

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

**VOLUME III**

**CITY BLOCKS**

**Series HC(3)**

**PART 14**

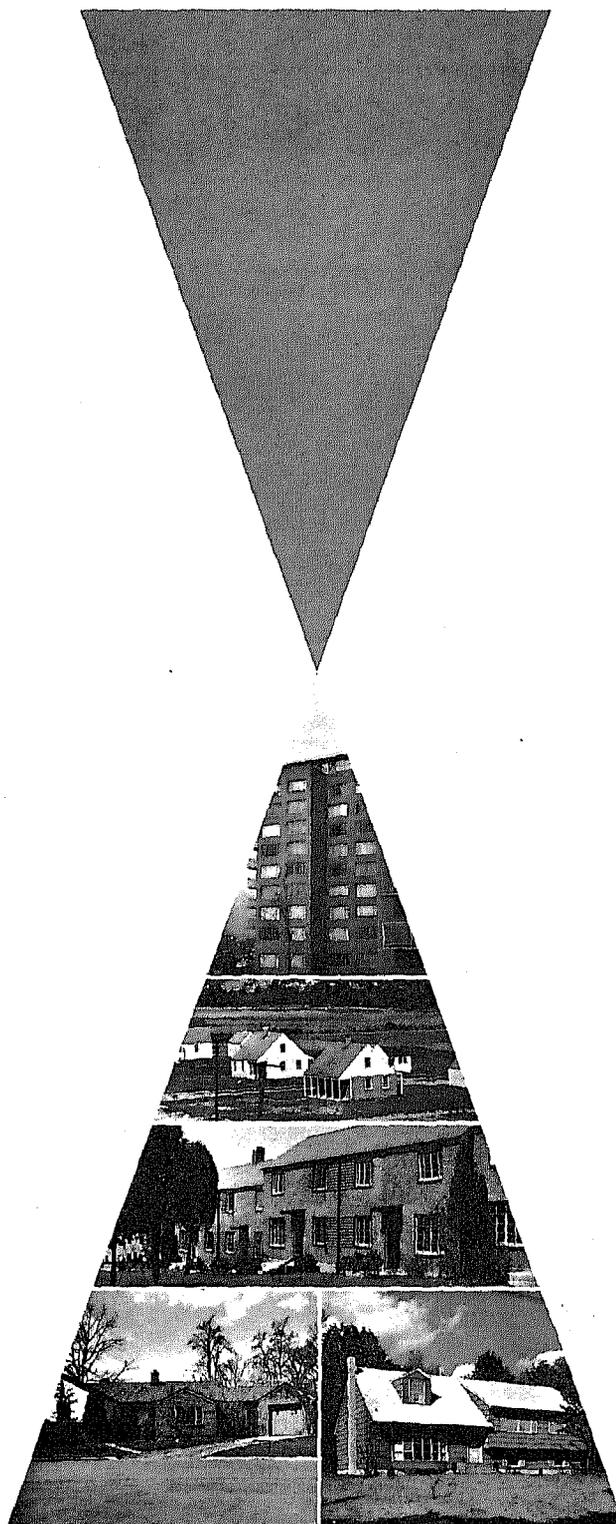
***Cranston, R.I.—  
Dallas, Tex.***

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



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

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



*Bureau of the Census  
Library*

## HOUSING VOLUME III

Volume III comprises the City Block Reports, Series HC(3). A total of 420 separate reports were issued covering 466 cities and localities in the United States and Puerto Rico. This special binding is in 16 parts, with the States arranged alphabetically. The localities are arranged alphabetically within each State. The complete list of reports is shown on pages VI and VII of the Introduction. The reports contained in each part are identified below:

| <u>Part</u>    | <u>Report No.</u> | <u>Place</u>                 |         | <u>Report No.</u> | <u>Place</u>               |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1              | HC(3)-1           | Bessemer, Alabama            | through | HC(3)-19          | Van Buren, Ark.            |
| 2              | HC(3)-20          | Alameda, Calif.              | through | HC(3)-48          | Modesto, Calif.            |
| 3              | HC(3)-49          | Montebello, Calif.           | through | HC(3)-74          | Santa Clara County, Calif. |
| 4              | HC(3)-75          | Santa Cruz, Calif.           | through | HC(3)-105         | Washington, D. C.          |
| 5              | HC(3)-106         | Daytona Beach, Fla.          | through | HC(3)-129         | Pocatello, Idaho           |
| 6 <sup>1</sup> | HC(3)-130         | Aurora, Ill.                 | through | HC(3)-157         | Terre Haute, Ind.          |
| 7              | HC(3)-158         | Cedar Rapids, Iowa           | through | HC(3)-179         | Hagerstown, Md.            |
| 8              | HC(3)-180         | Boston, Mass.                | through | HC(3)-209         | Inkster, Mich.             |
| 9              | HC(3)-210         | Jackson, Mich.               | through | HC(3)-239         | Manchester, N.H.           |
| 10             | HC(3)-240         | Atlantic City, N.J.          | through | HC(3)-272         | New Rochelle, N. Y.        |
| 11             | HC(3)-273         | Bronx Borough, New York City | through | HC(3)-304         | Winston-Salem, N.C.        |
| 12             | HC(3)-305         | Akron, Ohio                  | through | HC(3)-332         | Portland, Oreg.            |
| 13             | HC(3)-333         | Allentown, Pa.               | through | HC(3)-352         | York, Pa.                  |
| 14             | HC(3)-353         | Cranston, R.I.               | through | HC(3)-377         | Dallas, Texas              |
| 15             | HC(3)-378         | El Paso, Tex.                | through | HC(3)-394         | Salt Lake City, Utah       |
| 16             | HC(3)-395         | Alexandria, Va.              | through | HC(3)-421         | Mayaguez, Puerto Rico      |

<sup>1</sup>Report No. 148 for Anderson, Ind., was not published.

# U.S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1960

Series HC(3)-353

## CITY BLOCKS

# Cranston, R.I.

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



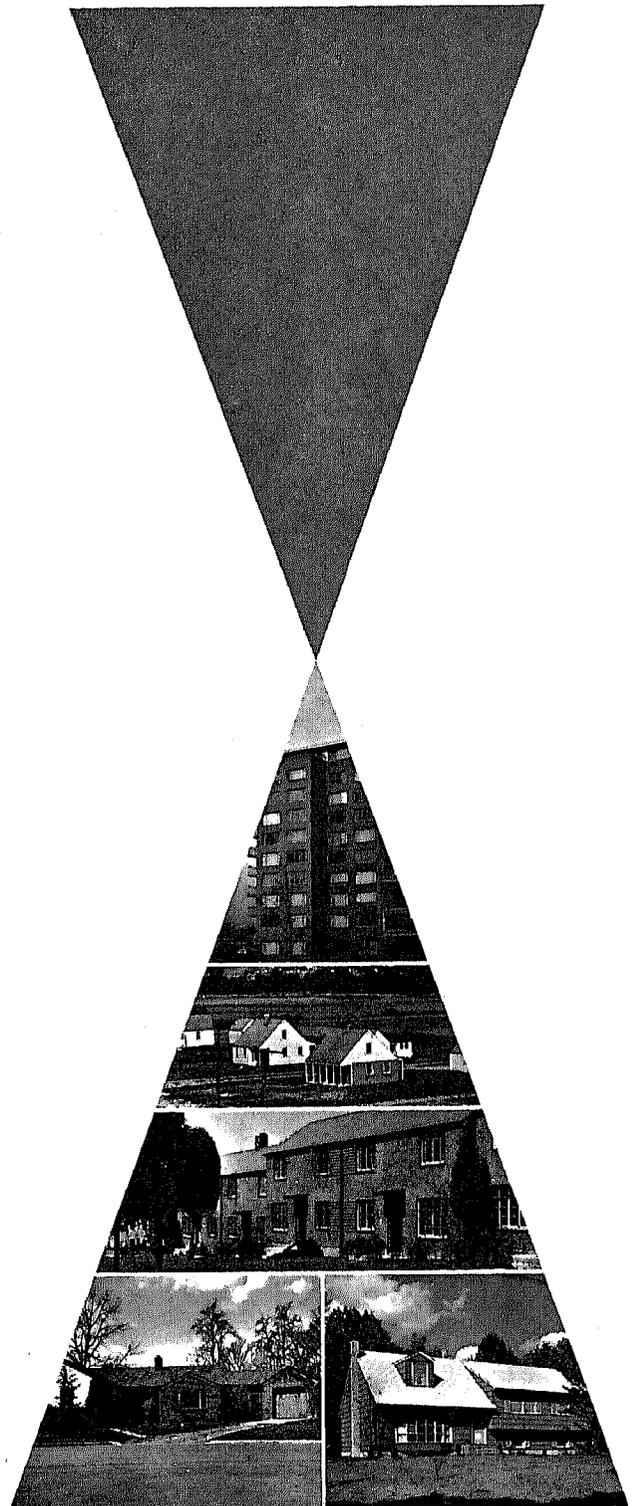
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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





## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

RICHARD M. SCAMMON, *Director* (From May 4, 1961)

ROBERT W. BURGESS, *Director* (To March 3, 1961)

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

### Housing Division—

WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY, *Chief*  
DANIEL B. RATHBUN, *Assistant Chief*  
BEULAH WASHABAUGH, *Special Assistant*  
MILTON D. LIEBERMAN, *Chief, Coordination and Research*

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

Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9347

### SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Census of Housing: 1960. Vol. III, City Blocks.*  
Series HC(3), No. 353.  
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.  
or any of the Field Offices of the Department of Commerce—Price 25 cents.

## PREFACE

This report presents statistics on characteristics of housing units by city blocks, based on data from the Census of Housing taken as of April 1, 1960. A report is published for each city or urban place with 50,000 inhabitants or more prior to and at the time of the 1960 Census, and for a number of smaller localities which arranged for block statistics. Data were tabulated for approximately 750,000 blocks in 467 cities and localities and are published in a series of 421 reports, which constitute Volume III.

Authorization for the 1960 Census of Housing was provided in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. The law provides for a decennial census of housing, including utilities and equipment, to be taken in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The census program was designed in consultation with advisory committees and individuals to achieve a census having optimum value to users of housing statistics. The Housing Advisory Committee was organized by the Director of the Bureau of the Census and was made up of persons in private industry, universities, and local governments. It advised on various aspects of the housing census programs except the technical phases of the Residential Finance program for which the Technical Advisory Committee on Residential Finance was organized. A Federal Agency Population and Housing Census Council, organized by the Bureau of the Budget and made up of persons in Federal agencies, also advised on the basic programs. A joint staff committee, set up by the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Director of the Bureau of the Census, concentrated on planning aspects of particular interest to the housing agencies. In addition to the committees, working groups of specialists in housing subjects assisted the Census Bureau staff in the evaluation and improvement of housing concepts. A number of other committees, groups, and individuals also made contributions to the planning of the housing census.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A large number of persons participated in the various activities of the 1960 Census of Housing. Specific responsibilities were exercised especially by persons in the Housing, Decennial Operations, Field, and Geography Divisions. Staff members of the Housing Division who made important contributions to this report include Wayne F. Daugherty and Frank S. Kristof in developing the content of the tables; Milton D. Lieberman and Nathan Krevor in coordinating the operational aspects of the report, developing table design, and negotiating contracts with local governments; and Beulah Washabaugh in organizing the format of the report and preparing the textual materials. Important contributions were also made by Robert Hagan of the Geography Division in assigning block numbers and preparing the maps; George W. Morris of the Geography Division in developing the designs of the maps; Morton A. Meyer, Richard A. Hornseth, and Denver K. Ingram of the Decennial Operations Division in directing the processing and tabulation of the data; and Robert H. Brooks of the Administrative Service Division in arranging for the printing of the report.

June 1961.

III

## PUBLICATION PROGRAM OF THE 1960 CENSUS OF HOUSING

Results of the 1960 Census of Housing are published in six housing volumes as described below. A seventh volume containing the census tract reports is a joint publication with data from the 1960 Census of Population. A series of special reports for local housing authorities constitutes the remainder of the final reports. The source of the data is the April 1960 enumeration, except for Volumes IV and V which are based largely on the enumeration of units in a sample of land area segments, started in late 1959 and extended into 1960. Prior to the final reports, several series of preliminary and advance reports were issued. Some unpublished statistics can be obtained for the cost of preparing a copy and certain special tabulations can be prepared, on a reimbursable basis, on request to the Chief, Housing Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.

*Volume I (Series HC(1) reports). States and Small Areas.* Information about all subjects covered in the April 1960 enumeration, with a separate report for the United States by regions and geographic divisions, each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. In the State reports, information is shown for the State as a whole and for each standard metropolitan statistical area, urbanized area, urban place, rural place of 1,000 inhabitants or more, county, and the rural farm and rural nonfarm portion of the county. The volume covers occupancy characteristics such as tenure, vacancy status, color, number of persons; structural characteristics such as rooms, year built, and condition of unit; equipment and facilities including water supply, toilet and bathing facilities, heating equipment, air conditioning, television, clothes washing machine, and the like; financial characteristics including value and rent.

*Volume II (Series HC(2) reports). Metropolitan Housing.* Cross tabulations of housing and household characteristics, with a separate report for the United States by geographic divisions, and for each of the 196 standard metropolitan statistical areas with 100,000 inhabitants or more in the United States and Puerto Rico. Separate statistics for each city of 100,000 inhabitants or more are included in the metropolitan area report.

*Volume III (Series HC(3) reports). City Blocks.* Separate reports for cities and urban places with 50,000 inhabitants or more prior to and at the time of the 1960 Census, and for a number of smaller localities which arranged for block statistics. Data for a limited number of characteristics are presented by blocks. Statistics for 467 cities and localities in the United States and Puerto Rico are published in 421 separate reports.

*Volume IV (Series HC(4) reports). Components of Inventory Change.* Information on the source of the 1959 inventory and the disposition of the 1950 and 1956 inventories. Data are provided for components of change such as new construction, conversion, merger, demolition, other additions and other losses. Part 1 of the volume contains the 1950 to 1959 comparison, with a separate report for the United States by regions, and each of 17 selected standard metropolitan statistical areas. Part 2 contains the 1956 to 1959 comparison, with a separate report for the United States by regions, and each of 9 selected standard metropolitan statistical areas.

*Volume V (Series HC(5) reports). Residential Finance.* Information on financing of residential property, including characteristics of mortgages, properties, and homeowners. Part 1 of the volume is a report on homeowner properties for the United States by regions, and each of 17 selected standard metropolitan statistical areas. Part 2 is a report on rental and vacant properties for the United States by regions.

*Volume VI. Rural Housing.* Cross tabulations of housing and household characteristics for the 121 economic subregions of the United States, for rural farm and rural nonfarm housing units.

*Series PHC(1) reports. Census Tracts.* Separate reports for 180 tracted areas in the United States and Puerto Rico. The reports contain information, by census tracts, on both housing and population subjects. (This series is the same as the tract reports included in the publication program for the 1960 Census of Population.)

*Series HC(S1). Special Reports for Local Housing Authorities.* Separate reports for 139 localities in the United States. The program was requested by, and planned in cooperation with, the Public Housing Administration. The reports contain data on both owner and renter occupied housing units defined as substandard by Public Housing Administration criteria, with emphasis on gross rent, size of family, and income of renter families.

# CONTENTS

## INTRODUCTION

|  | Page |   | Page |
|--|------|---|------|
| General.....                                       | viii | Definitions and explanations—Continued                        |      |
| Content.....                                       | viii | Color.....  | x    |
| Description of tables.....                         | viii | Persons per room.....   | x    |
| Maps and block identification.....                 | viii | Average number of rooms.....                                  | x    |
| Comparability with the 1950 Census of Housing..... | viii | Average value.....  | xi   |
| Housing data from other censuses.....              | ix   | Average contract rent.....                                    | xi   |
| Availability of unpublished data.....              | ix   | Collection and processing of data.....                        | xi   |
| Definitions and explanations.....                  | ix   | Collection of data.....                                       | xi   |
| Interpretation of definitions.....                 | ix   | Electronic processing.....                                    | xi   |
| Total population.....                              | ix   | Editing.....  | xi   |
| Living quarters.....                               | ix   | Block number edit.....  | xi   |
| Condition and plumbing.....                        | x    | Accuracy of the data.....                                     | xii  |
| Condition.....                                     | x    | Illustrative examples of forms.....                           | xiii |
| Plumbing.....                                      | x    | Portion of FOSDIC enumeration schedule<br>(Form 60 PH-2)..... | xiii |
| Occupied housing unit.....                         | x    | Advance Census Report Form.....                               | xiv  |
| Tenure.....  | x    |   |      |

## TABLES

|  | Page |
|--|------|
| Table 1.—Characteristics of housing units, for the city: 1960..... | 1    |
| Table 2.—Characteristics of housing units, by blocks: 1960.....    | 1    |

Map is enclosed identifying the blocks in the place or locality covered in this report.

# City Block Reports

| <i>Report number</i>  | <i>Report number</i>                                     | <i>Report number</i>     | <i>Report number</i>  |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Alabama</b>        | <b>California—Continued</b>                              | <b>Florida—Continued</b> | <b>Kansas</b>         |
| 1. Bessemer           | 60. Redwood City   | 109. Jacksonville        | 165. Atchison         |
| 2. Birmingham         | 61. Richmond   | 110. Lakeland            | 166. Kansas City      |
| 3. Gadsden            | 62. Riverside  | 111. Miami               | 167. Topeka           |
| 4. Huntsville         | 63. Sacramento   | 112. Miami Beach         | 168. Wichita          |
| 5. Mobile             | 64. Salinas  | 113. Orlando             | <b>Kentucky</b>       |
| 6. Montgomery         | 65. San Bernardino                                       | 114. Pensacola           | 169. Covington        |
| 7. Tuscaloosa         | 66. San Diego  | 115. St. Petersburg      | 170. Lexington        |
| <b>Alaska</b>         | 67. San Francisco  | 116. Tampa               | 171. Louisville       |
| 8. Anchorage          | 68. San Jose   | <b>Georgia</b>           | <b>Louisiana</b>      |
| 9. Fairbanks          | 69. San Leandro  | 118. Atlanta             | 172. Baton Rouge      |
| <b>Arizona</b>        | 70. San Mateo  | 119. Augusta             | 173. Monroe           |
| 10. Phoenix           | 71. San Pablo  | 120. Columbus            | 174. New Orleans      |
| 11. Tucson            | 72. Santa Ana  | 121. East Point          | 175. Shreveport       |
| 12. Yuma              | 73. Santa Barbara  | 122. Macon               | <b>Maine</b>          |
| <b>Arkansas</b>       | 74. Santa Clara County—Selected places and census tracts | 123. Port Wentworth      | 176. Portland         |
| 13. Dumas             | Campbell   | 124. Savannah            | <b>Maryland</b>       |
| 14. Fort Smith        | Los Altos  | <b>Hawaii</b>            | 177. Annapolis        |
| 15. Little Rock       | Milpitas   | 125. Hilo                | 178. Baltimore        |
| 16. Newport           | Mountain View  | 126. Honolulu            | 179. Hagerstown       |
| 17. North Little Rock | Palo Alto  | 127. Lahaina             | <b>Massachusetts</b>  |
| 18. Rogers            | Santa Clara  | 128. Wailuku             | 180. Boston           |
| 19. Van Buren         | Sunnyvale  | <b>Idaho</b>             | 181. Brockton         |
| <b>California</b>     | 75. Santa Cruz   | 129. Pocatello           | 182. Brookline town   |
| 20. Alameda           | 76. Santa Fe Springs                                     | <b>Illinois</b>          | 183. Cambridge        |
| 21. Alhambra          | 77. Santa Monica   | 130. Aurora              | 184. Fall River       |
| 22. Anaheim           | 78. Santa Paula  | 131. Berwyn              | 185. Fitchburg        |
| 23. Bakersfield       | 79. Santa Rosa   | 132. Centreville         | 186. Holyoke          |
| 24. Barstow           | 80. South Gate   | 133. Chicago             | 187. Lawrence         |
| 25. Bellflower        | 81. Stockton   | 134. Cicero              | 188. Lowell           |
| 26. Berkeley          | 82. Torrance   | 135. Decatur             | 189. Lynn             |
| 27. Burbank           | 83. Vallejo  | 136. East St. Louis      | 190. Malden           |
| 28. Carmel-by-the-Sea | 84. Walnut Creek   | 137. Elgin               | 191. Medford          |
| 29. Compton           | 85. Watsonville  | 138. Evanston            | 192. New Bedford      |
| 30. Coronado          | 86. Yuba City  | 139. Hinsdale            | 193. Newton           |
| 31. Downey            | <b>Colorado</b>  | 140. Joliet              | 194. Pittsfield       |
| 32. El Cerrito        | 87. Aurora   | 141. Moline              | 195. Quincy           |
| 33. Fremont           | 88. Boulder  | 142. Oak Park            | 196. Somerville       |
| 34. Fresno            | 89. Colorado Springs                                     | 143. Peoria              | 197. Springfield      |
| 35. Fullerton         | 90. Denver   | 144. Rockford            | 198. Worcester        |
| 36. Garden Grove      | 91. Englewood  | 145. Rock Island         | <b>Michigan</b>       |
| 37. Glendale          | 92. Pueblo   | 146. Skokie              | 199. Adrian           |
| 38. Hayward           | <b>Connecticut</b>                                       | 147. Springfield         | 200. Ann Arbor        |
| 39. Hermosa Beach     | 93. Ansonia  | <b>Indiana</b>           | 201. Battle Creek     |
| 40. Inglewood         | 94. Bridgeport   | 148. Anderson            | 202. Bay City         |
| 41. Laguna Beach      | 95. Greenwich town                                       | 149. East Chicago        | 203. Dearborn         |
| 42. La Habra          | 96. Hartford   | 150. Evansville          | 204. Detroit          |
| 43. Lakewood          | 97. New Britain  | 151. Fort Wayne          | 205. Flint            |
| 44. Livermore         | 98. New Canaan town—Urban part                           | 152. Gary                | 206. Grand Rapids     |
| 45. Long Beach        | 99. New Haven  | 153. Hammond             | 207. Harper Woods     |
| 46. Los Angeles       | 100. Norwalk   | 154. Indianapolis        | 208. Highland Park    |
| 47. Martinez          | 101. Stamford  | 155. Muncie              | 209. Inkster          |
| 48. Modesto           | 102. Waterbury   | 156. South Bend          | 210. Jackson          |
| 49. Montebello        | 103. West Hartford town                                  | 157. Terre Haute         | 211. Kalamazoo        |
| 50. Monterey          | <b>Delaware</b>  | <b>Iowa</b>              | 212. Lansing          |
| 51. Newport Beach     | 104. Wilmington  | 158. Cedar Rapids        | 213. Monroe           |
| 52. Norwalk           | <b>District of Columbia</b>                              | 159. Davenport           | 214. Muskegon         |
| 53. Oakland           | 105. Washington  | 160. Des Moines          | 215. Plymouth         |
| 54. Oxnard            | <b>Florida</b>   | 161. Dubuque             | 216. Pontiac          |
| 55. Palm Springs      | 106. Daytona Beach                                       | 162. Ottumwa             | 217. Royal Oak        |
| 56. Pasadena          | 107. Fort Lauderdale                                     | 163. Sioux City          | 218. St. Clair Shores |
| 57. Petaluma          | 108. Hollywood   | 164. Waterloo            | 219. Saginaw          |
| 58. Pomona            |  |                          | 220. Troy             |
| 59. Redondo Beach     |  |                          | 221. Wayne            |

| Report number                        | Report number                       | Report number   | Report number  |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Minnesota</b>                     |                                     |   |  |
| 222. Duluth                          | <b>New York—Continued</b>           |   |  |
| 223. Hastings                        | 276. New York City—Queens Borough   | <b>Pennsylvania—Continued</b>                           |  |
| 224. Minneapolis                     | 277. New York City—Richmond Borough | 340. Johnstown  | <b>Tennessee</b>   |
| 225. St. Paul                        | 278. Niagara Falls                  | 341. Lancaster  | 366. Chattanooga   |
| 226. South St. Paul                  | 279. Patchogue                      | 342. McKeesport and selected places in Allegheny County | 367. Knoxville   |
| <b>Mississippi</b>                   |                                     |   |  |
| 227. Jackson                         | 280. Port Jervis                    | Aspinwall   | 368. Memphis   |
| <b>Missouri</b>                      |                                     |   |  |
| 228. Ferguson                        | 281. Rochester                      | Brackenridge  | 369. Morristown  |
| 229. Independence                    | 282. Rockville Centre               | Braddock  | 370. Nashville and selected census tracts in Davidson County |
| 230. Kansas City                     | 283. Rome                           | Braddock Hills  | <b>Texas</b>   |
| 231. St. Joseph                      | 284. Rye                            | Bridgeville   | 371. Abilene   |
| 232. St. Louis                       | 285. Schenectady                    | Carnegie  | 372. Amarillo  |
| 233. Springfield                     | 286. Southampton                    | Chalfant  | 373. Austin  |
| 234. University City                 | 287. Syracuse                       | Clairton  | 374. Beaumont  |
| <b>Montana</b>                       |                                     |   |  |
| 235. Great Falls                     | 288. Troy                           | Coraopolis  | 375. Corpus Christi  |
| <b>Nebraska</b>                      |                                     |   |  |
| 236. Lincoln                         | 289. Utica                          | Duquesne  | 376. Crystal City  |
| 237. Omaha                           | 290. White Plains                   | East Pittsburgh   | 377. Dallas  |
| <b>Nevada</b>                        |                                     |   |  |
| 238. Las Vegas                       | 291. Yonkers                        | Edgewood  | 378. El Paso   |
| <b>New Hampshire</b>                 |                                     |   |  |
| 239. Manchester                      | <b>North Carolina</b>               |   |  |
| <b>New Jersey</b>                    |                                     |   |  |
| 240. Atlantic City                   | 292. Asheville                      | Elizabeth   | 379. Fort Worth  |
| 241. Bayonne                         | 293. Charlotte                      | Etna  | 380. Galveston   |
| 242. Camden                          | 294. Durham                         | Glassport   | 381. Houston   |
| 243. Clifton                         | 295. Fayetteville                   | Heidelberg  | 382. Irving  |
| 244. East Orange                     | 296. Greensboro                     | Homestead   | 383. Laredo  |
| 245. Edison township                 | 297. High Point                     | Ingram  | 384. Lubbock   |
| 246. Elizabeth                       | 298. Lexington                      | Leetsdale   | 385. Midland   |
| 247. Englewood                       | 299. Raleigh                        | McKees Rocks  | 386. Odessa  |
| 248. Irvington                       | 300. Salisbury                      | Millvale  | 387. Port Arthur   |
| 249. Jersey City                     | 301. Statesville                    | Mount Oliver  | 388. San Angelo  |
| 250. Kearny                          | 302. Washington                     | Munhall   | 389. San Antonio   |
| 251. Montclair                       | 303. Wilmington                     | North Braddock  | 390. Snyder  |
| 252. Newark                          | 304. Winston-Salem                  | Pitcairn  | 391. Waco  |
| 253. North Arlington                 | <b>Ohio</b>                         |   |  |
| 254. Passaic                         | 305. Akron                          | Port Vue  | 392. Wichita Falls   |
| 255. Paterson                        | 306. Canton                         | Rankin  | <b>Utah</b>  |
| 256. Trenton                         | 307. Chillicothe                    | Scott township—Tract 130                                | 393. Ogden   |
| 257. Union City                      | 308. Cincinnati                     | Sharpsburg  | 394. Salt Lake City  |
| <b>New Mexico</b>                    |                                     |   |  |
| 258. Albuquerque                     | 309. Cleveland                      | Springdale  | <b>Virginia</b>  |
| 259. Las Cruces                      | 310. Cleveland Heights              | Stowe township  | 395. Alexandria  |
| <b>New York</b>                      |                                     |   |  |
| 260. Albany                          | 311. Columbus                       | Swissvale   | 396. Arlington County  |
| 261. Binghamton                      | 312. Dayton                         | Tarentum  | 397. Hampton   |
| 262. Buffalo                         | 313. Hamilton                       | Turtle Creek  | 398. Harrisonburg  |
| 263. Ellenville                      | 314. Kettering                      | Verona  | 399. Lynchburg   |
| 264. Farmingdale                     | 315. Lakewood                       | Versailles  | 400. Newport News  |
| 265. Floral Park                     | <b>Oklahoma</b>                     |   |  |
| 266. Glen Cove                       | 316. Lima                           | Wall  | 401. Norfolk   |
| 267. Ithaca                          | 317. Lorain                         | West Elizabeth  | 402. Portsmouth  |
| 268. Lindenhurst                     | 318. Springfield                    | West Homestead  | 403. Richmond  |
| 269. Mineola                         | 319. Steubenville                   | Whitaker  | 404. Roanoke   |
| <b>Oregon</b>                        |                                     |   |  |
| 270. Mount Vernon                    | 320. Toledo                         | Wilkinsburg   | <b>Washington</b>  |
| 271. Newburgh                        | 321. Warren                         | Wilmerding  | 405. Seattle   |
| 272. New Rochelle                    | 322. Wooster                        | 406. Spokane  |  |
| 273. New York City—Bronx Borough     | 323. Wyoming                        | 407. Tacoma   |  |
| 274. New York City—Brooklyn Borough  | 324. Youngstown                     | 408. Yakima   |  |
| 275. New York City—Manhattan Borough | 325. Zanesville                     | <b>West Virginia</b>                                    |  |
| <b>Pennsylvania</b>                  |                                     |   |  |
| 333. Allentown                       | <b>Oklahoma</b>                     |   |  |
| 334. Altoona                         | 326. Oklahoma City                  | 409. Charleston   |  |
| 335. Bethlehem                       | 327. Tulsa                          | 410. Huntington   |  |
| 336. Bristol township                | <b>Oregon</b>                       |   |  |
| 337. Chester                         | 328. Empire                         | 411. Wheeling   |  |
| 338. Erie                            | 329. Eugene                         | <b>Wisconsin</b>  |  |
| 339. Harrisburg                      | 330. Medford                        | 412. Fond du Lac  |  |
| <b>Rhode Island</b>                  |                                     |   |  |
| 353. Cranston                        | 331. Pendleton                      | 413. Green Bay  |  |
| 354. East Providence                 | 332. Portland                       | 414. Kenosha  |  |
| 355. Newport                         | <b>Pennsylvania</b>                 |   |  |
| 356. Pawtucket                       | 333. Allentown                      | 415. Madison  |  |
| 357. Providence                      | 334. Altoona                        | 416. Manitowoc  |  |
| 358. Warwick                         | 335. Bethlehem                      | 417. Milwaukee  |  |
| 359. Woonsocket                      | 336. Bristol township               | 418. Racine   |  |
| <b>South Carolina</b>                |                                     |   |  |
| 360. Cayce                           | 337. Chester                        | <b>Puerto Rico</b>                                      |  |
| 361. Charleston                      | 338. Erie                           | 419. San Juan   |  |
| 362. Columbia                        | 339. Harrisburg                     | 420. Ponce  |  |
| 363. Greenville                      | <b>South Dakota</b>                 |   |  |
| 364. Spartanburg                     | 340. Johnstown                      | 421. Mayagüez   |  |
| <b>South Dakota</b>                  |                                     |   |  |
| 365. Sioux Falls                     | 341. Lancaster                      |   |  |

# City Blocks

## GENERAL

**Content.**—This report presents statistics, by city blocks, on characteristics enumerated in the Census of Housing, taken as of April 1, 1960. The housing unit is the reporting unit for this report.

Statistics by blocks are published for each city or urban place which had a population of 50,000 or more in 1950 or in an interim census prior to 1960, and also had a population of 50,000 or more in 1960. In addition, a number of localities were included in the city block program through an agreement whereby the local government furnished satisfactory block maps and paid the Bureau of the Census for the incremental cost of collecting and publishing the information. Reports differing only in details are issued for the cities in Puerto Rico.

The information presented in this report represents a modification of the block statistics programs of the 1950 and 1940 Censuses of Housing. The 1960 program provides the following information for each block: Total population, the number of housing units classified by condition and plumbing, tenure of occupied units, average value and average number of rooms for owner occupied units, average contract rent and average number of rooms for renter occupied units, number of units occupied by nonwhites, and number of units with 1.01 or more persons per room. All of the items were enumerated and tabulated on a 100-percent basis for the statistics in this report.

The 1960 Census contained several innovations. One of them was the use of an advance census report form which was sent to each household in the United States, with the request that the household members themselves complete it prior to the enumerator's visit. Another innovation was the extensive use of the electronic computer and related equipment to process the data and produce the final tables. These innovations were designed primarily to improve the quality of the data and to permit early publication; at the same time, they have introduced an element of difference between the 1960 statistics and those of earlier censuses.

Changes were made also in the definitions of some of the major concepts. They were made in order to improve the usefulness of the data although it was recognized that comparability with previous censuses would be affected. Innovations and changes are discussed in later sections of this report and in more detail in the United States Summary, Volume I of the Housing Reports.

**Description of tables.**—This report contains two tables: Table 1 summarizes the statistics for the city, urban place, or locality as specified in the table; table 2 contains the statistics for individual blocks, as well as totals by tract or block numbering area where appropriate.

To avoid disclosure of information for individual units, some of the data were suppressed in table 2. Specifically, if there were four or fewer total housing units in the block, the items suppressed were condition and plumbing, total owner occupied, total renter occupied, occupied by nonwhite, and 1.01 or more persons per room. If there were four or fewer owner or renter occupied units, average number of rooms for the respective tenure group was suppressed. Similarly, average value and average rent were

suppressed if there were four or fewer units of the type for which value and rent were tabulated. All units, however, are included in the totals for the city or locality and in the totals for the census tract or block numbering area. Leaders (---) in a data column in table 2 indicate that either there were no housing units in the category or that the data were suppressed.

Block identification, total population, and total housing units are shown in table 2 for every block that contained living quarters. For some blocks, the table shows total population but no housing units because all the people lived in group quarters; while for other blocks, the table shows housing units but no population because all the units were vacant. Blocks with no living quarters are shown on the map but do not appear in table 2.

**Maps and block identification.**—The map included in this report identifies the boundaries of the city, urban place, or locality for which the block statistics are provided. The map also identifies the location and number of each block and, where appropriate, the boundary and number of each census tract or block numbering area. The total number of blocks identified on the map, including blocks with no living quarters, is given in the note following table 1.

A block is usually a well-defined rectangular piece of land bounded by streets or roads. However, it may be irregular in shape or bounded by railroad tracks, streams, or other features. The block is the specific numbered area as shown on the map.

Census tracts are small areas into which large cities and metropolitan areas have been divided for statistical purposes. Tract boundaries were established cooperatively by a local committee and the Bureau of the Census, and were generally designed to achieve some uniformity of population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Initially, the average tract had about 4,000 residents. Tract boundaries were established with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that comparisons may be made from census to census. If tract boundaries extend beyond the area included in this report, statistics are shown for that portion of the tract inside the area.

In untraced places, block numbering areas are generally used. Block numbering areas are established by arbitrarily dividing the city along major streets, railroads, or other physical boundaries to facilitate numbering the blocks in groups of fewer than 1,000. The boundaries of block numbering areas have no statistical significance but are merely for convenience in mapping and tabulating.

In numbering the blocks, a separate series was used for each census tract or block numbering area. Thus, the location of each block for which data are presented in table 2 is determined by referring both to the block number and the census tract or block area number.

In smaller localities where there were neither census tracts nor block numbering areas, the blocks were numbered in one series within the locality as a whole.

In some cases, a city or other political boundary divides a block. The data shown are for that part of the block represented by the land area as bounded and numbered on the block map.

**Comparability with the 1950 Census of Housing.**—In the 1950 Census of Housing, reports entitled "Block Statistics" were issued for the 209 cities which, in 1940 or in an interim census

prior to 1950, had a population of 50,000 or more. The program was restricted to cities in conterminous United States, that is, the United States exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.

The 1960 block program reflects changes and additions of items compared with the 1950 program, although the subjects covered in both programs are substantially similar. The changes that were made reflect the needs expressed by users of block data. For example, categories on condition and plumbing were expanded considerably to conform with needs for data to plan urban renewal programs. Total population and average number of rooms have been added, and the category 1.01 or more persons per room has been substituted for 1.51 or more. Two categories of vacant units, which were included in the 1950 report, are not shown in 1960.

Below is a list of the 1960 items published by blocks and the equivalent or comparable 1950 items (table 2 in the 1960 report and table 3 in the 1950 report). As noted previously, changes in categories, concepts, and procedures may affect comparisons between the 1960 and 1950 statistics.

| 1960 item  | 1950 equivalent or<br>comparable items                                     |
|--|--|
| Block identification                                 | Block identification   |
| Total population                                     | -----  |
| Total housing units                                  | Total dwelling units   |
| Sound  |  |
| With all plumbing facilities                         | Number reporting condition and<br>plumbing facilities                      |
| Lacking some or all facilities                       |  |
| Deteriorating  |  |
| With all plumbing facilities                         |  |
| Lacking some or all facilities,<br>with flush toilet |  |
| Lacking some or all facilities,<br>no flush toilet   | No private bath or dilapidated   |
| Dilapidated  | No running water or dilapidated  |
| Owner occupied                                       | Owner occupied   |
| Average value  | Average value (owner occupied<br>and vacant available for sale)            |
| Average number of rooms                              | -----  |
| Renter occupied                                      | Renter occupied  |
| Average contract rent                                | Average monthly rent (renter<br>occupied and vacant available<br>for rent) |
| Average number of rooms                              | -----  |
| Occupied by nonwhite                                 | Occupied by nonwhite   |
| 1.01 or more persons per room                        | 1.51 or more persons per room  |

Wherever possible, the block numbers in 1960 remained the same as in 1950 for blocks whose boundaries did not change. However, changes in block numbers and the assignment of new numbers have been necessary for blocks which have been divided or newly created since the 1950 Census, for blocks in tracts which have had their boundaries changed, and for blocks in places or areas newly tracted in 1960.

**Housing data from other censuses.**—The 1940 Census of Housing was the first to provide housing statistics by blocks. Reports entitled "Block Statistics" were issued as supplements to the first series of housing bulletins. These supplements consisted of separate reports for each of the 191 cities in conterminous United States which had 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1930.

**Availability of unpublished data.**—There are no unpublished data from the 1960 Census for blocks. All the information that was tabulated is included in this report. However, some unpublished data are available on request for other small areas such as enumeration districts, census tracts, and minor civil divisions.

#### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

**Interpretation of definitions.**—Some of the definitions used in 1960 differ from those used in 1950, as indicated below. These changes were made after consultation with users of census data in order to improve the statistics even though it was recognized that comparability would be affected.

The definitions and explanations should be interpreted in the context of the 1960 Census, which employed a combination of self-enumeration, direct interview, and enumerator observation. Some of the information that was required for delineation of

housing units was obtained by the enumerator as part of the procedure to secure complete coverage of all living quarters. Further, condition of a unit was always determined by enumerator observation. The remaining items were completed by self-enumeration, or by direct interview when the household member did not complete the form. For items on the self-enumeration form (the Advance Census Report), the respondent had the explanations and instructions printed on the form.

The definitions below are consistent with the instructions given to the enumerator for items he was to complete himself and for all items which were not completed by the respondent on the self-enumeration form. As in all surveys, there were some failures to execute the instructions exactly. Through the forms distributed to households, the respondents' attention was drawn to some of the explanations of the questions more uniformly than might have been the case in direct interviews. Nevertheless, it was not feasible to give the full instructions to the respondents, and some of their errors have undoubtedly gone undetected.

**Total population.**—The total population is the count of all persons living in the block. When the population includes persons living in group quarters, the figure is preceded by one asterisk if the proportion in group quarters is less than 10 percent of the total population, and by two asterisks if the proportion is 10 percent or more. If the total population includes persons in group quarters, the count cannot be used in the computation of the average number of persons in occupied housing units.

For places for which the total population includes crews of vessels, the population obtained as the sum of the counts by blocks is less than the total population shown in other census reports. Crews of vessels were not allocated to blocks and, therefore, were excluded from the block tabulations.

**Living quarters.**—Living quarters were divided into housing units and group quarters. The classification of occupied living quarters as housing units or group quarters was based on information supplied by household members on the Advance Census Report and questions asked by the enumerator where necessary. Delineation of vacant quarters was based partly on the enumerator's observation and partly on information obtained from landlords and neighbors.

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 when 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.

Quarters in which the occupants do not have separate living arrangements 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, although the count of persons living in them is included in the total population in table 2.

The inventory of housing units includes vacant as well as occupied units. Newly constructed vacant units were included in the inventory if construction had reached the point that all the exterior windows and doors were installed and the final usable floors were in place. Dilapidated vacant units were included provided they were still usable as living quarters; they were excluded if they were in the process of being demolished or if there was positive evidence that they were to be demolished.

Trailers, tents, boats, and railroad cars were included in the housing inventory if they were occupied as housing units. They

were excluded if they were vacant, used only for extra sleeping space or vacations, or used only for business.

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. The main difference between housing units and dwelling units is as follows: In 1960, *separate* living quarters consisting of one room with direct access but without separate cooking equipment qualify as a housing unit whether in an apartment house, rooming house, or house converted to apartment use; in hotels, a single room qualifies as a housing unit if occupied by a person whose usual residence is the hotel or a person who has no usual residence elsewhere. In 1950, a one-room unit without cooking equipment qualified as a dwelling unit only when located in a regular apartment house or when the room constituted the only living quarters in the structure.

The evidence so far available suggests that using the housing unit concept in 1960 instead of the dwelling unit concept as in 1950 had relatively little effect on the counts for large areas and for the Nation. Any effect which the change in concept may have on comparability can be expected to be greatest in statistics for blocks and census tracts. Living quarters classified as housing units in 1960 but which would not have been classified as dwelling units in 1950 tend to be clustered in neighborhoods where many persons live alone in single rooms in hotels, rooming houses, and other light housekeeping quarters. In such areas, the 1960 housing unit count for an individual block may be higher than the 1950 dwelling unit count even though no units were added by new construction or conversion.

**Condition and plumbing.**—Data are presented on condition and plumbing facilities in combination. The categories represent various levels of housing quality. To measure condition, the enumerator classified each housing unit in one of three categories: Sound, deteriorating, or dilapidated. Plumbing facilities were measured in terms of water supply, toilet and bathing facilities.

**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 stairs, floors, or doorsills; broken or loose stair treads or missing balusters. Such defects are signs of neglect which lead to serious structural 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 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.

**Plumbing.**—The category "With all plumbing facilities" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water inside the structure, and flush toilet and bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. Equipment is for exclusive use when it is used only by the persons in the one housing unit, including any lodgers living in the unit.

The category "Lacking some or all facilities" consists of units which do not have all the plumbing facilities specified above. Units without hot water, toilet, or bathtub (or shower) are included in this category. Also included are units whose occupants share toilet or bathing facilities with the occupants of another housing unit.

The category "Lacking some or all facilities—with flush toilet" consists of units which do not have all plumbing facilities but do have a flush toilet inside the structure. The toilet may be for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit or shared with the occupants of another housing unit.

The category "Lacking some or all facilities—no flush toilet" consists of units for which there is no flush toilet available in the structure. These units may lack other plumbing facilities also.

The categories of plumbing facilities presented in the 1960 report are not comparable with those in the 1950 report. The 1950 category "No running water or dilapidated" consisted of units that were either dilapidated or lacked running water inside the structure. The category "No private bath or dilapidated" consisted of all the units in the above category plus those units that had running water but lacked a flush toilet or bathtub (or shower) inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants.

**Occupied housing unit.**—A housing unit is occupied if it was the usual place of residence for the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration. Included are units whose occupants were only temporarily absent (for example, on vacation) and units whose occupants had no usual place of residence elsewhere.

A count of unoccupied units may be computed by subtracting the sum of "owner occupied" and "renter occupied" units from total housing units. The count thus obtained, however, may not be a count of vacant units on the market. It includes all types of vacant units—those available for sale or rent as well as dilapidated units, seasonal units, and units held off the market for various reasons.

**Tenure.**—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lived in the unit, even if it was mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," whether or not cash rent was paid. For example, units occupied in exchange for services rendered are included in the "renter occupied" category, along with units for which a cash payment was made.

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

**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. The category "1.01 or more persons per room" indicates an average of more than one person to a room.

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

**Average number of rooms.**—The number of rooms includes 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; porches, unless they had been permanently enclosed and were suitable for year-round use; and offices used only by persons not living in the unit. A partially divided room, such as a dinette next to a kitchen or living room, was to be counted as a separate room if there was a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consisted only of shelves or cabinets.

The average number of rooms (arithmetic mean) was computed by dividing the sum of the rooms for each tenure group by the number of owner or renter occupied units, respectively. The tabulation form contained a terminal category of "10 or more" rooms. For purposes of the computation, the terminal category was given a mean value of 11. As a result, 11 rooms is the arbitrary maximum average which could be obtained for any block.

**Average value.**—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property would sell for on today's market (April 1960). Value data are restricted to owner occupied units having only one housing unit in the property and no business. Trailers and units in multiunit structures were excluded from the tabulations.

The average value (arithmetic mean) was computed by dividing the sum of the values by the number of owner occupied units for which value is shown. Value was reported in class intervals, the lowest and highest intervals being "Less than \$5,000" and "\$35,000 or more," respectively. For purposes of the computation, the midpoints of the intervals were used except that a mean of \$3,500 was assigned for values less than \$5,000 and a mean of \$42,000 was assigned for values of \$35,000 or more. As a result, \$3,500 is the arbitrary minimum and \$42,000 is the arbitrary maximum average which could be obtained for any block.

In the computation, average values of less than \$20,000 were rounded downward to the nearest \$500 while average values of \$20,000 or more were rounded downward to the nearest \$1,000. Thus, an average of \$12,700 is shown as \$12,500 while an average of \$26,800 is shown as \$26,000.

In 1950, average value was not computed for owner occupied units separately but was shown in combination with vacant units available for sale. Further, value was tabulated to the nearest hundred dollars in 1950 and so used in the computation.

**Average contract rent.**—Contract rent is the rent agreed upon, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The average contract rent (arithmetic mean) was computed by dividing the sum of the rental amounts by the number of renter occupied units for which cash rent was paid; units for which no cash rent was paid were excluded from the computation. In 1950, average rent was not computed for renter occupied units separately but was shown in combination with vacant units available for rent.

## COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

**Collection of data.**—Two basic enumeration forms were used to collect the information for the subjects published for blocks. They were the Advance Census Report and a FOSDIO schedule.

An Advance Census Report was delivered by the Post Office Department, several days before the census date, to each household on postal delivery routes. This form contained questions which were to be answered for every housing unit. They were questions which the household members themselves could answer. Household members were requested to fill the Advance Census Report and have it ready for the census enumerator.

When the enumerator visited the unit, he transcribed the information from the Advance Census Report (ACR) to a FOSDIO schedule, a form specially designed for electronic data processing. If the ACR was not filled for the unit or if the form contained omissions or inconsistencies, the enumerator was instructed to ask the questions and record the answers directly on the FOSDIO schedule. The enumerator used the FOSDIO schedule also for recording information not required by the ACR, namely access to unit (which is pertinent to the identification of a housing unit), condition of unit, and all the information for vacant units. The questions on the FOSDIO form are somewhat briefer than the corresponding questions on the ACR, and the response categories also are abbreviated. Nevertheless, the intent of the questions on the two forms was the same. An illustrative example of the Advance Census Report Form and a portion of the FOSDIO enumeration schedule are shown on pages XIII to xv.

Soon after the enumerator started work, his schedules were examined in a formal field review. This operation was designed to assure at an early stage of the work that the enumerator was performing his duties properly and had corrected any errors he had made.

**Electronic processing.**—Several steps were required to process the data. First, the enumerator recorded the information by marking appropriate circles on the FOSDIO schedule. This schedule was later microfilmed and the information was read by FOSDIO (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers) which converted the markings to signals on magnetic tape. The tape, in turn, was processed in an electronic computer, which was used extensively to edit and tabulate the data and to produce the publication tables.

**Editing.**—In a mass statistical operation, such as a census, human and mechanical errors occasionally arise in one form or another—failure to obtain or record the required information, recording information in the wrong place, misreading position markings, skipping pages, and so on. These were minimized by means of operational control systems. Nonresponses and inconsistencies were eliminated by using the computer to analyze and correct the data or supply the missing entry. In general, little editing was required, although the amount varied by subject and by enumerator.

Whenever information was missing, an allocation procedure was used to assign an entry, thereby eliminating the need for a "not reported" category in the tabulations. The assignment was based on related information reported for the housing unit, or on information reported for a similar unit in the immediate neighborhood. For example, if tenure for an occupied unit was omitted but a rental amount was reported, the computer automatically edited tenure to "rented." On the other hand, if the unit was reported as "rented" but the amount of rent was missing, the computer automatically assigned the rent that was reported for the preceding renter occupied unit.

A similar procedure was used when the reported information was inconsistent. For example, if a housing unit was enumerated as having "no running water" but having both a bathtub (or shower) and flush toilet for the exclusive use of the occupants, the computer edited the water supply to "hot and cold water," a category considered to be consistent with the reported bathing and toilet facilities.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations that were acceptable. If the number was beyond tolerance, the data were rejected and the original schedules were re-examined to determine the source of the error. Correction and reprocessing were undertaken as necessary.

**Block number edit.**—One aspect of the editing involved a procedure for checking the block number entry. On a map showing

blocks, a number was assigned to each block in advance of the enumeration. The enumerator was instructed to assign this number to the housing units that were located within the boundaries of the block as it is drawn on the map.

In some instances, the map suitable for block numbering was several years old and did not recognize construction of new streets or disappearance of others. Insofar as possible, the map was corrected for changes that were discovered prior to enumeration. In other cases, it was not feasible to make corrections. Hence, the map may not reflect the blocks as they exist on the ground. For example, a block as shown on the map may have been divided into two blocks. The housing units in the newly subdivided blocks would be assigned the one block number shown on the map. On the other hand, two blocks as shown on the map may have been merged into one. In the enumeration and in the editing, the intent was to identify which housing units were physically located in each of the two former blocks and assign the respective block number to each portion, even though only one block existed at the time of enumeration. Occasionally, blocks shown on the map have disappeared because of widespread demolitions, such as those accompanying new highway construction or industrial development. Such block numbers appear on the map but do not appear in table 2.

As with other items in a large scale operation, there were some errors in reporting block numbers. Although it was possible to identify and correct some of the errors, it was not possible or feasible to detect and correct others. For example, when an enumerator copied the wrong block number to the FOSDIC schedule or when he forgot to use another block number when he moved from one block to the next, it was usually not possible to detect the error in the editing.

Editing of block numbers was accomplished largely in the electronic computer. A control tape, listing the block numbers shown on the map for each enumeration district (an area assigned to one enumerator), was used by the computer to check against the block numbers recorded on the FOSDIC schedules by the enumerator. When a block number appeared on the FOSDIC schedule that was not listed on the control tape, the computer assigned the block number reported on the preceding FOSDIC page. The same procedure was followed when the block number was omitted from the FOSDIC schedule. When four or fewer housing units were involved, the computer automatically made the assignment. When more than four units were involved, however, a clerical edit was performed. The clerical edit made

it possible to check these block numbers so that the statistics would be consistent with the maps as drawn.

In the clerical edit, the addresses of the housing units involved were checked with the map, the enumerator's records were examined for comments and explanations, and block numbers were assigned as appropriate. Clerical edit was required also when the control tape contained block numbers which were not reported by the enumerator. If the enumerator reported there were no living quarters in the block, no further action was necessary. Otherwise, corrections were made according to the addresses of the units.

**Accuracy of the data.**—Block statistics provide the basis for studies which require housing data for small land segments. Blocks are the smallest areas for which housing data from the 1960 Census are provided. Such items as the delineation of living quarters into housing units and the classification of the condition of a unit were determined by the enumerator, and information for one block almost always represents the work of one enumerator. Therefore, users of the data should bear in mind that misinterpretation of the instructions or variation in interpretation of responses may lead to a wider margin of relative error and response variability in data for blocks than may be expected in data for census tracts or other larger areas. The systematic field review early in the enumeration corrected some of the errors arising from enumerator misunderstanding.

For the remaining characteristics, those which the household members reported on the ACR, the potential effect of individual enumerators on the data has been nullified to the extent that self-enumeration provided the response. The self-enumeration form provided uniform explanations and called attention to the response categories in a uniform manner.

Some innovations in 1960 reduced errors in processing and others produced a more consistent quality of editing. The elimination of the card punching operation removed one important source of error. The extensive use of electronic equipment ensured a more uniform and more flexible edit than could have been accomplished manually or by less intricate mechanical equipment. It is believed that the use of electronic equipment in the 1960 Census has improved the quality of the data compared with that of earlier censuses but, at the same time, it has introduced an element of difference in the statistics.

A more comprehensive statement on concepts and on the collection and processing of the 1960 Census data is to be found in the United States Summary, Volume I of the Housing Reports.

Introduction

PORTION OF FOSDIC ENUMERATION SCHEDULE, Form 60PH-2

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
**1960 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING**  
 Form **60 PH-2**  
 1. Block No.  1  
 2. Page No. **2**  
 3. Census Unit No.  1  
 4. Census Tract No.  1  
 5. Census Precinct No.  1  
 6. Census Block No.  1  
 7. Census Subblock No.  1  
 8. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 9. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 10. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 11. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 12. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 13. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 14. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 15. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 16. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 17. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 18. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 19. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 20. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 21. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 22. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 23. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 24. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 25. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 26. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 27. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 28. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 29. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 30. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 31. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 32. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 33. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 34. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 35. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 36. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 37. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 38. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 39. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 40. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 41. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 42. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 43. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 44. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 45. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 46. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 47. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 48. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 49. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 50. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 51. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 52. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 53. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 54. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 55. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 56. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 57. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 58. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 59. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 60. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 61. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 62. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 63. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 64. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 65. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 66. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 67. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 68. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 69. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 70. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 71. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 72. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 73. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 74. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 75. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 76. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 77. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 78. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 79. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 80. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 81. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 82. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 83. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 84. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 85. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 86. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 87. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 88. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 89. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 90. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 91. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 92. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 93. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 94. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 95. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 96. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 97. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 98. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 99. Census Blocklet No.  1  
 100. Census Blocklet No.  1

**EXAMPLE**

| Line No. | P2. Name—Enter last name first.<br>(The head of household and his wife and dependent persons listed in this order) | P3. What is his relationship to the head of the household? | P4. Sex | P5. Color or race | P6. What is the month and year of his birth? (If only age is known, use age conversion table to obtain date of birth)<br>Mark 3 circles—1 for decade, and 1 for specific year | P7. MARITAL STATUS—<br>Is he now: | P8. Specific year of birth  |                             |                             |                             |                             |                             |                             |                             |                             |                             |
|----------|--|--|---------|-------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|          |  |  |         |                   |   |                                   | 19--                        | 0                           | 1                           | 2                           | 3                           | 4                           | 5                           | 6                           | 7                           | 8                           |
| 1        | Vernon, Alexander  | Head of household  | Male    | White             | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9   | Never married                     | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 |
| 2        | Estelle  | Wife of head   | Female  | White             | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9   | Married                           | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 |
| 3        | Marcia   | Daughter   | Female  | White             | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9   | Never married                     | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 |
| 4        | Carol  | Daughter   | Female  | White             | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9   | Never married                     | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 |
| 5        | Alexander, Jr.   | Son of head  | Male    | White             | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9   | Never married                     | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 |
| 6        | Drayer, George   | Other relative   | Male    | White             | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9   | Never married                     | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19--<br>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 |

| H2. Address<br>Street, avenue, or road | H3. Type of housing unit | H4. Access to unit                          | H5. Kitchen equipment            | H6. Condition                    | H7. Occupancy | H8. How many rooms are in this unit? (Count kitchen but not bathroom) | H9. Is there running water in this unit? | H10. Is there a flush toilet for this unit? | H11. Is there a bathtub or shower in this unit? | H12. Is this unit someone living in it or is it rented? | H13. Vacancy status | H14. Descriptions of property | H15. If "I unit, no business property—About how much would this property sell for on today's market? (If vacant, what is the price asked for this property?) | H16. What is the monthly rent for this unit? |   |   |   |   |   |
|--|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---|--|---|---|---|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |                          |   |                                  |                                  |               |   |  |   |   |   |                     |                               |  | 0  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 204<br>Keweenaw Ave                    | House, detached          | Direct from outside or through another unit | For exclusive use—Shared or none | Sound, satisfactory, dilapidated | Occupied      | 10  | Running water in structure, hot and cold | For exclusive use—Shared or none            | For exclusive use—Shared or none                | Owned or being bought                                   | For rent only       | No business                   | Under \$5,000  | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |                          |   |                                  |                                  | Year-round    | 2   | Hot and cold                             | For exclusive use—Shared or none            | For exclusive use—Shared or none                | Rent or sold not occ                                    | For sale only       | 5,000-7,400                   | 17,500-19,900  | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |                          |   |                                  |                                  | Seasonal      | 3   | Cold only                                | Shared                                      | Shared  | Rent or sold not occ                                    | Rid or sold not occ | 7,500-9,900                   | 20,000-24,900  | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |                          |   |                                  |                                  |               | 4   | Run. water outside                       | None  | None  | For occasional use                                      | Other vacant        | 10,000-12,400                 | 25,000-34,900  | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |                          |   |                                  |                                  |               | 5   | No running water                         | None  | None  |   |                     | 12,500-14,900                 | 35,000 or over   | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

City Block Characteristics



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



ADVANCE CENSUS REPORT FORM FOR THE  
1960 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

Dear Householder:

This Government report form is for you to fill out before the Census Taker calls to take the 1960 Census of Population and Housing. The enclosed example will serve as a guide to help you put down the required answers for each member of your household.

If you will have the form ready for the Census Taker by April 1, you can help speed up the Census and reduce costs. In order to make the results more accurate, you are asked to consult other members of your household, if necessary, to get the dates of birth and other facts. Any visitors who stayed overnight in your home on Thursday, March 31, 1960 should be listed in Section C of the report.

As provided in the Constitution, the Census count will determine the number of seats in Congress to be apportioned to each State. The information which you give will also help Government and business in developing their plans, which may affect all of us.

In one out of every four homes, extra questions will be asked. That home is picked by chance, so that no one knows in advance whether it will be yours or your neighbor's. When the Census Taker comes, he will tell you if your household has been chosen.

The information that you are required to furnish is held confidential by law. Your Census report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.

Sincerely yours,

*Robert W. Burgess*

ROBERT W. BURGESS, Director  
Bureau of the Census

DO NOT MAIL—HAVE READY FOR CENSUS TAKER

CONFIDENTIAL—The Census is required by the United States Constitution and further authorized by 13 U.S.C. 5, 9, 141, 221-4. The law requires that the inquiries be answered completely and accurately, and guarantees that the information furnished will be accorded confidential treatment. The Census report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.

FORM 89PH-4

EXAMPLE

**SECTION D—**These questions are about the place where you and the people you listed in Section A live. They refer to your house or the part of the house which you occupy, or to the apartment, flat, or rooms in which you live.

H5. Do you have a kitchen or cooking equipment? (Check one)  
 For use of the people in your household only (those you listed in Section A)?  Yes  No  
 Shared with another household or no cooking equipment?  Yes  No

H8. How many rooms are in your house or apartment? (Count a kitchen as a room but do not count bathroom)  
 Number of rooms... 7

H9. Is there hot and cold running water in this house or building? (Check one)  
 Hot and cold running water inside the house or building...  Yes  No  
 Only cold running water inside...  Yes  No  
 Running water on property but not inside building...  Yes  No  
 No running water...  Yes  No

H10. Is there a flush toilet in this house or building? (Check one)  
 Yes, for the use of this household only...  Yes  No  
 Yes, but shared with another household...  Yes  No  
 No flush toilet for the use of this household...  Yes  No

H11. Is there a bathtub or shower in this house or building? (Check one)  
 Yes, for the use of this household only...  Yes  No  
 Yes, but shared with another household...  Yes  No  
 No bathtub or shower for the use of this household...  Yes  No

H12. Is the house, part of the house, or apartment in which you live: (Check one)  
 Owned or being bought by you or someone else in your household?  Yes  No  
 Rented for cash?  Yes  No  
 Occupied without payment of cash rent?  Yes  No

**HOME OWNERS AND BUYERS PLEASE ANSWER THIS QUESTION**

H13. About how much do you think this property would sell for on today's market? (Check one)

|                      |                                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Under \$5,000        | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| \$5,000 to \$7,400   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| \$7,500 to \$9,900   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| \$10,000 to \$12,400 | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| \$12,500 to \$14,900 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| \$15,000 to \$17,400 | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| \$17,500 to \$19,900 | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| \$20,000 to \$24,900 | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| \$25,000 to \$34,900 | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| \$35,000 or more     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

**RENTERS PLEASE ANSWER THIS QUESTION**

H16. If you pay your rent by the month—

What is your monthly rent? \$ (nearest dollar) .00  
 OR  
 If you pay your rent by the week or some other period of time—  
 What is your rent and what period does it cover?  
 \$ (nearest dollar) .00 per (Week, year, etc.)

**SECTION E—PLEASE FILL SECTION E**

1. Does anyone else live in this building or anywhere else on this property?  
 Yes  No

2. As far as you know, are there any vacant apartments or vacant rooms for rent in this building or elsewhere on this property?  
 Yes  No

3. Name of person who filled this form  
*Alexander J. Vermon*

4. Your address (House number, street, city, State)  
*204 Lorain Ave., Lancaster, Ohio*

5. Your telephone No.  
*Main 2-7296*

**SECTION F—FOR CENSUS TAKER'S USE ONLY**

1. E.D. No. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Page No. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Housing date on ACR  
 a.  Recorded as 1 HU.  
 b.  Rented.

Fill Inside Page for Population Census  
**HOLD THIS REPORT FOR THE CENSUS TAKER—DO NOT MAIL**

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1960 O-118088  
 Revised Bureau No. 4-1-1962  
 Approval expires December 31, 1960

**SECTION A**—In this section list:

- Everyone who usually lives here, whether related to you or not.
- All persons staying here who have no other home.

**PLEASE BE SURE TO LIST—**

- All members of your family living with you, including babies.
- All other relatives living here.
- Lodgers and boarders living here.
- Servants, hired hands, others not related to you who are living here.
- Any one else staying here but who has no other home.

**DO NOT LIST—**

- College students who are away at college (or who are here only on vacation).
- Persons stationed away from here in the Armed Forces.
- Persons away in institutions, such as a sanatorium, nursing home, home for the aged, mental hospital.
- They will be counted there.

**ALSO LIST—**

Persons who usually live here but who are away temporarily on business, on vacation, or in a general hospital.

Names of persons living here on April 1, 1949, and those staying here who have no other home.

| Line No. | Write names as they appear on your list |                | What is the relationship of each person to the head of this household? (For example, wife, son, daughter, grandson, lodger's wife, lodger, etc.) | Male or Female (M or F) | Is this person—<br>White<br>Negro<br>American Indian<br>Chinese<br>Filipino<br>Hawaiian<br>Part Hawaiian<br>Eskimo<br>(etc.)? | When was this person born? |      | Is this person—<br>Married<br>Widowed<br>Divorced<br>Separated<br>Single (never married)?<br>(Leave blank for children born after March 31, 1946) | Line No. |
|----------|---|----------------|--|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|------|---|----------|
|          | Last name                               | First name     |  |                         |   | Month                      | Year |   |          |
| 1        | Vernon                                  | Alexander      | HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD  | M                       | White   | July                       | 1918 | Married   | 1        |
| 2        | Vernon                                  | Estelle        | Wife   | F                       | White   | April                      | 1925 | Married   | 2        |
| 3        | Vernon                                  | Marcia         | Daughter   | F                       | White   | June                       | 1949 |   | 3        |
| 4        | Vernon                                  | Carol          | Daughter   | F                       | White   | May                        | 1953 |   | 4        |
| 5        | Vernon                                  | Alexander, Jr. | Son  | M                       | White   | January                    | 1960 |   | 5        |
| 6        | Drayer                                  | George         | Lodger   | M                       | White   | October                    | 1937 | Single  | 6        |
| 7        |   |                |  |                         |   |                            |      |   | 7        |
| 8        |   |                |  |                         |   |                            |      |   | 8        |
| 9        |   |                |  |                         |   |                            |      |   | 9        |
| 10       |   |                |  |                         |   |                            |      |   | 10       |

**SECTION B**—NEXT: Please answer the questions in this section to help the Census Taker count your household correctly.

1. Does more than one family live in this home?  
 Yes  No

2. In these anyone left out of Section A, because you were not sure whether he should be listed— for example, a new baby still in the hospital, or a lodger who also has another home?  
 Yes  No

If "Yes," do they live and eat with your family?  
 Yes  No

If "Yes," write name(s) here:  
 Miller, Susan J.

Be sure they are listed in Section A, above.

**SECTION C**—List below all persons who were staying here overnight on Thursday, March 31, 1960, except those you have already listed in Section A. Give their home addresses so that the Census Bureau can make sure it counts these people.

| Name of visitor (if there are more than 2 names, use an additional sheet) | What is the relationship of the visitor to the head of the household where he usually lives? | Male or Female (M or F) | Is this person—<br>White<br>Negro<br>Chinese<br>Filipino<br>Hawaiian<br>(etc.)? | When was this person born? |      | Is this person—<br>Married<br>Widowed<br>Divorced<br>Separated<br>Single (never married)?<br>(Leave blank for children born after March 31, 1946) | Home house number and street | Home city or town and postal zone | Home State  | If visitor's home is in a rental area—<br>Box No., Rural Route No., and full description of location |                              |  |
|---|--|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|------------------------------|--|
|   |  |                         |   | Month                      | Year |   |                              |                                   |             | Yes  | No                           |  |
| Woods, James J.   | Head   | M                       | White   | August                     | 1892 | Married   | Sandy Hook Road              | Newbury                           | Connecticut | Box 12, R.R. 4, Sandy Hook Reservation, U.S.I.   | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS B AND C ON BACK PAGE