9	6	3	9	5	4	4	3	1	2	2	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	178	115	63	365	286	79	63	47	16	67	55	12
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	249	78	171	1,133	439	694	102	35	67	206	95	111
Piped water outside structure.....	16	3	13	51	4	47	5	1	4	12	...	12
No piped water.....	10	1	9	18	4	14	5	1	4	5	1	4
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	364	142	222	1,116	516	600	124	48	76	189	92	97
Flush toilet, shared.....	50	46	4	333	191	142	35	32	3	70	52	18
Other toilet facilities or none.....	39	9	30	118	26	92	16	4	12	31	7	24
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	145	66	79	370	254	116	48	20	28	59	45	14
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	52	49	3	193	168	25	33	30	3	50	46	4
No bathtub or shower.....	256	82	174	1,004	311	693	94	34	60	181	60	121
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	95	57	38	217	144	73	39	27	12	37	32	5
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	17	8	9	36	25	11	5	2	3	6	5	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	52	25	27	90	44	46	18	10	8	10	7	3
With piped water, no private toilet.....	25	24	1	88	75	13	16	15	1	21	20	1
Lacking piped water in structure.....	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deteriorating.....	148	70	78	545	286	259	63	32	31	109	69	40
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	26	7	19	89	65	24	12	2	10	19	17	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	89	39	50	295	123	172	29	13	16	53	26	27
With piped water, no private toilet.....	28	23	5	149	96	53	21	17	4	34	26	8
Lacking piped water in structure.....	5	1	4	12	2	10	1	...	1	3	...	3
Dilapidated.....	210	70	140	805	303	502	73	25	48	144	50	94
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	84	44	40	170	123	47	23	13	10	21	13	8
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	126	26	100	635	180	455	50	12	38	123	37	86
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	91	41	50	318	154	164	58	31	27	114	65	49
2 persons.....	141	58	83	408	186	222	70	36	34	99	51	48
3 persons.....	74	39	35	233	101	132	25	12	13	32	16	16
4 persons.....	41	14	27	166	88	78	9	2	7	19	9	10
5 persons.....	36	18	18	147	79	68	7	1	6	11	6	5
6 persons.....	27	13	14	119	62	57	4	2	2	9	3	6
7 persons.....	15	7	8	70	25	45	...	...	...	1	1	...
8 persons.....	9	4	5	43	19	24	1	...	1	2	...	3
9 persons or more.....	19	3	16	63	19	44	1	...	1	3	...	3
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	304	131	173	746	349	397	151	76	75	215	118	97
0.76 to 1.00.....	62	31	31	329	168	161	13	5	8	43	20	23
1.01 to 1.50.....	51	22	29	252	135	117	7	1	6	18	9	9
1.51 or more.....	36	13	23	240	81	159	4	2	2	14	4	10
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	356	151	205	1,430	649	781	116	54	62	230	112	118
1.....	92	42	50	127	75	52	55	27	28	55	35	20
2 or more.....	5	4	1	10	9	1	4	3	1	5	4	1
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	431	194	237	1,454	697	757	165	82	83	270	143	127
1 or more.....	22	3	19	113	36	77	10	2	8	20	8	12

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.....	349	153	196	1,214	573	641	109	51	58	167	83	84
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	132	57	75	415	192	223	64	35	29	97	52	45
3 persons.....	75	37	38	220	100	120	24	11	13	29	13	16
4 persons.....	38	14	24	155	85	70	8	2	6	19	9	10
5 persons.....	35	18	17	146	79	67	7	1	6	10	6	4
6 persons.....	26	13	13	111	58	53	4	2	2	7	3	4
7 persons.....	15	7	8	63	21	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	28	7	21	104	38	66	2	...	2	5	...	5
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	166	72	94	444	218	226	83	45	38	115	64	51
1 minor.....	59	27	32	210	92	118	11	2	9	26	12	14
2 minors.....	35	16	19	162	80	82	8	2	6	9	3	6
3 minors.....	36	19	17	148	81	67	4	2	2	11	4	7
4 minors.....	21	9	12	94	54	40	2	...	2	2	...	2
5 minors.....	10	5	5	63	16	47	1	...	1	1	...	1
6 minors or more.....	22	5	17	93	32	61	...	...	...	3	...	3
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	234	110	124	870	454	416	61	29	32	91	53	38
Other.....	21	12	9	49	21	28	7	6	1	12	3	9
Female.....	94	31	63	295	98	197	41	16	25	64	27	37
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	2	...	2	22	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	84	33	31	553	262	291	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	154	49	105	472	213	259	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	109	51	58	167	83	84	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	1,214	573	641	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,187	557	630	Rent paid: Number.....	1,187	557	630
No cash rent.....	27	16	11	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	8.1	9.3	7.2
Rent paid: Number.....	1,187	557	630	\$15 to \$19.....	12.1	9.3	14.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	22.3	16.7	26.3
Less than \$20.....	2.6	1.2	3.6	\$25 to \$29.....	23.7	18.2	27.7
\$20 to \$24.....	6.5	5.4	7.2	\$30 to \$34.....	16.4	15.4	15.1
\$25 to \$29.....	9.4	7.4	10.8	\$35 to \$39.....	7.7	12.0	4.7
\$30 to \$34.....	14.9	15.1	14.7	\$40 to \$44.....	4.0	7.0	1.8
\$35 to \$39.....	18.6	17.1	19.8	\$45 to \$49.....	1.3	3.1	...
\$40 to \$44.....	15.0	12.8	16.5	\$50 to \$59.....	1.9	3.5	0.7
\$45 to \$49.....	12.2	11.6	12.6	\$60 or more.....	0.2	0.4	...
\$50 to \$54.....	9.2	12.4	6.8	Not reported.....	2.4	2.3	2.5
\$55 to \$59.....	3.7	5.4	2.5	Median.....dollars..	26	28	25
\$60 or more.....	5.2	8.9	2.5				
Not reported.....	2.8	2.7	2.9				
Median.....dollars..	39	40	38				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	31.0	31.0	30.9
Number.....	1,187	557	630	Less than \$1,000.....	4.3	2.7	5.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.9	4.3	3.6
Less than \$1,000.....	13.8	10.9	15.8	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.4	0.8	1.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	15.0	15.9	14.4	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.9	1.6	4.0
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	4.6	5.0	4.3	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.1	1.9	2.2
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.3	3.5	8.3	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.8	2.3	1.4
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	7.0	6.2	7.6	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.4	4.7	4.3
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	5.7	6.2	5.4	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.6	2.3	2.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	12.8	9.7	15.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.9	1.9	1.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.2	7.0	9.0	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.2	4.3	0.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.1	8.1	4.7	\$5,000 or more.....	1.8	2.7	1.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	8.5	12.8	5.4	Not reported.....	1.7	1.6	1.8
\$5,000 or more.....	8.0	11.2	5.8	5 persons or more.....	36.6	36.0	37.1
Not reported.....	4.0	3.5	4.3	Less than \$1,000.....	3.1	1.9	4.0
2 persons.....	32.4	33.0	32.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.4	2.3	2.5
Less than \$1,000.....	6.4	6.2	6.5	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.0	0.8	1.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8.7	9.3	8.3	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.4	1.9	1.1
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.3	3.5	1.4	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.5	1.9	2.9
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.9	..	3.2	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.5	1.2	1.8
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.4	2.3	2.5	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.0	3.5	6.1
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.4	2.7	2.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	4.3	2.3	5.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.4	1.6	4.7	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.4	5.0	2.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.2	2.3	0.4	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.2	7.0	4.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.9	1.2	0.7	\$5,000 or more.....	5.8	7.8	4.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.1	1.6	0.7	Not reported.....	1.0	0.4	1.4
\$5,000 or more.....	0.5	0.8	0.4	Median income:			
Not reported.....	1.3	1.6	1.1	All families.....dollars..	2,310	2,530	2,170
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,260	2,590	1,990

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.....	21.0	16.7	24.1
Number.....	1,187	557	630	Less than 12.5.....	3.4	2.7	4.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	9.8	7.0	11.9
Less than 12.5.....	18.2	20.9	16.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.8	3.9	7.2
12.5 to 17.4.....	22.3	24.8	20.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.1	1.2	1.1
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.8	12.8	16.2	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.7	1.6	..
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.2	6.6	9.4	32.5 or more.....	..	..	..
27.5 to 32.4.....	7.4	9.3	6.1	Not computed.....	0.2	0.4	..
32.5 or more.....	24.4	21.3	26.6	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	14.6	20.9	10.1
Not computed.....	4.7	4.3	5.1	Less than 12.5.....	6.4	7.7	5.4
Less than \$1,500.....	28.8	26.8	30.2	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.5	10.1	4.0
Less than 12.5.....	0.4	0.4	0.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.3	2.7	0.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	0.8	0.4	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.2	..	0.4
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.3	1.6	1.1	27.5 to 32.4.....	..	..	..
22.5 to 27.4.....	2.0	1.9	2.1	32.5 or more.....	..	..	..
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.4	3.5	3.2	Not computed.....	0.2	0.4	..
32.5 or more.....	21.0	18.6	22.7	\$5,000 or more.....	8.0	11.2	5.8
Not computed.....	0.2	..	0.4	Less than 12.5.....	6.6	8.1	5.4
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	23.6	20.9	25.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.5	3.1	0.4
Less than 12.5.....	1.4	1.9	1.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	..	..	..
12.5 to 17.4.....	3.9	3.9	4.0	22.5 to 27.4.....	..	..	..
17.5 to 22.4.....	6.4	4.6	7.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	..	..	..
22.5 to 27.4.....	4.8	3.5	5.8	32.5 or more.....	..	..	..
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.5	4.3	2.9	Not computed.....	..	..	..
32.5 or more.....	3.5	2.7	4.0	Income not reported.....	4.0	3.5	4.3
Not computed.....	0.2	..	0.4				

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

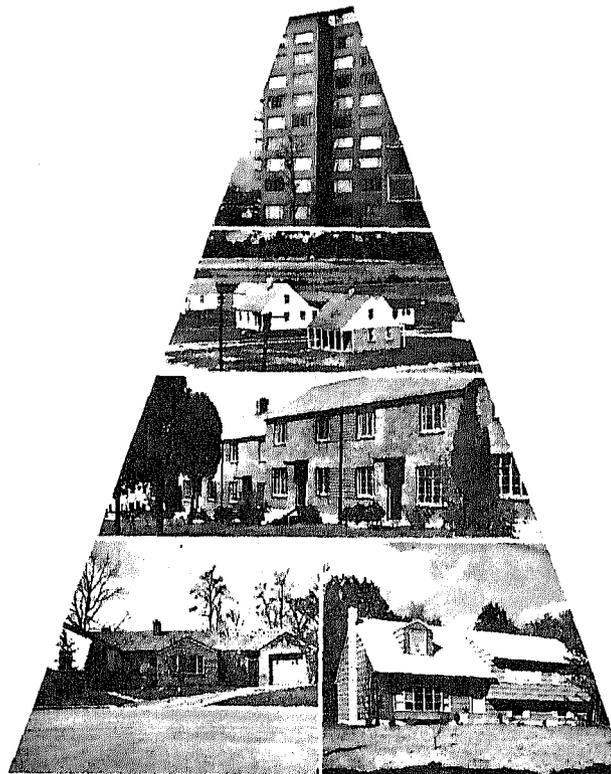
HC(S1)-47

Sound.....	1,172	177	997
Hot water..	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Hot water..	330	25	305
Hot water..	1,332	108	1,224
Hot water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Hot water..	363	17	346
Hot water..	1,434	21	1,413
Hot water..	481	1	480
Hot water..	953		953
	648		648
	919		919
	551		551
	455		455
	340		340
	305		305
	229		229
	168		168
	32		32

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Savannah, Ga.

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

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## PREFACE

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

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

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

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

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.



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## SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

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 Savannah.

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Total housing units.....	46,669	28,330	14,604
Owner occupied.....	20,080	15,333	4,747
Renter occupied.....	22,854	12,997	9,857
Vacant, available for rent...	2,137	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	1,598	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	9,722	1,410	8,312
Owner.....	1,656	264	1,392
Renter.....	8,066	1,146	6,920

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, 9 percent of those with white households and 70 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.....	2.9

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	2.9
5 or 95.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.9
10 or 90.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.9
25 or 75.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.9
50.....	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.9

Illustration: The following example illustrates the use of table C to determine the standard error of the percentages shown for characteristics of total families. Suppose a characteristic, say family income of \$3,000 to \$3,999, is reported by 5.0 percent of total families, for about 10 percent of white families, and for about 1 percent of nonwhite families. The standard error of the 5.0 percent figure for total families is 0.5 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, at 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.....	1,656	264	1,392	8,066	1,146	6,920	422	101	321	1,379	239	1,140
ROOMS												
1 room.....	17	10	7	301	141	160	8	5	3	49	16	33
2 rooms.....	30	15	15	555	194	361	9	8	1	116	37	79
3 rooms.....	127	46	81	2,135	271	1,864	55	27	28	386	73	313
4 rooms.....	554	66	488	3,031	287	2,744	113	12	101	506	61	445
5 rooms.....	510	64	446	1,433	159	1,274	129	26	103	234	30	204
6 rooms.....	291	32	259	469	58	411	73	10	63	61	12	49
7 rooms.....	69	16	53	105	27	78	19	5	14	16	7	9
8 rooms or more.....	58	15	43	37	9	28	16	8	8	11	3	8
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	209	100	109	885	548	337	76	43	33	108	70	38
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	1,285	156	1,129	6,624	588	6,036	305	54	251	1,169	168	1,001
Piped water outside structure.....	59	7	52	432	5	427	18	3	15	78	...	78
No piped water.....	103	1	102	125	5	120	23	1	22	24	1	23
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	1,354	196	1,158	5,863	682	5,181	334	69	265	1,006	170	836
Flush toilet, shared.....	83	49	34	1,318	425	893	34	26	8	206	63	143
Other toilet facilities or none.....	219	19	200	885	39	846	54	6	48	167	6	161
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	1,118	182	936	3,622	643	2,979	257	62	195	609	150	459
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	77	48	29	846	422	424	35	27	8	111	59	52
No bathtub or shower.....	461	34	427	3,598	81	3,517	130	12	118	659	30	629
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	658	127	531	1,404	365	1,039	141	50	91	225	77	148
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	521	72	449	824	120	704	91	24	67	134	38	96
With private toilet, no private bath.....	65	11	54	220	11	209	24	5	19	39	9	30
With piped water, no private toilet.....	60	41	19	346	231	115	24	19	5	51	30	21
Lacking piped water in structure.....	12	3	9	14	3	11	2	2	...	1	...	1
Deteriorating.....	622	67	555	3,487	435	3,052	168	24	144	583	91	492
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	351	43	308	1,507	219	1,288	94	13	81	244	51	193
With private toilet, no private bath.....	110	4	106	1,086	32	1,054	31	2	29	190	9	181
With piped water, no private toilet.....	57	17	40	725	178	547	18	8	10	122	31	91
Lacking piped water in structure.....	104	3	101	169	6	163	25	1	24	27	...	27
Dilapidated.....	376	70	306	3,175	346	2,829	113	27	86	571	71	500
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	118	50	68	425	207	218	36	17	19	58	28	30
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	258	20	238	2,750	139	2,611	77	10	67	513	43	470
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	273	85	188	1,854	364	1,490	139	56	83	605	134	471
2 persons.....	380	55	325	2,037	291	1,746	136	28	108	436	70	366
3 persons.....	265	42	223	1,232	172	1,060	69	10	59	173	19	154
4 persons.....	222	30	192	978	121	857	28	3	25	72	6	66
5 persons.....	157	18	139	676	83	593	19	2	17	46	3	43
6 persons.....	121	13	108	500	54	446	8	2	6	24	5	19
7 persons.....	92	9	83	312	31	281	6	...	6	10	1	9
8 persons.....	58	6	52	203	15	188	7	...	7	1	...	...
9 persons or more.....	88	6	82	274	15	259	10	...	10	12	...	12
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	953	173	780	4,401	570	3,831	344	89	255	1,119	202	917
0.76 to 1.00.....	322	54	268	1,602	333	1,269	44	11	33	179	31	148
1.01 to 1.50.....	233	25	208	1,155	156	999	19	1	18	56	5	51
1.51 or more.....	148	12	136	908	87	821	15	...	15	25	1	24
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	1,427	230	1,197	7,483	1,049	6,434	319	80	239	1,151	189	962
1.....	217	33	184	551	92	459	96	20	76	214	47	167
2 or more.....	12	1	11	32	5	27	7	1	6	14	3	11
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	1,512	251	1,261	7,266	1,090	6,176	373	94	279	1,219	218	1,001
1 or more.....	144	13	131	800	56	744	49	7	42	160	21	139

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.....	1,326	173	1,153	5,794	757	5,037	256	40	216	664	96	568
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	382	54	328	1,930	287	1,643	129	26	103	394	72	322
3 persons.....	248	39	209	1,115	162	953	57	8	49	137	12	125
4 persons.....	191	28	163	882	119	763	23	2	21	63	5	58
5 persons.....	154	20	134	629	83	546	18	3	15	27	3	24
6 persons.....	118	11	107	480	48	432	7	1	6	20	2	18
7 persons.....	90	9	81	301	30	271	5	...	5	10	1	9
8 persons or more.....	143	12	131	457	28	429	17	...	17	13	1	12
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	451	66	385	1,874	306	1,568	161	36	125	419	81	338
1 minor.....	237	34	203	1,179	162	1,017	44	3	41	128	7	121
2 minors.....	197	31	166	937	119	818	17	1	16	64	4	60
3 minors.....	133	14	119	647	77	570	11	...	11	26	2	24
4 minors.....	112	14	98	424	40	384	10	...	10	13	1	12
5 minors.....	77	6	71	299	27	272	3	...	3	6	...	6
6 minors or more.....	119	8	111	434	26	408	10	...	10	8	1	7
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	956	143	813	3,868	621	3,247	147	32	115	371	62	309
Other.....	59	9	50	313	34	279	14	1	13	47	5	42
Female.....	311	21	290	1,613	102	1,511	95	7	88	246	29	217
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	4	...	4	73	27	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	429	52	377	2,917	374	2,543	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	637	81	556	2,140	260	1,880	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	256	40	216	664	96	568	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	5,794	757	5,037	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	5,733	743	4,990	Rent paid: Number.....	5,733	743	4,990
No cash rent.....	61	14	47	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	9.6	2.1	10.5
Rent paid: Number.....	5,733	743	4,990	\$15 to \$19.....	18.0	5.6	19.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	16.1	9.0	16.9
Less than \$25.....	7.2	1.3	7.9	\$25 to \$29.....	20.8	14.6	21.5
\$25 to \$29.....	7.9	5.6	8.2	\$30 to \$34.....	15.2	16.3	15.1
\$30 to \$34.....	12.8	6.0	13.6	\$35 to \$39.....	9.8	12.9	9.5
\$35 to \$39.....	17.2	13.7	17.7	\$40 to \$44.....	6.2	17.6	4.9
\$40 to \$44.....	13.2	14.6	13.0	\$45 to \$49.....	2.4	7.3	1.8
\$45 to \$49.....	11.2	13.3	11.0	\$50 to \$59.....	1.1	8.6	0.2
\$50 to \$54.....	10.2	12.0	10.0	\$60 or more.....	0.5	3.0	0.2
\$55 to \$59.....	7.7	9.9	7.4	Not reported.....	0.3	3.0	...
\$60 to \$74.....	5.2	14.6	4.1	Median.....dollars..	26	35	25
\$75 or more.....	0.6	3.4	0.3				
Not reported.....	6.8	5.6	6.9				
Median.....dollars..	40	47	39				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	37.2	36.0	37.3
Number.....	5,733	743	4,990	Less than \$1,000.....	7.0	3.4	7.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.6	4.3	6.9
Less than \$1,000.....	17.5	7.3	18.7	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	2.9	1.7	3.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14.0	11.2	14.3	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.6	0.4	1.8
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	8.1	5.2	8.4	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.5	1.7	2.6
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	4.6	2.1	4.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.1	0.9	2.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	8.5	6.4	8.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.1	5.6	2.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.1	4.7	7.4	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.2	4.3	1.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.9	10.7	8.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.1	0.9	2.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.9	12.0	7.4	\$5,000 or more.....	3.3	5.1	3.0
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.1	6.0	3.8	Not reported.....	2.9	6.0	2.6
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	9.4	11.6	9.2	5 persons or more.....	30.4	27.5	30.7
\$5,000 or more.....	7.4	15.9	6.4	Less than \$1,000.....	3.4	...	3.8
Not reported.....	2.5	6.9	2.1	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2.3	2.2	2.3
2 persons.....	32.4	36.5	32.0	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.2	0.9	1.3
Less than \$1,000.....	7.0	3.8	7.4	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.6	...	1.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.1	4.7	5.1	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.2	1.7	3.3
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.9	2.6	4.1	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.5	2.2	2.6
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.3	1.7	1.3	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.1	3.0	3.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.8	3.0	2.8	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.6	2.2	1.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.5	1.7	2.6	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.6	4.3	4.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.8	2.2	2.8	\$5,000 or more.....	2.6	7.7	2.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.8	4.7	2.6	Not reported.....	1.2	0.4	1.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.3	3.0	...	Median income:			
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.6	2.2	1.5	All families.....dollars..	2,140	2,950	2,080
\$5,000 or more.....	1.8	2.2	1.8	3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	2,000	2,910	1,880
Not reported.....	0.5	4.7	...				

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	16.8	22.7	16.1
Number.....	5,733	743	4,990	Less than 12.5.....	3.7	2.6	3.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.3	8.2	6.2
Less than 12.5.....	17.4	21.5	16.9	17.5 to 22.4.....	4.3	8.2	3.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	19.1	21.0	18.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.5	3.0	1.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	12.2	14.2	12.0	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.5	0.4	0.5
22.5 to 27.4.....	9.4	10.7	9.2	32.5 or more.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.4	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.5	5.1	6.7	Not computed.....	0.5	...	0.5
32.5 or more.....	26.3	18.9	27.1	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	13.5	17.6	13.1
Not computed.....	9.1	8.6	9.2	Less than 12.5.....	4.6	6.5	4.3
Less than \$1,500.....	31.5	18.5	33.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	7.1	6.9	7.2
Less than 12.5.....	1.3	1.7	1.3	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.5	3.4	1.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.5	...	0.5	22.5 to 27.4.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.4	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.2	0.4	1.3	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.7	1.3	1.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	2.1	2.2	2.0	Not computed.....	0.3	0.4	0.3
32.5 or more.....	21.1	11.6	22.3	\$5,000 or more.....	7.4	15.9	6.4
Not computed.....	3.6	1.3	3.8	Less than 12.5.....	6.2	10.7	5.6
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	28.3	18.5	29.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	0.7	4.7	0.3
Less than 12.5.....	1.4	...	1.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.4	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	4.5	1.3	4.9	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	5.2	1.7	5.6	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.1	6.0	6.1	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.9	2.6	4.1	Not computed.....	0.5	...	0.5
32.5 or more.....	5.1	6.9	4.9	Income not reported.....	2.5	6.8	2.0
Not computed.....	2.1	...	2.3				

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

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SPECIAL REPORTS FOR  
LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

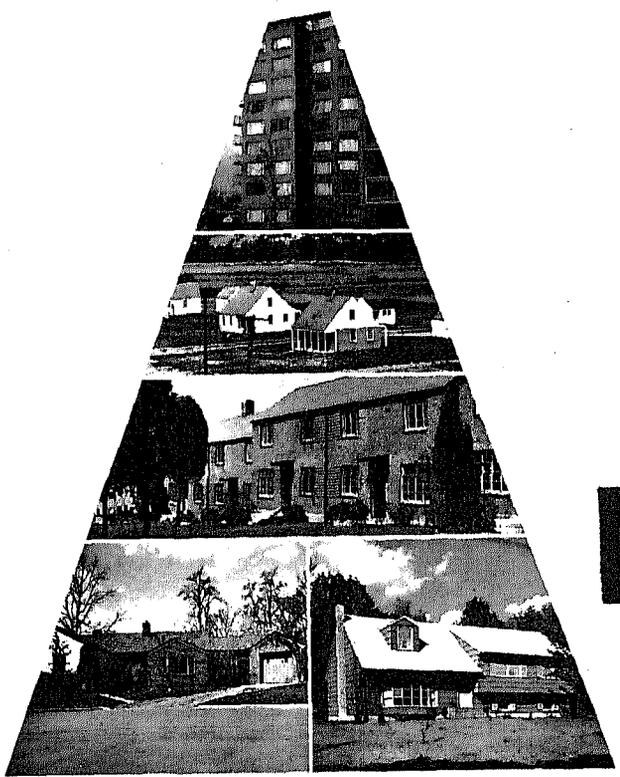
## Valdosta, Ga., and Vicinity

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	997
Hot water..	451	76	375
Private bath..	126	14	112
Private toilet..	265	62	203
Filtered water..	330	25	305
Living.....	1,332	108	1,224
Hot water..	476	46	430
Private bath..	181	8	173
Private toilet..	312	37	275
Filtered water..	363	17	346
Living.....	1,434	211	1,223
Hot water..	481	1	480
Private bath..	953	1	952
Private toilet..	648	1	647
Filtered water..	919	1	918
Living.....	551	1	550
Hot water..	455	1	454
Private bath..	340	1	339
Private toilet..	305	1	304
Filtered water..	229	1	228
Living.....	168	1	167





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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 Valdosta Housing Authority.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

# 1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

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

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

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.....	9,512	5,926	2,901
Owner occupied.....	4,469	3,404	1,065
Renter occupied.....	4,358	2,522	1,836
Vacant, available for rent...	381	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	304	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	2,542	494	2,048
Owner.....	737	128	609
Renter.....	1,805	366	1,439

As indicated in table A, approximately 29 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 78 percent of those with non-white households were substandard.

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

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

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

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

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

## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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

Information on which to base tables 2, 3, and 4 was available only for occupants of those substandard housing units which were sample units in the 1960 Census. 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	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
5 or 95.....	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
10 or 90.....	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.0
25 or 75.....	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.0
50.....	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	737	128	609	1,805	366	1,439	224	37	187	111	61	250
ROOMS												
1 room.....	8	6	2	108	51	57	4	3	1	17	11	6
2 rooms.....	12	8	4	105	57	48	2	2	...	16	9	7
3 rooms.....	91	10	81	754	76	678	20	2	18	125	17	108
4 rooms.....	196	29	167	505	101	404	71	7	64	99	16	83
5 rooms.....	215	39	176	218	51	167	64	11	53	37	5	32
6 rooms.....	168	22	146	85	24	61	47	9	38	14	2	12
7 rooms.....	37	9	28	16	1	15	13	2	11	7	...	2
8 rooms or more.....	10	5	5	14	5	9	3	1	2	1	1	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	79	45	34	143	116	27	25	14	11	21	18	3
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	570	75	495	1,563	246	1,317	181	19	162	271	42	229
Piped water outside structure.....	18	2	16	15	1	14	2	1	1	3	...	3
No piped water.....	70	6	64	84	3	81	16	3	13	16	1	15
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	581	81	500	1,462	214	1,248	184	20	164	254	31	223
Flush toilet, shared.....	38	28	10	207	138	69	14	11	3	27	24	3
Other toilet facilities or none.....	118	19	99	136	14	122	26	6	20	30	6	24
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	287	72	215	412	182	230	87	18	69	62	29	33
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	36	28	8	178	136	42	16	11	5	26	24	2
No bathtub or shower.....	414	28	386	1,215	48	1,167	121	8	113	223	14	209
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	322	52	270	416	110	306	85	14	71	51	13	38
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	132	21	111	146	49	97	40	5	35	13	2	11
With private toilet, no private bath.....	109	5	104	175	5	170	29	2	27	21	1	20
With piped water, no private toilet.....	37	23	14	79	55	24	9	5	4	14	10	4
Lacking piped water in structure.....	44	3	41	16	1	15	7	2	5	3	...	3
Deteriorating.....	300	40	260	813	152	661	96	11	85	139	28	111
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	100	21	79	180	85	95	31	6	25	35	13	22
With private toilet, no private bath.....	142	4	138	488	13	475	50	...	50	83	5	78
With piped water, no private toilet.....	24	12	12	98	52	46	8	4	4	12	10	2
Lacking piped water in structure.....	34	3	31	47	2	45	7	1	6	9	...	9
Dilapidated.....	115	36	79	576	104	472	43	12	31	121	20	101
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	32	21	11	40	28	12	12	5	5	4	4	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	83	15	68	536	76	460	33	7	26	116	16	100
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	144	33	111	341	85	256	81	16	65	128	29	99
2 persons.....	200	31	169	423	95	328	68	13	55	96	20	76
3 persons.....	102	17	85	244	53	191	31	3	28	30	5	25
4 persons.....	84	18	66	217	42	175	17	2	15	24	4	20
5 persons.....	63	13	50	171	33	138	9	1	8	14	1	13
6 persons.....	49	4	45	132	24	108	6	1	5	5	1	4
7 persons.....	38	8	30	111	15	96	6	...	6	8	1	7
8 persons.....	18	4	14	75	10	65	2	1	1	1	...	1
9 persons or more.....	39	...	39	91	9	82	4	...	4	5	...	5
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	454	77	377	757	142	615	181	30	151	225	41	184
0.76 to 1.00.....	130	33	97	371	128	243	26	5	21	47	17	30
1.01 to 1.50.....	84	11	73	308	60	248	10	1	9	19	2	17
1.51 or more.....	69	7	62	369	36	333	7	1	6	20	1	19
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	637	111	526	1,670	332	1,338	164	26	138	251	46	205
1.....	96	16	80	130	34	96	59	11	48	58	15	43
2 or more.....	4	1	3	5	...	5	1	...	1	2	...	2
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	694	121	573	1,680	351	1,329	205	35	170	292	58	234
1 or more.....	43	7	36	125	15	110	19	2	17	19	3	16

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.....	571	92	479	1,402	277	1,125	129	20	109	171	31	140
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	195	33	162	397	94	303	63	14	49	90	21	69
3 persons.....	92	14	78	240	57	183	25	1	24	29	5	24
4 persons.....	81	16	65	203	40	163	14	2	12	21	3	18
5 persons.....	63	14	49	167	31	136	10	1	9	13	...	13
6 persons.....	47	4	43	124	22	102	5	1	4	4	1	3
7 persons.....	37	7	30	109	14	95	6	...	6	8	1	7
8 persons or more.....	26	4	22	162	19	143	6	1	5	6	...	6
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	198	32	166	402	92	310	66	14	52	101	21	80
1 minor.....	103	21	82	246	59	187	27	3	24	26	8	18
2 minors.....	80	13	67	201	42	159	18	1	17	16	1	15
3 minors.....	63	16	47	181	35	146	8	2	6	13	...	13
4 minors.....	45	3	42	119	23	96	4	...	4	7	1	6
5 minors.....	32	5	27	108	12	96	3	...	3	5	...	5
6 minors or more.....	20	2	18	145	14	131	3	...	3	3	...	3
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	388	72	316	1,000	227	773	70	13	57	82	21	61
Other.....	24	3	21	60	14	46	6	1	5	11	2	9
Female.....	159	17	142	342	36	306	53	6	47	78	8	70
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	...	...	...	27	8	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	161	30	131	720	129	591	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	281	42	239	484	109	375	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	129	20	109	171	31	140	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.....	1,402	277	1,125	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	1,361	268	1,093	Rent paid: Number.....	1,361	268	1,093
No cash rent.....	41	9	32	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	12.7	8.8	13.4
Rent paid: Number.....	1,361	268	1,093	\$15 to \$19.....	26.7	14.7	28.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	29.5	14.1	32.2
Less than \$20.....	1.9	1.2	2.0	\$25 to \$29.....	17.0	16.5	17.1
\$20 to \$24.....	6.9	2.4	7.7	\$30 to \$34.....	7.5	17.7	5.7
\$25 to \$29.....	15.9	7.0	17.5	\$35 to \$39.....	3.4	12.9	1.7
\$30 to \$34.....	18.2	17.0	18.5	\$40 to \$44.....	1.4	5.3	0.7
\$35 to \$39.....	15.3	12.3	15.8	\$45 to \$49.....	1.0	4.7	0.3
\$40 to \$44.....	15.9	14.7	16.1	\$50 to \$59.....	0.4	2.4	...
\$45 to \$49.....	9.2	11.8	8.7	\$60 or more.....	0.4	2.9	...
\$50 to \$54.....	5.3	10.6	4.4	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$55 to \$59.....	2.2	7.1	1.3	Median.....dollars..	21	28	21
\$60 or more.....	3.4	11.2	2.0				
Not reported.....	5.8	4.7	6.0				
Median.....dollars..	36	42	35				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	1,361	268	1,093	3 or 4 persons.....	30.7	39.4	29.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$1,000.....	7.0	4.7	7.4
Less than \$1,000.....	17.5	12.4	18.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.5	3.5	4.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	13.8	10.0	14.4	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.9	1.2	2.0
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	5.1	3.5	5.4	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.4	0.6	2.7
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	6.8	3.5	7.4	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.5	3.5	2.3
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	9.4	5.9	10.1	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.9	3.5	1.7
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	6.1	6.5	6.0	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	3.1	5.3	2.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	12.4	10.6	12.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.7	1.2	3.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.7	6.5	9.1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.3	4.7	0.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.5	8.2	5.0	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1.1	5.3	0.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7.4	15.3	6.1	\$5,000 or more.....	1.7	4.1	1.4
\$5,000 or more.....	5.5	13.5	4.0	Not reported.....	0.6	1.8	0.3
Not reported.....	1.8	4.1	1.3	5 persons or more.....	38.3	32.9	39.3
2 persons.....	31.0	27.7	31.5	Less than \$1,000.....	3.4	1.8	3.7
Less than \$1,000.....	7.2	5.9	7.4	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.4	1.8	3.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.8	4.7	6.0	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.5	0.6	1.7
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.7	1.8	1.7	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	2.7	1.2	3.0
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	1.7	1.8	1.7	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	4.1	0.6	4.7
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	2.8	1.8	3.0	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	1.8	2.4	1.7
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	2.4	0.6	2.7	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.1	3.5	5.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	4.3	1.8	4.7	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.7	3.5	3.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.3	1.8	2.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.6	1.2	4.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.6	2.3	0.3	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.5	8.2	5.0
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.8	1.8	0.7	\$5,000 or more.....	3.5	8.2	2.7
\$5,000 or more.....	0.2	1.2	...	Not reported.....	...	...	...
Not reported.....	1.2	2.3	1.0	Median income: All families.....dollars..	2,160	2,720	2,090
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	1,930	2,650	1,780

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units: Number.....	1,361	268	1,093	\$2,500 to \$3,499.....	21.1	17.1	21.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than 12.5.....	5.3	2.9	5.7
Less than 12.5.....	17.9	24.1	16.8	12.5 to 17.4.....	9.2	5.9	9.8
12.5 to 17.4.....	22.7	20.6	23.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.8	2.9	4.0
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.7	14.1	14.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.8	3.5	0.3
22.5 to 27.4.....	10.5	9.4	10.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.3	1.8	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.3	5.9	6.4	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	21.2	19.4	21.5	Not computed.....	1.7	...	2.0
Not computed.....	6.7	6.5	6.7	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	12.9	23.5	11.1
Less than \$1,500.....	31.3	22.4	32.9	Less than 12.5.....	5.5	8.2	5.0
Less than 12.5.....	1.3	1.2	1.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.3	10.0	5.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	...	0.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.9	4.1	0.3
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.3	1.2	1.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.1	0.6	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	3.2	0.6	3.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.1	0.6	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	4.2	1.2	4.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	18.5	17.0	18.8	Not computed.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	2.2	1.2	2.3	\$5,000 or more.....	5.5	13.5	4.0
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	27.4	19.4	28.9	Less than 12.5.....	4.8	11.2	3.7
Less than 12.5.....	0.9	0.6	1.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	0.6	1.8	0.3
12.5 to 17.4.....	6.2	2.9	6.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	0.1	0.6	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	8.5	5.3	9.1	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	6.4	4.7	6.7	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.8	2.4	1.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	2.7	2.4	2.7	Not computed.....	...	...	...
Not computed.....	1.0	1.2	1.0	Income not reported.....	1.8	4.1	1.3

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-49

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Honolulu, Hawaii

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

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

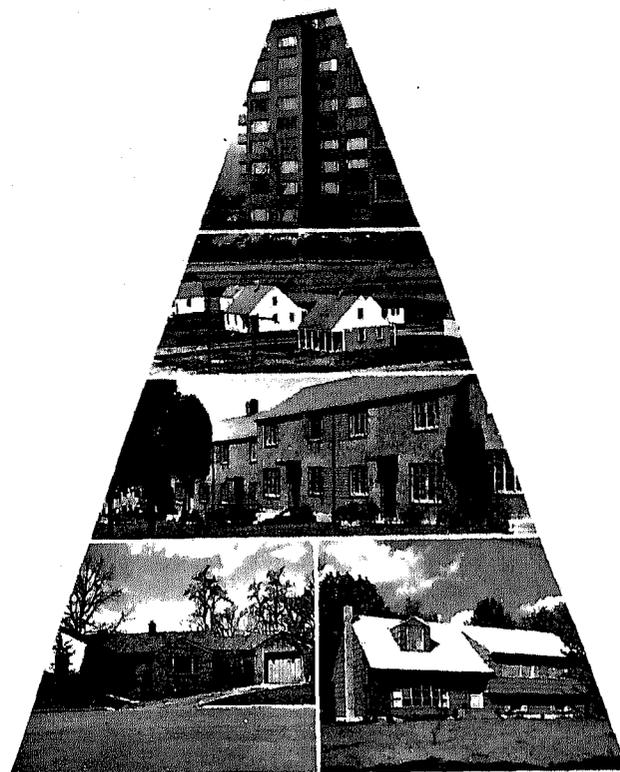
Luther H. Hodges, *Secretary*

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

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

... ..	1,172	177
... cold water..	451	76
... private bath..	126	14
... water toilet..	265	62
... piped water..	330	25
... ..	1,332	108
... ..	476	46
... ..	181	8
... ..	312	37
... ..	363	17
... ..	1,434	21
... ..	481	1
... ..	953	
...	648	
...	919	
...	551	
...	455	
...	340	
...	309	
...	229	
...	14	





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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 Hawaii 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.

September 1961.



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## HONOLULU, HAWAII

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 Honolulu.

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: 1960

Subject	Number of housing units
Total.....	80,758
Owner occupied.....	29,557
Renter occupied.....	47,118
Vacant, available for rent.....	1,737
Vacant, all other.....	2,346
Occupied substandard.....	10,339
Owner.....	1,112
Renter.....	9,227

As indicated in table A, approximately 13 percent of the occupied housing units, including approximately 20 percent of the units occupied by renters, were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration.

Description of tables.--Table 1 presents structural and occupancy characteristics of owner-occupied and renter-occupied substandard units. 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.

At the request of the Housing Authority, tabulations by color of household head were omitted.

### 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

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

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

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

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

#### RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

For this area, tables 2, 3, and 4 are based on data for all primary families living on a rent-paid basis in substandard housing units. Enumeration schedules were prepared and assigned for field interviews for all families except those from which income and gross rent data had been obtained in the 25-percent

decennial census sample. Hence, the distributions and medians of these tables are not subject to sampling variability.

Nevertheless, the limitations of these figures should be recognized. The data are subject in varying degree to biases of nonreporting, particularly when the proportion of "not reported" cases is high, and to errors of response. Factors affecting the accuracy of enumeration include the respondent's knowledge of the facts and the ability of the enumerator to obtain accurate information on such items as income, rent, and condition of the housing unit. The other 1960 Census tabulations are also subject to these response errors and biases.

The figures for housing units shown in table A and in table 1 may differ slightly from corresponding figures in other reports of the 1960 Census of Housing, although based on the same data, because of differences in processing and compiling.

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied substandard housing units.....	180	106	74	101	70	31	62	43	19	16	13	3
ROOMS												
1 room.....	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 rooms.....	27	19	8	13	7	6	12	9	3	3	3	1
3 rooms.....	55	37	18	34	25	9	23	18	5	3	2	1
4 rooms.....	66	36	30	44	33	11	20	11	9	10	8	2
5 rooms.....	20	8	12	6	3	3	4	3	1	...	...	...
6 rooms.....	3	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
7 rooms.....	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 rooms or more.....	5	3	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	13	8	5	9	7	2	3	3	...	...	...	...
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	124	92	32	61	54	7	48	38	10	14	12	2
Piped water outside structure.....	17	2	15	9	2	7	3	...	3	1	...	1
No piped water.....	26	4	22	22	7	15	8	2	6	1	1	...
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	82	68	14	40	39	1	32	27	5	8	8	...
Flush toilet, shared.....	3	3	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Other toilet facilities or none.....	95	35	60	59	29	30	29	15	14	8	5	3
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	70	56	14	35	34	1	26	22	4	7	7	...
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	4	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
No bathtub or shower.....	106	46	60	65	35	30	35	20	15	9	6	...
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	42	22	20	13	11	2	11	7	4	4	3	1
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	20	17	3	8	8	...	7	6	1	2	2	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
With piped water, no private toilet.....	10	3	7	4	...	2	2	...	2	1	1	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	11	1	10	1	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	...
Deteriorating.....	83	58	25	46	42	4	28	21	7	7	6	1
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water....	34	30	4	15	15	...	12	11	1	3	3	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	13	11	2	6	6	...	6	5	1	1	1	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	28	16	12	16	15	1	7	5	2	2	2	...
Lacking piped water in structure.....	8	1	7	9	6	3	3	...	3	1	...	1
Dilapidated.....	55	26	29	42	17	25	23	15	8	5	4	1
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	4	3	1	7	6	1	2	2	...	...	...	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	51	23	28	35	11	24	21	13	8	5	4	...
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	41	32	9	12	9	3	22	16	6	6	5	1
2 persons.....	54	37	17	21	15	6	25	18	7	7	5	2
3 persons.....	21	12	9	24	20	4	6	5	1	3	3	...
4 persons.....	20	10	10	11	8	3	3	1	2	...	...	...
5 persons.....	14	5	9	20	13	7	3	1	2	...	...	...
6 persons.....	8	3	5	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	6	1	5	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
8 persons.....	6	5	1	4	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
9 persons or more.....	10	1	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	103	69	34	40	31	9	48	35	13	15	12	3
0.76 to 1.00.....	31	21	10	23	16	7	8	5	3	1	1	...
1.01 to 1.50.....	20	6	14	17	13	4	3	1	2	...	...	...
1.51 or more.....	26	10	16	21	10	11	3	2	1	...	...	...
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	157	89	68	91	62	29	42	29	13	11	9	2
1.....	23	17	6	10	8	2	20	14	6	5	4	1
2 or more.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	178	105	73	97	67	30	61	43	18	16	13	3
1 or more.....	2	1	1	4	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	139	74	65	89	61	28	40	27	13	10	8	2
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	54	37	17	22	16	6	25	18	7	7	5	2
3 persons.....	23	13	10	23	19	4	7	5	2	3	3	...
4 persons.....	18	9	9	13	10	3	2	1	1	...	...	...
5 persons.....	14	5	9	19	11	8	3	1	2	...	...	...
6 persons.....	8	3	5	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 persons.....	6	1	5	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
8 persons or more.....	16	6	10	5	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	54	39	15	22	19	3	23	18	5	9	7	2
1 minor.....	30	15	15	21	15	6	14	7	7	1	1	...
2 minors.....	15	9	6	12	11	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
3 minors.....	13	3	10	17	8	9	1	...	1	...	...	...
4 minors.....	8	3	5	10	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
5 minors.....	5	2	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 minors or more.....	14	3	11	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	102	57	45	57	44	13	26	17	9	6	5	1
Other.....	6	2	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	...
Female:												
Female.....	31	15	16	29	16	13	12	9	3	3	2	1
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	1	...	1	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	45	15	30	49	31	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	53	32	21	25	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	40	27	13	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	89	61	28	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	72	49	23	Rent paid: Number.....	72	49	23
No cash rent.....	17	12	5	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$15.....	23.6	10.5	52.9
Rent paid: Number.....	72	49	23	\$15 to \$19.....	21.8	15.8	35.3
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20 to \$24.....	23.6	28.9	11.8
Less than \$15.....	5.5	2.6	11.8	\$25 to \$29.....	21.8	31.6	...
\$15 to \$19.....	7.3	...	23.5	\$30 to \$34.....	1.8	2.6	...
\$20 to \$24.....	20.0	15.8	29.4	\$35 to \$39.....	...	...	...
\$25 to \$29.....	20.0	21.1	17.6	\$40 to \$44.....	...	...	...
\$30 to \$34.....	20.0	23.7	11.8	\$45 to \$49.....	...	...	...
\$35 to \$39.....	16.4	21.1	5.9	\$50 to \$59.....	...	...	...
\$40 to \$44.....	3.6	5.3	...	\$60 or more.....	...	10.5	...
\$45 to \$49.....	...	...	...	Not reported.....	7.3	...	...
\$50 to \$59.....	...	...	...	Median.....dollars..	20	...	...
\$60 or more.....	...	...	...				
Not reported.....	7.3	10.5	...				
Median.....dollars..	28	...	...				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	41.8	47.4	29.4
Number.....	72	49	23	Less than \$1,000.....	9.1	13.2	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.3	5.3	11.8
Less than \$1,000.....	27.3	31.6	17.6	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	7.3	7.9	5.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	20.0	13.2	35.3	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	9.1	13.2	...
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	12.7	13.2	11.8	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	...	...	...
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	9.1	13.2	...	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	...	...	...
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.6	5.3	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.8	...	5.9
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.6	2.6	5.9	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.5	7.9	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.3	2.6	17.6	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	...	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	12.7	15.8	5.9	\$4,000 or more.....	...	...	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	...	...	Not reported.....	1.8	...	5.9
\$4,000 or more.....	1.8	2.6	...	5 persons or more.....	34.6	28.9	47.1
Not reported.....	1.8	...	5.9	Less than \$1,000.....	7.3	5.3	11.8
2 persons.....	23.6	23.7	23.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.5	2.6	11.8
Less than \$1,000.....	10.9	13.2	5.9	\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	1.8	2.6	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.3	5.3	11.8	\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	...	...	...
\$1,500 to \$1,749.....	3.6	2.6	5.9	\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	3.6	5.3	...
\$1,750 to \$1,999.....	...	...	...	\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	3.6	2.6	5.9
\$2,000 to \$2,249.....	...	...	...	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.5	2.6	11.8
\$2,250 to \$2,499.....	...	...	...	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	5.5	5.3	5.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	...	...	...	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	...	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.8	2.6	...	\$4,000 or more.....	1.8	2.6	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	...	...	Not reported.....	...	...	...
\$4,000 or more.....	...	...	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	...	...	...	All families.....dollars..	1,540	...	...
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	...	...	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	21.8	26.4	11.8
Number.....	72	49	23	Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.8	...	5.9
Less than 12.5.....	14.5	10.5	23.5	17.5 to 22.4.....	9.1	13.2	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	16.4	15.8	17.6	22.5 to 27.4.....	10.9	13.2	5.9
17.5 to 22.4.....	14.5	15.8	11.8	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	14.5	15.8	11.8	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	9.1	5.3	17.6	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	18.2	21.0	11.8	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	14.6	10.5	23.5
Not computed.....	12.7	15.8	5.9	Less than 12.5.....	5.5	...	17.6
Less than \$1,000.....	27.2	31.6	17.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.5	7.9	...
Less than 12.5.....	1	1	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	3.6	2.6	5.9
12.5 to 17.4.....	1.8	2.6	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.8	2.6	...	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	5.5	5.3	5.8	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	10.9	10.5	11.8	\$3,000 or more.....	14.6	18.4	5.9
Not computed.....	17.3	10.5	...	Less than 12.5.....	9.1	10.5	5.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	20.0	13.1	35.4	12.5 to 17.4.....	3.7	5.3	...
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	...	...	...
12.5 to 17.4.....	3.6	...	11.8	22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	...	5.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.8	...	5.9	32.5 or more.....	1.8	2.6	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	3.6	...	11.8	Not computed.....	...	...	...
32.5 or more.....	7.4	10.5	...	Income not reported.....	1.8	...	5.8
Not computed.....	1.8	2.6	...				

<sup>1</sup> Revised.

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

HC(S1)-50

## SPECIAL REPORTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

# Decatur, Ill.

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



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

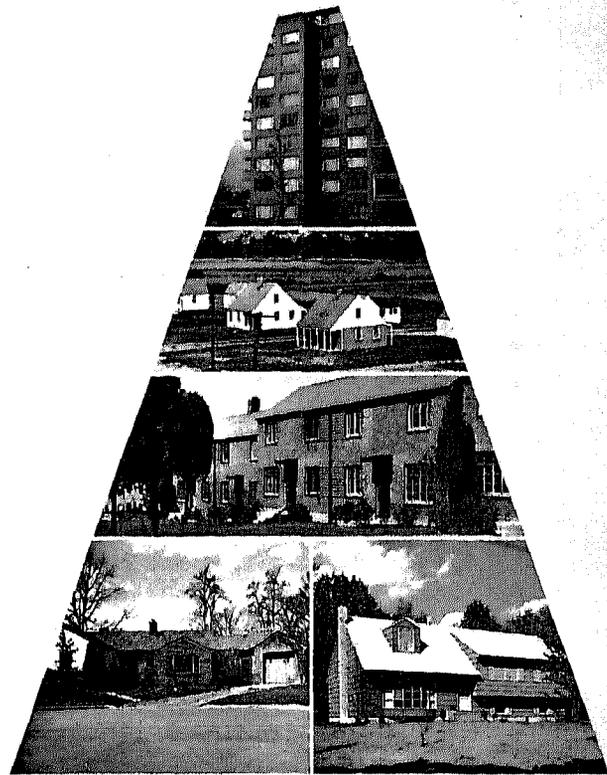
**Luther H. Hodges, Secretary**

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

Sound.....	1,172	177	99
Private water..	451	76	3
Private bath..	126	14	1
Private toilet..	265	62	1
Filtered water..	330	25	
.....	1,332	108	
.....	476	46	
.....	181	8	
.....	312	37	
.....	368	17	
.....	1,434	21	
.....	481	1	
.....	953		
.....	648		
.....	919		
.....	551		
.....	455		
.....	340		
.....	305		
.....	229		
.....	16		





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## PREFACE

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

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

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

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

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

August 1961.

1960 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

HOUSING

Volume  
 I States and Small Areas  
 II Metropolitan Housing  
 III City Blocks  
 IV Components of Inventory Change  
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## DECATUR, ILLINOIS

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 Decatur.

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.....	27,119	24,172	1,429
Owner occupied.....	17,685	16,819	866
Renter occupied.....	7,916	7,353	563
Vacant, available for rent...	713	...	...
Vacant, all other.....	805	...	...
Occupied substandard.....	3,005	2,505	500
Owner.....	947	751	196
Renter.....	2,058	1,754	304

As indicated in table A, approximately 12 percent of the occupied housing units were substandard according to the definition of the Public Housing Administration. Among renter occupied units, 24 percent of those with white households and 54 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 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.

The definition of a housing unit was the same as in the 1950 report. The definition of a housing unit in 1950 was essentially similar to that of the dwelling unit in 1950. The housing unit definition was designed to encompass all private living quarters wherever the dwelling unit definition did not completely cover all private living quarters.

Occupied housing units. A housing unit is

"occupied" if it is the usual place of residence for the person or group of persons living in it. Included are units occupied by persons who are only temporarily absent (for example, on vacation).

Units occupied by persons with a usual place of residence elsewhere in the context of the census are included in the housing inventory.

Units are included in the housing inventory if they are in a building or other structure which is used for housing.

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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, porches, vestibules, closets, alcoves, pantries, stairs, or pullman kitchens, laundry or furnace rooms, unfinished attics, basements, and other space used for storage.

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

Good housing was 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 doors.

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 on roof; rotted window sill 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 roofs; 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.

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."

Units in the unit.

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 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.....	947	751	196	2,058	1,754	304	344	302	42	542	420	22
ROOMS												
1 room.....	12	12	...	532	499	33	8	8	...	176	172	4
2 rooms.....	46	40	6	625	569	56	25	22	3	192	186	6
3 rooms.....	131	114	17	446	373	73	47	45	2	92	89	3
4 rooms.....	334	275	59	284	203	81	125	112	13	53	47	6
5 rooms.....	244	186	58	120	80	40	69	79	10	24	21	3
6 rooms.....	108	78	30	37	22	15	33	24	9	3	3	...
7 rooms.....	47	26	21	12	7	5	15	11	4	2	2	...
8 rooms or more.....	25	20	5	2	1	1	12	11	1	...	...	...
WATER SUPPLY												
Hot and cold piped water inside structure.....	405	327	78	1,529	1,349	180	146	132	14	391	360	31
Only cold piped water inside structure.....	407	317	90	421	322	99	145	125	20	125	117	8
Piped water outside structure.....	12	7	5	13	12	1	4	2	2	2	2	...
No piped water.....	123	100	23	95	71	24	49	43	6	24	21	3
TOILET FACILITIES												
Flush toilet, exclusive use.....	483	372	111	397	277	120	178	156	22	74	68	6
Flush toilet, shared.....	154	132	22	1,475	1,342	133	69	65	4	423	413	10
Other toilet facilities or none.....	310	247	63	186	135	51	97	81	16	45	39	6
BATHING FACILITIES												
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use.....	315	239	76	191	126	65	90	77	13	27	24	3
Bathtub or shower, shared.....	156	136	20	1,489	1,369	120	73	71	2	417	409	8
No bathtub or shower.....	476	376	100	378	299	119	181	154	27	98	87	11
CONDITION AND PLUMBING												
Sound.....	433	390	43	1,095	1,043	52	172	162	10	325	322	3
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	101	86	15	19	16	3	36	33	3	6	6	...
With private toilet, no private bath.....	100	96	4	112	100	12	50	48	2	32	32	...
With piped water, no private toilet.....	181	161	20	943	908	35	65	61	4	283	280	3
Lacking piped water in structure.....	51	47	4	21	19	2	21	20	1	4	4	...
Deteriorating.....	277	212	65	668	560	108	104	92	12	178	168	10
With priv. toilet & bath, & only cold water.....	46	34	12	26	15	11	13	12	1	4	3	1
With private toilet, no private bath.....	71	51	20	82	54	28	34	31	3	17	15	2
With piped water, no private toilet.....	113	92	21	514	452	62	40	35	5	147	140	7
Lacking piped water in structure.....	47	35	12	46	39	7	17	14	3	10	10	...
Dilapidated.....	227	149	88	295	151	144	68	48	20	39	30	9
With priv. toilet & bath and hot water.....	123	85	38	110	70	40	32	25	7	9	8	1
Lacking hot water, private toilet or bath.....	114	64	50	185	81	104	36	23	13	30	22	8
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD												
1 person.....	261	232	29	1,147	1,087	60	161	148	13	442	427	15
2 persons.....	291	248	43	405	340	65	127	111	16	85	81	4
3 persons.....	99	81	18	199	152	47	28	25	3	10	9	1
4 persons.....	100	80	20	104	71	33	16	12	4	1	1	...
5 persons.....	57	39	18	81	56	25	3	2	1	2	1	1
6 persons.....	41	30	11	42	19	23	2	1	1	...	...	...
7 persons.....	42	22	20	33	15	18	3	2	1	1	1	...
8 persons.....	17	10	7	18	5	13	1	...	1	1	...	1
9 persons or more.....	39	9	30	29	9	20	3	1	2	...	...	...
PERSONS PER ROOM												
0.75 or less.....	653	555	98	953	853	100	309	277	32	341	326	15
0.76 to 1.00.....	135	106	29	813	726	87	26	21	5	195	190	5
1.01 to 1.50.....	91	60	31	149	112	37	6	2	4	3	2	1
1.51 or more.....	68	30	38	143	63	80	3	2	1	3	2	1
ELDERLY PERSONS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
None.....	786	617	169	1,961	1,663	298	236	209	27	477	456	21
1.....	145	119	26	92	87	5	99	85	14	61	60	1
2 or more.....	16	15	1	5	4	1	9	8	1	4	4	...
NONRELATIVES												
None.....	890	723	167	1,983	1,703	280	321	286	35	529	508	21
1 or more.....	57	28	29	75	51	24	23	16	7	13	12	1

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

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

Characteristic	All occupied units						Household head 65 years and over					
	Owner occupied			Renter occupied			Owner occupied			Renter occupied		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Occupied by primary families.....	665	507	158	859	626	233	171	147	24	89	82	7
PERSONS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
2 persons.....	285	244	41	373	310	63	121	109	12	78	73	5
3 persons.....	101	85	16	189	145	44	30	27	3	7	7	...
4 persons.....	95	74	21	98	67	31	13	10	3	...	...	...
5 persons.....	55	38	17	80	57	23	1	...	1	2	1	...
6 persons.....	38	27	11	41	18	23	1	...	1	...	...	...
7 persons.....	37	20	17	33	15	18	1	...	1	1	1	...
8 persons or more.....	54	19	35	45	14	31	4	1	3	1	...	1
MINORS IN PRIMARY FAMILY												
No minor.....	321	274	47	323	275	48	147	132	15	81	77	4
1 minor.....	91	70	21	206	159	47	14	10	4	5	4	1
2 minors.....	80	63	17	118	84	34	4	4	...	...	...	...
3 minors.....	53	40	13	81	54	27	2	...	2	1	1	...
4 minors.....	38	26	12	52	28	24	...	...	...	1	...	1
5 minors.....	36	21	15	32	13	19	2	1	1	1	...	1
6 minors or more.....	46	13	33	47	13	34	2	...	2	...	...	...
HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Male:												
Wife present.....	526	402	124	582	443	139	110	93	17	61	59	2
Other.....	39	32	7	58	45	13	19	16	3	8	6	2
Female.....	100	73	27	219	138	81	42	38	4	20	17	3
AGE OF HEAD OF PRIMARY FAMILY												
Under 21 years.....	3	3	...	50	37	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 44 years.....	230	158	72	502	338	164	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	261	199	62	218	169	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	171	147	24	89	82	7	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Subject	Total	White	Non-white	Subject	Total	White	Non-white
Renter units occupied by primary families.....	859	626	233	CONTRACT RENT			
Rent paid.....	822	594	228	Rent paid: Number.....	822	594	228
No cash rent.....	37	32	5	Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
GROSS RENT				Less than \$25.....	5.8	5.3	7.3
Rent paid: Number.....	822	594	228	\$25 to \$29.....	2.4	2.6	1.5
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$30 to \$34.....	7.4	6.2	10.9
Less than \$30.....	2.9	3.1	2.2	\$35 to \$39.....	7.1	7.0	7.3
\$30 to \$34.....	1.2	0.9	2.2	\$40 to \$44.....	10.8	10.6	11.7
\$35 to \$39.....	2.2	2.2	2.2	\$45 to \$49.....	12.6	11.0	17.5
\$40 to \$44.....	6.7	7.9	2.9	\$50 to \$59.....	23.9	22.9	27.0
\$45 to \$49.....	6.8	6.6	7.3	\$60 to \$69.....	15.7	16.7	12.4
\$50 to \$59.....	23.3	24.2	20.4	\$70 to \$79.....	6.7	8.4	1.5
\$60 to \$69.....	19.7	18.5	23.4	\$80 or more.....	2.3	3.1	...
\$70 to \$79.....	13.3	12.3	16.1	Not reported.....	5.4	6.2	2.9
\$80 to \$99.....	8.1	6.2	13.9	Median.....dollars..	50	51	47
\$100 or more.....	2.0	2.2	1.5				
Not reported.....	13.9	15.9	8.0				
Median.....dollars..	60	58	63				

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

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

Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by size of family	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				3 or 4 persons.....	37.5	38.8	31.6
Number.....	822	594	228	Less than \$1,000.....	3.9	1.8	10.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3.6	2.6	8.6
Less than \$1,000.....	10.0	7.5	17.5	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4.2	4.0	5.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10.2	8.8	14.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.5	3.1	0.9
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8.3	7.5	10.9	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.7	3.1	1.5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	8.8	8.4	10.2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.7	3.1	1.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.8	5.3	7.3	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.5	1.3	2.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.2	7.5	10.2	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	5.4	6.2	2.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.9	7.0	6.6	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.6	6.2	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	11.9	13.7	6.6	\$6,000 or more.....	3.3	4.0	1.5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	10.8	13.2	3.6	Not reported.....	3.0	3.5	1.5
\$6,000 or more.....	8.2	9.3	5.1	5 persons or more.....	21.9	15.4	41.6
Not reported.....	10.8	11.9	7.3	Less than \$1,000.....	3.3	2.6	3.1
2 persons.....	40.6	45.8	24.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1.7	0.9	4.4
Less than \$1,000.....	2.9	3.1	2.2	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.9	...	3.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4.9	5.3	3.6	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2.8	1.8	5.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.2	3.5	2.2	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.9	...	3.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	3.6	3.5	3.6	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.6	1.8	5.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.2	2.2	2.2	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	2.0	1.8	2.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2.9	2.6	3.6	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.7	3.1	1.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	3.3	4.0	1.5	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.0	1.8	2.9
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.9	4.4	2.2	\$6,000 or more.....	1.6	0.9	3.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.2	5.3	0.7	Not reported.....	1.4	0.9	2.9
\$6,000 or more.....	3.3	4.4	...	Median income:			
Not reported.....	6.4	7.5	2.9	All families.....dollars..	3,090	3,440	2,180
				3 or 4 persons.....dollars..	3,060	3,500	...

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

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

Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white	Family income by gross rent as percentage of income	Total	White	Non-white
Primary families in rent-paid units:				\$2,000 to \$3,499.....	22.8	21.1	27.7
Number.....	822	594	228	Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5 to 17.4.....	1.6	1.8	0.7
Less than 12.5.....	13.1	14.5	8.7	17.5 to 22.4.....	5.7	6.2	4.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	13.4	15.4	7.3	22.5 to 27.4.....	4.4	4.0	5.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	15.0	16.3	10.9	27.5 to 32.4.....	4.6	4.8	3.6
22.5 to 27.4.....	8.0	7.5	9.5	32.5 or more.....	5.0	3.1	11.0
27.5 to 32.4.....	6.6	6.6	6.6	Not computed.....	1.5	1.3	2.2
32.5 or more.....	27.3	21.6	44.6	\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	18.8	20.7	13.1
Not computed.....	16.7	18.1	12.4	Less than 12.5.....	3.0	3.5	1.3
Less than \$1,000.....	10.0	7.5	17.5	12.5 to 17.4.....	5.2	5.7	3.6
Less than 12.5.....	0.5	...	2.1	17.5 to 22.4.....	6.4	7.1	4.4
12.5 to 17.4.....	...	...	...	22.5 to 27.4.....	1.7	1.3	2.8
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.4	...	1.5	27.5 to 32.4.....	0.8	0.9	0.9
22.5 to 27.4.....	...	...	...	32.5 or more.....	0.3	0.4	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	0.2	...	0.7	Not computed.....	1.4	1.8	...
32.5 or more.....	7.5	6.2	11.7	\$5,000 or more.....	19.0	22.5	8.8
Not computed.....	1.4	1.3	1.5	Less than 12.5.....	9.5	11.0	3.1
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	18.5	16.3	25.6	12.5 to 17.4.....	6.5	7.9	2.2
Less than 12.5.....	...	...	...	17.5 to 22.4.....	1.8	2.2	0.7
12.5 to 17.4.....	0.2	...	0.7	22.5 to 27.4.....	0.6	0.9	...
17.5 to 22.4.....	0.6	0.9	...	27.5 to 32.4.....	...	...	...
22.5 to 27.4.....	1.1	1.3	0.7	32.5 or more.....	...	...	...
27.5 to 32.4.....	1.0	0.9	1.5	Not computed.....	0.5	0.4	0.7
32.5 or more.....	14.4	11.9	21.9	Income not reported.....	10.8	11.9	7.3
Not computed.....	1.2	1.3	0.7				